



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 Bray 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, whilst ensuring the objectives of the Proposed Scheme are attained. In addition, feedback received from the comprehensive consultation programme undertaken throughout the option selection and design development process have been incorporated, where appropriate.

16.2 Methodology

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

16.2.1 Definitions

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

16.2.1.1 Architectural Heritage

The architectural or built 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 Granada 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. Part II, Section 10 (2)(f) and Part IV Section 51 (i) of Number 30 of 2000 - Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended) (hereafter referred to as the Planning and Development Act), places a statutory obligation on local authorities to include sites of architectural heritage in their development plans, objectives for the protection of structures, or parts of structures, which are of special architectural heritage interest. The principal mechanism for the protection of these structures is through their inclusion on the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) in the relevant city or county development plan. Protected Structures are defined 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 under Part I Section 2 (i) 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 (i) 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.

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 (DCC 2022) zoning maps as red hatched areas or may be protected under specific objectives for the protection of streetscapes, street furniture, paving treatments, and industrial heritage. Red hatched Conservation Areas are addressed in Section 16.3.1.5.

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 Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and Dublin City and Wicklow (NIAH 2020a; NIAH 2020b) and the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR) (DCC 2003 to 2009) the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Industrial Heritage Survey (DLRIHS, DCC 2022). 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 and Section 16.3.1.3.

16.2.1.3 Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage, which is closely related, is defined in the EPA Guidelines (EPA 2022). It includes tangible heritage such as archaeology, architectural heritage, settlements, buildings, and structures, designed landscapes, in addition to placenames and intangible heritage such as folklore, traditions and traditional practices. Cultural heritage also contributes to cultural identity and sense of place. Where cultural heritage assets are of interest from an archaeological, historical, or cultural interest perspective, these are assessed in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage). Those aspects of cultural heritage which are specifically of architectural interest, such as statuary and street furniture, are dealt with in this Chapter under Section 16.3.1.10.

16.2.2 Approach

The assessment determines, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent, and significance of the existing 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, 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 1995, 1998), Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) (NMS 2020a and 2020b), as National Monuments in state care, guardianship or subject to Preservation Orders for County Dublin and County Wicklow (NMS 2009a, 2009b and 2019), the County and City Development Plans for Dublin City (DCC 2022), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council (DLR 2022) and Wicklow County Council (WCC 2022) and the Bray Municipal District Local Area Plan

2018 to 2024 (WCC 2018) 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) and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Industrial Heritage Survey (DLRIHS, DLR 2022). 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 the Section 16.7.

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

This leads to the following:

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

The evaluation of impacts upon the extant architectural heritage was undertaken to complete the architectural heritage assessment presented in this Chapter is based on a number of distinct actions which enabled the potential significance and sensitivity of the built environment to be established. These allow 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 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 Architectural Conservation Areas, Conservation Areas, garden cemeteries, and groups or complexes of institutional, religious, industrial or residential buildings where there is likely to be a direct physical impact on the architectural heritage features or an indirect visual impact.

The study area also includes the junctions of roads and streets which will converge on, or lead off from the Proposed Scheme where there may be a direct impact resulting from urban realm, landscaping, paving or road works to the junction. These works may have a direct impact on architectural heritage features such as historic street furniture or surface treatments, or where they may be 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 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:

- Dublin City Council (DCC) Dublin City Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DCC 2022);
- Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council (DLRCC) Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DLRCC 2022);
- Wicklow County Council (WCC) Wicklow County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (WCC 2022);
- Local Area Plans including:
 - Fitzwilliam Square and Environs ACA (DCC 2009a);
 - Dartmouth Square and Environs ACA (DCC 2008);
 - Belmont Avenue/Mount Eden Road & Environs ACA (DCC 2016b);
 - Stillorgan Local Area Plan 2018 to 2024 (DLRCC 2018);
 - Foxrock Architectural Conservation Area Character Appraisal (DLRCC 2004);
 - Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone Planning Scheme 2014 (updated 2018) (DLRCC 2014);
 - Woodbrook Shanganagh Local Area Plan 2017 to 2023 (DLRCC 2017); and
 - The Bray Local Area Plan 2018 to 2024 (WCC 2018).
- 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 Grenada Convention) (Council of Europe 1985);
- Green Paper on the Urban Environment (European Commission 1990);
- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised) (Council of Europe 1992);
- European Landscape Convention (Council of Europe 2000); and
- Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Council of Europe 2005).

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

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

16.2.5 Data Collection and Collation

The assessment determines, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the existing architectural heritage resource in and within the vicinity of the Proposed Scheme using appropriate methods of study (ClfA 2014a). These comprised a desk study and site inspections.

The evaluation of impacts upon the extant architectural heritage undertaken to complete the Architectural Heritage assessment presented in this Chapter is based on a number of distinct actions which enabled the potential significance and sensitivity of the built environment to be established. These allow the likely and significant impacts to be determined, and mitigation measures to be proposed as appropriate. Research has been undertaken in two 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 historic archaeological and historical background of the Proposed Scheme study area. This comprised analysis of information from the RMP (Dúchas 1995, 1998), SMR (NMS 2020) and National Monuments in state care, guardianship or subject to Preservation Orders for County Dublin and County Wicklow (NMS 2009a, 2009b and 2019); the County and City Development Plans for Dublin City (DCC 2022), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council (DLRCC 2022) and Wicklow County Council (WCC 2022) and the Bray Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018 to 2024 (WCC 2018) including the Record of Protected Structures (RPS); Fitzwilliam Square and Environs ACA (DCC 2009a); Dartmouth Square and Environs ACA (DCC 2008); Belmont Avenue / Mount Eden Road & Environs ACA (DCC 2016b); Stillorgan Local Area Plan 2018 to 2024 (DLRCC 2018); Foxrock Architectural Conservation Area Character Appraisal (DLRCC 2004); Cherrywood Strategic Development Zone Planning Scheme 2014 (DLRCC 2014) (updated 2018); Woodbrook Shanganagh Local Area Plan 2017 to 2023 (DLRCC 2017); The Bray Local Area Plan 2018 to 2024 (WCC 2018); the NIAH Building and Garden Surveys (NIAH 2020a and 2020b); the DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009) and DLRIHS (DLR 2022) 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 and 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 DU022-082003);
 - Record of Protected Structures – (marked with a yellow square);
 - National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) – (e.g. NIAH 50110481);
 - NIAH Garden Survey – (e.g. NIAH 2470); and
 - Other Structures of Architectural Interest – (e.g. CBC0013BTH194).

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 in any specific area. In some cases it may be preferable to protect the complete group, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect 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 and 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 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).</p> <p>National Monuments in the State's ownership or guardianship.</p> <p>National Monuments subject to preservation orders or Temporary preservation orders.</p> <p>Recorded Monuments which based on one or more of the characteristics of Existing Status, Condition / Preservation, Documentation / Historical Significance, Group Value, Rarity, Visibility in the Landscape, Fragility / Vulnerability and Amenity Value; are in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist of International or National Importance.</p> <p>Protected structures assessed by the NIAH to be of International or National Importance or protected structures which while not assessed by the NIAH based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> are of sufficient architectural heritage importance to be considered in an international context and are exceptional compared to and contrasted with the finest architectural heritage in other countries; or make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of Ireland and are 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 considered in an international context and are exceptional compared to and contrasted with the finest architectural heritage in other countries; or make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of Ireland and are considered to be of great architectural heritage significance in an Irish context; or contribute to the appreciation of protected structures assessed to be of High Sensitivity. <p>Previously unrecorded architectural heritage sites which based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> are of sufficient architectural heritage importance to be considered in an international context and are exceptional compared to and contrasted with the finest architectural heritage in other countries; or make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of Ireland and are considered to be of great architectural heritage significance in an Irish context. <p>Designed landscapes with outstanding or high artistic, historic, horticultural, architectural, archaeological, scenic interest.</p>
Medium	<p>Protected structures assessed by the NIAH to be of Regional Importance or protected structures which while not assessed by the NIAH based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of 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 the 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 areas in which they are located.</p> <p>Designed landscapes with limited artistic, historic, horticultural, architectural, archaeological, scenic interest.</p>
Negligible	<p>Architectural heritage sites assessed by the NIAH to be of Record Only importance.</p> <p>Previously unrecorded architectural heritage sites or designed landscapes with limited Architectural, Historical, Horticultural, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical or scenic interest or where their heritage interest has been significantly compromised.</p>

16.2.7.1 Types of Impacts

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

- Direct physical impacts;
- Indirect physical impacts; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

16.2.7.2 Quality of Impacts

The quality of likely impacts were described using the terminology presented in Table 3.4 of the EPA Guidelines (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.

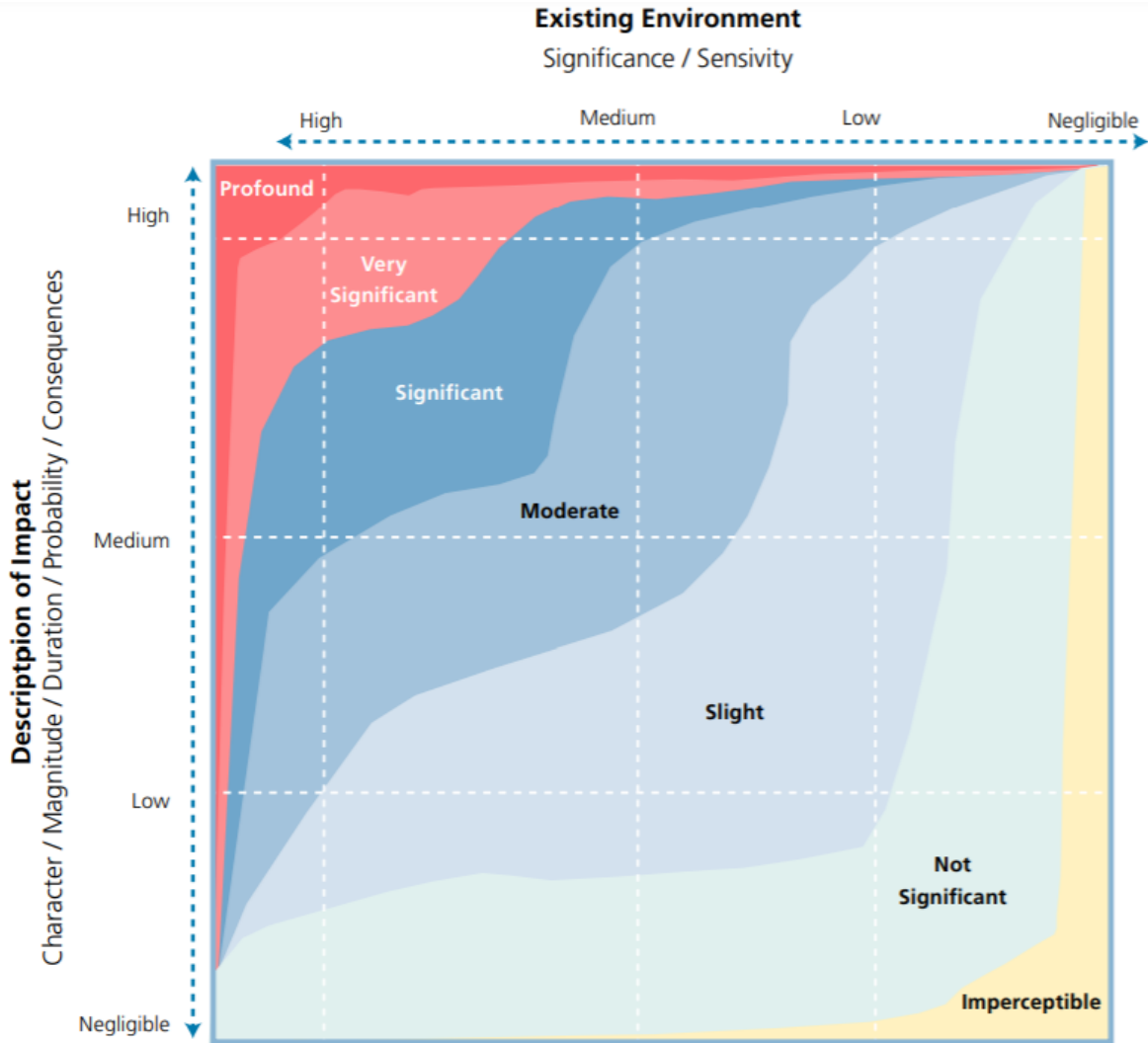


Diagram 16.1: Matrix to Inform the Assessment of Impact Significance (EPA 2022)

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.
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 the sensitive 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 Proposed Scheme will commence at the junction of Leeson Street Lower and St. Stephen's Green. The Proposed Scheme will run along Leeson Street Lower and Upper including the existing one-way system on Sussex Road. It will continue on Morehampton Road and Donnybrook Road through Donnybrook Village, and on to the Stillorgan Road. It will intersect with the Belfield/Blackrock to City Centre CBC at Nutley Lane and include the UCD Bus Interchange at the entrance to UCD. It will continue south on the N11 Stillorgan/Bray Road as far as the Loughlinstown Roundabout. The route will then proceed along the Dublin Road through Shankill and on to Bray through the Wilford Roundabout (M11 Access Roundabout) and Castle Street. The Proposed Scheme will terminate just north of the Dargle River Crossing and tie into the existing road layout at that point. The Proposed Scheme will traverse the baronies, parishes and townlands listed in Table 16.6.

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 Proposed Scheme commences at St Stephen's Green, a National Monument in the ownership of the State (RMP DU018-020334). St Stephen's Green was originally a Medieval common on the edge of the City. The development of the present Square, one of the City's main squares began in 1664 when leases were drawn up for 96 plots located around a green of 27 acres. It remained largely undeveloped until the mid-18th century. The east and south sides contain 18th and 19th century buildings though some have been replaced by 20th century office blocks. Protected structures include Loreto School (DCC RPS 7786-7788). Granite paving, kerbs and coal holes in addition to street furniture such as lampposts and bollards are present around St Stephen's Green and on Leeson Street Lower. Leeson Street Lower was the road to Donnybrook and although it contained some buildings in the 18th century, remained largely undeveloped until the 19th century. It contains 66 protected structures, all of which are houses (DCC RPS 4388 – 4452).

The Proposed Scheme crossed the Grand Canal at Eustace Bridge (DCC RPS 873) which was built in 1790 as part of the construction of the Circular Line of the Grand Canal. Leeson Street Upper and Sussex Road remained largely undeveloped until the 19th century. Sussex Road contains few protected structures as the east side was

largely redeveloped in the 20th century when the Mespil Apartments and Burlington Hotel were built on the demesne of Mespil House (NIAH 2383). The west side retains mews buildings associated with the houses on Leeson Street Upper. The only buildings which are protected is the Public House at 8 to 9 Sussex Terrace (DCC RPs 7909). Leeson Street Upper by contrast contains 146 protected structures (DCC RPS 4455 – 4600) the vast majority of which are terraced 19th century houses and a group of shops and public houses near Sussex Road. Morehampton Road (DCC RPS 5286 to 5351) contains a similar mix of houses, shops, institutional and religious buildings, a hotel, banks and pubs, particularly in Donnybrook Village. The R138 Donnybrook Road runs through Donnybrook Village which developed around an early medieval ecclesiastical settlement associated with St Brock (RMP DU018-06001). The buildings along the Donnybrook Road are in the main 19th and 20th century buildings. Few are protected, except the early church site and graveyard (DU018-06001), St Mary's Convent and Laundry (DCC RPS 8713) built between 1877 to 1881 to the design of Byrne and O'Neill, and the Donnybrook Gastropub at 135 Morehampton Road (RMP DU018-061) which was originally an 18th century house which is evident on Rocque's map of 1760. The Proposed Scheme crosses the Dodder River at Anglesey Bridge (RMP DU022-082003) which was built in 1832.

On the far side of the bridge are the Sacred Heart Catholic Church Donnybrook (DCC RPS 7845) built 1866 to the design of Pugin and Ashlin, and Donnybrook Garage which was designed by Michael Scott in association with Ove Arup in 1953. Continuing along the Stillorgan Road there were a large number of villas, country houses and demesnes, the most notable being the Mount Merrion built in 1710, which was part of the Fitzwilliam and later Pembroke Estate, the lands of which had been in the ownership of the Fitzwilliam family since the 14th century. Few of the remaining villas retain their demesnes, though demesne features such as entrance gates and lodges survive. Residential development has been built on many of the former demesne landscapes while others have become part of institutional complexes. These include Montrose House (DCC RPS 7847), now located in the grounds of Radio Teilifís Éireann. Others include Woodview House (DLR RPS 9), Ardmore (DLR RPS 19), Belfield (DLR RPS 41) and Merville House (DLR RPS 94) all now located within the University College Dublin Campus at Belfield. The St John of God Hospital, Stillorgan was founded by the Hospitaller Brothers of St John of God in 1882. The present institutional buildings within the St John of God complex are 19th century but built on the site of a 14th century Stillorgan Castle (RMP DU023-071). The grounds also contain Granada House formerly Riversdale (DLR RPS 1420), built c. 1778. St Brigid's Church of Ireland Church in Stillorgan (RMP DU023-011001) was built in 1712 on an early medieval ecclesiastical site. These include the site of the medieval church associated with the Priory of the Holy Trinity in the 13th century. The school in the grounds was built in 1836 and the vicarage is also 19th century. The Italianate Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour Foxrock (NIAH 60230099) was built in 1933 to 35 to the design of J. J. Robinson.

The Bray Road which contains Cornelscourt House (DLR RPS 1621) built c. 1866, Loughlinstown House, an c.1778 house built on the site of a 17th century house (RMP DU026-029002) and Saint Columcille's Hospital (NIAH 60260099) which contains Rathdown Union Workhouse erected in 1841 for the Rathdown Poor Law Union to a standardised design by George Wilkinson, and a convent and chapel built in 1901 by Patrick Forstall Comber.

The Proposed Scheme then turns on to the R837 Dublin Road in Shanganagh. Protected structures include St Rita's (DLR RPS 1786), Lurganbrae and St Brendan's (DLR RPS 1795) which are 19th century villas and St Anne's (DLR RPS 1800) a modernist movement house built in 1936 to the design of John James Maurice Aylward. Rathmichael Parish Primary School (DLR RPS 1799) was built in 1892 and is under the patronage of the Church of Ireland. St Ann's Church in Shankill was built in 1931 to 3 to the design of Ashlin and Coleman (RMP DU026-109). Rivendell (DLR RPS 1994) located opposite the church, was built in the 1860s as the station master's house of the Dublin and South Eastern Railway Station in Shankill. The upstanding ruins of Kiltuc Church (RMP DU026-054001 to -054005), the remains of the early medieval ecclesiastical complex at Shanganagh, lie within the boundary of the Shanganagh demesne. It is possible that the site, known as Killtuck, was dedicated to Toca mAeda mSenaic, brother of Crimthann Cualann, King of Leinster who died in the early 7th century (Corlett 1999, 137). A number of stone monuments identified at the site have since been relocated. One, a small stone cross, is located in the grounds of St Ann's Church in Shankill. Saint James's Church Crinken, Dublin Road Shankill (DLR RPS 1863) was built in 1840 to a design by William Farrell. Shankill village itself dates to the 1860s (Pearson 1998). The Hackett Memorial Hall (DLR RPS 1858) was built in 1889.

Most of the large houses on the R119 Dublin Road in Shankill are associated with demesnes. These include Shanganagh Castle and demesne (DLR RPS 1845) built 1769 to a design by Sir Richard Morrison on the site of a 15th century tower house. Crinken Cottage (DLR RPS 1850) is one of its many gate lodges. Other houses in the area include Beauchamp House (DLR RPS 1862) built c.1830, Corke Lodge (DLR RPS 1869) built before 1816, Woodbrook House built 1840 and its c1909 gate lodges (DLR RPS 1870, 1871, 1874), Wilford House (DLR RPS 1873) built in the 1790s, Askefield House (DLR RPS 1860) and the Aske House (DLR RPS 1866), both of which are early 19th century.

The Proposed Scheme continues along the Dublin Road into Little Bray which forms the northern portion of Bray. It is of medieval origin. Castle Street is named after a 15th century tower house (WI004-001006) which formerly stood on the street. Little Bray contains a large number of 19th century buildings, but few are protected. St Peter's Church built in 1837 and parish hall built as a schoolhouse in 1864 are included in the RPS (WWC RPS B42). 29 to 30 Dublin Road, Little Bray (WCC RPS B10) are two terraced early 19th century houses. The Proposed Scheme terminates at Fran O'Toole Bridge (NIAH 16301267) built in 1855. The bridge was renamed in honour of Fran O'Toole, a Bray native and member of the Miami Showband who along with two of his fellow band members were shot dead by a loyalist paramilitary group on 31 July 1975 in what became known as the Miami Showband Massacre.

Table 16.6: Baronies, Parishes and Townlands

Section	Barony	Parish	Townland
Leeson Street to Donnybrook (Anglesea Road junction)	Dublin	St Peter's	St Stephen's Ward South Dublin City
			Ranelagh North
			Baggot Rath West
		Donnybrook	Baggot Rath East
			Forty Acres
			Donnybrook West
			Donnybrook East
			Smotscourt
			Simmonscourt
			Priesthouse
Donnybrook (Anglesea Road junction) to Loughlinstown Roundabout	Rathdown	Taney	Roebuck
			Trimlestown or Owenstown
			Mount Merrion or Callary
		Boosterstown	Boosterstown
			Merrion
		Stillorgan	Woodland
			Stillorgan North
			Stillorgan Grove
			Stillorgan South
			Stillorgan Park
			Waltersland
		Kill	Gallop Green North
			Newpark
			Gallop Green South
			Deansgrange
			Foxrock
			Cornelscourt
		Cabinteely	Cabinteely
		Tully	Brenanstown
			Laughanstown
Killiney	Kilbogget		
	Loughlinstown		
	Loughlinstown Commons		
Rathmichael	Shanganagh		

Section	Barony	Parish	Townland
Loughlinstown Roundabout to Bray North (Wilford Roundabout)		Rathmichael	Shanganagh
			Shankill
		Old Connaught	Aske
			Cork Little
			Old Connaught
Bray North (Wilford Roundabout) to Bray South (Fran O'Toole Bridge)			Cork Great
			Old Connaught
			Cork Great
			Little Bray
			Ravenswell
			Bray Commons

16.3.1 Results and Analysis

This Section contains a summary of the architectural heritage assets contained within the baseline 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 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 1995, 1998), SMR (NMS 2020a and 2020b), National Monument numbers for National Monuments in state care or guardianship and Preservation Orders for County Dublin and County Wicklow (NMS 2009a, 2009b and 2019), the RPS number within the relevant County and City Development Plans for Dublin City (DCC 2022), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council (DLRCC 2022) and Wicklow County Council (WCC 2022) and the Bray Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018 to 2024 (WCC 2018), and the NIAH Building and Garden Surveys (NIAH 2020a and 2020b).

Where a feature is included in two or more of these lists, the highest designation has been used here to refer to it. A National Monument or a recorded monument, for example, Shanganagh Castle, which is also a Protected Structure, will be referred to using the RMP identifier (RMP DU026-120), and as appropriate National Monument number or Preservation Order number (rather than the DLR 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 built heritage (BTH) identifier. The BTH sites are labelled using an identification number (e.g., BTH001 is shown as CBC0013BTH001, BTH002 is CBC0013BTH002, 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 CBC0013PB001, LP002 is CBC0013LP002, and MS002 is CBC0013MS002). All other items of street furniture are labelled using a BTH identifier.

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

The locations for all architectural assets identified in the course of the assessment from a number of sources have been mapped and are shown in 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 DU022-082003);
- Record of Protected Structures – (marked with a yellow square);
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) – (e.g. NIAH 50110481);
- NIAH Garden Survey – (e.g. NIAH 2470); and
- Other Structures of Architectural Interest – (e.g. CBC0013BTH194).

Where available, descriptions and appraisals from the NIAH have been relied upon and are provided in the Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR in an abridged form. Where the inventory is incomplete (on the date of access (25.03.2021), descriptions of the relevant structures are given in a format similar to those given in the NIAH. Where new features are identified which have not been 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 which contribute significantly to international research objectives. The historic City of Dublin is on the UNESCO World Heritage tentative list which is an inventory of properties each State party intends to consider for nomination. The Georgian City plan under consideration still survives largely intact and is bounded to the north and south by the Royal and Grand Canals, to the west by the Phoenix Park, and to the east by the sea (Permanent Delegation of Ireland to the OECD and UNESCO 2010). The City is considered under the headings of authenticity, integrity and justification of its outstanding universal value. 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 along Leeson Street Lower from St Stephen's Green to the Grand Canal at Eustace Bridge. Leeson Street and St Stephen's Green and the adjoining streets of Fitzwilliam Place, Hatch Street and Pembroke Street and was developed as part of the Fitzwilliam Estate and are an integral part of the South Georgian Core.

16.3.1.2 Architectural Heritage Sites of Archaeological Significance

Although archaeological heritage is dealt with in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage), 17 sites were identified in the receiving environment, which also form part of the built heritage. These include both above ground structures, as at Anglesey Bridge, Donnybrook Road (RMP DU022-082003) and designed landscapes associated with features that have subsequently been demolished, as at Stillorgan House (RMP DU023-012001). They also

include extant designed landscapes such as St Stephens Green (RPM DU018-020334) which is included in the NIAH Garden Survey (NIAH 2020b) and are described further in Section 16.3.1.7.

Anglesey Bridge Donnybrook Rd (RMP DU022-082003) is a single-arch masonry road bridge, built in 1832 to carry Donnybrook and Stillorgan Roads over River Dodder. It is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.

Stillorgan House (RMP DU023-012001) is a 19th century house built on the site of a manor house which by 1360 was occupied by Sir John Cruise. The Wolverston family resided here between the dissolution of the monasteries and the Cromwellian period. Improvements were made to that house in 1684 by Sir Joshua Allen, said to be a master builder. In 1695 the then owner Viscount John Allen replaced the fortified manor house with a large mansion. The footprint of this building is shown on the first edition 6 inch (1:10,560) Ordnance Survey Map of Dublin (OSI 1843). This building was demolished and replaced by the present much smaller house c.1880. Its demesne has since been largely covered by residential development. As well as being a national monument, it is a protected structure (DLR RPS 1058). It is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.

St Stephen's Green is a National Monument in State Ownership (RMP DU018-020334) in addition to being a protected structure (DCC RPS 7751). It was a common in the medieval period. The plots around the green were laid out in 1664 but the green itself was not enclosed until 1669. The present landscaping dates to the 1870s and was instigated by Arthur E Guinness. It is of National Significance and High 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 included in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) are also subject to statutory protection under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, 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'.

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

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

Policy Objective HER2 states that:

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

Wicklow County Council's policies relating to Recorded and National Monuments can be found in the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (WCC 2022). Objective CPO 8.1 states that:

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

Objective CPO 8.2 states that:

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

Objective CPO 8.8 states:

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

Objective CPO 8.9 states:

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

The Heritage strategy of the Bray Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018 to 2024 (WCC 2018) is to protect the natural, architectural, archaeological and maritime heritage of Bray Municipal District.

Such sites are sometimes also included in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS). Of the 17 sites, 11 are also classed as Protected Structures within the Dublin City Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DCC 2022), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DLRCC 2022), the Bray Local Area Plan (2018 to 2024) and the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (WCC 2022). As such, these sites are also subject to statutory protection under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended. A further one is located in the Belmont Avenue Architectural Conservation Area and is therefore subject to statutory protection under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended. 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.

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 to 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'.*

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

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

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

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

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

Policy Objective HER7 states that:

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

Policy Objective HER8 states that:

'It is a Policy Objective to:

- i. Protect structures included on the RPS from any works that would negatively impact their special character and appearance,*
- ii. Ensure that any development proposals to Protected Structures, their curtilage and setting shall have regard to the 'Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities'(DAHG 2011a).*
- iii. Ensure that all works are carried out under supervision of a qualified professional with specialised conservation expertise.*
- iv. Ensure that any development, modification, alteration, or extension affecting a Protected Structure and/or its setting is sensitively sited and designed, and is appropriate in terms of the proposed scale, mass, height, density, layout, and materials.*
- v. Ensure that the form and structural integrity of the Protected Structure is retained in any redevelopment and that the relationship between the Protected Structure and any complex of adjoining buildings, designed landscape features, or views and vistas from within the grounds of the structure are respected.*
- vi. Respect the special interest of the interior, including its plan form, hierarchy of spaces, architectural detail, fixtures and fittings and materials.*
- viii. Protect the curtilage of protected structures and to refuse planning permission for inappropriate development within the curtilage and attendant grounds that would adversely impact on the special character of the Protected Structure.*
- ix. Protect and retain important elements of built heritage including historic gardens, stone walls, entrance gates and piers and any other associated curtilage features.*
- x. Ensure historic landscapes and gardens associated with Protected Structures are protected from inappropriate development (consistent with NPO 17 of the NPF and RPO 9.30 of the RSES)'.*

Wicklow County Council's policies relating to Protected Structures can be found in the Wicklow County Development Plan for 2022 to 2028 (WCC 2022). Objective CPO 8.13 states:

'To ensure the protection of all structures, items and features contained in the Record of Protected Structures'.

Objective CPO 8.15 states:

'All development works on or at the sites of protected structures, including any site works necessary, shall be carried out using best heritage practice for the protection and preservation of those aspects or features of the structures / site that render it worthy of protection'.

Objective CPO 8.17 states:

'To strongly resist the demolition of protected structures or features of special interest unless it can be demonstrated that exceptional circumstances exist. All such cases will be subject to full heritage impact assessment and mitigation'.

Objective AH1 of the Bray Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018 to 2024 (WCC 2018) is:

'To ensure the protection of all structures (or parts of structures) contained in the Record of Protected Structures'.

A review of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DLRCC 2022), the Bray Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018 to 2024 (WCC 2018) and the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (WCC 2022) indicates that a total of 422 Protected Structures (RPS sites) are recorded within the study area of the Proposed Scheme. Of these, 157 are also listed within the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH 2020a, 2020b). Given that many are of Regional or National importance, they are of Medium Sensitivity to High Sensitivity. A more detailed description relating to each RPS site is contained in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. They are shown on Image 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

16.3.1.4 Architectural Conservation Areas

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 (DCC 2022), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DLRCC 2022), Bray Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018 to 2024 (WCC 2018) and the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (WCC 2022) indicates that there are 2 ACA located within the receiving environment (Table 16.7). These areas contain a large number of 18th, 19th and early to mid-20th century structures of architectural heritage interest. Given that they are of Regional Importance, they are of Medium Sensitivity.

Table 16.7: Architectural Conservation Areas Located within the Receiving Environment

Section	Location	Class	Significance and Sensitivity
Leeson Street to Donnybrook (Anglesea Road junction)	Belmont Avenue ACA Belmont Avenue Donnybrook	Located on Belmont Avenue Donnybrook	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
Donnybrook (Anglesea Road junction) to Loughlinstown Roundabout	Foxrock ACA Westminster Road Foxrock	Located on Westminster Road Foxrock	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity

16.3.1.4.1 Belmont Avenue ACA

Located on Belmont Avenue Donnybrook the area encompasses 18th, 19th and 20th century terraced and detached residential and commercial buildings. It is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.

16.3.1.4.2 Foxrock ACA

Located on Westminster Road Foxrock the area encompasses late 19th and early 20th century villas. It 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’.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) 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’.

Wicklow County Council’s policies relating to Architectural Conservation Areas can be found in the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (WCC 2022). Objective CPO 8.21 states that:

‘Within Architectural Conservation Areas, all those buildings, spaces, archaeological sites, trees, street furniture, views and other aspects of the environment which form an essential part of their character, as set out in their character appraisals, shall be considered for protection’.

Objective CPO 8.22 states:

‘The design of any development in Architectural Conservation Areas, ... should preserve and / or enhance the character and appearance of the Architectural Conservation Area as a whole. Schemes for the conservation and enhancement of the character and appearance of Architectural Conservation Areas will be promoted. In consideration of applications for ... alterations and extensions affecting Architectural Conservation Areas, the following principles will apply: Proposals will only be considered where they positively enhance the character of the ACA’.

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. These areas contain structures of Local to Regional importance and of Low to Medium Sensitivity. They are listed in Table 16.8. There are no equivalent Conservation Areas in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown or Wicklow.

Table 16.8: Conservation Areas

Section	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Donnybrook (Anglesea Road Junction) to Leeson Street	St Stephen's Green Conservation Area	St Stephen's Green Conservation Area encompasses the public park, foot paths and carriageways to St Stephen's Green West and South and part of Leeson Street.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	Leeson Street Lower Conservation Area	Leeson Street Lower Conservation Area encompasses the buildings on either side of Leeson Street Lower, Pembroke Street Upper, Hatch Street Lower, Adelaide Road and Fitzwilliam Place.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	Grand Canal Conservation Area	Grand Canal Conservation Area follows the course of the circular line of the Grand Canal, completed in 1790 and includes the buildings fronting or backing on to the Canal.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	Dodder Conservation Area	Dodder Conservation Area follows the course of the Dodder River.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity

16.3.1.5.1 St Stephen's Green Conservation Area

St Stephen's Green Conservation Area encompasses the public park, foot paths and carriageways to St Stephen's Green West and South and part of Leeson Street. It does not include the buildings on the corner of Leeson Street. It is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.

16.3.1.5.2 Leeson Street Lower Conservation Area

Leeson Street Lower Conservation Area encompasses the buildings on either side of Leeson Street Lower, Pembroke Street Upper, Hatch Street Lower, Adelaide Road and Fitzwilliam Place, except 1 to 19 Leeson Street Lower as well as the footpaths and carriageways and the traffic island and kiosk to Adelaide Road. The area contains a large number of late Georgian and early Victorian or early to mid-19th century terraced houses. It is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.

16.3.1.5.3 Grand Canal Conservation Area

Grand Canal Conservation Area follows the course of the circular line of the Grand Canal, completed in 1790 and includes the locks, bridges as at Eustace Bridge, tow paths and the buildings fronting or backing on to the Canal as at Adelaide Road, Wilton Terrace, Sussex Terrace, Grand Parade and the first two houses on either side of Leeson Street Upper. It is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.

16.3.1.5.4 Dodder Conservation Area

Dodder Conservation Area follows the course of the Dodder River and encompasses Anglesea Road, Beaver Row, Anglesey Bridge and part of the grounds of Donnybrook Church. It is of Regional Importance and Medium 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)'.

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

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

Wicklow County Council's policies relating to NIAH structures can be found the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (WCC 2022). Objective CPO 8.11 is:

'To support the work of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) in collecting data relating to the architectural heritage, ...and in the making of this information widely accessible to the public and property owners'.

Objective AH4 of the Bray Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018 to 2024 (WCC 2018) states that:

'Where an item or a structure (or any feature of a structure) is considered to be of heritage merit (where not identified in the RPS), the Planning Authority reserves the right to refuse permission to remove or alter that structure/item, in the interests of the protection of the County's architectural heritage. The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage can sometimes be utilised as a source of information with regard to the architectural value of any such items or structures'.

The NIAH building survey (NIAH 2020a) for the study area was accessed between March 2020 and March 2021 (data download 25.03.21); at which time the inventory for Dublin City, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and Wicklow was 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 Dublin City and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, though they are for Wicklow. The surveys for Dublin and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and Wicklow are being published or updated by the NIAH on a phased basis. The areas that have been published to date include St Stephen's Green, Earlsfort Terrace, Leeson Street Lower to the Grand Canal, the N11 Stillorgan Road from Galloping Green to the Loughlinstown Roundabout, the R837 Dublin Road, Stonebridge Road, the R119 Shanganagh Road, Beechfield Manor, Corbawn Lane, the R119 Dublin Road, the R761 Dublin Road, Castle Street in Little Bray and Main Street in Bray.

A review of the NIAH building survey for Dublin and Wicklow (NIAH 2020a) showed that in addition to the NIAH structures which are already Protected Structures and noted in Section 16.3.1.3, there are 14 NIAH structures within the receiving environment of the Proposed Scheme. These are included in Table 16.9 and are described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Their locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

They are generally of regional importance and Medium sensitivity though a few are of Local Importance and Medium 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.

The study area contains a large number of structures which are of architectural heritage value and which are likely to be included in the NIAH surveys for Dublin, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and Wicklow when complete or revised. These structures have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021), and further details of these structures are given in Section 16.3.1.9.

Table 16.9: NIAH Structures

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Leeson Street to Donnybrook (Anglesea Road junction)	NIAH 50920299	103 Leeson Street Lower	Terraced house, c. 1810.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50920298	102 Leeson Street Lower	Terraced house, c. 1810.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50920297	101 Leeson Street Lower	Terraced house, c. 1810.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50920296	100 Leeson Street Lower	Terraced house, c. 1810.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50920276	5 Leeson Street Lower, Dublin 2	Terraced house, c. 1750.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50110481	Adelaide Road / Leeson Street Lr.	Kiosk, built 1929.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50110527	Grand Canal, Grand Parade	Canal Lock, built c. 1790.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
Donnybrook (Anglesea Road junction) to Loughlinstown Roundabout	NIAH 60230058	Newpark Lodge, Stillorgan Road	House, built c. 1844 to 1899.	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 60230060	Shandrum – Stillorgan Rd/Victoria House	House, built c. 1844 to 1894.	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
Loughlinstown Roundabout to Bray North (Wilford Roundabout)	NIAH 60260116	Bridge, Stonebridge Road	Bridge over the Dublin and South Eastern Railway (DSER) opened 1854.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 60260134	Cluain-na-Gréine, Dublin Road Shankill	House, built 1855 to 1865.	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 60260153	Gates / Railings / Walls, Sherrington, Dublin Road Shankill	Entrance piers and screen walls to Sherrington, built 1800 to 1837.	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 60260149	Shanganagh Park Dublin Road Shankill	Gates and Railings, 1870 to 1894 Gate Piers.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
Bray North (Wilford Roundabout) to Bray South (Fran O’Toole Bridge)	NIAH 16301267	Fran O’Toole Bridge Little Bray	Bridge over the Dargle or Bray River, built in 1855 to 56.	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 within the baseline environment of the Proposed Scheme. These included the historic Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) mapping and aerial photographic coverage (OSI 2020a; 2020b; Google 2020) and 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) and Duncan’s *Map of the County of Dublin* (Duncan 1821). Modern and historic aerial photographs were also referenced.

The landscapes are shown as shaded ‘demesne’ landscapes or as having formally laid grounds on the first, second, third or fourth edition OS mapping (OSI 1843 to 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1864 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 as at Booterstown.

DCCs 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'.

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

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

Policy HER12 states that it is Council policy:

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

Policy HER8 states that it is Council policy to:

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

Wicklow County Council's policies relating to Designed Landscapes can be found in the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (WCC 202). Objective CPO 8.11 is:

'To support the work of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) in collecting data relating to the architectural heritage, including the historic gardens and designed landscapes of the County, and in the making of this information widely accessible to the public and property owners'.

Policy AH5 of the Bray Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018 to 2024 (WCC 2018) is to:

'Maintain and protect demesne settings, and to require all development proposals within or directly adjoining these demesnes to fully evaluated and address any impacts of the setting and character'.

The landscapes identified in the NIAH Garden Survey (NIAH 2020b) for Dublin and Wicklow, 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 or International Importance. In such cases these would be of High Sensitivity.

A total of 76 designed landscapes have been identified within the receiving environment of the Proposed Scheme. Of these, 41 are associated with a principal structure that is listed as protected within the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2022), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DLRCC 2022), Wicklow County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (WCC 2022) and the Bray Local Area Plan (WCC 2018). 47 were identified through the NIAH Building and Garden Surveys for Dublin and Wicklow (NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b). The identified designed landscapes are listed in Table 16.10. The descriptions are summaries of those that appear on the NIAH website as well as information obtained from site inspections. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

Table 16.10: Designed Landscapes

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Leeson St to Donnybrook (Anglesea Road junction)	NIAH 2375	St Stephen's Green	Park enclosed in 1669. The present landscaping dates to the 1870s.	National Importance High Sensitivity
	NIAH 2373	Iveagh Gardens Earlsfort Terrace	Developed as part of the pleasure grounds of the 1865.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 2383	Mespil House, Co. Dublin	Shown on the 1837 OS map. All since demolished.	Record only Negligible Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH147	Morehampton Grove, Morehampton Road	An Taisce Nature reserve, enclosed by the 1877 and walks were created within it.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
Donnybrook (Anglesea Road junction) to Loughlinstown Roundabout	DCC RPS 7846	Mount Erroll, Stillorgan Road	House and landscaped grounds shown on the 1837 OS map. House survives.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH226	Shamrock Hill Stillorgan Road	Shown on the 1837 OS map. Only gate lodge survives.	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH108	Donnybrook Cottage Stillorgan Road	House and landscaped grounds shown on the 1837 OS map. Part of St Teresians School.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 2427	Montrose, Stillorgan Road	Shown on the 1837 OS map. Site is covered by development.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH106	Airfield, Stillorgan Road	House and landscaped grounds shown on the 1837 OS map. Site redeveloped.	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH105	Thornfield, Stillorgan Road	House and landscaped grounds shown on the 1837 OS map. Site redeveloped.	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 2425	Moylurg Stillorgan Road	House and landscaped grounds shown on the 1837 OS map. Site covered by development.	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 2440	Nutley House, Elm Park Golf Club	19 th century detached house and demesne, now part of Elm Park Golf Club.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	Record only	Granville Stillorgan Road	Shown on the 1837 OS map as consisting of a house and outbuildings. All since demolished.	Record only Negligible Sensitivity
	NIAH 2432	Woodview House Stillorgan Road	House and grounds shown on the 1837 OS map. Some demesne features retained.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	Record only	Woodbine cottage	Shown on the 1837 OS map. All since demolished.	Record only Negligible Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 19	Ardmore House Stillorgan Road	House and grounds shown on the 1837 OS map. Some demesne features retained.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 41	Belfield House, Stillorgan Road,	House and grounds shown on the 1837 OS map. Some demesne features retained.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH101	Stonehouse Stillorgan Road	19 th century house and landscaped grounds. Lodge and entrance gates survive.	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 2444	Merville House Stillorgan Road,	House and grounds shown on the 1837 OS map. Some demesne features retained.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	Record only	Seafield Stillorgan Road	Shown on the 1837 OS map. All since demolished.	Record only Negligible Sensitivity
	NIAH 2460	St Helens, Stillorgan Rd	18 th /19 th century House. House, entrance gates and remaining parkland survive.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 2451	Mount Merrion House North Avenue	House built c. 1711. Much of the site is covered by residential development.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
Record Only	Temora Stillorgan Rd	Shown on the 1837 OS map. All since demolished.	Record only Negligible Sensitivity	

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	Record Only	Ash Hurst, Mount Merrion Stillorgan Rd	Shown on the 1837 OS map. All since demolished.	Record only Negligible Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH230	Fort William Mount Merrion Avenue	Shown on the 1837 OS map. Only the entrance gates remain.	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	Record Only	Hopetoun House, Stillorgan Rd	Shown on the 1837 OS map. All since demolished.	Record only Negligible Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH100	Oatlands Stillorgan Rd	House and demesne replaced by School but retains some demesne landscape features.	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 2470	Stillorgan Priory Stillorgan Rd	Shown on the 1837 OS map. All since demolished.	Record only Negligible Sensitivity
	NIAH 2462	Beaufield, Stillorgan	Shown on the 1837 OS map. Only the outbuildings, Beaufield Mews remain.	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	Record only	Grove House, Stillorgan	Shown on the 1837 OS map. All since demolished.	Record only Negligible Sensitivity
	NIAH 2483	Stillorgan House, Stillorgan Grove	16 th /17 th century house site. 19 th century house surrounded by residential development.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 2485	Stillorgan Castle, Stillorgan Rd	A castle is depicted on the 1837 OS. Demesne landscape survives in St John Of Gods.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	DLR RPS 1420	Granada House Stillorgan Rd	18 th or early 19 th century. Demesne landscape survives.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH097	Dunstaffnage House Church Road	Early to mid-19 th century. Retains some demesne features.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	Record only	Farmleigh, Stillorgan Rd	Shown on the 1837 OS map. All since demolished.	Record only Negligible Sensitivity
	NIAH 2489	Beech Park / Ferney, Kill, Co. Dublin	Demesne features shown on 1837 OS map. Building indicated labelled School.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 2482	The Grange, Kill, Co. Dublin	Demesne features shown on 1837 OS map. Large institutional building on the site.	Record only Negligible Sensitivity
	DLR RPS 1451	Belmont House, Galloping Green	Shown on the 1837 OS map. Only the chapel and entrance gates survive.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	Record only	St Petroc, Stillorgan Rd	Shown on the 1911 OS map. All since demolished.	Record only Negligible Sensitivity
	DLR RPS 2005	Eversham, Stillorgan Rd	Eversham House, 1837. In use as a convent.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	DLR RPS 1496	Mount Salem, Stillorgan Rd	House extant 1837 consisting of a house out buildings within a park.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	DLR RPS 1498	Sefton House, Stillorgan Rd	House extant 1896 consisting of a house out buildings within a park.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 2502	New Park, Stillorgan Rd	Shown on the 1837 OS map. All since demolished.	Record only Negligible Sensitivity
	DLR RPS 1996	Kelston, Stillorgan Rd	House, extant 1867. In Use as apartments.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	Record only	Avonmore, Stillorgan Rd	Shown on the 1907 OS map. Since demolished.	Record only Negligible Sensitivity
	DLR RPS 2041	Hermiston, Stillorgan Rd	House extant 1911.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 60230058	Newpark Lodge, Stillorgan Road	House, built c. 1860.	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH090	Knocksinna, Stillorgan Rd	House and grounds. Shown on the 1911 OS map. Also known as Knocksenna.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH084	Foxrock House, Stillorgan Rd	Shown on the 1837 OS map. No longer evident as housing built on site.	Record only Negligible Sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH083	Foxrock Lodge, Loreto School, Foxrock	Shown on the 1837 OS. School built on to the house.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	DLR RPS 1621	Cornelscourt House, Old Bray Rd	House extant 1866.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 2530	Marfield, Kill, Co. Dublin	Country house built 1794. Much of site covered by residential development.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 2536	Kilbogget House Cabinteely, Dublin 18	House extant 1837. Much of the site is covered by development.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	DU026-028	Beechgrove, Stillorgan Rd	18 th /19 th century. House and demesne features removed to facilitate N11. Some of the walks survive in the local park.	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	NIAH 2546	Loughlinstown House, Stillorgan Rd	Georgian House incorporates a late 17 th century core. Demesne features legible.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
Loughlinstown Roundabout to Bray North (Wilford Roundabout)	DLR RPS 1786	Saint Rita's Dublin Road Shankill	House extant 1837. Also known as Air Hill and Kilbrae.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH069	New Brighton Dublin Road Shankill	House extant 1837. Also known as Lurganbrae House.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	DLR RPS 1795	Saint Brendan's Dublin Road, Shankill	House built 1829. Also known as Home.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	DLR RPS 1801	Athgoe Park, Beechfield Manor	House built 1858, in use as a Nursing Home.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	DLR RPS 2010, 2077	Dorney Court / Claremont Corbawn Lane	Lodge, part of boundary wall and gates survive Gate lodge, extant 1908.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 60260134	Cluain-na-Gréine, Dublin Road, Shankill	House, built 1855 to 1865.	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	DLR RPS 1837	Aubrey House, Dublin Road, Shankill	House built c. 1860 to 1865.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 60260153	Sherrington, Dublin Road, Shankill	Sherrington built 1816. Only the entrance gates and boundary wall survive.	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	DLR RPS 1971, 2074	Crinken House, Dublin Road, Shankill	House, extant 1837. Boundaries and lodge survive but demesne reduced by development.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 2556	Shanganagh Castle, Dublin Road, Shankill	Early 19 th Century Country House. Demesne features legible.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	DLR RPS 1987	The Orchard, Dublin Road, Shankill	Demesne features legible. Gate lodge built 1911 to a design by Batchelor and Hicks.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	DLR RPS 1860, 2001	Askefield House, Dublin Road, Shankill	House built 1800 to 1836. Demesne features legible	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 2552	Beauchamp House, Dublin Road, Shankill	House built c.1830. Demesne features legible.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 2553	The Aske, Dublin Road, Shankill	Built 1831. Demesne features legible.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	DLR RPS 1869	Corke Lodge, Dublin Road, Shankill	House built before 1816. Demesne features legible.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 5676	Woodbrook House, Dublin Road, Shankill	18 th century country house and demesne. House enlarged 1840. Improvements to grounds in the 19 th century and c. 1909.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 2571	Wilford House, Dublin Road, Shankill	House and Out Offices 1790s. Demesne legible but grounds reduced.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
Bray North (Wilford Roundabout) to	CBC0013BTH020	Rathmore, Dublin Road, Shankill	House is late 19 th or early 20 th century. Grounds reduced by later development.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 2572	Corke Abbey, Dublin Road, Shankill	Shown on the 1837 OS. Demolished but avenue and placename survive.	Local Importance Low Sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Bray South (Fran O'Toole Bridge)	NIAH 4299	Ravenswell House, Bray, Co. Wicklow	House converted to a convent by early 20 th century. Gates, avenue and boundary survive.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 6042	Galtrim House, Bray, Co. Wicklow	House on the site of an earlier house Fairy Hill. Extant 1908.	Local Importance Low Sensitivity

16.3.1.8 Industrial Heritage Sites

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

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

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

Policy BHA12 states that it is the policy of DCC:

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

Policy BHA16 states that it is the policy of DCC:

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

Policy BHA17 states that it is the policy of DCC:

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

Policy BHA26 states that it is the policy of DCC:

'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'.

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

'i. Have regard to those items identified in the Industrial Heritage Survey (included in Appendix 4 of the Development Plan) when assessing any development proposals.

ii. Identify further sites of industrial heritage significance with a view to assessing them for inclusion in the Record of Protected Structures'.

Wicklow County Council's policies relating to Industrial Heritage can be found in the Wicklow County Development Plan 2012 to 2028 (WCC 2022). They fall under the Historical & Cultural Heritage. Section 8.4 states:

‘Wicklow has a wealth of structures, items and places of historical and cultural heritage that do not fall neatly into the categories of ‘architectural’ or ‘archaeological’ heritage. A number of examples would be:

- *structures and items associated with Wicklow’s industrial heritage;*
- *historical mining works;*
- *Wicklow’s Military Road; and*
- *places and items associated with local history and folklore such as mass rocks and holy wells.*

Industrial heritage refers to such structures as mills, watermills, windmills, roads, bridges, railways, canals, harbours, dams and features associated with utility industries such as water, gas and electricity. It is an important part of Wicklow’s socio economic history and contributes greatly to the interest of the Wicklow landscape’.

Objective CPO 8.25 states:

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

Objective AH4 of the Bray Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018 to 2024 (WCC 2018) states that:

‘Where an item or a structure (or any feature of a structure) is considered to be of heritage merit (where not identified in the RPS), the Planning Authority reserves the right to refuse permission to remove or alter that structure/item, in the interests of the protection of the County’s architectural heritage’.

Eleven industrial heritage features were identified through the DCIHR and the DLRIHS which are of industrial, historic or architectural interest (DCC 2003 to 2009, DLRCC 2022). Four are protected structures of which one is a Milestone which is addressed in Section 16.3.1.10.3 and is protected both as a protected structure and through inclusion in the DLRIHS. Two are included in the NIAH. The remaining five are indicated in Table 16.11 and shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. The descriptions are summaries of those that appear on the DCIHR and the DLRIHS as well as information obtained from site visits. The remainder, while not protected are of industrial, historic or architectural interest. These structures, though not officially designated, have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021). These structures are generally of Local to Regional Importance and of Low to Medium Sensitivity. DCIHR sites which no longer exhibit above ground remains are dealt with in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage).

Table 16.11: Industrial Heritage Sites

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Leeson Street to Donnybrook (Anglesea Road junction)	CBC0013BTH158 DCIHR 18-16-001-01	Grand Canal, Grand Parade	Grand Canal constructed 1790 to 1796.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH148 DCIHR 18-16-029-01	Wellington Place	Electricity station, built c. 1920.	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
Donnybrook (Anglesea Road junction) to Loughlinstown Roundabout	CBC0013BTH234 DCIHR 22-04-011-0	Bus Garage Beaver Row / Stillorgan Rd	Bus garage built 1944 to 1951.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH235 DCIHR 22-04-003-01	Bus Garage Beaver Row / Stillorgan Rd	Tramway Depot built 1873, in use as a bus garage.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH073 DLRIHS 654	Bridge on N11 at Loughlinstown	Bridge over Shanganagh Stream, Extant 1837.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity

16.3.1.9 Other Structures of Interest

As noted previously, the NIAH has not yet been published for all of the receiving environment. In addition to the structures included in the SMR, RMP, the RPS, NIAH, DCIHR and the DLRIHS, 161 structures or groups of structures were identified which while they are not included in any of the existing inventories, are still of architectural, historical or industrial heritage interest.

They were identified through field inspections. They 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 site 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 to 1890, OSI 1909 to 1911 and OSI 1940 to 1961). They are shown on Image 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

Some are afforded protection where they are located in Architectural Conservation Areas, 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 Local to Regional Importance and of Low to Medium Sensitivity.

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

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

Policy BHA11 states that it is the policy of DCC:

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

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

I 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:

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

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

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

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

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

Wicklow County Council's policies relating to other buildings or structures of architectural heritage interest can be found in the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (WCC 2022). Objective CPO 8.10 seeks:

'To protect, conserve and manage the built heritage of Wicklow and to encourage sensitive and sustainable development to ensure its preservation for future generations'.

Objective CPO 8.12 seeks:

'To have regard to 'Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, 2011) in the assessment of proposals affecting architectural heritage'.

Objective CPO 8.18:

'To seek (through the development management process) the retention, ... of vernacular buildings and features such as traditional dwellings and outbuildings, historic shopfronts, thatched roofs and historic features such as stonewalls and milestones. The demolition of vernacular buildings will be discouraged'.

Objective CPO 8.19:

'Development proposals affecting vernacular buildings and structures will be required to submit a detailed, true measured survey, photographic records and written analysis as part of the planning application process'.

Objective CPO 8.20:

'Where an item or a structure (or any feature of a structure) is considered to be of heritage merit (where not identified in the RPS), the Planning Authority reserves the right to refuse permission to remove or alter that structure / item, in the interests of the protection of the County's architectural heritage'.

Objective BH 16 of the Wicklow County Development Plan and Objective AH4 of the Bray Municipal District Local Area Plan 2018 to 2024 (WCC 2018) state that:

'Where an item or a structure (or any feature of a structure) is considered to be of heritage merit (where not identified in the RPS), the Planning Authority reserves the right to refuse permission to remove or alter that structure/item, in the interests of the protection of the County's architectural heritage'.

16.3.1.10 Street Furniture

Historic street furniture, paving and surface treatments contribute significantly to the character of the streetscapes in the study area. They are protected under the policies and objectives of the Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 (DCC 2022). With regard to Historic Ground Surfaces, Street Furniture and Urban (Public) Realm, Policy BHA18 states that it is the policy of DCC:

- (5) *'(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.'

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

'i. Preserve the retention of historic items of street furniture where these contribute to the character of the area, including items of a vernacular or local significance.

ii. Promote high standards for design, materials and workmanship in public realm improvements within areas of historic character.'

Policy HER13 states that it is Council policy to:

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

Policy HER16 states that it is Council policy to:

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

Wicklow County Council's policies relating to street furniture can be found in the Wicklow County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (WCC 2022).

Objective CPO 8.10 seeks:

'To protect, conserve and manage the built heritage of Wicklow and to encourage sensitive and sustainable development to ensure its preservation for future generations.'

Objective CPO 8.12 seeks:

'To have regard to 'Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, 2011a) in the assessment of proposals affecting architectural heritage.'

Objective CPO 8.18:

'To seek (through the development management process) the retention, ... of ... historic features such as stonewalls and milestones.'

Objective CPO 8.21 states that:

'Within Architectural Conservation Areas, all those buildings, spaces, archaeological sites, trees, street furniture, views and other aspects of the environment which form an essential part of their character, as set out in their character appraisals, shall be considered for protection.'

16.3.1.10.1 Post Boxes

A total of 12 cast iron post boxes of architectural heritage significance were identified within the receiving environment of the Proposed Scheme, six of which are included in the NIAH and four were also included in the DLRIHS. They were identified through field inspection. Further information on post box types was obtained through the NIAH building survey for Dublin and Wicklow (NIAH 2020a, NIAH 2020b) and by referring to the *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).

They are listed in Table 16.12 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from site inspections. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

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

Table 16.12: Post Boxes

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Leeson Street to Donnybrook (Anglesea Road junction)	NIAH 50920291	Post box at 23 Leeson Street Lower	Freestanding pillar box, c. 1901 to 1910.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50930153	Post box at 25 Fitzwilliam Place	Freestanding "pillar box", 1909.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013PB010	Post box at 141 Leeson Street Upper	Freestanding "pillar box", c. 1950.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013PB009	Post box at 73 Leeson Street Upper	Freestanding "pillar box", c. 1980.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013PB008	Post box at 51 Donnybrook Road	Freestanding "pillar box", c. 1990.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
Donnybrook (Anglesea Road junction) to Loughlinstown Roundabout	CBC0013PB007	Post box at 115 Stillorgan Road	Freestanding "pillar box", c. 1980.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013PB006	Post box at 7 Stone House Stillorgan Road	Wall-mounted "wall box" c. 1920.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 60230075	Post Box Newtownpark Avenue	Wall-mounted "wall box", c. 1939 to 1962.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 60230046	Post Box, Westminster Road Foxrock	Wall-mounted "wall box" c. 1881 to 1908.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 60260102	Post Box, Bray Road Loughlinstown	Wall-mounted "wall box" c. 1938 to 1955.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
Loughlinstown Roundabout to Bray North (Wilford Roundabout)	NIAH 60260136	Post Box, Dublin Road Shankill	Freestanding "pillar box", extant 1984.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
Bray North (Wilford Roundabout) to Bray South (Fran O'Toole Bridge)	NIAH 60260163	Post Box, Old Connaught Ave	Wall-mounted "wall box" 1909.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity

16.3.1.10.2 Lamp Posts

A total of 58 lamp posts were identified as being of architectural heritage significance. They were identified through field inspection. Further information on lamp post types was obtained through the NIAH building survey for Dublin and Wicklow (NIAH 2020a), *The 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), The DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009), *Through streets broad and narrow: A history of Dublin trams* (Corcoran 2008), and the *Dublin Inquirer* (Neylon 2020).

Six different types were identified. Two are in the curtilage of St Stephen's Green and therefore Protected Structures (DCC RPS 7752), 46 of these are associated with tramways included in the DCIHR. Groups of Scotch Standards, Swan Neck Standards, Reproduction and Rathmines Type lamp posts were also noted. A full list of

the identified lamp posts is included in Table 16.13 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from field inspections. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

These structures range from Local to Regional Importance and of Low to Medium Sensitivity for reasons of Artistic, Social and Technical Interest. These ratings are based on the ratings that have been applied by the NIAH to similar or identical lamp posts located elsewhere in Dublin and Wicklow or they have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021).

Table 16.13: Lamp Posts

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Leeson Street to Donnybrook (Anglesea Road junction)	DCC RPS 7752 CBC0013LP058, CBC0013LP057	St Stephen's Green, Dublin 2	2 No. Late 19 th century triple lantern gas lamp post.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013LP056	1 Leeson Street Lower	1 No. Scotch Standard, erected c. 1903 or 1940s and 1950s.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013LP056, CBC0013LP054	Pembroke Street Upper	2 No. Scotch Standards, erected c. 1903 or 1940s and 1950s.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013LP053 to CBC0013LP051	Fitzwilliam Place	3 No. Scotch Standards, erected c. 1903 or 1940s and 1950s.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013LP050	Lamp post at 56 Adelaide Road	Rathmines type lamp reproduction standard, with contemporary lamp.	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0013LP049	Lamp post at the corner of Eustace Bridge	c. 1898 lamp standard, originally tram standards.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013LP048 to CBC0013LP032	Leeson Street Upper	17 No. c. 1898 cast-iron lamp standards, tram standards.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013LP031, CBC0013LP030	Lamp posts at 1 Wellington Place	2. No. reproduction lamp standards.	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0013LP029 to CBC0013LP015	Morehampton Road	15 No. c. 1898 cast-iron lamp standards, originally tram standards.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013LP014	Lamp post at the corner of Belmont Avenue	Swan Neck Standard c. 1920 to 1944.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013LP013 to CBC0013LP003	Donnybrook Road	11 No. c. 1898 cast-iron lamp standards, originally tram standards.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013LP002, CBC0013LP001	Eglinton Road	2 No. c. 1898 cast-iron lamp standards, originally tram standards.	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 to 2028 (DCC 2022), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DLRCC 2022) and the County and Town Plans for Wicklow and Bray (WCC 2018, 2022). Further information was obtained through the NIAH building survey for Dublin and Wicklow (NIAH 2020a), *The Antique Pavement: an illustrated guide to Dublin's Street Furniture* (O'Connell 1975), *Archiseek* (Archiseek 2020a), *Built Dublin* (Cassidy 2020a), *Dublin Public Libraries* (2020b), *The Dublin City Archive Blog* (DCC 2019b), *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.

Nine features were identified. Of these two are protected structures or within the curtilage of a protected structure and include a milestone and granite bollards to St Stephen's Green. The remainder consist of a Rathmines Township Boundary Marker, Milestone, the Carnac Sculpture sculpted in 1979 by Robert Mulcahy, an obelisk dedicated to Arthur Morrison, former Lord Mayor of Dublin, two Vent Pipes, and a statue of Our Lady. These structures, have been assessed using the using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021). A full list is included in Table 16.14 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from site inspections. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. They are of Local to Regional Importance and of Low to Medium Sensitivity.

Table 16.14: Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Leeson Street to Donnybrook (Anglesea Road Junction)	NIAH 50100148	St Stephen's Green, Dublin 2	Granite bollards and iron chains 1818. In the curtilage of the Green (DCC RPS 7752).	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH157	Carnac Sculpture Leeson Street Upper	Composed of granite and sculpted in 1979 by Robert Mulcahy.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013MS003	Morehampton Road	Milestone / Township of Rathmines 1847.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
Donnybrook (Anglesea Road Junction) to Loughlinstown Roundabout	CBC0013BTH113	Obelisk Anglesea Road	Obelisk dedicated to Arthur Morrison, former Lord Mayor of Dublin. Erected 1838.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH227	Vent pipe, Stillorgan Road	Cast-iron vent pipe, date 1910, with bulbous base.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013MS002	N11 Stillorgan Rd, at UCD Flyover	Milestone / Boundary Marker inscribed County Borough Boundary.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
Loughlinstown Roundabout to Bray North (Wilford Roundabout)	CBC0013BTH233	Saint Anne's Catholic Church Shankill.	Statue of Our Lady.	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH091	Vent pipe, Dublin Road, Shankill	Cast-iron vent pipe, date 1911, with bulbous base.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1858	Dublin Road at Crinken.	Milestone Date: 1844 to 1909.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity

16.3.1.10.4 Paving and Surface Treatments

Paving and surface treatments were identified through field inspections. Further information was obtained from *The Antique Pavement: an illustrated guide to Dublin's Street Furniture* (O'Connell 1975), *Paving: the conservation of historic ground surfaces* (McLoughlin 2017), *Historic Street Surfaces Study* (DCC 2009b), *Inventory of Historic Street Paving and Furniture* (Dublin Civic Trust 2004), *Dublin Public Libraries* (2020a), *Archiseek* (Archiseek 2020a), the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a), *Built Dublin* (Cassidy 2020a), *History, Art & Architecture, Dublin & abroad* (Henderson 2020) and *Dublin's Coal Holes and Coal Cellars* (Peel 2020).

The paving and surface treatments which were identified in the study area were confined to Donnybrook and the Dublin City Centre. These include granite kerbing and coal holes indicated in Table 16.15 and are described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from site inspections. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. Historic finishes may also be buried below the modern surface along the primary route and are addressed in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage).

These structures have been assessed using the using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021). They range from Local to Regional Importance and of Low to Medium Sensitivity. Those of Local Importance are generally isolated or incomplete sections of granite kerb in suburban areas. Their contribution to the character of the streets in which they are situated has been undermined by poor survival.

Kerbs, where they survive intact, or are associated with other surface treatments such as cobbles, granite paving, coal holes, cellar hatches, or are located in Conservation Areas or streets with large numbers of Protected Structures are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity as they contribute to the character of the streetscape.

Table 16.15: Paving and Surface Treatments

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Leeson Street to Donnybrook (Anglesea Road Junction)	CBC0013BTH220	105 Leeson Street Lower	Cellar hatch with granite surround c. 1810.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH221	104 Leeson Street Lower	Cellar hatch with granite surround c. 1810.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH222	103 Leeson Street Lower	Cellar hatch c. 1810.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH223	102 Leeson Street Lower	Granite surround/paving c. 1810.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH224	101 Leeson Street Lower	Granite surround/paving. c. 1810.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH208	100 Leeson Street Lower	Coal Hole c. 1810.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH206	97 Leeson Street Lower	Coal hole c. 1800.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH225	97 Leeson Street Lower	Cellar hatch c. 1800.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH205	94 Leeson Street Lower	Coal hole c. 1800.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH204	91 Leeson Street Lower	Coal hole c. 1800.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH202	1 Leeson Street Lower	coal hole c. 1780.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH217	3 Leeson Street Lower	Glazed cellar light c. 1780.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH218	5 Leeson Street Lower	Cellar hatch c. 1750.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH219	7 Leeson Street Lower	Cellar hatch with granite surround c. 1780.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH191	21 Pembroke Street Upper	Coal hole c. 1830.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH190	20 Pembroke Street Upper	Coal hole c. 1830.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH189	18 Pembroke Street Upper	Coal hole c. 1825.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH188	18 Pembroke Street Upper	Coal hole c. 1825.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH187	17 Pembroke Street Upper	Coal hole c. 1820.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH186	13 Pembroke Street Upper	Coal hole c. 1820.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH185	South side Pembroke Street	Granite kerbing c. 1825.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH184	North side Pembroke Street Upper	Granite paving c. 1820.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH183	66 Leeson Street Lower	Coal hole c. 1830.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH180, CBC0013BTH179	30 Leeson Street Lower	Coal holes c. 1810.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH178	34 Leeson Street Lower	Coal hole c. 1810.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH177	35 Leeson Street Lower	Coal hole c. 1835.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH176	36 Leeson Street Lower	Coal hole c. 1835.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH175	37 Leeson Street Lower	Coal hole c. 1830.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH174	39 Leeson Street Lower	Coal hole c. 1830.	Regional Importance

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
				Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH173	45 Leeson Street Lower	Coal hole c. 1835.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH172	48 Leeson Street Lower	Coal hole c. 1835.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH171	Leeson Street Lower west side	Granite kerbing c. 1830.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH170	Leeson Street Lower east side	Granite kerbing c. 1830.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH168	Coal Hole at 30 Fitzwilliam Place	Iron coal hole 1859.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH167	Coal Hole at 29 Fitzwilliam Place	Iron coal hole 1859.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH166	Coal Hole at 25 Fitzwilliam Place	Iron coal hole, c. 1836.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH165	24 Fitzwilliam Place	Iron coal hole in granite surround, c. 1836.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH164	24 Fitzwilliam Place	Iron coal hole in granite surround, c. 1836.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH163	West side of Fitzwilliam Place	Granite kerbing c. 1830s	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH162	East side of Fitzwilliam Place	Granite kerbing c. 1830s.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH153	West side of Leeson Street Upper	Granite kerbing, extant 1877.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH120	Between 32 and 53 Donnybrook Road	Granite kerbing extant 1865.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH119	between 22 and 50 Donnybrook Road	Granite kerbing extant 1865.	Regional Importance Medium Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH117	Kerbing at Circle K Donnybrook Road,	Granite kerbing extant 1865.	Local Importance Low Sensitivity
	CBC0013BTH114	Kerbing to Anglesey Bridge	Granite kerbing extant 1865.	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 boundaries 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 16.16.

16.4.3.1 Protected Structures

The proposed land take on the west side of the Dublin Road in Shankill to accommodate a bus lane will directly impact on the retaining boundary wall to Rathmichael Parish Primary School (DLR RPS 1799) a Protected Structure of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The land take will impact on a concrete retaining wall and hedging only. A retaining wall will be reinstated on the new alignment and the protected structure is sufficiently set back so that it will not be affected either directly or visually. The magnitude of impact is Negligible. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

The proposed land take on the north side of Stonebridge Road to accommodate a proposed cycle track will include part of the curtilage of Rathmichael Parish Primary School (DLR RPS 1799) a Protected Structure of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The proposed cycle track avoids a direct impact of the Bridge on Stonebridge Road (NIAH 60260116). Trees along the boundary and the grounds will be retained for the most part though some will be removed. The magnitude of impact is Negligible. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect Negative, Not Significant and Long-Term.

The proposed land take on the east side of the Dublin Road will impact on the boundary to St. Anne's (DLR RPS 1800). The house is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The existing boundary consists of hedging and shrubs which will be replaced. This will have a minor temporary negative impact as the planting will be reinstated. Trees along the boundary and the grounds will be retained for the most part though some will be removed and replaced. The magnitude of impact is Negligible. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

The proposed land take on the east side of the Dublin Road and west side of Shanganagh Road will impact on the granite wall boundary wall (CBC0013BTH062) to Saint Anne's Catholic Church Shankill (RMP DU026-109, DLR RPS 1805). The church is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. Trees along the boundary and the grounds will be retained for the most part though some will be removed and replaced. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The proposed land take on the east side of the Dublin Road at Castle Farm will directly impact on an old granite and limestone rubble boundary wall (CBC0013BTH043), necessitating its removal. Part of this wall has been previously rebuilt, specifically the northern portion and gate pier but the southern part is older and relates to Kiltuc Church (RMP DU026-054001) and the old demesne wall of Shanganagh Castle (RMP DU026-120, DLR RPS 1845, 2089, NIAH 60260146, 60260148, NIAH 2556). Trees along the boundary and the grounds will be retained for the most part though some will be removed and replaced. Given it is the demesne wall of a protected structure, the magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent.

The proposed land take on the east side of the Dublin Road to the south of the Wilford Roundabout, as indicated in the General Arrangement Drawings in Volume 3 of this EIAR, will result in the removal of the Woodbrook Side Lodge (DLR RPS 1874) and the associated boundary wall, dressed granite pedestrian gateway and secondary entrance gates (CBC0013BTH021) to Woodbrook House (DLR RPS 1870). The lodge forms part of the demesne landscape of Woodbrook House (NIAH 5676). The gate lodge has been assessed by the NIAH as being of Regional Importance and is therefore of Medium Sensitivity. Section 6.8.11 of the Architectural Heritage Guidelines (DAHG 2011) states that where a proposal is made to demolish a protected structure, it requires the strongest justification before it can be granted permission and that all options, other than demolition, receive serious consideration. As detailed in Section 3.4.1.4.1 of Chapter 3 (Consideration of Reasonable Alternatives) various alternatives to the removal of the lodge were considered. They are summarised as follows:

- Do Minimum Option – keeping the existing cross section and giving bus priority through Signal Controlled Priority;
- Alternative Option 1 – widen to the west (full cross-section);
- Alternative Option 2 – shared widening (full cross-section);
- Alternative Option 3 – reduced cross-section (cyclists would share the bus lanes). Within this there were three sub-options:
 - Sub-Option 3a – widen to the east;
 - Sub-Option 3b – widen to the west; and
 - Sub-Option 3c – shared widening.

The Do Minimum Option would result in additional queuing on all arms of the nearby Wilford junction and result in delays to bus services and lack of segregated cycling infrastructure. This route is identified as a Primary Cycle Route within the 2022 Greater Dublin Area Cycle Network Plan, therefore the lack of segregated cycling infrastructure does not meet the BusConnects objectives. For the same reason, the reduced cross-section options do not meet the BusConnects objectives given their lack of segregated cycle provision.

The options to widen to the west (both full and reduced cross-sections) would avoid the impact on the Protected Structure, but were found to have greater environmental impacts, including more land take from residential front gardens and commercial property than the eastern widening. Additionally, this would introduce impacts on another heritage feature, Rathmore (CBC0013BTH020), where the existing boundary (already a replacement boundary) would need to be repositioned in order to accommodate the widening.

The options to share the widening across both sides of the road would not avoid impact on the Protected Structure, while also resulting in impacts on residential and commercial properties on both side of the road, as well as introducing impacts on the curtilage of Rathmore (CBC0013BTH020) and having greater potential environmental impacts.

Widening to the east (full cross-section) emerged as the preferred option in the Consideration of Alternatives. This would facilitate the delivery an efficient, low carbon and climate resilient public transport service. This is supported by Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council and under national transport objectives. Policy Objective T1 of the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DLR 2022) states:

'It is a Policy Objective to actively support sustainable modes of transport and ensure that land use and zoning are aligned with the provision and development of high quality public transport systems. (Consistent with the NSO 1, NPO 26 of the NPF (DHPLG 2018c) and RPO 4.40, 5.3, 8.1 of the RSES (EMRA 2019))'.

Policy Objective T6 (DLR 2022) states:

'It is a Policy Objective to co-operate with the NTA and other relevant agencies to facilitate the implementation of the bus network measures as set out in the NTA's 'Greater Dublin Area Transport 2016-2035' and 'Integrated Implementation Plan 2019-2024' and the BusConnects Programme'.

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council were also previously granted permission for the Dublin Road Improvement Scheme in 2009 (An Bord Pleanála Reference HA0020/KA0013). This scheme also involved the removal of the Side Lodge in order to facilitate local transport upgrades but was not implemented. It remains an

objective of the Woodbrook-Shanganagh Local Area Plan (DLR 2017) that road and public transport infrastructure be upgraded in this location, specifically under Objective T7:

'To co-operate with the National Transport Authority, Transport Infrastructure Ireland and Wicklow County Council in relation to the Dublin Road Core Bus Corridor ... which will inform potential road infrastructure improvements and public transport provision both in the Plan Area and the wider environs'.

The Proposed Scheme includes the construction of a replacement lodge to the east of the present location. The replacement lodge will be enlarged in order to comply with Building Regulations (existing building footprint is approximately 56m², proposed building footprint is approximately 79m²). This option has a precedent, as under the Dublin Road Improvement Scheme mentioned previously, the demolition and construction of a replacement Side Lodge was granted permission in 2009 (An Bord Pleanála Reference HA0020/KA0013). The boundary wall and gates would also be relocated to the east of their current location as part of the Proposed Scheme. Where the existing granite piers, jambs and lintels to the gates are found to be in good condition and suitable for reuse, they will be salvaged for anastylosis (the restoration of a structure by reassembling original materials, and incorporating new materials where required) and will be incorporated in a boundary wall which is to be rebuilt to match the existing. Construction of a replacement lodge represents a loss of historic fabric. Its relocation also alters the relationship with other structures in the demesne as the lodge is associated with Woodbrook House. The magnitude of impact is High. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Significant and Permanent.

In order to ensure a worst-case scenario is assessed, the impact of not constructing a replacement lodge building has also been assessed. In this scenario, the boundary wall and pedestrian gates would be rebuilt to the east of their present location. Though the gates would be retained as a local reference, this option would result in the total loss of the Side Lodge. It would also negatively impact on the demesne landscape and its relationship with the Front Lodge (DLR RPS 1871) as the lodge is one of a pair associated with the Demesne of Woodbrook House (NIAH 5676). The proposal removes the paired relationship of the lodges. The magnitude of impact is therefore High. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Significant and Permanent.

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated in 326 locations, where protected structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity share a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. They are outlined in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. 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

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

The proposed paving, landscaping and urban realm works at the junctions of Morehampton Road, and Mount Eden Road and Belmont Avenue in Donnybrook will be within an Architectural Conservation Area. The installation of the proposed concrete paving carries a risk of accidental damage to protected and other heritage buildings or their boundary treatments during the Construction Phase. The proposals also have the potential to adversely impact the character of the ACA, the vistas along the road and the setting during the Construction Phase. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The proposed paving, landscaping and urban realm works at the junction of the N11 Stillorgan Road and Westminster Road Foxrock will be within an Architectural Conservation Area. The installation of the proposed concrete paving carries a risk of accidental damage to boundary treatments of protected and other heritage buildings during the Construction Phase. The proposals also have the potential to adversely impact the character of the ACA, the vistas along the road and the setting during the Construction Phase. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.3 Conservation Areas

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

The proposed paving, landscaping and urban realm works and removal of trees at the junction of Leeson Street Lower, Fitzwilliam Place, Wilton Terrace and Adelaide Road will be within the Leeson Street Lower Conservation Area. It is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The installation of the proposed concrete paving carries a risk of accidental damage to protected and other heritage buildings or their boundary treatments during the Construction Phase. The proposals also have the potential to adversely impact the character of the CA, the vistas of Leeson Street Lower, Fitzwilliam Place, Wilton Terrace and Adelaide Road and the setting during the Construction Phase. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The proposed paving, landscaping and urban realm works at the junction of Leeson Street Lower, Wilton Terrace, Grand Parade, Mespil Road, Eustace Bridge and Leeson Street Upper will be within the Grand Canal Conservation Area. It is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The installation of the proposed concrete paving carries a risk of accidental damage to protected and other heritage buildings or their boundary treatments during the Construction Phase. The proposals also have the potential to adversely impact the character of the CA, the vistas along the road and the setting during the Construction Phase. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The proposed paving and urban realm works at the junctions of Donnybrook Road, Anglesey Bridge, Beaver Row, Stillorgan Road and Anglesea Road will be within the Dodder Conservation Area. It is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The installation of the proposed concrete paving carries a risk of accidental damage to protected and other heritage buildings or their boundary treatments during the Construction Phase. The proposals also have the potential to adversely impact the character of the CA, the vistas along the road and the setting during the Construction Phase. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.4 NIAH structures

The proposed paving and urban realm works on Leeson Street will be in close proximity to the Kiosk (NIAH 50110481). The installation of the proposed concrete paving carries a risk of damage to the NIAH structures or their boundary treatments during the Construction Phase. The proposals also have the potential to adversely impact the character of Leeson Street Lower, the vistas along the road and the setting of the Protected Structures during the Construction Phase. The Protected Structures are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The proposed paving, landscaping and urban realm works on the N11 Stillorgan Road will be in close proximity to NIAH Structures including Newpark Lodge (NIAH 60230058) and Shandrum (NIAH 60230060). No works are proposed to the NIAH structures, but the installation of the proposed concrete paving carries a risk of accidental damage to their boundary treatments during the Construction Phase. They are of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The proposed paving, landscaping and urban realm works in Castle Street Little Bray will be in close proximity to Fran O'Toole Bridge (NIAH 16301267). The installation of the proposed concrete paving carries a risk of accidental damage to the bridge during the Construction Phase. The proposals also have the potential to adversely impact the character of Castle Street, the vistas along the road and the setting during the Construction Phase. The bridge is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.5 Designed Landscapes

The proposed land take to accommodate a bus stop on the Stillorgan Road will impact on part of the boundary wall to Mount Errol House, Stillorgan Road (DCC RPS 7846) necessitating its removal and reinstatement. The boundary wall is however a replacement wall, probably constructed when the N11 was widened rather than the original demesne wall. The wall will be repositioned as a result of a proposed land take. The magnitude of impact is Negligible. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

The proposed UCD Bus interchange will involve a land take near the entrance on the N11. Land take is also proposed along the slip road to the south of the main entrance to the University College Dublin Campus at Belfield.

The nearest protected structures were part of demesne landscapes associated with Woodview House, (NIAH 2432, DLR RPS 9), Ardmore House (DLR RPS 19) and Belfield House (DLR RPS 41). The demesne landscapes have been largely replaced and the boundary treatments were previously removed as part of the N11 works. The protected structures are screened by other buildings and landscaping within the Campus. Trees along the boundary and the grounds will be retained. The boundary treatments are hedging and trees which will be reinstated. The magnitude of impact is Negligible. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

The proposed land take on the east side of the Dublin Road will directly impact on a granite and limestone rubble wall to the north of Castle Farm (CBC0013BTH045) necessitating its removal and removal of trees along the boundary. The wall forms part of the old demesne wall of Shanganagh Castle (RMP DU026-120, DLR RPS 1845, 2089, NIAH 60260146, 60260148, NIAH 2556). The magnitude of impact is Medium. Given it is the demesne wall of a protected structure it is of Medium Sensitivity. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The proposed land take on the west side of the Dublin Road and Beech Road will directly impact on the randomly coursed rubble wall (CBC0013BTH040), necessitating its removal and reinstatement. The wall forms part of the old demesne wall of Sherrington (NIAH 60260153) and is of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. Trees along the boundary and the grounds will be retained for the most part though some will be removed and replaced. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The proposed land take on the west side of the Dublin Road to the south of Crinken Lane will directly impact on the gates railings (DLR RPS 2074) and the crenelated demesne wall on either side of the gates (CBC0013BTH037, CBC0013BTH036) of Crinken House (DLR RPS 1971) necessitating their removal and reinstatement. The gates are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. Trees along the boundary will be retained for the most part though some will be removed and replaced. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The proposed land take on the west side of the Dublin Road to the north of Allies River Road will directly impact on a coursed 19th century granite rubble wall (CBC0013BTH035), necessitating its removal and reinstatement. It is a demesne wall to Crinken House (DLR RPS 1971) but is of Local Importance. Trees along the boundary and the grounds will be removed and replaced. The predicted impact of the Construction Phase will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The proposed land take on the east side of the Dublin Road will directly impact the boundary wall to Shanganagh Castle Demesne (NIAH 2556) necessitating its removal and reinstatement. This wall was previously rebuilt. Trees along the boundary will be retained for the most part though some will be removed. The magnitude of impact is Negligible. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

The proposed cycleway through Shanganagh Park will utilise existing paths. The park is located in the demesne of Shanganagh Castle (NIAH 2556 RMP DU026-120, DLR RPS 1845, 2089) and is of medium sensitivity. The Shanganagh Park gates and railings (NIAH 60260149) will not be affected. Trees along the boundary will be retained for the most part though some will be removed and replaced. The magnitude of impact is Negligible. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Long-Term.

The proposed land take on the west side of the Dublin Road will directly impact on the demesne wall (CBC0013BTH032) to Askefield House (DLR RPS 1860), necessitating its removal and reinstatement. It is of Medium Sensitivity. Trees along the boundary will be retained for the most part though some will be removed and replaced. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The proposed land take to accommodate a bus and cycle lane on the west side of the Dublin Road will directly impact on the 19th century coursed granite rubble demesne wall (CBC0013BTH030) with bevelled granite cap to Beauchamp House (NIAH 2552, DLR RPS 1862), necessitating its removal and reinstatement. It is of Medium Sensitivity. Trees along the boundary will be retained for the most part though some will be removed. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The proposed land take on the east side of the Dublin Road will directly impact on a 19th century demesne wall (CBC0013BTH025) which is of Medium Sensitivity, necessitating its removal and reinstatement. The wall is associated with Corke Lodge (DLR RPS 1869). New openings in this wall have been granted under a separate application for the Woodbrook SHD (Ref ABP30584419). The trees to the boundary will be replaced. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The proposed land take on the east side of the Dublin Road will directly impact on the 19th century coursed granite rubble demesne wall with bevelled granite coping (CBC0013BTH024) necessitating its removal and reinstatement. The wall forms part of the 19th century demesne wall of Woodbrook House Demesne (NIAH 5676) and is of medium sensitivity. Trees along the boundary will be retained for the most part though some will be removed. The magnitude of impact on the demesne wall and demesne is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The proposed land take on the east side of the Dublin Road to the south of the Front Lodge (DLR RPS 1871) to Woodbrook House Demesne (NIAH 5676) will necessitate the removal of the boundary wall to Woodbrook House. The affected section of boundary wall is a replacement rather than the original demesne wall. Both are of low sensitivity, given that they are reconstructed boundaries rather than part of the historic demesne boundary wall. The southern portion was rebuilt when the Wilford Roundabout was constructed. The portion with the staggered coping and pebbledash render is also a replacement wall. Trees along the boundary will be retained for the most part though some will be removed. The magnitude of impact is on the demesne is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The proposed site compound is located to the south of the Wilford Roundabout within the grounds which were formerly part of the demesne of Wilford House (NIAH 2571, DLR RPS 1873) which is of medium sensitivity. It is currently largely greenfield, and the boundary wall is a replacement built when the roundabout was constructed. It has thus become disassociated from the demesne. Trees along the boundary will be retained for the most part or will be supplemented with new planting. The magnitude of impact on the demesne is Negligible. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

The proposed land take on the east side of the Dublin Road will directly impact on the rendered gate piers and boundary wall to Ravenswell House (NIAH 4299) necessitating their removal and repositioning. The house itself no longer survives. The gates and boundary wall are among the few remaining original features and are of Medium Sensitivity. Trees along the boundary will be removed with the exception of one to the south of the entrance gates which is subject to a Tree Protection Order. The magnitude of impact is on the demesne is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to the designed landscapes, and where an adverse visual impact is anticipated during construction. Twelve designed landscapes of Medium Sensitivity were identified in the study area where there is potential for damage during the Construction Phase, these include Morehampton Grove (CBC0013BTH147), Ardmore House (DLR RPS 19), Woodview House (DLR RPS 9), Belfield House (DLR RPS 41), St Helen's (NIAH 2460), the entrance gates and gate lodge formerly associated with Dorney Court (also known as Claremont), Corbawn Lane (DLR RPS 2010, 2077), Shanganagh Park Gates and Railings (NIAH 60260149), the boundary wall and gate piers of the Orchard (DLR RPS 1987), the boundary wall and gate piers of Askefield House (DLR RPS 1860, 2001), the boundary wall of the Aske (DLR RPS 1866), the entrance gates and boundary wall to Woodbrook House (DLR RPS 1870, 2090) and the entrance gates to Wilford House (DLR RPS 1873). They are listed Table 16.10 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The magnitude of impact would be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to the designed landscapes, and where an adverse visual impact is anticipated during construction. Six designed landscapes of Low Sensitivity were identified in the study area where there is potential for damage during the Construction Phase, these include Airfield, Thornfield and Moylurg (CBC0013BTH106, CBC0013BTH105, NIAH 2425) on the Stillorgan Road, the gates and surviving lodge associated with the designed landscape of Stonehouse (CBC0013BTH101), the gates associated with the designed landscapes of Fort William, Mount Merrion Avenue (CBC0013BTH230) and the gates formerly associated with the designed landscapes of Sherrington, Dublin Road Shankill (NIAH 60260151). They are listed Table 16.10 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The magnitude of impact would be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.4.3.6 Other Structures

The proposed land take on the west side of the Dublin Road in Shankill to accommodate a bus lane will directly impact on the 20th century coursed granite rubble wall with crenelations (CBC0013BTH068) to the houses on the west side of the road. The wall is of local importance and low sensitivity. While this represents a minor loss, it avoids impact on more sensitive and protected boundaries on the east side of the road and will not significantly impact the character of the road. Trees along the boundary and the grounds will be retained for the most part though some will be removed and replaced. The magnitude of impact is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The proposed land take on the east side of the Dublin Road will impact on the modern walls and piers to Carezza (CBC0013BTH064) which will be rebuilt. The boundary walls are not of heritage significance, but the associated house is of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. Trees along the boundary and the grounds will be retained for the most part though some will be removed and replaced. The magnitude of impact is Negligible. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

The proposed land take on the west side of the Dublin Road to the south of Allies River Road will directly impact on a coursed 19th century granite rubble wall (CBC0013BTH034), necessitating its removal and reinstatement. It is of Low Sensitivity. Trees along the boundary and the grounds will be retained for the most part though some will be removed and replaced. The magnitude of impact is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to sensitive fabric, and an adverse visual impact on the setting of a structure during construction. 117 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest (including Industrial Heritage sites) were identified in the study area of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity, which will front directly onto the Proposed Scheme, as outlined in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The relationships of these structures to the Proposed Scheme boundary are illustrated in Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The predicted Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to sensitive fabric, and an adverse visual impact on the setting of a structure during construction. 42 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest (including Industrial Heritage sites) were identified in the study area of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity, which will front directly onto the Proposed Scheme, as outlined in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The relationship of these structures to the Proposed Scheme boundary is illustrated in Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The predicted Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.4.3.7 Street Furniture

16.4.3.7.1 Post Boxes

Twelve cast iron post boxes of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity were identified in the study area (NIAH 50920291, NIAH 50930153, CBC0013PB010, CBC0013PB009, CBC0013PB008, CBC0013PB007, CBC0013PB006, NIAH 60230075, NIAH 60260136, NIAH 60260163, NIAH 60230046, NIAH 60260102). They will be retained in position and will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme during the Construction Phase. Indirect impacts are anticipated during the Construction Phase due to the potential for disruption of the use of the post boxes, the potential for damage of the fabric of the post boxes, and the adverse visual impact of the construction works on their settings. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.7.2 Lamp posts

Nineteen 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:

- Seven lamp posts on Leeson Street Upper (CBC0013LP032 to CBC0013LP038);

- Nine lamp posts on Morehampton Road (CBC0013LP015 to CBC0013LP018, CBC0013LP024 to CBC0013LP028); and
- Three lamp posts on Donnybrook Road (CBC0013LP007 CBC0013LP012 CBC0013LP013).

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.

Twenty-nine 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:

- Two lamp posts in Fitzwilliam Place (CBC0013LP051, CBC0013LP052);
- One lamp post at the corner of Grand Parade and Eustace Bridge (CBC0013LP049);
- Ten lamp posts on Leeson Street Upper (CBC0013LP039 to CBC0013LP048);
- Seven lamp posts on Morehampton Road (CBC0013LP014, CBC0013LP019, CBC0013LP020, CBC0013LP021, CBC0013LP022, CBC0013LP023, CBC0013LP029); and
- Nine lamp posts on Donnybrook Road (CBC0013LP002, CBC0013LP003, CBC0013LP004, CBC0013LP005, CBC0013LP006, CBC0013LP008, CBC0013LP009, CBC0013LP010, CBC0013LP011).

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.

Three 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:

- One lamp Post at 56 Adelaide Road (CBC0013LP050); and
- Two reproduction lamp posts on Wellington Place (CBC0013LP030, CBC0013LP031).

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 statue of Our Lady in the grounds of Saint Anne's Catholic Church Shankill (CBC0013BTH233) will be repositioned to accommodate a land take on the east side of the Dublin Road. The statue is of Local importance and Low Sensitivity. There is potential for damage of the sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage, and reassembly. The magnitude of this impact is High. The predicted Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The Milestone on the west side of old Dublin Road at Crinken (DCC RPS 1858, NIAH 60260172) will be repositioned to accommodate a land take on the west side of the road to the south of the Hackett Memorial Hall. The milestone is of regional importance and medium sensitivity. There is potential for damage of the sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage, and reassembly. The magnitude of this impact is High. The predicted Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

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

- Granite bollards St Stephen's Green (NIAH 50100148);
- The Carnac Sculpture Leeson Street Upper (CBC0013BTH157);
- Rathmines township boundary marker Morehampton Road (CBC0013MS003);
- The Obelisk Anglesea Road (CBC0013BTH113);
- Vent pipe (CBC0013BTH227) 11 Stillorgan Road opposite RTÉ;

- Milestone (CBC0013MS002) on the N11 at the UCD Flyover; and
- Vent pipe (CBC0013BTH091) on the Dublin Road, Shankill.

In all seven 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

Cut granite kerbing located at Circle K Donnybrook Road (CBC0013BTH117) will be repositioned as a result of proposed land take and changes to the paving treatment at the junction. The kerbs are of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. Where possible granite kerb stones will be retained in situ rather than reinstated. 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, Moderate and Temporary.

The changes in the alignment of the footpaths and the proposed paving treatments will be in close proximity to other surface treatments. These are:

- Cellar hatches and granite surrounds on Leeson Street Lower (CBC0013BTH220, CBC0013BTH221, CBC0013BTH222, CBC0013BTH223, CBC0013BTH224);
- Coal holes on Leeson Street Lower (CBC0013BTH208, CBC0013BTH206, CBC0013BTH225, CBC0013BTH205, CBC0013BTH204, CBC0013BTH202, CBC0013BTH183, CBC0013BTH178, CBC0013BTH177, CBC0013BTH176, CBC0013BTH175, CBC0013BTH174);
- Granite kerbs located on both sides of Leeson Street (CBC0013BTH170, CBC0013BTH171);
- Granite kerbs on the west side of Leeson Street Upper (CBC0013BTH153);
- Granite kerbs on both sides of Donnybrook Road (CBC0013BTH119, CBC0013BTH120) ; and
- Granite kerbs Anglesey Bridge (CBC0013BTH114).

The kerbs and coal holes are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. No works are proposed to these features but there is potential for damage of these features during construction, the magnitude of which will be Medium. The predicted Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.8 Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts

Table 16.16: Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Potential Impact
Leeson Street to Donnybrook (Anglesea Road Junction)	Leeson Street Lower Conservation Area	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Grand Canal Conservation Area	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	NIAH 50110481 Kiosk on Leeson Street Lower	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Belmont Avenue Architectural Conservation Area	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0013BTH117 Kerbs to Donnybrook Road	Low	High	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Dodder Conservation Area	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
Donnybrook (Anglesea Road Junction) to Loughlinstown Roundabout	DCC RPS 7846 Mount Errol House, Stillorgan Road	Medium	Negligible	Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	DLR RPS 9, 19, 41 Woodview House, Ardmore House, Belfield House	Medium	Negligible	Direct, Neutral, Not Significant, Temporary
	NIAH 60230058, NIAH 60230060 NIAH Structures Newpark Lodge and Shandrum	Low	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Foxrock Architectural Conservation Area	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative Moderate, Temporary
Loughlinstown Roundabout to Bray North (Wilford Roundabout)	CBC0013BTH068 Granite rubble wall on the west side of the Dublin Road in Shankill	Low	Low	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	DLR RPS 1799 Rathmichael Parish Primary School	Medium	Negligible	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	DLR RPS 1799 Rathmichael Parish Primary School Stonebridge Road	Medium	Negligible	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Long-Term
	CBC0013BTH064 Carezza, Dublin Road	Low	Negligible	Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	DLR RPS 1800 Saint Anne's Shankill	Medium	Negligible	Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	RMP DU026-109, DLR RPS 1805, CBC0013BTH062 Saint Anne's Catholic Church Shankill	Medium	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0013BTH233 RMP DU026-109, DLR RPS 1805, NIAH 60260114 Statue of Our Lady Saint Anne's Church Shankill.	Low	High	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0013BTH045 Rubble wall to the north of Castle Farm Dublin Rd Shankill	Medium	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	RMP DU026-054001, CBC0013BTH043 Boundary wall to Kiltuc Church	Medium	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent
	CBC0013BTH040, NIAH 60260153 Demesne wall of Sherrington House	Low	Medium	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Potential Impact
	NIAH 2556 RMP DU026-120, DLR RPS 1845, 2089, NIAH 60260149 Shanganagh Park in the demesne of Shanganagh Castle	Medium	Negligible	Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Long-Term
	CBC0013BTH037, CBC0013BTH036 DLR RPS 2074, NIAH 6026015, Demesne wall of Crinken House	Medium	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0013BTH035, Boundary wall to the north of Allies River Road	Low	Medium	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC0013BTH034, Boundary wall to the South of Allies River Road	Low	Low	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	NIAH 2556 Shanganagh Castle Demesne	Low	Negligible	Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary.
	DCC RPS 1858, NIAH 60260172 Milestone at Crinken	Medium	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	CBC0013BTH032, DLR RPS 1860 Boundary to Askefield House	Medium	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0013BTH030, NIAH 2552, DLR RPS 1862, Demesne wall of Beauchamp House	Medium	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0013BTH025, DLR RPS 1869 Demesne wall of Corke Lodge	Medium	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0013BTH024, NIAH 5676, The demesne wall of Woodbrook House Demesne	Medium	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	NIAH 5676 The replacement boundary wall to Woodbrook House Demesne	Low	Low	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Bray North (Wilford Roundabout) to Bray South (Fran O'Toole Bridge)	NIAH 2571, DLR RPS 1873 The former demesne of Wilford House	Medium	Negligible	Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	DLR RPS 1874, NIAH 5676, CBC0013BTH021 Woodbrook Side Lodge, boundary wall and entrance gates	Medium	High	(Worst-case scenario) Direct, Negative, Significant, Permanent
	DLR RPS 1874, NIAH 5676, CBC0013BTH021 Woodbrook Side Lodge, boundary wall and entrance gates	Medium	High	(Construction of new lodge) Direct, Negative, Significant, Permanent
	NIAH 4299 Gates and boundary wall to Ravenswell House	Medium	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	NIAH 16301267 Fran O'Toole Bridge Little Bray	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
Protected Structures (all Sections) Refer to Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Protected Structures (326 locations)	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Potential Impact
Designed Landscapes (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.10 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Designed Landscapes (12 locations)	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Designed Landscapes (6 locations)	Low	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 (117 locations)	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Other Structures (42 locations)	Low	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Post boxes (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.12 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Post boxes (12 locations)	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
Lamp Posts (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.13 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Lamp posts (19 locations)	Medium	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	Lamp posts (29 locations)	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Lamp posts (3 locations)	Low	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Statuary and street furniture (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.14 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Statuary and street furniture (7 locations)	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
Paving and Surface Treatments (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.15 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Granite Kerbs (6 locations)	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Coal Holes (12 locations)	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Grilles, Cellar Hatches and cellar lights (5 locations)	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary

16.4.4 Operational Phase

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

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

The identified Operational Phase impacts are described below and summarised in Table 16.17. Chapter 17 (Landscape (Townscape) & Visual) should also be consulted regarding potential visual impacts during the Operational Phase.

16.4.4.1 Protected Structures

The proposed cantilever signal pole at the junction of St. Stephen's Green East and Leeson Street Lower will have a Negative visual impact on the Protected Structures on St Stephen's Green (RMP DU018-020334, DCC RPS 7788, DCC RPS 7789) which are high sensitivity during the Operational Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. There are no cantilevers in this location currently. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

The proposed cantilever signal poles at the junction of Leeson Street Upper and Grand Parade and at the junction of Appian Way will have a negative visual impact on the Protected Structures of Medium sensitivity on Leeson Street Upper (DCC RPS 873, 4455 to 4471, 4591 to 4600, 4531 to 4547, 4502 to 4513) during the Operational Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. There are no cantilevers in this location currently. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

Bus shelters are proposed on the north side of Morehampton Road at 40 Morehampton Road (DCC RPS 5318) which is of Medium sensitivity. There is currently a fingerpost bus stop at number 36. The Magnitude of impact will be Low. The potential Operational Phase impact of the bus shelters on the Protected Structures and the streetscape is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

The proposed cantilever signal poles at White's Cross will have a negative visual impact on the Protected Structures of Medium sensitivity at Sefton, Mount Salem and Eversham (DLR RPS1498, 1496, 2005) during the Operational Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. There are no cantilevers in this location currently. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

The proposed cantilever signal poles at the junction of the Bray Road and Johnstown Road will have a negative visual impact on the Protected Structure of Medium Sensitivity at Cabinteely Church (DLR RPS 2006) during the Operational Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. There are no cantilevers in this location currently. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

Bus shelters proposed on the Dublin Road and Shanganagh Road will have a negative visual impact on the Protected Structure of Medium Sensitivity at St Anne's Church (RMP DU 026-109, DLR RPS 1805) during the Operational Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term as the church will be set well back from the bus shelter.

A bus shelter proposed on the east side of the Dublin Road will have a negative visual impact on the Protected Structure of Medium Sensitivity at Crinken Cottage (DLR RPS 1850) during the Operational Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. There is no bus stop in this location currently. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

16.4.4.2 Designed Landscapes

A bus shelter on the south side of the Stillorgan Road will have a negative visual impact during the Operational Phase on gates and a gate lodge, surviving demesne features to Thornfield (CBC0013BTH105) and Moylurg (NIAH 2425) which are of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The magnitude is Negligible. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Long-Term.

The proposed cantilever signal poles at the junction of the N11 Stillorgan Road, Old Dublin Road and Priory Drive will have a negative visual impact on Oatlands College School (CBC0013BTH100) which is part of the old demesne of Oatlands House. The surviving demesne features are of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Negligible. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Long-Term.

A bus shelter is proposed on the north side of the Stillorgan Road at Stillorgan Castle (NIAH 2485, RMP DU023-071) and Granada House (DLR RPS 1420) both of which are demesnes which have become part of the St John Of Gods Psychiatric complex on Stillorgan Road. The demesne landscape is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Negligible. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Long-Term.

A bus shelter is proposed on the west side of the Dublin Road at a demesne wall to north of Allies River Road (CBC0013BTH035). It is a demesne wall to Crinken House (DLR RPS 1971). There is a finger post bus stop to the south of the proposed bus shelter currently. The demesne landscape is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Negligible. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Long-Term.

A bus shelter is proposed on the west side of the Dublin Road at the demesne wall (CBC0013BTH033) to the Orchard (DLR RPS 1987, NIAH 60260175). There is a fingerpost bus stop in this location currently. The magnitude of impact is Negligible. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Long-Term.

A bus shelter is proposed on the west side of the Dublin Road at the demesne wall (CBC0013BTH030) to the south of Beauchamp House (NIAH 2552, DLR RPS 1862) near its Gate Lodge (DLR RPS 1866). There is no bus shelter in this location currently. The magnitude of impact is Negligible. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Long-Term.

A bus shelter is proposed on the east side of the of the Dublin Road at the demesne wall (CBC0013BTH025) to the north of Corke Lodge (DLR RPS 1869). Cork Lodge retains its designed landscape which is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. There is no bus shelter in this location currently. The magnitude of impact is Negligible. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Long-Term.

The proposed cantilever signal pole at the junction of the Dublin Road and Wilford Junction will have a negative visual impact on the demesne landscapes associated with Wilford House (NIAH 2571, DLR RPS 1873) and Woodbrook House (NIAH 5676, DLR RPS 1870) during the Operational Phase. Both are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. There are no cantilevers in this location currently. The magnitude of impact is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

The proposed cantilever signal pole at the junction of the Dublin Road and Upper Dargle Road will have a negative visual impact on the surviving demesne features of Ravenswell House (NIAH 4299) such as the avenue, gates and boundary wall, the grounds of which were converted to a school. The demesne features are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. There are no cantilevers in this location currently. The magnitude of impact is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

16.4.4.3 Other Structures

Bus shelters are proposed at 92 Morehampton Road (CBC0013BTH141) and on the southside in front of 117 Morehampton Road (CBC0013BTH134) which are of Medium Sensitivity. There are currently fingerpost bus stops at 92 and 115 Morehampton Road. The bus shelters will have a negative visual impact on the buildings and the streetscape during the Operational Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

The proposed cantilever signal poles at the junction of the N11 Stillorgan Road and Mount Merrion Avenue will have a negative visual impact on the stone gate piers and boundary wall to Fort William House (CBC0013BTH230) during the Operational Phase. The gates are of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. There are no cantilevers in this location currently. The magnitude of impact is Negligible. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Long-Term.

The proposed cantilever signal poles at the junction of the Bray Road and Johnstown Road will have a negative visual impact on a pair of 19th century cottages (CBC0013BTH231) located opposite Cabinteely Church on Johnstown Road. There are no cantilevers in this location currently. The cottages are of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Negligible. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Long-Term.

Bus shelters are proposed on the east side of the Dublin Road at Lurganbrae House (CBC0013BTH069) Shankill and its boundary wall (CBC0013BTH067) as well as on the opposite (west) side of the road. The house and boundary are of Medium Sensitivity. There are fingerpost bus stops in this location currently. The magnitude of impact is Negligible. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Long-Term.

The proposed cantilever signal poles at the junction of the Dublin Road and Corke Abbey Avenue Junction will have a Negative, visual impact on Saint Jude's and the Haven (CBC0013BTH017), St Vincent's and St Philomena's (CBC0013BTH016) and 3 Dublin Road (CBC0013BTH015) all of which are of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. There are no cantilevers in this location currently. The cantilevers will have a negative visual impact on the buildings and the streetscape during the Operational Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

A bus shelter is proposed on the west side of the Dublin Road at 28 Dublin Road, Bray (CBC0013BTH009). This is a 19th century house, now in commercial use. The house is of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The bus shelter will have a negative visual impact on the buildings and the streetscape during the Operational Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

The proposed cantilever signal poles at the junction of the Dublin Road and Upper Dargle Road will have a negative visual impact on 38-39 Dublin Road Bray (CBC0013BTH007), which are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. There are no cantilevers in this location currently. The cantilever will have a negative visual impact on the buildings and the streetscape during the Operational Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

The proposed cantilever signal poles at the junction of the Dublin Road and Upper Dargle Road will have a negative visual impact on Verdin Cottage (CBC0013BTH006) and 42-43 Castle Street Bray (CBC0013BTH005), both of Local Importance. There are no cantilevers in this location currently. The cantilever will have a negative visual impact on the buildings and the streetscape during the Operational Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

16.4.4.4 Summary of Potential Operational Phase Impacts

Table 16.17: Summary of Potential Operational Phase Impacts

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Potential Impact
Leeson Street to Donnybrook (Anglesea Road Junction)	RMP DU018-020334, DCC RPS 7788, 7789 Protected Structures to St Stephen's Green	High	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	DCC RPS 873, 4455 to 4471, 4591 to 4600, 4531 to 4547, 4502 to 4513 Protected Structures Leeson Street Upper	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	DCC RPS 5318 40 Morehampton Road	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	CBC0013BTH141, CBC0013BTH134 92 and 117 Morehampton Road	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
Donnybrook (Anglesea Road Junction) to Loughlinstown Roundabout	CBC0013BTH105, NIAH 2425 Gates and gate lodge Thornfield and Moylurg	Low	Negligible	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Long-Term
	CBC0013BTH230 Gate piers Fort William House	Low	Negligible	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Long-Term
	CBC0013BTH100 Oatlands College	Low	Negligible	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Long-Term
	RMP DU023-071, DLR RPS 1420 Stillorgan Castle, Granada House St John of Gods	Medium	Negligible	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Long-Term
	DLR RPS1498, 1496, 2005 Sefton, Mount Salem and Eversham, White's Cross	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	DLR RPS 2006, NIAH 60260242 Cabinteely Church	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	CBC0013BTH231 19 th century cottages	Low	Negligible	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Long-Term
Loughlinstown Roundabout to Bray North	CBC0013BTH069, CBC0013BTH067 Lurganbrae House and its boundary wall	Medium	Negligible	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Long-Term

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Potential Impact
(Wilford Roundabout)	RMP DU 026-109, DLR RPS 1805 St Anne's Church, Dublin Road	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	DLR RPS 1850 Crinken Cottage	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	CBC0013BTH035, DLR RPS 1971 Demesne wall to Crinken House	Medium	Negligible	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Long-Term
	CBC0013BTH033, DLR RPS 1987 Boundary wall to the Orchard	Medium	Negligible	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Long-Term
	NIAH 2552, CBC0013BTH030 Beauchamp House	Medium	Negligible	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Long-Term
	CBC0013BTH025, DLR RPS 1869 Corke Lodge	Medium	Negligible	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant Long-Term
	NIAH 2571,5676, DLR RPS 1870, 1873 Woodbrook and Wilford House	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
Bray North (Wilford Roundabout) to Bray South (Fran O'Toole Bridge)	CBC0013BTH015 to CBC0013BTH017 Saint Jude's, the Haven, St Vincent's, St Philomena's and 3 Dublin Road	Low	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	CBC0013BTH009 28 Dublin Road Bray	Low	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	NIAH 4299 Ravenswell House	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	CBC0013BTH007 38- 39 Dublin Road Bray	Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	CBC0013BTH005 to CBC0013BTH006 Verdin and 42-43 Castle Street Bray	Low	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term

16.5 Mitigation and Monitoring Measures

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 2011a) and Paving: the conservation of historic ground surfaces (McLoughlin 2017).

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.

16.5.1 Construction Phase

A summary of Construction Phase impacts following the implementation of mitigation measures is provided in Table 16.18.

16.5.1.1 Protected Structures

The proposed land take on the east side of the Dublin Road and west side of Shanganagh Road will impact on the granite wall boundary wall (CBC0013BTH062) to Saint Anne's Catholic Church Shankill (RMP DU026-109, DLR RPS 1805). The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact will be Direct Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation will include recording of the feature 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 which will reduce the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Low. The predicted post-mitigation impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The proposed land take on the east side of the Dublin Road at Castle Farm will directly impact on an old granite and limestone rubble boundary wall (CBC0013BTH043), necessitating its removal. Part of this wall has been previously rebuilt, specifically the northern portion and gate pier but the southern part is older and relates to Kiltuc Church (RMP DU026-054001) and the old demesne wall of Shanganagh Castle (RMP DU026-120, DLR RPS 1845, 2089, NIAH 60260146, 60260148, NIAH 2556). The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent. Mitigation includes recording the existing fabric in position prior to the works, labelling the affected masonry and fabric. 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 masonry. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the impact magnitude is reduced from Medium to Low. The predicted post mitigation impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

The Proposed Scheme involves the removal of the Side Lodge (DLR RPS 1874, NIAH 60260162) and the associated boundary wall, dressed granite pedestrian gateway and entrance gates (CBC0013BTH021), the construction of a replacement lodge building and the relocation the existing pedestrian entrance, vehicular entrance, and boundary wall to the east of their current location. The proposed lodge building will be larger than the existing structure so that it is compliant with current Building Regulations (existing building footprint is approximately 56m², proposed building footprint is approximately 79m²). The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Permanent.

The existing lodge, gates and boundary wall have been inspected internally and externally to assess current condition. Photographs have also been taken (refer to Appendix A16.4 in Volume 4 of this EIAR). In addition to the photographic record already undertaken, mitigation during the Construction Phase will include labelling the affected masonry, brickwork, and joinery prior to their careful dismantling and removal to safe storage by the appointed contractor. Architectural heritage features such as bricks, timber barge boards and the stone plaques on the gables are a key part of the character of the Side Lodge and its relationship to the Front Lodge (DLR RPS 1871). The Front Lodge has similar detailing to its stack and gable. Where the bricks, bargeboards and stone plaques are found to be in good condition and suitable for reuse, they will be salvaged for anastylosis and will be incorporated in the new structure as detailed in the engineers drawings (in Volume 3 of this EIAR) and photographic record (Appendix A16.4 in Volume 4 of this EIAR). The bargeboards, brick courses, brick dressings and the plaques are to be reinstated on the gables to match the existing gables as indicated in the photographs in Appendix A16.4 in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The chimney will also be rebuilt. If found to be poor condition and unsuitable for reuse, facsimiles of the bargeboards will be made. New red clay bricks, where required, will be matched like for like to the existing in terms of size and colour. Inspection of the lodge revealed that the roof slates, ridge tiles and structure were replaced in a previous refurbishment, as were the rain water goods, render and the doors and windows. The walls will be dash rendered except where there are brick courses, dressings, or enrichments to the gables. The proposed fenestration and doors will be as specified on the engineers drawings. Elements such as the granite jambs and lintel to the pedestrian gate and the gate piers to the vehicular entrance will be incorporated in a boundary wall which would be rebuilt on the new alignment to match the existing boundary wall. An architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement of affected historic fabric. 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.

Construction of the new lodge building, albeit using material from the original lodge, still represents a significant loss of original fabric as well as the relationship with other structures in the Demesne as the lodge is associated with Woodbrook House. Reconstruction in a historicist style is regarded negatively by heritage specialists as inauthentic (Bold and Pickard 2013). Article 15 of the 1964 Venice Charter states '*All reconstruction work should be ruled out "a priori". Only anastylosis, that is to say, the reassembling of existing but dismembered parts can be permitted*'. Section 7.7.4 of the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines (DAHG 2011) states that reconstruction of details should be permitted on a selective rather than a systematic basis. Section 16.3.1 of the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines (DAHG 2011) states that where there has been a total loss, or near-total loss of a historic building, the special interest which led to its inclusion in the RPS may be considered irredeemably lost and the building of a replacement will generally serve little purpose. However, if the building formed part of a larger architectural design or was an important urban or rural landmark, then the reconstruction

in replica of at least the exterior of the building may be considered necessary in order to protect the setting of other historic structures. As the lodge is part of a demesne landscape associated with Demesne of Woodbrook House (NIAH 5676) and is one of a pair of gate lodges along with the Front Lodge (DLR RPS 1871), this would apply. Anastylis will retain as much of the special interest of the lodge as possible though the patina of age will be lost. A new lodge building and the reconstruction of the associated boundary features will maintain their relationship (albeit altered) with Woodbrook House and its demesne. With mitigation, the impact magnitude is reduced from High to Medium. The predicted post-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent.

As outlined above, it is proposed to construct a new lodge to replace the Woodbrook Side Lodge (DLR RPS 1874), however in order to ensure a worst-case scenario is assessed, a scenario in which only the boundary wall and gates are rebuilt has also been assessed. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact of demolishing the Side Lodge and reinstating only the boundary and gates is Direct, Negative, Significant and Permanent. There is very limited scope for mitigation in this worst-case scenario but includes the recording of the Side Lodge and reinstatement of the boundary wall, vehicular and pedestrian entrance gates. The Side Lodge, boundary wall, dressed granite pedestrian gateway and entrance gates (CBC0013BTH021) have been photographed (refer to Appendix A16.4 in Volume 4 of this EIAR). The granite masonry of the gate piers, jambs and lintels are to be labelled by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, and carefully taken down 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 boundary treatment will be reinstated on the new alignment and the entrance gates reassembled as per photographs, survey drawings and the architectural heritage specialist's direction. The pedestrian gate has the inscription 'Side Entrance Woodbrook' to its lintel, therefore the reinstatement of this gate will serve as a local reference to the Side Lodge. The record of the Side Lodge, including the photographs in Appendix A16.4 in Volume 4 together with any surveys carried out as part of the proposed mitigation at the Side Lodge, will be lodged in the Irish Architectural Archive. Even with mitigation the proposal still results in the loss of the Side Lodge and also negatively impacts on the demesne landscape and its relationship with the Front Lodge (DLR RPS 1871) as the lodge is one of a pair associated with the Demesne of Woodbrook House (NIAH 5676). Given the very limited scope for mitigation in this worst-case scenario, the magnitude remains High. The predicted post-mitigation impact with respect to this worst-case scenario is Direct, Negative, Significant and Permanent.

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated in 326 locations, where protected structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity share a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. They are outlined 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 mitigation is for recording, protection and monitoring prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from High to Low. The predicted post-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.5.1.2 Architectural Conservation Areas

Two Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA) border the Proposed Scheme. These include the Belmont Avenue ACA and the Foxrock ACA. No direct impacts are predicted in either ACA but there is potential for damage to features and buildings within the ACAs during construction. 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 sensitive fabric prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted post-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.5.1.3 Conservation Areas

The Proposed Scheme intersects with or lies within three Conservation Areas of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. They include the Leeson Street Lower Conservation Area, Grand Canal Conservation Area and Dodder Conservation Area. The proposed paving and urban realm works will be within the CAs. The proposals also have the potential to adversely impact the character of the CAs, the vistas along the road and the setting during the Construction Phase. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures, and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.5.1.4 NIAH Structures

The proposed paving and urban realm works in Leeson Street will be in close proximity to the Kiosk (NIAH 50110481) which is of medium sensitivity. The installation of the proposed concrete paving carries a risk of damage to the NIAH structures or their boundary treatments during the construction stage. The predicted 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 sensitive fabric prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The proposed paving, landscaping and urban realm works in Castle Street Little Bray will be in close proximity to Fran O'Toole Bridge (NIAH 16301267). The installation of the proposed concrete paving carries a risk of accidental damage to the bridge during the Construction Phase. The predicted 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 sensitive fabric prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The proposed paving, landscaping and urban realm works on the N11 Stillorgan Road will be in close proximity to NIAH Structures including Newpark Lodge (NIAH 60230058) and Shandrum (NIAH 60230060). They are of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The installation of the proposed concrete paving carries a risk of damage to the NIAH structures or their boundary treatments during the Construction Phase. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.5 Designed Landscapes

The proposed land take on the east side of the Dublin Road will directly impact on a granite and limestone rubble wall to the north of Castle Farm (CBC0013BTH045) necessitating its removal and removal of trees along the boundary. The wall forms part of the old demesne wall of Shanganagh Castle (RMP DU026-120, DLR RPS 1845, 2089, NIAH 60260146, 60260148, NIAH 2556). The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation includes recording the existing fabric in position prior to the works, labelling the affected masonry and fabric. 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 masonry. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the impact magnitude is reduced from Medium to Low. The predicted post mitigation impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

The proposed land take on the west side of the Dublin Road and Beech Road will directly impact on the randomly coursed rubble wall (CBC0013BTH040), necessitating its removal and reinstatement. The wall forms part of the old demesne wall of Sherrington (NIAH 60260153). The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary. Mitigation includes recording the existing fabric in position prior to the works, labelling the affected masonry and fabric. 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 masonry. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the impact magnitude is reduced from Medium to Low. The predicted post mitigation impact is Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Long-Term.

The proposed land take on the west side of the Dublin Road to the south of Crinken Lane will directly impact on the gates railings (DLR RPS 2074) and the crenelated demesne wall on either side of the gates (CBC0013BTH037, CBC0013BTH036) of Crinken House (DLR RPS 1971) necessitating their removal and reinstatement. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation includes recording the existing fabric in position prior to the works, labelling the affected masonry and fabric. 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 masonry. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the impact magnitude is reduced from Medium to Low. The predicted post mitigation impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

The proposed land take on the west side of the Dublin Road to the north of Allies River Road will directly impact on a coursed 19th century granite rubble wall (CBC0013BTH035), necessitating its removal and reinstatement. It is a demesne wall to Crinken House (DLR RPS 1971). The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary. Mitigation includes recording the existing fabric in position prior to the works, labelling the affected masonry and fabric. 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 masonry. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the impact magnitude is reduced from Medium to Low. The predicted post mitigation impact is Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Long-Term.

The proposed land take on the west side of the Dublin Road will directly impact on the demesne wall (CBC0013BTH032) to Askefield House (DLR RPS 1860), necessitating its removal and reinstatement. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation includes recording the existing fabric in position prior to the works, labelling the affected masonry and fabric. 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 masonry. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the impact magnitude is reduced from Medium to Low. The predicted post mitigation impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

The proposed land take to accommodate a bus and cycle lane on the west side of the Dublin Road will directly impact on the 19th century coursed granite rubble demesne wall (CBC0013BTH030) with bevelled granite cap to Beauchamp House (NIAH 2552, DLR RPS 1862), necessitating its removal and reinstatement. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation includes recording the existing fabric in position prior to the works, labelling the affected masonry and fabric. 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 masonry.

Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the impact magnitude is reduced from Medium to Low. The predicted post mitigation impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

The proposed land take on the east side of the Dublin Road will directly impact on a 19th century demesne wall (CBC0013BTH025) which is of medium sensitivity, necessitating its removal and reinstatement. The wall is associated with Corke Lodge (DLR RPS 1869). New openings in this wall have been granted under a separate application for the Woodbrook SHD (Ref ABP30584419). The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation includes recording the existing fabric in position prior to the works, labelling the affected masonry and fabric. 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 masonry. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the impact magnitude is reduced from Medium to Low. The predicted post mitigation impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

The proposed land take on the east side of the Dublin Road will directly impact on the 19th century coursed granite rubble demesne wall with bevelled granite coping (CBC0013BTH024) which is of medium sensitivity, to north of the entrance gates (DLR RPS 1871) to Woodbrook House (DLR RPS 1870, NIAH 5676) necessitating its removal and reinstatement. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation includes recording the existing fabric in position prior to the works, labelling the affected masonry and fabric. 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 masonry. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the impact magnitude is reduced from Medium to Low. The predicted post mitigation impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

The proposed land take on the east side of the Dublin Road to the south of the Front Lodge (DLR RPS 1871) to Woodbrook House (DLR RPS 1870, NIAH 5676) will necessitate the removal of the boundary wall. For the most part, this boundary wall is a replacement rather than the original demesne wall. The northern sections of this wall, located at the gate lodge appears to be original, however. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary. Mitigation includes recording the existing fabric in position prior to the works, labelling the affected masonry and fabric. 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 masonry. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the impact magnitude is reduced from Medium to Low. The predicted post mitigation impact is Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Long-Term.

The proposed land take on the east side of the Dublin Road will directly impact on the rendered gate piers and boundary wall to Ravenswell House (NIAH 4299) necessitating their removal and repositioning. The gates and boundary wall are among the few remaining original features and are of medium sensitivity. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation includes recording the existing fabric in position prior to the works, labelling the affected masonry and fabric. 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 masonry. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the impact magnitude is reduced from Medium to Low. The predicted post mitigation impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to the designed landscapes, and where an adverse visual impact is anticipated during construction. Twelve designed landscapes of Medium Sensitivity were identified in the study area where there is potential for damage during the Construction Phase, these include Morehampton Grove (CBC0013BTH147), Ardmore House (DCC RPS 19), Woodview House (DLR RPS 9), Belfield House (DCC RPS 41), St Helen's (NIAH 2460), the entrance gates and gate lodge formerly

associated with Claremont House (DLR RPS 2010,2077), Shanganagh Park Gates and Railings (NIAH 60260149), the boundary wall and gate piers of the Orchard (DLR RPS 1987), the boundary wall and gate piers of Askefield House (DLR RPS 1860, 2001), the boundary wall of the Aske (DLR RPS 1866), the entrance gates and boundary wall to Woodbrook House (DLR RPS 1870, 2090) and the entrance gates to Wilford House (DLR RPS 1873). The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation includes recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric prior to and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to the designed landscapes, and where an adverse visual impact is anticipated during construction. Six designed landscapes of Low Sensitivity were identified in the study area where there is potential for damage during the Construction Phase, these include Airfield, Thornfield and Moylurg (CBC0013BTH106, CBC0013BTH105, NIAH 2425) on the Stillorgan Road, the gates and surviving lodge associated with the designed landscape of Stonehouse (CBC0013BTH101), the gates associated with the designed landscapes of Fort William, Mount Merrion Avenue (CBC0013BTH230) and the gates formerly associated with the designed landscapes of Sherrington, Dublin Road Shankill (NIAH 60260151). The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary. Mitigation includes recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric prior to and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.6 Other Structures

The proposed land take on the west side of the Dublin Road in Shankill to accommodate a bus lane will directly impact on the 20th century coursed granite rubble wall with crenelations (CBC0013BTH068) to the houses on the west side of the road. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary. Mitigation includes recording the existing fabric in position prior to the works, labelling the affected masonry and fabric. 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 masonry. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the impact magnitude is reduced from Medium to Low. The predicted post mitigation impact is Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Long-Term.

The proposed land take on the east side of the Dublin Road will impact on the modern walls and piers to Carezza (CBC0013BTH064) which will be rebuilt. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary. Mitigation includes recording the existing fabric in position prior to the works, labelling the affected masonry and fabric. 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 masonry. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the impact magnitude is reduced from Medium to Low. The predicted post mitigation impact is Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Long-Term.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to sensitive fabric, and an adverse visual impact on the setting of a structure during construction. 117 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest (including Industrial Heritage Sites) identified in the study area which are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity will front directly onto the Proposed Scheme, as outlined in in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3

Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to sensitive fabric, and an adverse visual impact on the setting of a structure during construction. 42 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest (including Industrial Heritage Sites) were identified in the study area of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity which will front directly onto the Proposed Scheme, as outlined in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Not significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.7 Street Furniture

16.5.1.7.1 Post Boxes

Twelve cast iron post boxes (NIAH 50920291, NIAH 50930153, CBC0013PB010, CBC0013PB009, CBC0013PB008, CBC0013PB007, CBC0013PB006, NIAH 60230075, NIAH 60260136, NIAH 602601630, NIAH 60230046, NIAH 60260102) 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. Mitigation consists of the recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of the EIAR. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.7.2 Lamp posts

Nineteen locations (CBC0013LP032 to CBC0013LP038, CBC0013LP015 to CBC0013LP018, CBC0013LP024 to CBC0013LP028, CBC0013LP007, CBC0013LP012, CBC0013LP013) 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. Mitigation consists of the recording of the lamp posts in position prior to the works, the labelling of the affected fabric prior to its careful removal to safe storage, and their reinstatement in new positions in close proximity (within 2m) of their existing positions. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement. The works to the historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from High to Low. The predicted residual impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Twenty-nine locations (CBC0013LP051, CBC0013LP052, CBC0013LP049, CBC0013LP039 to CBC0013LP048, CBC0013LP014, CBC0013LP019, CBC0013LP020, CBC0013LP021, CBC0013LP022, CBC0013LP023, CBC0013LP029, CBC0013LP002, CBC0013LP003, CBC0013LP004, CBC0013LP005, CBC0013LP006, CBC0013LP008, CBC0013LP009, CBC0013LP010, CBC0013LP011) 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. Mitigation consists of the recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 in Volume 4 of the EIAR. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is

reduced from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

Three locations (CBC0013LP050, CBC0013LP030, CBC0013LP031) 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. Mitigation consists of the recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 in Volume 4 of the EIAR. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.7.3 Statuary and Street Furniture

The statue of Our Lady in the grounds of Saint Anne's Catholic Church Shankill (CBC0013BTH233) will be repositioned to accommodate a land take on the east side of the Dublin Road. There is potential for damage of the sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage, and reassembly. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation includes the recording of the statue and its component parts prior to the works, labelling the affected fabric prior to its careful dismantling and removal to safe storage, and the reinstatement of the statue in the vicinity of its original location. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement of the trough. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This will reduce the magnitude of the risk from High to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The Milestone on west side of old Dublin Road at Crinken (DCC RPS 1858, NIAH 60260172) will be repositioned to accommodate a land take on the west side of the road to the south of the Hackett Memorial Hall. 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 mitigation includes the recording of the milestone in position prior to the works, labelling the affected fabric prior to its careful dismantling and removal to safe storage, and the reinstatement of the milestone. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The works to the historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 in Volume 4 of the EIAR. The predicted post-mitigation impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Seven items (NIAH 50100148, CBC0013BTH157, CBC0013MS003, CBC0013BTH113, CBC0013BTH227, CBC0013MS002, CBC0013BTH091) 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. Mitigation consists of the recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of the EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from Medium to Low. The predicted post-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.5.1.7.4 Paving and Surface Treatments

One location was identified where proposed kerb realignments will require existing granite kerbs of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity to be repositioned, at Circle K Donnybrook Road (CBC0013BTH117). The removal of the kerbs will carry a potential risk of loss or damage. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation includes the retention of the kerbs in situ, and their integration into the proposed new paving design where paths are widened. Where paths are to be narrowed,

kerbs will need to be repositioned. Additional mitigation will be to record the kerbs in position prior to the works, labelling the affected fabric prior to their removal to safe storage, and the reinstatement of the kerbs on the new line. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, careful removal, storage and reinstatement of the affected kerbs. Works to kerbs will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The proposed mitigation reduces the magnitude of impact from High to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Long-Term

The changes in the alignment of the footpaths and the proposed paving treatments will be in close proximity to other surface treatments. These are:

- Cellar hatches and granite surrounds on Leeson Street Lower (CBC0013BTH220, CBC0013BTH221, CBC0013BTH222, CBC0013BTH223, CBC0013BTH224);
- Coal holes on Leeson Street Lower (CBC0013BTH208, CBC0013BTH206, CBC0013BTH225, CBC0013BTH205, CBC0013BTH204, CBC0013BTH202, CBC0013BTH183, CBC0013BTH178, CBC0013BTH177, CBC0013BTH176, CBC0013BTH175, CBC0013BTH174);
- Granite kerbs located on both sides of Leeson Street (CBC0013BTH170, CBC0013BTH171);
- Granite kerbs on the west side of Leeson Street Upper (CBC0013BTH153);
- Granite kerbs on both sides of Donnybrook Road (CBC0013BTH119, CBC0013BTH120) ; and
- Granite kerbs Anglesey Bridge (CBC0013BTH114).

No works are proposed to these features, however there is potential for damage of these features during construction. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Recommended mitigation includes recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 in Volume 4 of this 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 16.18: Predicted Construction Phase Impacts Following the Implementation of Mitigation and Monitoring Measures

Section	Assessment Topic	Predicted Impact (Pre-Mitigation and Monitoring)	Predicted Impact (Post Mitigation and Monitoring)
Leeson Street to Donnybrook (Anglesea Road Junction)	Leeson Street Lower Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Grand Canal Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	NIAH 50110481 Kiosk on Leeson Street Lower	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Belmont Avenue Architectural Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC0013BTH117 Kerbs to Donnybrook Road	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Long-Term
	Dodder Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Donnybrook (Anglesea Road Junction) to Loughlinstown Roundabout	NIAH 60230058, 60230060 Newpark Lodge and Shandrum	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	Foxrock Architectural Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Loughlinstown Roundabout to Bray North (Wilford Roundabout)	CBC0013BTH068 Granite rubble wall Dublin Road in Shankill	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Direct Negative, Not Significant, Long-Term
	CBC0013BTH064 Carezza, Dublin Road	Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary	Direct Negative, Not Significant, Long-Term

Section	Assessment Topic	Predicted Impact (Pre-Mitigation and Monitoring)	Predicted Impact (Post Mitigation and Monitoring)
	RMP DU026-109, DLR RPS 1805, CBC0013BTH062 Saint Anne's Catholic Church Shankill	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC0013BTH233 RMP DU026-109, DLR RPS 1805, NIAH 60260114 Statue of Our Lady Saint Anne's Church Shankill	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC0013BTH045 Rubble wall to the north of Castle Farm Dublin Rd Shankill	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	RMP DU026-054001, CBC0013BTH043 Boundary wall to Kiltuc Church	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent	Direct, Negative, Slight, Permanent
	CBC0013BTH040, NIAH 60260153 Demesne wall of Sherrington House	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Long-Term
	CBC0013BTH037, CBC0013BTH036 DLR RPS 2074, NIAH 6026015, demesne wall of Crinken House	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	CBC0013BTH035 Boundary wall to the north of Allies River Road	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Long-Term
	DCC RPS 1858, NIAH 60260172 Milestone at Crinken	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC0013BTH032, DLR RPS 1860 Boundary to Askefield House	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	CBC0013BTH030, NIAH 2552, DLR RPS 1862 Demesne wall of Beauchamp House	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	CBC0013BTH025, DLR RPS 1869 Demesne wall of Corke Lodge	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	CBC0013BTH024, NIAH 5676, The demesne wall of Woodbrook House Demesne	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	NIAH 5676 The replacement boundary wall to Woodbrook House Demesne	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Long-Term
	Bray North (Wilford Roundabout) to Bray South (Fran O'Toole Bridge)	DLR RPS 1874, NIAH 5676, CBC0013BTH021 Woodbrook Side Lodge, boundary wall and entrance gates	(Worst-case scenario) Direct, Negative, Significant, Permanent
DLR RPS 1874, NIAH 5676, CBC0013BTH021 Woodbrook Side Lodge, boundary wall and entrance gates		(Construction of new lodge) Direct, Negative, Significant, Permanent	(Construction of new lodge) Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent
NIAH 4299 Gates and boundary wall to Ravenswell House		Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
NIAH 16301267 Fran O'Toole Bridge Little Bray		Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Protected Structures (all Sections) Refer to Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Protected Structures (326 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Designed Landscapes (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.10 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Designed Landscapes (12 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	Designed Landscapes (6 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	Other Structures (117 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary

Section	Assessment Topic	Predicted Impact (Pre-Mitigation and Monitoring)	Predicted Impact (Post Mitigation and Monitoring)
Other Structures of Built Heritage Interest (all Sections) Refer to Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Other Structures (42 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
Post boxes (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.12 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Post boxes (12 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
Lamp Posts (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.13 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Lamp posts (19 locations)	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Lamp posts (29 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	Lamp posts (3 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
Statuary and street furniture (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.14 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Statuary and street furniture (7 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Paving and Surface Treatments (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.15 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Granite Kerbs (6 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	Coal Holes (12 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
	Grilles, Cellar Hatches and cellar lights (5 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, 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 Phase 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 to avoid impacting on the settings of the identified sites, buildings and features, all pre-mitigation impacts during the Operational Phase are Slight or Not Significant 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

There will still be a risk of damage to architectural heritage structures, buildings, boundary walls, and street furniture from vibration from Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) movement associated with construction activities and collisions during the Construction Phase.

In addition to direct impacts, there will be a visual impact on the settings of buildings or structures of architectural importance which will also impact on their amenity value. These will be temporary, however.

16.6.1.1 Protected Structures

It is anticipated that there will be significant residual impacts at Woodbrook Side Lodge as a result of the Construction Phase of the Proposed Scheme. They are summarised in Table 16.19.

It is proposed to construct a new Woodbrook Side Lodge (DLR RPS 1874) building and relocate the associated boundary wall, dressed granite pedestrian gateway and entrance gates (CBC0013BTH021) to the east of their current location. The lodge is associated with the secondary entrance to Woodbrook House (DLR RPS 1870, NIAH 60260157) and forms part of the demesne landscape (NIAH 5676). A new lodge building and the reconstruction of the associated boundary features, will maintain their relationship (albeit altered), with Woodbrook House and its demesne landscape. The predicted residual impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent.

Under a worst-case scenario, Woodbrook Side Lodge (DLR RPS 1874) will be demolished without replacement resulting in the total loss of the lodge. There is very limited scope for mitigation, involving only the relocation of the associated boundary wall to the demesne landscape of Woodbrook House (NIAH 5676), dressed granite pedestrian gateway and entrance gates (CBC0013BTH021). The predicted residual impact in that worst-case scenario is Direct, Negative, Significant and Permanent.

Table 16.19: Construction Phase Significant Residual Impacts

Section	Assessment Topic	Predicted Residual Impact
Bray North (Wilford Roundabout) to Bray South (Fran O'Toole Bridge)	DLR RPS 1874, NIAH 5676, CBC0013BTH021 Woodbrook Side Lodge, boundary wall and entrance gates	(Worst-case scenario) Direct, Negative, Significant, Permanent
	DLR RPS 1874, NIAH 5676, CBC0013BTH021 Woodbrook Side Lodge, boundary wall and entrance gates	(Construction of new lodge) Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent

16.6.2 Operational Phase

Given that the impact on the Woodbrook Side Lodge during the Construction Phase is Permanent, those impacts will continue into the Operational Phase. There will therefore continue to be a residual Negative, Moderate, Permanent impact on the Woodbrook Side Lodge following reinstatement of boundary walls and construction of the new lodge building. Under the previously described worst-case scenario, where only the boundary is reinstated and no new lodge building is constructed, there will continue to be a residual Negative, Significant, Permanent impact.

There are no other significant Operational Phase residual impacts anticipated as a result of the Proposed Scheme.

16.7 References

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