



## Chapter 16

### Architectural Heritage

## Contents

<b>16. Architectural Heritage .....</b>	<b>1</b>
16.1 Introduction .....	1
16.2 Methodology .....	2
16.2.1 Definitions .....	2
16.2.2 Approach .....	3
16.2.3 Study Area .....	4
16.2.4 Relevant Guidelines, Policy and Legislation .....	5
16.2.5 Data Collection and Collation .....	6
16.2.6 Assessment Methodology .....	7
16.2.7 Appraisal Method for the Assessment of Sensitivity .....	7
16.3 Baseline Environment.....	14
16.3.1 Results and Analysis .....	15
16.4 Potential Impacts .....	28
16.4.1 Characteristics of the Proposed Scheme .....	28
16.4.2 'Do Nothing' Scenario.....	28
16.4.3 Construction Phase .....	28
16.4.4 Operational Phase .....	33
16.5 Mitigation and Monitoring Measures .....	36
16.5.1 Construction Phase .....	36
16.5.2 Operational Phase.....	39
16.6 Residual Impacts .....	40
16.6.1 Construction Phase .....	40
16.6.2 Operational Phase.....	40
16.7 References .....	41

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 16.2 Methodology

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

### 16.2.1 Definitions

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

#### 16.2.1.1 Architectural Heritage

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

Architectural heritage generally applies to structures, buildings, streetscapes or landscapes which postdate Anno Domini (AD) 1700 but can include structures of archaeological interest and structures which predate AD 1700. Article 1 of the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (also known as the Grenada Convention) (Council of Europe 1985) defines architectural heritage as:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) *the interior of the structure,*
- (ii) *the land lying within the curtilage of the structure,*
- (iii) *any other structures lying within that curtilage and their interiors, and*
- (iv) *all fixtures and features which form part of the interior or exterior of any structure or structures referred to in subparagraph (i) or (iii);*

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

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

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

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 2016 - 2022 (DCC 2016) 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 Dublin City (NIAH 2020a; NIAH 2020b) and the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR) (DCC 2003 to 2009). In considering additions to the RPS, local authorities have recourse to the NIAH which provides a source of guidance on the significance of buildings in their respective areas. While these inventories do not afford statutory protection in themselves, they do recognise the heritage value of individual heritage assets or landscapes and are used to identify heritage assets for protection. NIAH buildings or structures which have not been protected are dealt with under Section 16.3.1.6. Designed landscapes are addressed under Section 16.3.1.7. Upstanding industrial heritage sites are addressed under Section 16.3.1.8. Those sites which may survive below-ground are assessed in Chapter 15 (Archaeological and 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 and Cultural Heritage). However, archaeological heritage may also be of architectural interest. Where an archaeological site includes upstanding remains which are also of architectural interest, they are assessed in Section 16.3.1.2.

### **16.2.1.3 Cultural Heritage**

Cultural heritage, which is closely related, is defined in the EPA Guidelines (EPA 2017). 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 and Cultural Heritage). Those aspects of cultural heritage which are specifically of architectural interest, such as statuary and street furniture, are dealt with in this Chapter under Section 16.3.1.10.

## **16.2.2 Approach**

The assessment determines, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment / architectural heritage resource in and within the vicinity of the Proposed

Scheme using appropriate methods of study (Historic England, 2015). These comprised a desk study of published and unpublished documentary and cartographic sources, supported by field inspections followed by mapping of the assets and determining the impact of the Proposed Scheme.

Both Historic England and Historic Environment Scotland guidelines (Historic England 2015, 2017, 2019, Historic Environment Scotland 2005, 2016, 2020) refer to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) for what a desk based assessment should consist of. The Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (ClfA 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 1998), Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) (NMS 2020a and 2020b), as National Monuments in state care, guardianship or subject to Preservation Orders (NMS 2009; NMS 2019), the Dublin City Development Plan 2016 - 2022 (DCC 2016) including the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA), The NIAH Building and Garden Surveys (NIAH 2020a; NIAH 2020b), the DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009). Cartographic and aerial photographs of the study area were also consulted (OSI 2020a; UCD 2020; Google 2020). More detailed information was obtained from local historical, architectural and documentary records. A full list of the publications which were consulted is included in the Section 16.7.

Field inspections were carried out along the length of the Proposed Scheme between May 2020 and June 2021 with the aim of identifying any known architectural heritage sites and previously unrecorded features.

This leads to the following:

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

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

### **16.2.3 Study Area**

Based on the NRA 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 public realm, landscaping, paving or road works to the junction. These works may have a direct impact on architectural heritage features such as historic street furniture or surface treatments, or where 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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Draft Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (hereafter referred to as the EPA Guidelines) (EPA 2017). The assessment has also been undertaken with regard to the relevant legislation, standards and guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the architectural heritage including:

- National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014;
- Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended);
- The Heritage Act, 1995 (as amended);
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999;
- The Planning and Development Act Regulations 2001 (as amended);
- Guidelines on Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Statements (EPA 2002);
- Advice Notes on Current Practice (in the Preparation of Environmental Impact Statements) (EPA 2003);
- Draft Advice Notes for preparing Environmental Impact Statements (EPA 2015);
- Draft Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA 2017);
- Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects: Guidance on the Preparation of the Environmental Impacts Assessment Report (European Commission 2017);
- Department of Housing Planning and Local Government (DHPLG) Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on Carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment (DHPLG 2018a);
- Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment;
- Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment;
- S.I. No. 296/2018 - European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018; and
- Circular Letter: PL 05/2018 Transposition into Planning Law of Directive 2014/52/EU (DHPLG 2018b).

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

- The Dublin City Development plan 2016-2022 (DCC 2016);
- Marino Casino Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) (DCC 2009a);
- Clongriffin and Belmayne (North Fringe) Local Area Plan (LAP) (DCC 2012b);

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

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

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

### **16.2.5 Data Collection and Collation**

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

- i. Desk-based study including review of all available relevant and published and unpublished documentary archaeological, architectural, historical and cartographic sources. The desk study involved detailed analysis of the architectural and historical background of the Proposed Scheme study area. This comprised analysis of information from the RMP (Dúchas 1998), SMR (NMS 2020 and 2020b, data downloaded 01.04.21) and National Monuments in state care, guardianship or subject to Preservation Orders for County Dublin (NMS 2009 and 2019); the Dublin City

Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DCC 2016) including the Record of Protected Structures (RPS); the NIAH Building and Garden Surveys (NIAH 2020a and 2020b, data downloaded 25.03.2021); the DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009), cartographic records and aerial photographs of the study area held by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI 2020a and OSI 2020b), Trinity College Dublin (TCD 2020 and Petty 1656 to 1658), University College Dublin (UCD 2020), Royal Irish Academy (Clarke 2002, Goodbody 2014, and Lennon & Simms 2008), Dublin City Archive (DCC 2020), and Google Maps including Google street view (Google 2020) and the dedicated Project Mapper service. 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), the National Library (NLI 2020), the National Archive (NAI 2020), the Valuations Office (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 2020b and 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 between May 2020 and June 2021 with the aim of identifying any known architectural heritage sites and previously unrecorded features and 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. DU018-144);
  - Record of Protected Structures – (marked with a yellow square);
  - National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) – (e.g. NIAH 50120063);
  - NIAH Garden Survey – (e.g. NIAH 2429); and
  - Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest – (e.g. CBC0001BTH026).

## 16.2.6 Assessment Methodology

This assessment methodology has regard to the EPA assessment criteria (EPA 2017), the NRA Architectural Guidelines (NRA 2005a) and the NRA Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes (hereafter referred to as the NRA Archaeological Guidelines) (NRA 2005b). 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 17 (Landscape (Townscape) & Visual), respectively. The impact assessment was carried out by:

- Determining and rating the sensitivity of baseline features within the receiving 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, 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 and the NRA Archaeological Guidelines, 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
<b>Existing Status</b>	The level of statutory protection associated with an architectural heritage building or asset is an important consideration. Other non-statutory designations such NIAH or industrial heritage designations are also factored in.
<b>Condition/ Preservation/ Integrity</b>	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.
<b>Documentation/ Data</b>	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.
<b>Group Value/ Character</b>	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 a 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.
<b>Rarity/ Character</b>	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.
<b>Visibility in the landscape/ Character/ Integrity</b>	Architectural heritage buildings or assets that are highly visible in the landscape or streetscape and may be the focus of a vista contribute to the amenity and character of an area have a heightened physical presence. The inter-visibility between architectural heritage buildings may also be explored in this category.
<b>Fragility / Vulnerability/ Integrity</b>	It is important to assess the level of threat to an architectural heritage building or asset from erosion, natural degradation, agricultural activity, land clearance, neglect, careless treatment or development.
<b>Amenity Value/ Character</b>	Regard should be taken of the existing and potential amenity value of a an archaeological / cultural heritage asset.

In assessing the significance of architectural heritage buildings, or structures, designed landscapes, demesne and formal gardens and parks, regard was also had to the criteria set out in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017) 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
<b>High</b>	<p>World Heritage Sites (including Nominated Sites)</p> <p>National Monuments in the State's ownership or guardianship or 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"> <li>• are of sufficient architectural heritage importance to be to be considered in an international context and are exceptional and be compared to and contrasted with the finest architectural heritage in other countries OR</li> <li>• make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of Ireland and be considered to be of great architectural heritage significance in an Irish context</li> </ul> <p>Architectural Conservation Areas 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"> <li>• are of sufficient architectural heritage importance to be to be considered in an international context and are exceptional and be compared to and contrasted with the finest architectural heritage in other countries OR</li> <li>• make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of Ireland and be considered to be of great architectural heritage significance in an Irish context OR</li> <li>• contribute to the appreciation of Protected Structures assessed to be of High sensitivity</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• are of sufficient architectural heritage importance to be to be considered in an international context and are exceptional and be compared to and contrasted with the finest architectural heritage in other countries OR</li> <li>• make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of Ireland and be considered to be of great architectural heritage significance in an Irish context</li> </ul> <p>Designed landscapes with outstanding or high artistic, historic, horticultural, architectural, archaeological, scenic interest</p>
<b>Medium</b>	<p>Protected Structures assessed by the NIAH to be of Regional Importance or Protected Structures which while not assessed by the NIAH based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage to the region in which they are located</p> <p>Recorded Monuments which based on one or more of the characteristics of Existing Status, Condition/Preservation, Documentation/Historical Significance, Group Value, Rarity, Visibility in the Landscape, Fragility/Vulnerability and Amenity Value in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist are of Regional Importance</p> <p>Architectural Conservation Areas 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"> <li>• make significant contribution to the architectural heritage of their region OR</li> <li>• contribute to the appreciation of Protected Structures assessed to be of Medium Sensitivity</li> </ul> <p>Previously unrecorded architectural heritage sites which based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of their region</p> <p>Designed landscapes with good artistic, historic, horticultural, architectural, archaeological, scenic interest</p> <p>Previously unrecorded architectural heritage sites which based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of local area in which they are located and which retain much of their historic fabric and character</p>
<b>Low</b>	<p>Architectural heritage sites assessed by the NIAH to be of Local Importance.</p> <p>Previously unrecorded architectural heritage sites which based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist, make a contribution to the architectural heritage of local area in which they are located</p> <p>Designed landscapes with limited artistic, historic, horticultural, architectural, archaeological, scenic interest</p>
<b>Negligible</b>	<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 3.3 of the EPA Guidelines (EPA 2017), 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 impact;
- ‘Worst-case’ Impact: The impacts arising from a development in the case where mitigation measures substantially fail; and
- Indirect or Secondary Impacts: Impacts 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 3.3 of the EPA Guidelines, which is also included in Table 1.4 of Chapter 1 (Introduction):

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

- Negative Impact: A change that will detract from, reduces the quality of, diminishes the architectural or landscape character and amenities of, 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 phase and the operational life 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 below outlines the duration of effects. Temporary effects lasting from one year or less will often be less concerning than a long-term and permanent effects, depending on their severity.

**Table 16.3: Duration and Frequency of Effects**

Duration	Description
<b>Momentary</b>	Effects lasting from seconds to minutes.
<b>Brief</b>	Effects lasting less than a day
<b>Temporary</b>	Effects lasting less than one year
<b>Short-term</b>	Effects lasting one to seven years
<b>Medium-term</b>	Effects lasting seven to fifteen years
<b>Long-term</b>	Effects lasting fifteen to sixty years
<b>Permanent</b>	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 2017), as outlined in Table 16.4 .

**Table 16.4: Magnitude of Impact on Architectural Heritage Sites**

Magnitude	Description
<b>Negative</b>	
<b>High</b>	Complete loss or damage to the characteristics or interests of an architectural heritage site or a designed landscape such that its sensitivity is completely obliterated. Such impacts are more than likely to be permanent.
<b>Medium</b>	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.
<b>Low</b>	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.
<b>Negligible</b>	Very minor loss or damage to the characteristics or interests of an architectural heritage site or a designed 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
<b>Positive</b>	
<b>Negligible</b>	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.
<b>Low</b>	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.
<b>Medium</b>	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.
<b>High</b>	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 and Duration of Impacts presented in Table 16.3 and Table 16.5 were used as an additional guide to professional judgement.

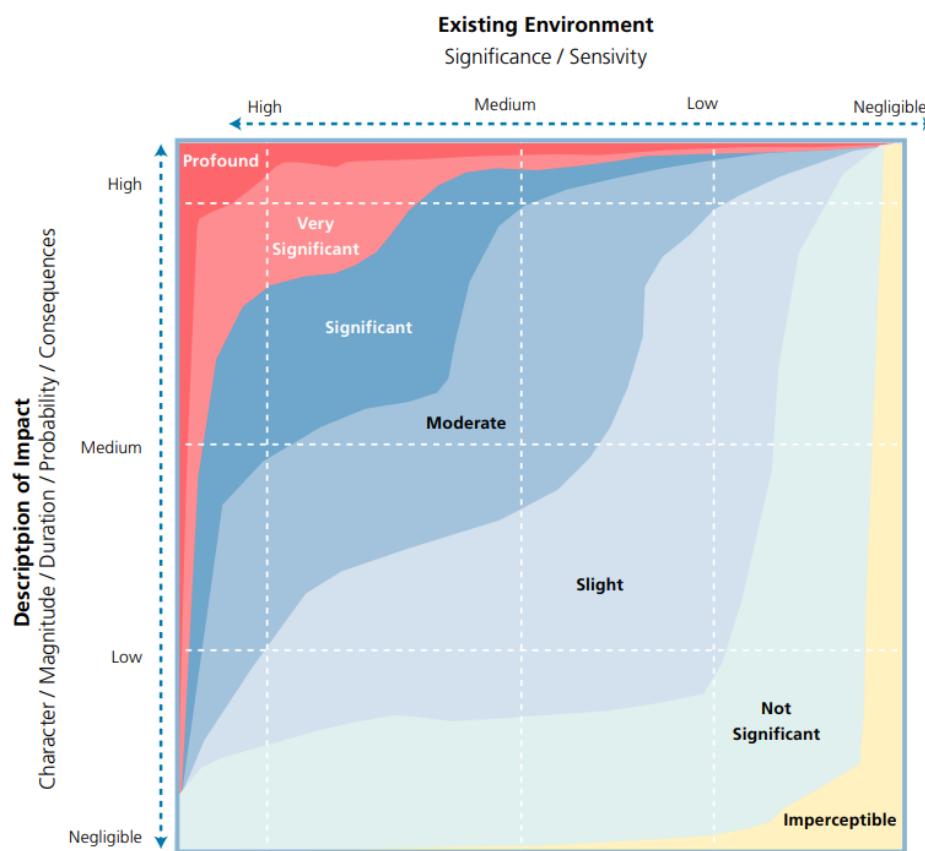


Diagram 16.1: Matrix to Inform the Assessment of Impact Significance (EPA 2017)

Table 16.5: Significance of Impacts (from EPA 2017, Table 3.3)

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 sensitive the architectural heritage feature, landscape or streetscape. This applies where mitigation would be unlikely to remove adverse effects. It is reserved for adverse, negative effects only. These effects arise when an architectural heritage or landscape feature is completely and irreversibly destroyed by a proposed development

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

## 16.3 Baseline Environment

The Proposed Scheme has an overall length of approximately 5.7km, and is routed along the R107 Malahide Road from Mayne River Avenue – R107 Malahide Road Junction to the junction with Marino Mart - Fairview and also routed for cyclists via the junction with Malahide Road-Brian Road along Carleton Road, St Aidan's Park, Haverty Road and Marglann Marino, all in the County of Dublin and within the Dublin City Council (DCC) administrative area. From here the Proposed Scheme ties into a separate project, the Clontarf to City Centre Cycle & Bus Priority Project, currently being developed by DCC. The Clontarf to City Centre Cycle & Bus Priority Project will provide segregated cycling facilities and bus priority infrastructure along a 2.7km route that extends from Clontarf Road at the junction with Alfie Byrne Road, to Amiens Street at the junction with Talbot Street in the City Centre. The start of the scheme ties into a separate project being developed by DCC namely, The Belmayne Main Street and Belmayne Avenue Scheme, which provides bus and cycle linkages to Clongriffin Dart Station.

This Section should be read with reference to Appendix A16.1 Historical Background and Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The Proposed Scheme traverses the baronies, parishes and townlands listed in Table 16.6.

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

Much of the study area is today characterized by three or four-lane carriageway and is predominantly suburban and residential in nature with small sections of neighbourhood and mixed-use facilities. Residential property with private gardens are the prominent boundary condition, especially from Artane through to Fairview. Open space and parkland are significant features including Santry River Park, which follows the river valley; Maypark Park and Casino Marino which are remnants of historic designed landscapes associated with now-demolished houses; and Clontarf Golf Club which makes use of another. Marino Crescent Park is an architecturally significant, late-eighteenth-century park.

Early rural settlements in the study area included Coolock, Artane and Donnycarney, and were in their first phases, characterized by neat rows of cottages, some of which survive, facing directly onto the Malahide Road (CBC0001BTH013, CBC0001BTH018 and CBC0001BTH019). Coolock is the most complex historic settlement. A church is recorded there as early as 1710 (DU015-084), and by 1907 it also had a barracks, a smithy and a dispensary. These villages saw no significant expansion until c.1950 after which time they began to develop as part of the Dublin suburbs.

The most prominent identified nineteenth-century demesne landscapes were associated with Marino House (the remains of which are protected within the Casino Marino ACA) and Artane Castle (NIAH 2433). Both houses have now been demolished, with their grounds subject to suburban residential, industrial and institutional and uses, though some designed landscape features survive, the most important being the Casino Marino (DU018-144), a garden temple which now sits in part of the former demesne which is designated as an ACA.

Lesser houses, including Airfield Lodge (NIAH 283), Claregrove (NIAH 2496, Darndale (NIAH 2472), St. Brendan's (NIAH 2476), Gracefield (NIAH 2466), Mount Dillon (CBC0001BTH011) and Artane House (CBC0001BTH014), all of which were once set in parkland, have also been demolished. Their legacy remains in the street pattern, place names and in fragments of surviving green spaces, historic boundary walling and mature trees.

There are some nineteenth-century residences remaining in use. Most of them have been converted to educational purposes including Mount Temple (DCC RPS 4855), Lark Hill (now Chanel College CBC001BTH007) and Coolock House (now Mercy Convent NIAH 2468). The historic landscape associated with Donnycarney House (NIAH 2429) is in recreational use as Clontarf Golf Course.

Artane Industrial School (DCC RPS 4860) was the most significant nineteenth-century institutional site with a cluster of institutional and educational buildings developed on the Marino Demesne in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. These include the O'Brien Institute (DCC RPS 4857) and St. Joseph's CBS (DCC RPS 2735).

Although Marino Crescent was built in 1792 (DCC RPS 4893-4915), suburban residential development in the study area was limited to the construction of terraces along the west side of the Malahide Road, behind the Crescent (DCC RPS 4852-3, CBC0001BTH022, CBC0001BTH023, CBC0001BTH024, CBC0001BTH025, CBC0001BTH026), until the development of the Marino suburb in the 1920s, and subsequent mid-twentieth century housing along Griffith and Copeland Avenues. By this time Donnycarney had also seen substantial residential expansion on the west side of Malahide Road as far as Collins Avenue while Artane and Coolock remained small rural settlements.

Industrial heritage features along the route include three milestones (CBC0001MS001, CBC0001MS002 and CBC0001MS003) and Coolock Bridge (CBC0001BTH005). An early ESB sub-station (NIAH 50120122) at the junction of Malahide Road and Fairview Strand was built c.1895 to facilitate the electrification of the tram service on the Malahide Road.

**Table 16.6: Baronies, Parishes and Townlands**

Section	Barony	Parish	Townland
<b>Mayne River Avenue to Gracefield Road - Malahide Road</b>	Coolock	Coolock	Newtown
			Darndale
			Tonlegee
			Oldtown
			Coolock
			Brookville
		Artane	Artaine North
			Artaine South
		Killester	Killester North
		Clonturk	Donnycarney
			Marino
			Clontarf
			Clontarf West
			Dublin City North

### 16.3.1 Results and Analysis

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

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

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

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

Where a feature is included in two more of these lists, the highest designation has been used here to refer to it. A national monument or a recorded monument, for example, Casino Marino which is also a protected structure, and is included in the NIAH, will be referred to using the RMP identifier (RMP DU018-144) and, as appropriate National Monument number or Preservation Order number (rather than the DCC RPS or NIAH references) in the ID column of the Tables below, and in the associated Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

Where features are identified which are not included in any existing inventories, they have been given a Unique ID or architectural heritage (BTH) identifier. The locations of the BTH sites are also represented on the accompanying mapping and labelled using an identification number of the Proposed Scheme, followed by the BTH identification number (e.g. BTH001 is shown as CBC0001BTH001, BTH002 is CBC0001BTH002, 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 CBC0001PB001, LP002 is CBC0001LP002, and MS003 is CBC0001MS003). All other items of street furniture are labelled using a BTH identifier.

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

- RMP/SMR sites - (e.g. DU018-144);
- Record of Protected Structures – (marked with a yellow square);
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) – (e.g. NIAH 50120063);
- NIAH Garden Survey – (e.g. NIAH 2429); and
- Architectural Heritage Sites – (e.g. CBC0001BTH026).

Where available, descriptions and appraisals from the NIAH have been relied upon and are provided in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR in an abridged form. Where the inventory was incomplete (on the date of access (25.03.2021)) descriptions of the relevant structures are given in a format similar to those given in the NIAH. Where new features are identified which are not included in existing inventories, their significance has been assessed using the methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017).

### **16.3.1.1 Word Heritage Sites**

UNESCO World Heritage Sites are architectural heritage sites of acknowledged international importance or sites 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 survives largely intact in the modern city and is bound to the north and south by the canals, to the west by the Phoenix Park, and to the east by the sea (Permanent Delegation of Ireland to the OECD and UNESCO 2010). The Proposed Scheme is outside of the area of Georgian City under consideration, though Marino Crescent is a significant residential terrace, developed in this period.

### **16.3.1.2 Architectural Heritage Sites of Archaeological Significance**

Although archaeological heritage is dealt with in Chapter 15 (Archaeological and Cultural Heritage), three sites were identified in the receiving environment, which are included in the RMP, but which also form part of the architectural heritage.

These are at Darndale House (DU015-065001), Artaine Castle (DU014-073003) and Marino Demesne (DU018-144). All three of these sites, are outside of the study area boundary, but historically would have included settings or curtilages which extend into it. The associated designed landscapes are included in the NIAH Garden Survey (NIAH 2020b), and are described further in Section 16.3.1.7.

At two of the sites, there are protected structures, which are subject to statutory protection under the Planning and Development Acts. What remains of Marino Demesne is also designated as an Architectural Conservation Area, with further information given in Section 16.3.1.4.

Architectural heritage sites which are of archaeological significance are protected under the National Monuments Acts of 1930 to 2014. Archaeological sites which are also protected structures are also subject to statutory protection under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.

Dublin City Council's (DCC) policies relating to Recorded and National Monuments can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 11 the Dublin City Development. Policy CHC9 states that it is the Policy of DCC:

- '1. To protect archaeological material *in situ* by ensuring that only minimal impact on archaeological layers is allowed, by way of the re-use of buildings, light buildings, foundation design or the omission of basements in the Zones of Archaeological Interest';
- '4. That the National Monuments Service will be consulted in assessing proposals for development which relate to Monuments and Zones of Archaeological Interest';
- '5. To preserve known burial grounds and disused historic graveyards'; and
- '6. That in evaluating proposals for development in the vicinity of the surviving sections of the city wall that due recognition be given to their national significance and their special character'.

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

#### 16.3.1.3 Protected Structures

The importance of the architectural heritage is enshrined in Section 10 of the Planning and Development Acts, which places a statutory obligation on local authorities to include in their development plan 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 Record of Protected Structures (RPS).

A review of the RPS of the Dublin City Development Plan indicates that there are four Protected Structures, or groups of Protected Structures (RPS sites) within the study area of the Proposed Scheme. All four are also listed in the NIAH Building Survey (NIAH 2020a) where they are rated of Regional importance. They are of Medium sensitivity. They are listed in Table 16.7 with further information provided in Appendix A.16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Their locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

**Table 16.7: Protected Structures**

Section	ID	Location	Class / Description	Significance and Sensitivity
<b>Gracefield Rd to Marino Mart / Fairview - Malahide Road</b>	DCC RPS 4855	Mount Temple Gate Lodge, 128 Malahide Road, Dublin 3	Gate lodge (vacant), c.1865 Refer also to Designed Landscapes	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4852-3	Winston Ville 62, 64 Malahide Rd, Dublin 3	Houses c.1870	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 4893 - 4915	1-25 Marino Crescent, Marino, Dublin 3	Houses, c.1790	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 2735	St Joseph's CBS, Fairview, Dublin 3	School, c.1890	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity

#### 16.3.1.4 Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs)

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

A review of the of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a) indicates that there is one ACA located within the receiving environment.

#### 16.3.1.4.1 The Marino Casino ACA

The Marino Casino ACA (DCC 2009e) comprises lands to the west of Malahide Rd at the junction with Griffith Avenue, excluding Nazareth House. It encompasses the remains of Marino Demesne which was established by James Caulfield, First Earl of Charlemont, in c.1760. The ACA aims to protect and enhance the setting of the Marino Casino, an ornamental garden temple (DU018-144) of international architectural importance completed in the mid-1770s to the designs of Sir William Chambers. The stated long-term goal of the ACA is '*to facilitate the presentation of the Casino within an open parkland to create a microcosm, not a replica, of its original setting*' (DCC 2009e). With reference to the Proposed Scheme, the following objectives are of note:

- 'The ACA recognises the strategic importance of the open spaces to the north and south of the Casino. It is an objective to protect and enhance all views and vistas of the Casino...'
- It is an objective of the ACA to relocate the Griffith Gates to the entrance of the new enlarged Casino site, possibly on the Malahide Road. This would reinforce the Marino Casino ACA and provide the gates with a more significant setting.
- It is an objective of the ACA to encourage and support the redesign of the existing landscape around the casino so as to provide for a more authentic setting for the building'.

The demesne was sold in 1876, and later transferred to the Christian Brothers. Encroachment on the demesne landscape began with the construction of institutional buildings including the O'Brien Institute (DCC RPS 4857). Marino House was demolished c.1920 and the estate was broken up for residential development with Griffith Avenue built across the southern part of the original demesne and Marino, an early suburb, in the garden city model, built on its south side followed later by more housing on Casino Park, and later institutional and educational buildings of Nazareth House and Ardscoil Rís.

Some original Parkland survives, in state ownership, now associated with the Casino which is protected under the RPS and RMP and within the Casino Marino ACA.

Given the architectural importance of the Casino Marino, the ACA is of High sensitivity. The ACA overlaps with the study area along Malahide Road between Casino Park and Griffith Avenue, but excluding the grounds of Nazareth House. The majority of the features of architectural heritage value, including the Casino (DU018-144), the O'Brien Institute (DCC RPS 4857), the surviving boundary walls and the Northern and Griffith gateways, are outside of the study area. The original, historic boundary has been lost along Malahide Road, though there are railings of note, and some mature trees on Griffith Avenue, at the intersection with Malahide Road. These railings may be historic railings re-cycled when Griffith Avenue was laid out c.1920. The most significant feature within the study area boundary are the neo-classical style gates on Casino Park, dated 2011. Despite their relatively modern origins, they contribute to the character and special interest of the ACA and are of Medium sensitivity.

Dublin City Council's policies relating to Architectural Conservation Areas can be found in the Dublin City Development Plan 2016 to 2022, Volume 1 Chapter 11 (DCC 2016a) with further information relating to Protected Structures in Volume 2, Appendix 24 of the Development Plan.

Further information on the Marino Casino ACA is provided in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Its location is shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

#### 16.3.1.5 Conservation Areas (CAs)

CAs are areas which, while not to be confused with ACAs, do afford some protection to the architectural heritage under the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a), specifically under Policy CHC4:

*'To protect the special interest and character of all Dublin's Conservation Areas. 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'.*

A review of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DCC 2016a) indicates that the Proposed Scheme traverses through two CAs, one of which follows the Santry River Valley, the other roughly corresponds to the Marino Casino ACA and is described above.

**Table: 16.8: Conservation Areas**

Section	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Mayne River Avenue to Gracefield Road (Malahide Road)	Santry River CA	The CA encompasses the Santry River Valley, it crosses over the study area between Greencastle Road and Dunree Park	Regional Significance Medium sensitivity
Gracefield Rd to Marino Mart / Fairview - Malahide Road	Casino Marino CA	The CA corresponds with the Casino Marino ACA which is described above. It includes the site and grounds of the Casino, the grounds of St Vincent's GAA and is bounded to the west and south-west by the grounds of the O'Brien Institute (OBI) and Scoil Mhuire Na Mbrathar; to the south by Griffith Avenue (the section from Scoil Mhuire Na Mbrathar to Ard Scoil Rís); to the southeast and east by the playing fields of Ard Scoil Rís and Malahide Road (from Griffith Avenue to Casino Park junctions); to the north-east and north by Casino Park.	National Significance High sensitivity

#### 16.3.1.5.1 The Santry River CA

The Santry River CA follows the river valley and crosses the study area at the Santry River Crossing, historically known as Coolock Bridge, to the south of the Malahide Road, Greencastle Road junctions. There are no protected structures which fall both within both the Study Area and the Conservation Area. There is one recorded monument in the grounds of the Fry Cadbury Factory (DU015-074), which is described further in Chapter 15 (Archaeological and Cultural Heritage). The factory building is included in the NIAH (NIAH 50130221), rated of Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity. The factory boundaries along Malahide Road comprise brown brick dwarf walls with concrete copings and brick piers, wrought-iron gates and railings. They make a positive contribution to the setting of the building. The factory was built on the site of Coolock Lodge / Moatfield house, the designed landscape of which is included in the NIAH Garden (NIAH 2476). Coolock Bridge (CBC0001BTH005) is included in DCIHR. The original bridge structure has been recently altered with the west elevation of Local Importance, Low sensitivity. A second designed landscape, to the south of the bridge, and following the river valley to the east of the study area, is also included in the NIAH Garden Survey (NIAH 2476). It was associated with St. Brendan's (also known as Coolock Lodge) which is now demolished. No significant items of street furniture or street surfaces were identified where the study area crosses the Santry River CA.

The historic character of the CA where it crosses the study area, has been altered by the widening and straightening of Malahide Road, by the demolition of historic houses including Moatfield House, St. Brendan's and Oldtown House, by the construction of the Cadbury's factory and later housing developments. The river valley remains of archaeological significance and retains mature planting which was part of designed landscape boundaries. It provides a green artery for the city which makes an importance and positive contribution to the historic streetscape. It is of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity.

#### 16.3.1.5.2 Marino Casino CA

The Marino Casino CA overlaps with the Marino Casino ACA which is described in Section 16.3.1.4.

#### 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 Volume 1, Chapter 11 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a). Objective CHCO3 of the Dublin City Development states:

*'To review and consider the recommendations of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage as part of the conservation strategy to review the Record of Protected Structures'.*

A review of the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a) has shown that in addition to the recorded monuments and protected structures identified in Table 16.7 above, there are seven NIAH structures, or groups of structures in the study area of the Proposed Scheme. At one additional location (NIAH 50130221) there is a building which is included in the NIAH, which is outside of the study area, but whose associated boundary is within the study area.

The identified buildings are rated of Regional importance by the NIAH and are of Medium sensitivity. A list of the identified NIAH sites is provided in Table 16.9 with further details of the structures given in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Their locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

**Table 16.9: National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Structures**

Section	ID	Location	Class / Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Mayne River Avenue to Gracefield Road	NIAH 50130221	Cadbury's Factory, Old Malahide Road, Oscar Traynor Road, Dublin 17	Factory, c.1955	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
Gracefield Road to Marino Mart / Fairview - Malahide Road	NIAH 501302252	Our Lady of Consolation, Malahide Road, Dublin 5	Church, 1965	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50120063	Marino Health Centre, 1A Griffith Avenue, Brian Road, Dublin 9	Surgery, c.1930	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50120089-90	21-31 Marino Mart, St Aidan's Park Road, Dublin 3	Commercial buildings, c.1925	Regional (NIAH) Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50120122	Electricity Sub-Station, Marino Crescent	Electricity substation, c.1895	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50120123	Bram Stoker Park, Marino Crescent	Garden/ Park c.1795	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50120088	1-13 Marino Mart, Dublin 3	Commercial buildings, c.1925	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50120088	Marino College, 14-20 Marino Mart, Dublin 3	College. 1935	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity

### 16.3.1.7 Designed Landscapes

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

The landscapes are shown as shaded 'demesne' landscapes or have having formally laid grounds on the first, second, third or fourth edition OS mapping (OSI 1843-1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1864 - 1890, OSI 1909-1911 and OSI 1940-1961). 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.

DCC's policies relating to landscapes primarily relate to urban designed landscapes and can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 11 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a). Objective CHCO3 states that it is the objective of DCC:

*'To review and consider the recommendations of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage as part of the conservation strategy to review the Record of Protected Structures and to designate Architectural Conservation Areas'*

Policy SC2 states that it is the Policy of DCC:

*'To develop the city's character by cherishing and enhancing Dublin's renowned streets, civic spaces and squares'; and*

*'To revitalise the north and south Georgian squares and their environs'.*

The landscapes identified in the NIAH Garden Survey (NIAH 2020b) for Dublin, are not given a significance rating by the NIAH. Using the methodology outlined in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017) 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.

In addition to the Marino Demesne, the remains of which are designated as an ACA and described in Section 16.3.1.4, 12 further designed landscapes have been identified whose boundaries overlap with the study area of the Proposed Scheme. Of these, nine are included in the NIAH Garden Survey (NIAH 2020b). All of the identified landscapes are gardens or demesnes associated with historic houses. The principal buildings, namely the houses themselves, have been demolished in all but four cases: Chanel College CBC001BTH007, Mercy Convent NIAH 2468 and Mount Temple NIAH 2428 are all now in educational use, while Donnycarney House NIAH 2429 is now Clontarf Golf Club. Only Mount Temple is included in Dublin City's RPS (DCC RPS 4855). All four of these sites have been assessed here of Regional Importance and Medium sensitivity.

As noted in Section 16.3.1.2, two of the identified landscapes: Darndale House (DU015-065001, NIAH 2474); Artaine Castle (DU014-073003, NIAH 2433) are listed in the RMP, and while the principal buildings have been demolished in all cases, their protection under the National Monuments Acts may extend to include residual landscape or boundary features (Dúchas 1998).

The site of Artaine Castle has later buildings which are of architectural significance in their own rights and are included in the RPS (DCC RPS 4860) and listed in the NIAH where they are rated of Regional importance. The site is of Medium sensitivity.

Darndale House has also been demolished, while there may be some surviving landscape features at the site of the principal building, the demesne landscape has been largely built-upon, and the historic boundary to Malahide Road which included an entrance with gate lodge, was lost during the construction and upgrade of the road. The designed landscape is virtually unrecognisable. It is of Negligible sensitivity.

A former icehouse associated with Claregrove House (NIAH 2496) is a protected structure (DCC RPS 8059). The principal building has been demolished (DCC 2016a), and the surviving ice house is located outside the study area. It is of Medium sensitivity, but its curtilage has been encroached upon by surrounding residential development. The former designed landscape which was associated with Claregrove House has also been built upon and its boundary lost during the construction of the Malahide Road. It is virtually unrecognisable and is of Negligible sensitivity.

The identified designed landscapes are listed in Table 16.10 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Their locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

**Table 16.10: Designed Landscapes**

Section	ID	Location	Townland	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
<b>Mayne River Avenue to Gracefield Road (Malahide Road)</b>	NIAH 283	Airfield Lodge (Ayrfield), Clarehall Retail Park, Clarehall, Dublin 13	Balgriffin	Former designed landscape associated with Airfield Lodge c.1790, now demolished.	Record-only, Negligible sensitivity
	NIAH 2496	Claregrove House, Temple View Court, Clarehall, Dublin 13	Balgriffin, Newtown	Former designed landscape associated with Claregrove House c.1720, now demolished.	Record-only, Negligible sensitivity
	NIAH 2472	Darndale House, Belcamp Grove, Priorswood, Dublin 17	Darndale	Former designed landscape associated with Darndale House c.1790, now demolished (RMP DU015-067).	Record-only, Negligible sensitivity
	NIAH 2476	St. Brendan's / Coolock Lodge, Coolock, Dublin 17	Brookville	Former designed landscape associated with Coolock Lodge, now demolished.	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0001BTH007	Chanel College, Lark Hill House, Coolock Village, Dublin 5	Coolock	Former designed landscape associated with Lark Hill House c.1800.	Local, Low sensitivity
	NIAH 2468	Mercy College, Coolock House, St Brendan's Drive, Artane, Dublin 5	Brookville	Former designed landscape associated with Coolock House c.1798.	Local importance Low sensitivity
	NIAH 2466	Gracefield, Mask Green, Artane, Dublin 5	Artane East, Brookville,	Former designed landscape associated with Gracefield c.1800, now demolished	Record-only, Negligible sensitivity
	CBC0001BTH011	Mount Dillon, Mask Green, Artane, Dublin 5	Killester North	Former designed landscape associated with Gracefield c.1800, now demolished	Record-only, Negligible sensitivity
<b>Gracefield Road to Marino Mart / Fairview - Malahide Road</b>	NIAH 2433	Artaine Castle (St David's CBS, formerly Artaine Industrial School), Artane, Dublin 5	Artaine South	Former designed landscape associated with the nineteenth century Artaine Castle, now demolished including the setting of Artaine Castle DU14-073003, a 13 <sup>th</sup> Century church in ruins DU014-073001 and a graveyard DU014-073002.	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	CBC0001BTH014	Maypark / Artaine House, Clanmaurice Court, Killester, Dublin 5	Artaine South	Former designed landscape associated with Artaine House c.1800, now demolished	Local, Low sensitivity
	NIAH 2429	Clontarf Golf Club, Donnycarney House, Malahide Road, Dublin 3	Donnycarney	Designed landscape associated with Donnycarney House c.1781 (NIAH 50030292), now in use as a Golf Club	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 2428	Mount Temple	Clontarf West	Designed landscape associated with Mount Temple c.1820, now in use as a school	Regional (NIAH), Medium 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 2020b). Inclusion in the record in and of itself does not confer protection to the sites, but it recognises their potential historic, industrial, architectural or archaeological interest.

DCC's policies relating to Industrial Heritage can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 11 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a). Section 11.1.5.15 of the Dublin City Development Plan states that DCC:

*'will implement and promote The Dublin Principles adopted jointly by The International Committee for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) and the 17<sup>th</sup> ICOMOS General Assembly on 28 November 2011 as guiding principles to assist in the documentation, protection, conservation and appreciation of industrial heritage as part of the heritage of Dublin and Ireland'.*

The DCIHR survey makes recommendations for sites to be added to the list of protected structures in the life of the Plan. Objective CHCO10 states that is an objective 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 (LAPs) and the assessment of planning applications and to publish the DCIHR online'; and*

*'To review the DCIHR in accordance with Ministerial recommendations arising from the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) survey of Dublin City. Policy CHC14 states it is the policy of Dublin City Council to promote the awareness of Dublin's industrial, military and maritime, canal-side (including lock-keepers' dwellings) heritage. Policy CHC18 states it is the policy of Dublin City Council to support and promote a strategy for the protection and restoration of the industrial heritage of the city's waterways, such as the River Dodder, including retaining walls, weirs and millraces'.*

One additional site of Industrial Heritage interest was identified in the study area which is included in DCIHR. Coolock Bridge (CBC0001BTH005) has been altered in recent times. It is of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity.

DCIHR sites which no longer exhibit above ground remains are dealt with in Chapter 15 (Archaeological and Cultural Heritage).

**Table 16.11: Industrial Heritage Sites**

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Mayne River Avenue to Gracefield Road (Malahide Road)	CBC0001BTH005	Santry River Crossing, Coolock Bridge, Malahide Road, Dublin 17	Bridge, c.1865	Local, Low sensitivity

### 16.3.1.9 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest

In addition to the structures included in the RMP, the RPS, NIAH and the DCIHR, 13 structures or groups of structures were identified along the Proposed Scheme which, while they are not protected, or included in existing inventories, are of architectural, historical or industrial interest.

They were identified through field inspections. 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 field inspections and they have been dated with reference to the historic map sources listed in Section 16.7. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

These structures have been assessed here using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017). They are Local and Regional importance and are of Low to Medium sensitivity.

DCC's policies relating to other buildings or structures of architectural heritage interest can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 11 the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a). Policy CHC1 states that it is the policy of DCC

*'to seek the preservation of the built heritage of the city that makes a positive contribution to the character, appearance and quality of local streetscapes and the sustainable development of the city'.*

Policy CHC14 states that it is the policy of DCC

*'to promote the awareness of Dublin's.... rural (vernacular) heritage'.*

**Table 16.12: Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest**

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Mayne River Avenue to Gracefield Road (Malahide Road)	CBC0001BTH010	Mount Dillon Cottages, Artane, Dublin 5	Cottages, c.1890	Local, Low sensitivity
Gracefield Road to Marino Mart / Fairview - Malahide Road	CBC0001BTH012	1-12 Artane Cottages Upper, Artane, Dublin 5	Cottages, c.1920	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0001BTH013	1-12 Artane Cottages, Artane, Dublin 5	Cottages, c.1800	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0001BTH015	Rosemount, Malahide Road, Dublin 5	House, gate lodge, c.1860	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0001BTH016	1-2 Maypark, Malahide Road, Dublin 5	Houses, c.1920	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0001BTH017	Alley Cottages, 1-7 Collins Avenue, Dublin 9	Cottages, c.1800	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0001BTH018	133-139 Malahide Road, Dublin 3	Cottages, c.1800	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0001BTH019	127-131 Malahide Road, Dublin 3	Cottages, c.1800	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0001BTH022	70-72 Malahide Road, Dublin 3	Houses (retail), c.1870	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0001BTH023	Charlemont Terrace, 38-60 Malahide Road, Dublin 3	Houses c.1870	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0001BTH024	Casino Terrace, 30, 32, 34 and 36 Malahide Road, Dublin 3	Houses c.1860	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0001BTH025	Marino Terrace, 24, 26 and 28 Malahide Road, Dublin 3	Houses c.1840	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0001BTH026	Alpha Cottages, 20 and 22 Malahide Road, Dublin 3	Houses c.1840	Regional, Medium sensitivity

### 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 (DCC 2016a).

Section 16.3.1 of the Dublin City Development Plan states that:

*'Hard landscaping, including paving and street furniture, is an important element in defining the character of the spaces between buildings and public open spaces'.*

Policy CHC15 states that is a policy of DCC:

*'To preserve, repair and retain in situ, historic elements of significance in the public realm including railings, milestones, city ward stones, street furniture, ironmongery, and any historic kerbing and setts identified in Appendices 7 and 8 of the development plan, and promote high standards for design, materials and workmanship in public realm improvements. Works involving such elements shall be*

*carried out in accordance with the Department of Arts Heritage and the Gaeltacht Advice Series: Paving, the Conservation of Historic Ground Surfaces'.*

#### 16.3.1.10.1 Post Boxes

A total of four freestanding cast-iron pillar-type post boxes were identified in the study area. They were identified through field inspection. Further information on post box types was obtained through the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a) and by referring to the *Antique Pavement: an illustrated guide to Dublin's Street Furniture* (O'Connell, D. (1975)), and the *Irish Post Box: Silent servant and Symbol of the State* (Ferguson, S. 2009). They are listed in Table 16.13 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Their locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

Three of the identified post boxes are included in the NIAH where they have been rated of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity. The remaining post box has been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017), and is also of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity. There are modern post boxes at Marino Mart which are not of heritage interest.

**Table 16.13: Post Boxes**

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
<b>Gracefield Road to Marino Mart / Fairview - Malahide Road</b>	CBC0001PB001	at 25 Malahide Road, Dublin 5	Pillar box, c.1905	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	CBC0001PB002	at 17 Maypark Malahide Road, Dublin 5	Pillar box, c.1960.	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0001PB003	at 117 Malahide Road, Dublin 3	Pillar box, c.1930	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	CBC0001PB004	at 78 Malahide Road, Dublin 3	Pillar box, c.1930	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity

#### 16.3.1.10.2 Lamp Posts

Two groups of lamp-posts were identified as having architectural heritage significance. They were identified through field inspection. Further information on lamp posts types was obtained through the NIAH Building Survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a), The Antique Pavement: an illustrated guide to Dublin's Street Furniture (O'Connell 1975), Public Lighting Installations: the Dublin Collection (Cornwall 2020b), Archiseek (Archiseek 2020c), Built Dublin (Cassidy 2020b and 2020c), Dublin Street Lamps (Stiff, N 2020) and the Dublin Inquirer (Neylon 2020).

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

The identified lamp posts are of Local and Regional Importance, and Low to Medium Sensitivity. These ratings are based on the ratings that have been applied by the NIAH to similar or identical lamp posts located elsewhere in Dublin or they have been assessed using the using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017).

There are 4.5-meter-high cast-iron lamp standards, with embossed Dublin City Insignia, in Marino. Those lining St. Aiden's Park Road, Carleton Road and Haverty Road are within the study area. They are of local importance, and Medium sensitivity.

**Table 16.14: Lamp Posts**

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
<b>Gracefield Road to Marino Mart / Fairview - Malahide Road</b>	CBC0001LP001	Fairview Strand	4 no. 9m straight stem lamp standards, possibly formerly tram standards c.1910	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0001LP002	St Aiden's Park Road, Marino	3 no. cast-iron bases c.1930 with Mayoral Crest, fluted shaft and base with leaning L-shaped neck and simple modern head	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0001LP003	Carleton Road, Marino	3 no. cast-iron bases c.1930 with Mayoral Crest, fluted shaft and base with leaning L-shaped neck and simple modern head	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0001LP004	Haverty Rd, Marino	7 no. cast-iron bases c.1930 with Mayoral Crest, fluted shaft and base with leaning L-shaped neck and simple modern head	Local, Low sensitivity

#### 16.3.1.10.3 Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture

Statuary or statues and other items of street furniture were identified through field inspection and through the Dublin City Record of Protected Structures (DCC 2016a). Further information was obtained through the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a), The Antique Pavement: an illustrated guide to Dublin's Street Furniture (O'Connell 1975), Archiseek (Archiseek 2020c), Built Dublin (Cassidy 2020a), The Dublin City Archive Blog (DCC 2019c) Broadsheet (Broadsheet 2019), The Journal (Mulvaney 2019) Some of the Milestones in the Dublin Area (Anon 2020), Milestones and Boundary Markers, South Co. Dublin (Wilson, S. 2020) and Irish War Memorials (Pegum, M. 2020).

A list of the identified assets is included in Table 16.15. They are described in more detail in Appendix A.16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from field inspections, and from those provided by the NIAH where available. Their locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

Where NIAH assessment are not available, the street furniture has been assessed using the assessment methodology outlined in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017). There are three surviving milestones marking the distances to Dublin and Malahide, within the study area. They are protected structures and of regional importance, and Medium sensitivity. There is a bollard at the boundary of Mount Temple which appears to coincide with the location of a lamp shown on the 1890 OS map suggesting it is an historic light stand base. Given its condition and isolated position, it is of local interest and Low sensitivity.

**Table 16.15: Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture**

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
<b>Mayne River Avenue to Gracefield Road (Malahide Road)</b>	CBC0001MS001	Milestone, at Belcamp Road / Malahide Road, Dublin 17	Milestone, c.1890	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
<b>Gracefield Road to Marino Mart / Fairview - Malahide Road</b>	CBC0001MS002	Milestone at the entrance to St. David's housing estate, Malahide Road, Dublin 5	Milestone, c.1820	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	CBC0001MS003	Milestone at Marino Health Centre, Malahide Rd, Griffith Avenue junction, Dublin 3	Milestone, c.1850	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	CBC0001BTH021	Malahide Rd, Dublin 3 (in front of the boundary of Clontarf Golf Course)	Lamp stand c.1890 (base only)	Local, Low 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), Dublin City Public Libraries (2020), Archiseek (Archiseek 2020c), the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a), Built Dublin (Cassidy 2020a), History, Art & Architecture, Dublin & abroad (Henderson 2020), Dublin's Coal Holes and Coal Cellars (Peel, L. 2020).

Paving and surface treatments of architectural heritage value were identified at one location as indicated in Table 16.16, where historic granite kerb-stones mark the entrance to Mount Temple. They are described in more detail in Appendix A.16.2 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.

The surface treatments have been assessed using the using the assessment methodology outlined in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017). Both the main house and former gate lodge are included in Dublin City Council's RPS and are of Regional importance. The kerbs are within their curtilage and are of Medium sensitivity.

**Table 16.16: Paving and Surface Treatments**

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
<b>Gracefield Road to Marino Mart / Fairview - Malahide Road</b>	CBC001BTH032	Malahide Rd, Dublin 3 (at the gates to Mount Temple)	Cut granite kerbing associated with DCC RPS 4856 Mount Temple Gate Lodge	Regional, Medium sensitivity

## 16.4 Potential Impacts

This section presents potential impacts that may occur due to the Proposed Scheme, in the absence of mitigation. This informs the need for mitigation or monitoring to be proposed (refer to Section 16.5). Predicted ‘residual’ impacts taking into account any proposed mitigation is presented in Section 16.6.

### 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 and Section 16.5.

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 along Malahide Road is required, and where items of street furniture require relocation to facilitate the widening of roads, cycle tracks or footpaths. Where a land-take is proposed, impacting on the boundary of an identified building or landscape, it is anticipated that the duration of impact will be permanent, while the relocation of items of street furniture would be reversible, and where this is proposed, it is anticipated that the duration of impact will be long-term.

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

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

The identified Construction Phase impacts are described and assessed below and summarised in Table 16.17. No Very Significant or Profound impacts are predicted as a result of the Proposed Scheme. Where Moderate or Significant Negative impacts are identified, mitigation is identified in Section 16.5.

#### 16.4.3.1 Protected Structures

Four Protected Structures or Groups of Protected Structures were identified in the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3, and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. They all have boundaries to the Proposed Scheme. They are Medium sensitivity structures.

One location was identified where it is anticipated that the Proposed Scheme will have a direct impact on the boundary of a group of Protected Structures during the Construction Phase. This is at Winston Ville, 62, 64 Malahide Road (DCC RPS 4852-3). The Proposed Scheme includes a temporary land-take, and setback of the existing boundaries along Malahide Road, which will negatively impact on the curtilage of the houses. The

boundary comprises of dash rendered and stepped dwarf walls, with granite capping and decorative iron railings and gates. The railings, gates and capping stones have been previously replaced with good quality replicas and vehicular entrances have been added. Despite the fact that the boundaries appear modern, they make a positive contribution to the setting of the buildings. The magnitude of the impact will be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Permanent.

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated in the remaining three locations, where protected structures share a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. They are identified in Table 16.7, and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The structures are of Medium sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

#### **16.4.3.2 Architectural Conservation Areas**

One ACA was identified in the study area as identified and described in Section 16.3.1.4 It is the Casino Marino ACA which is of High sensitivity.

Direct Construction Phase impacts are not anticipated as the proposed alterations within the ACA are minimal and will not impact on any identified sensitive fabric.

Indirect Construction Phase visual impacts are anticipated to the setting of the ACA during construction. The magnitude is Low. Due to the sensitivity of the ACA, the potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

#### **16.4.3.3 Conservation Areas**

Two CAs were identified in the study area, as identified and described in Section 16.3.1.5.

##### **16.4.3.3.1 Santry River CA**

The Santry River CA is of Medium Sensitivity.

Direct Construction Phase impacts are not anticipated as the proposed alterations within the CA are minimal and will not impact on any identified sensitive fabric.

Indirect Construction Phase visual impacts are anticipated to the setting of the CA during construction. The magnitude is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Temporary.

##### **16.4.3.3.2 Casino Marino CA**

It is anticipated that the impact on the Casino Marino CA will be the same as the potential impact on the Casino Marino ACA, which is assessed above. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

#### **16.4.3.4 NIAH Structures**

Seven NIAH Structures or groups of NIAH Structures were identified in the study area. No direct Construction Phase impacts are anticipated on the identified NIAH Structures as a result of the Proposed Scheme.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to the fabric or boundaries of a NIAH structures, and where an adverse visual impact is anticipated on the settings of NIAH structures during construction.

The identified NIAH structures are listed in Table 16.9. They are of Medium sensitivity. Four of them have boundaries to the Proposed Scheme, two are buildings that front directly onto it, and one is an ESB sub-station located inside the Proposed Scheme boundary. The structures are identified in Table 16.9, and the relationships of the protected structures to the Proposed Scheme boundary is illustrated in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of

Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR and on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

#### **16.4.3.5 Designed Landscapes**

Twelve designed landscapes were identified, whose boundaries overlap with the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.6, and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

One location was identified where it is anticipated that the Proposed Scheme will directly impact on a Designed Landscape. This is at Maypark Park (CBC0001BTH014) which is part of a former designed landscape associated with the now-demolished Artane House. The landscape is of Low sensitivity. The Proposed Scheme includes a temporary land-take, and setback of the existing boundaries along Malahide Road. The existing boundaries are of good quality, early twentieth century design, they make a positive contribution to the setting of the buildings. The magnitude of the impact will be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Permanent.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to the boundaries of the designed landscapes, and where an adverse visual impact is anticipated during construction. Three designed landscapes of Medium sensitivity were identified in the study area. They are listed in 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 is Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

#### **16.4.3.6 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest**

Thirteen Other Structures or groups of structures of architectural heritage interest were identified in the study area. Six locations were identified where it is anticipated that the Proposed Scheme will directly impact on an Other Structure of Architectural Heritage Interest during the Construction Phase. These are:

- At 1-12 Artane Cottages Upper (CBC0001BTH012) where the Proposed Scheme includes set-back of existing property boundaries to the front. An additional temporary land-take is proposed during the Construction Phase, to accommodate the construction works. The cottages are of Low sensitivity. To the front of all but one of the 12 cottages, the original boundaries have previously been removed or replaced. To the front of Number 2, the front boundary wall, brick piers and cobbled surface appear historic. It is anticipated that the magnitude of impact will be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Permanent.
- At 1-2 Maypark (CBC0001BTH016) where the Proposed Scheme includes set-back of existing property boundaries to the front. An additional temporary land-take is proposed during the Construction Phase, to accommodate the construction works. The houses are of Low sensitivity. The front boundaries comprise decorative railings on rendered plinths with matching piers and gates. They are original to the houses. It is anticipated that the magnitude of impact will be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Permanent.
- At Charlemont Terrace, 38-60 Malahide Road (CBC0001BTH023) where the Proposed Scheme includes set-back of existing front property boundaries of numbers 38, 48, 50, 52, 54, 5, 58 and 60. An additional temporary land-take is proposed to the front of these properties, during the Construction Phase, to accommodate the construction works. The terrace of houses is of Low sensitivity. The boundaries to the front of many of the houses have been previously altered in various ways to accommodate vehicular entrances, though all, except numbers 58 and 60, retain some original decorative iron railings, which make a positive contribution to the houses behind and to the historic character of the street scape. It is anticipated that the magnitude of impact will be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Permanent.
- At Casino Terrace, 30-36 Malahide Road (CBC0001BTH024) where the Proposed Scheme includes set-back of existing property boundaries to the front. An additional temporary land-take is proposed during the Construction Phase, to accommodate the construction works. The houses are of Medium sensitivity. The boundaries to the front consist of rendered brick walls with granite caps, topped with decorative iron railings. All of the original boundaries have previously been altered in various ways to accommodate vehicular entrances. There are original, or good quality replica railings, to the fronts of numbers 34 and 36, while the piers and base walls to the fronts of numbers 30 and 32 are likely to be original. It is anticipated that the magnitude of impact will be Medium. With respect to the sensitivity of the cottages, the potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Permanent.

- Marino Terrace, 24, 26 and 28 Malahide Road (CBC0001BTH025) where the Proposed Scheme includes set-back of existing property boundaries to the front. An additional temporary land-take is proposed during the Construction Phase, to accommodate the construction works. The houses are of Medium sensitivity. The boundaries to the front consist of rendered brick walls with granite caps, topped with decorative iron railings. To the front of numbers 24 and 26, the original detailing is intact, while the original front boundary of number 28 has been partially removed to accommodate a widened entrance. It is anticipated that the magnitude of impact will be Medium. With respect to the sensitivity of the cottages, the potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Permanent.
- Alpha Cottages, 20 and 22 Malahide Road (CBC0001BTH026) where the Proposed Scheme includes set-back of existing property boundaries to the front. An additional temporary land-take is proposed during the Construction Phase, to accommodate the construction works. The houses are of Medium sensitivity. The boundaries to the front consist of base walls with granite caps, topped with decorative iron railings and matching pedestrian gates which are original and intact. It is anticipated that the magnitude of impact will be Medium. With respect to the sensitivity of the cottages, the potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Permanent.

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. Nine Other Structures of Built-Heritage interest were identified in the study area which are of Medium sensitivity. Of these, seven have a boundary on the Proposed Scheme boundary, and two are buildings which front directly onto it. They are identified in Table 16.12, and the relationships of the protected structures to the Proposed Scheme boundary is illustrated in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR and on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary for all nine structures.

#### **16.4.3.7 Street Furniture**

Items of Street Furniture of architectural heritage interest are identified in Section 16.3.1.10, described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

##### **16.4.3.7.1 Post Boxes**

Four post boxes of architectural significance were identified in the study area. They are of Medium Sensitivity.

Direct Construction Phase impacts are anticipated to one of the post-boxes. Post box at 17 Maypark (CBC0001PB002), which will be repositioned to accommodate a new cycle lane. There is potential for loss or damage of the post box during its removal, storage and reinstatement. The magnitude of impact is High. The potential Construction Phase Impact is Negative, Significant and Temporary.

Indirect impacts are also 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 will be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

##### **16.4.3.7.2 Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture**

Three milestones were identified in the study area, at Belcamp Road (CBC0001MS001), at St David's Wood (CBC0001MS002) and at Marino Health Centre (CBC0001MS003) all of which are of Medium sensitivity. Direct Construction Phase impacts are not anticipated.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated due to the potential for damage of the milestones, and the adverse visual impact on their settings during construction. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

#### 16.4.3.8 Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts

Table 16.17: Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Impact Significance
<b>Mayne River Avenue to Gracefield Road - Malahide Road</b>	Santry River CA	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary
<b>Gracefield Road to Marino Mart / Fairview - Malahide Road</b>	CBC0001BTH012 1-12 Artane Cottages Upper	Local importance, Low sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Slight and Permanent
	CBC0001BTH014 Maypark Park, Artane House	Local importance, Low sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Slight and Permanent
	CBC0001BTH016 1-2 Maypark	Local importance, Low sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Slight and Permanent
	CBC0001PB002 Post box at 17 Maypark, Malahide Road	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Significant and Long-Term
	Casino Marino ACA	National importance High sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	DCC RPS 4852 - 4853 Winston Ville, 62, 64 Malahide Road	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent
	CBC0001BTH023 Charlemont Terrace, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Malahide Road	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Slight and Permanent
	CBC0001BTH024 Casino Terrace, 30, 32, 34 and 36 Malahide Road	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent
	CBC0001BTH025 Marino Terrace, 24, 26 and 28 Malahide Road	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent
	CBC0001BTH026 Alpha Cottages, 20 and 22 Malahide Road	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent
<b>Protected Structures (all Sections)</b> Refer to Table 16.7 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Protected Structures (three locations)	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
<b>NIAH Structures (all Sections)</b> Refer to Table 16.9 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	NIAH Structures (seven locations)	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
<b>Designed Landscapes (all Sections)</b> Refer to Table 16.10 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Designed Landscapes (three locations)	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
<b>Other Structures of Architectural heritage Interest (all Sections)</b> Refer to Table 16.12 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Other Structures of Architectural heritage Interest (nine locations)	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Impact Significance
<b>Post boxes (all Sections)</b> Refer to Table 16.13 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Post boxes (three locations)	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
<b>Milestones (all Sections)</b> Refer to Table 16.15 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Milestones (three locations)	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary

## 16.4.4 Operational Phase

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

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

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

### 16.4.4.1 Conservation Areas

#### 16.4.4.1.1 The Santry River Conservation Area

One Conservation Area was identified which overlaps with the study area at the Santry River Crossing, Coolock Bridge (CBC0001BTH005). It is described in Section 16.3.1.5. It is of Medium Sensitivity.

The Proposed Scheme includes minor alterations which it is anticipated will impact on the CA during the Operational Phase. The proposed alterations do not impact any identified sensitive fabric. The alterations are:

- The replacement of an existing pedestrian guarding on the east side of the river valley park which will not affect the existing planting and will not impact on any historic fabric, the impact of which will be neutral;
- The removal of the bus-stop and shelter, on the southeast side of the bridge (the impact of which will be positive); and
- The provision of a pocket park at the boundary of the Fry Cadbury Factory (NIAH 50130221), the impact of which will be positive.

The magnitude of impact will be Medium. The potential Operational Phase impact is Positive, Moderate and Long-Term.

### 16.4.4.2 NIAH Structures

Three locations were identified where a visual impact is anticipated on an NIAH structure, during the Operational Phase of the Proposed Scheme. These are:

- At Our Lady of Consolation (NIAH 50130252), or Donnycarney Church, which is of Medium sensitivity, a traffic island will be removed, and ground surfaces in the public space in front of the church will be upgraded. Some existing semi-mature trees will be removed to accommodate changes to the road layout, and additional trees and planting will be added. The proposed urban realm improvements will have Medium impact. The potential impact of the Operational Phase on the NIAH Structure is Positive, Moderate and Long-Term.

- A new bus-shelter will be positioned in front of the Marino Health Centre (NIAH 50120063). The building is of Medium sensitivity. It is well set back from the carriageway behind a well-established area of grass and trees which will not be impacted by the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of impact is Negligible. The potential impact of the Operational Phase on the NIAH Structure is Negative, Imperceptible and Long-Term.
- At the Electricity Sub-station on Clontarf Road (NIAH 50120122), where two trees, one mature, and one semi-mature, will be removed from in front of the building; the ground surfaces will be renewed and soft landscaping will replace the existing tarmac surface around the sides and back of the building. The existing 9m Scotch Standard lamp-post (CBC0001LP001) to the south of the sub-station will be retained, and the existing bus-shelters to the north will be replaced. The substation is of Medium sensitivity. The removal of the trees will improve the views of the building, enhancing its presence in the streetscape. Replacing the ground surfaces and adding soft landscaping will have a Positive impact, the magnitude of which is Medium. The potential impact of the Operational Phase on the NIAH Structure is Positive, Moderate and Long-Term.

#### **16.4.4.3 Designed Landscapes**

The Designed Landscape associated with the now demolished Artane Castle (NIAH 2433) is of Medium Sensitivity. The Proposed Scheme includes a new pedestrian and cycle path, inside the historic boundary, between Malahide Road and Pinebrook Road / St David's Wood, bringing an underused green space into use. New street lighting is proposed along the new paths. Existing boundary walls and planting will be retained where possible, though some tree removal is required. The proposed new paths will have a Neutral impact on the historic landscape character along the former demesne boundary. An existing bus-stop and shelter will be removed from in front of the boundary which will have a positive impact, the magnitude of which is low. Existing pillars, which mark the pedestrian entrance to St. David's Wood will be relocated. The pillars are in proximity to the position of the now demolished gate lodge and entrance to Artane Castle, and may contain historic fabric, the removal of which would have a negative impact, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact of the Proposed Scheme on the former designed landscape is Neutral, Slight and Long-term.

#### **16.4.4.4 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest**

Two locations were identified where the Proposed Scheme will have an indirect impact on Other Structure of Architectural Heritage Interest during the Operational Phase, these are:

- 1-12 Artane Cottages Lower (CBC0001BTH013) where a new bus-stop is proposed in front of numbers 5 and 6, and cantilevered signals are proposed controlling the junction opposite Number 9. The cottages are of Medium Sensitivity. The proposed new structures will have an adverse visual impact on the setting of the terrace, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Long-Term.
- Alley Cottages (CBC0001BTH017) where changes are proposed to the public realm to the side of the terrace including the removal of semi-mature trees, the upgrade of ground surfaces and the provision of new permanent planters. The terrace is of Medium sensitivity. The works to the public realm will have a positive impact, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Positive, Slight and Long-Term.

#### 16.4.4.5 Summary of Potential Operational Phase Impacts

Table 16.18: Summary of Potential Operational Phase Impacts

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Impact Significance
<b>Mayne River Avenue to Gracefield Road (Malahide Road)</b>	Santry River CA	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Positive, Moderate, Long-Term
<b>Gracefield Road to Marino Mart / Fairview - Malahide Road</b>	CBC0001BTH013 1-12 Artane Cottages Lower	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	NIAH 2433 Designed Landscape - Artane Castle	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Neutral, Slight, Long-Term
	NIAH 50130252 Our Lady of Consolation, Donnycarney Church	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Positive, Moderate, Long-Term
	CBC0001BTH017 Alley Cottages	Local importance, Low sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Positive, Slight, Long-Term
	NIAH 50120122 Electricity sub-station, Clontarf Road	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Positive, Moderate and Long-Term.

## 16.5 Mitigation and Monitoring Measures

### 16.5.1 Construction Phase

Proposed mitigation measures for architectural heritage features are outlined below 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 Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DEHLG 2011) and Paving: the conservation of historic ground surfaces (McLoughlin 2017). A summary of Construction Phase Impacts following the implementation of mitigation measures is provided in Table 16.19.

As for the Impact Assessment, the proposed mitigation is divided into Construction and Operational Phases and is set out following the structure of Section 16.3 Baseline Environment, with impacts on Protected Structures assessed first, where relevant, followed by NIAH Structures, Designed Landscapes, Other Structures of Built-Heritage Significance and Street Furniture. Within these categories, the assessment is further organized geographically, starting with the Outer Suburbs and working towards the City Centre.

#### 16.5.1.1 Protected Structures

One location was identified where the Proposed Scheme will directly impact on the boundary of a group of Protected Structures during the Construction Phase. This is at 62 and 64 Malahide Road (DCC RPS 4852-3) where a temporary land-take and boundary set-back is proposed. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Permanent. The mitigation is for recording the existing boundaries in position prior to the commencement of construction works. The affected railings, gates, gate posts, capping stones and historic masonry are to be labelled prior to their careful removal to safe storage, and their reinstatement on new lines, reinstating the existing details, and the relationships between the entrances and the historic buildings. 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 affected gates, railings, piers and 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 residual impact is Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to the fabric or boundaries of a protected structures, and where an adverse visual impact is anticipated on the settings of protected structures during construction.

Three further Protected Structures of Medium sensitivity were identified in the study area which have boundaries along the Proposed Scheme. They are identified in Table 16.7, and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. There is potential for damage of sensitive fabric during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The mitigation is for recording, protection and monitoring of the boundaries prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording 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 Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

#### 16.5.1.2 NIAH Structures

Seven NIAH Structures were identified in the study area (refer to Table 16.9), where there is potential for damage of sensitive fabric during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The mitigation is for 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 Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

### 16.5.1.3 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest

Three locations were identified where a direct Construction Phase impact of Moderate magnitude is anticipated to an Other Structure of architectural heritage interest, as a result of the Construction Phase of the Proposed Scheme. These are:

- At Casino Terrace, 30-36 Malahide Road (CBC0001BTH024) where there is a proposed temporary land-take and boundary set-back. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The mitigation includes recording the existing boundaries in position prior to the works and labelling the surviving historic fabric prior to careful removal to safe storage of that identified historic fabric. 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 affected historic fabric. The design of the new boundaries treatments will be agreed in consultation with affected householders and the NTA. Providing a coherent and appropriate boundary treatment across the front of the terrace will have a positive impact on its coherence as a group, and on the streetscape. The surviving historic railings, gates and plinths will be reinstated on the new line. 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 will change from Negative to Positive. The predicted residual impact is Positive, Moderate and Long-Term.
- At Marino Terrace, 24, 26 and 28 Malahide Road (CBC0001BTH025) where there is a proposed temporary land-take and boundary set-back. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The mitigation includes recording the existing boundaries in position prior to the works and labelling the surviving historic fabric prior to careful removal to safe storage of that identified historic fabric. 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 affected historic fabric. The design of the new boundaries treatments will be agreed in consultation with affected householders and the NTA. Providing a coherent and appropriate boundary treatment across the front of the terrace will have a positive impact on its coherence as a group, and on the streetscape. The surviving historic railings, gates and plinths will be reinstated on the new line. 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 will change from Negative to Positive. The predicted residual impact is Positive, Moderate and Long-Term.
- At Alpha Cottages, 20 and 22 Malahide Road (CBC0001BTH026) where there is a proposed temporary land-take and boundary set-back. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The mitigation includes recording the existing boundaries in position prior to the works, labelling the affected fabric prior to its careful removal to safe storage, and its reinstatement on new lines, reinstating the existing details, including the relationship between the gates and the building entrances. 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 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. The existing boundaries are original to the houses, and in good condition. With mitigation, the predicted residual impact is Negative, Moderate and Permanent.

Nine locations were identified where there is potential for damage of the fabric of an Other Structure of Architectural Heritage Interest, of Medium sensitivity during construction. The structures are identified in Table 16.12 and detailed in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The mitigation is for recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric prior to and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording 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 Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

#### **16.5.1.4 Street Furniture**

##### **16.5.1.4.1 Post Boxes**

One post box of architectural heritage significance was identified in the study area which will be moved as a result of kerb realignments to accommodate the Proposed Scheme. This is at 17 Maypark (CBC0001PB002). The potential pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Negative, Significant and Temporary. The mitigation is for the recording of the post boxes 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 20m) 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. The kerb alterations and the proposed cycle lanes will mean that the relocated post-box will be set back from the traffic helping to protect it into the future. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from High to Low. The predicted residual impact is Negative, Slight and Temporary.

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

##### **16.5.1.4.2 Statuary and Street Furniture**

Three mile stones were identified in the study area, at Belcamp Road (CBC0001MS001), at St David's Wood (CBC0001MS002) and at Marino Health Centre (CBC0001MS003) all of which are of Medium sensitivity. The predicted Construction Phase Impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The mitigation includes recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

- Vegetation overgrowing the milestone at Belcamp Road (CBC0001MS001), will be cut back, and a gravel perimeter of 450mm will be instated around the back and sides of the milestone to discourage re-growth which will improve visibility and awareness of the structure, which will have a positive impact. The removal of vegetation is to be monitored by a suitably qualified architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. With mitigation the predicted impact changes from Negative to Neutral. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Neutral, Not Significant and Temporary.
- The high wall behind the milestone at St. David's Wood (CBC0001MS002) will be taken down to match the surrounding retaining wall which will have a positive impact on the setting of the milestone. The wall may retain historic fabric associated with the former designed landscape at Artaine Castle (NIAH 2433). The masonry will be recorded prior to and during its removal. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the taking-down of the relevant sections of wall. The works to the historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation the predicted impact changes from Negative to Neutral. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Neutral, Not Significant and Temporary.
- With mitigation, the magnitude of impact on the milestone at Marino Health Centre (CBC0001MS003) will reduce from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact on the Milestone at Marino Health Centre (CBC0001MS003) is Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

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

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

Section	Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (pre-mitigation)	Predicted Residual Impact
<b>Gracefield Road to Marino Mart / Fairview - Malahide Road</b>  Refer to Table 16.7 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	CBC0001PB002 Post box at 17 Maypark, Malahide Road	Negative, Significant and Long-Term	Negative, Slight and Long-Term
	DCC RPS 4852-3 62, 64 Malahide Road	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	Negative, Slight and Permanent
	CBC0001BTH024 Casino Terrace, 30-36 Malahide Road	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	Positive, Moderate and Permanent
	CBC0001BTH025 Marino Terrace, 24-28 Malahide Road	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	Positive, Moderate and Permanent
	CBC0001BTH026 Alpha Cottages, 20 and 22 Malahide Road	Negative, Moderate, Permanent	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
<b>Protected Structures (all Sections)</b>  Refer to Table 16.7 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Protected Structures (three locations)	Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Negative, Not Significant and Temporary
<b>NIAH Structures (all Sections)</b>  Refer to Table 16.9 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	NIAH Structures (seven locations)	Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Negative, Not Significant and Temporary
<b>Designed Landscapes (all Sections)</b>  Refer to Table 16.10 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Designed Landscapes (three locations)	Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Negative, Not Significant and Temporary
<b>Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest (all Sections)</b>  Refer to Table 16.12 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest (nine locations)	Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Negative, Not Significant and Temporary
<b>Post boxes (all Sections)</b>  Refer to Table 16.13 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Post boxes (three locations)	Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Negative, Not Significant and Temporary
<b>Milestones (all Sections)</b>  Refer to Table 16.15 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Milestones (three locations)	Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Negative, Not Significant and Temporary

### 16.5.2 Operational Phase

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

## **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 2017).

### **16.6.1 Construction Phase**

One location was identified where a Moderate Negative Construction Phase Impact is anticipated, as a result of the Construction Phase of the Proposed Scheme. This is at Alpha Cottages, 20 and 22 Malahide Road (CBC0001BTH026), where a temporary land-take and boundary set-back is proposed. The cottages are of Medium sensitivity and the existing boundaries are original and part of their curtilage. They are intact and in good condition. The mitigation is for the careful removal of the boundaries and their reinstatement in accordance with best conservation practice. The reduced gardens and the alterations to the sensitive boundary fabric mean that the predicted residual impact is Negative, Moderate and Permanent.

### **16.6.2 Operational Phase**

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

## 16.7 References

- Archiseek (2020a) Architecture and Buildings of Co. Dublin [Online]. Available from <https://archiseek.com/category/buildings/ireland-buildings/leinster/dublin-buildings/>
- Archiseek (2020b) Dublin Street Lighting [Online]. Available from <https://archiseek.com/discussion/topic/dublin-street-lighting/>
- Ball, F.E. (1903), A history of County Dublin, Volume 2: Donnybrook, Booterstown, St. Bartholomew, St. Mark, Taney, St. Peter, and Rathfarnham. Printed at the University Press for the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Dublin.
- Bennett, D. (2005). The Encyclopaedia of Dublin, Revised and expand edition, Gill & Macmillan, Dublin.
- Broadsheet (2019) Milestones [Online]. Available from [broadsheet.ie/2019/04/01/milestones/](http://broadsheet.ie/2019/04/01/milestones/)
- Casey, C. (2005). Dublin: The City Within the Grand and Royal Canals and the Circular Road, with the Phoenix Park, Pevsner Architectural Guides: Buildings of Ireland Vol. 3. Yale University Press.
- Cassidy, L. (2020a) Built Dublin [Online]. Available from [builtdublin.com](http://builtdublin.com)
- Cassidy, L. (2020b) Shamrock lamp post, Cambridge Road, Rathmines, Dublin 6 [Online]. Available from <http://builtdublin.com/shamrock-lamp-post-cambridge-road-rathmines-dublin-6/>
- Cassidy, L. (2020c) Lamp post, College Street, Dublin 2 [Online]. Available from [builtdublin.com/lamp-post-college-street-dublin-2/](http://builtdublin.com/lamp-post-college-street-dublin-2/)
- Church of Ireland (2020) Representative Church Body Library [Online]. Available online <https://www.ireland.anglican.org/about/rcb-library/catalogues>
- Clarke, H. B. (2002). Dublin: Part I, to 1610, Irish Historic Town Atlas, No. 11. Royal Irish Academy.
- Corcoran, M. (2008). Through streets broad and narrow: A history of Dublin trams. Ian Allen
- Cornwall, S. (2020a) Public Lighting Installations [Online]. Available from [simoncornwell.com/lighting/install/index.htm](http://simoncornwell.com/lighting/install/index.htm)
- Cornwall, S. (2020b) Public Lighting Installations: The Dublin Collection [Online]. Available from [simoncornwell.com/lighting/install/dublin1/index.htm](http://simoncornwell.com/lighting/install/dublin1/index.htm)
- Curtis, J. (2016) Harold's Cross: A History
- Dean, J.A.K. (2016). The Gate Lodges of Leinster: a gazetteer. Wordwell
- Department of Defence and Irish Defence Forces (2020) Military Archives Maps, Plans & Drawings, image database and Air Corps Aerial Photographic collections [Online]. Available from [mpdsearch.militaryarchives.ie](http://mpdsearch.militaryarchives.ie)
- Dublin City Council (DCC) (2009b) Historic Street Surfaces Study
- DCC (2019). 'How many miles to', Dublin City Council Libraries and Archives blog entry on Milestones [Online]. Available from [dublincity.ie/story/how-many-miles](http://dublincity.ie/story/how-many-miles)
- DCC (2020) Dublin City Archives Collections [Online]. Available from [dublincity.ie/main-menu-services-recreation-culture-dublin-city-public-libraries-and-archive-heritage-and-histo-39](http://dublincity.ie/main-menu-services-recreation-culture-dublin-city-public-libraries-and-archive-heritage-and-histo-39)
- DCC (2003 to 2009) Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record. Dublin City Council. [Online]. Available online from [heritagemaps.ie/WebApps/DublinCountyHeritage/index.html](http://heritagemaps.ie/WebApps/DublinCountyHeritage/index.html)

Dublin Civic Trust (2004) Inventory of Historic Street Paving and Furniture. Dublin Civic Trust.

Dublin Inquirer (2020) Some of the Milestones in the Dublin Area [Online]. Available from [google.com/maps/d/u/0/viewer?mid=1rYxTdw4QIY\\_65EhMGTZvYXGJkeDDi3M4&ll=53.33572294843232%2C-6.30229166666637&z=11](http://google.com/maps/d/u/0/viewer?mid=1rYxTdw4QIY_65EhMGTZvYXGJkeDDi3M4&ll=53.33572294843232%2C-6.30229166666637&z=11)

Dublin Public Libraries (2020a) Coalhole Covers [Online]. Available from <http://www.askaboutireland.ie/reading-room/history-heritage/architecture/historic-architectural-fe/coalhole-covers/>

Dublin Public Libraries (2020b) Sewer Vents [Online]. Available from <http://www.askaboutireland.ie/reading-room/history-heritage/architecture/historic-architectural-fe/sewer-vents/>

Dúchas, the Heritage Service (1998) Record of Monuments and Places manuals and maps for County Dublin. Archaeological Survey of Ireland.

Duncan, W. (1821). 'Map of the County of Dublin' [Online]. Available from [sdublincoco.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e0c5595b033341dea7661e248d2e9ee9/](http://sdublincoco.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e0c5595b033341dea7661e248d2e9ee9/)

Ferguson, S. (2009). The Irish Post Box: Silent servant and Symbol of the State. An Post.

Fiontar, Dublin City University, and Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (2020) Placenames Database of Ireland created by [Online]. Available from [logainm.ie/en/](http://logainm.ie/en/)

Goodbody, R. (2014). Dublin, part III, 1756 to 1847 Irish Historic Town Atlas, No. 26. Royal Irish Academy

Google (2020) Google aerial and Street View mapping [Online]. Available from <https://www.google.ie/maps/@53.3058879,-6.206626,14z?hl=en-GB>

Henderson, A. Q (2020) History, Art & Architecture, Dublin & abroad [Online]. Available from [arranhenderson.com](http://arranhenderson.com)

Irish Architectural Archive (IAA) (2020a) Dictionary of Irish Architects [Online]. Available from [www.dia.ie](http://www.dia.ie)

IAA (2020b) The Irish Architectural Archive Catalogue Architects [Online]. Available from <http://iarc.cloudapp.net>

Irish Railway Record Society (IRRS) (2020) The Archives of the Irish Railway Record Society Archive [Online]. Available online from <http://irishrailarchives.ie/archives/>

Joyce, P.W., 1913. Irish Names of Places.

Keogh, D (1998). Jews in Twentieth-century Ireland.

Langtry, J., & Carter, N. eds. (1997). Mount Jerome: a Victorian cemetery. Dublin: Mount Jerome Historical Project. p. 8.

Lennon, C., & Simms, A. (2008). Dublin part II, 1610 to 1756, Irish Historic Town Atlas, No. 19. Royal Irish Academy

Lynch, S. (2009) 'Clanbrassil Street, Past and Present history'

M'Cready, C.T. (1892), Dublin street names: dated and explained, Carraig Books, Blackrock, Co. Dublin 1987

Maguire, J. (2018). Brushing Up: Road Signs from a Horse-Drawn Era, Dublin InQuirer, 30th May 2018 [Online]. Available from [dublininquirer.com/2018/05/30/brushing-up-road-signs-from-a-horse-drawn-era](http://dublininquirer.com/2018/05/30/brushing-up-road-signs-from-a-horse-drawn-era)

McCormack, J. (2000), A Story of Dublin, Mentor Books

Mulvaney, A. (2019) Double Take: The redundant Dublin plaques that once held a very important role, The Journal [Online]. Available from [thejournal.ie/gpo-milestone-markers-4460111-Jan2019/](https://thejournal.ie/gpo-milestone-markers-4460111-Jan2019/)

Neylon, L. (2020) As Dublin's Historic Street Lamps Disappear, Some Worry the City Is Losing Its Character, Dublin InQuirer 1st July 2020 [Online]. Available from <https://dublininquirer.com/2020/07/01/as-dublin-s-historic-street-lamps-disappear-some-worry-the-city-is-losing-its-character>

National Archives of Ireland (2020) National Archives of Ireland Catalogue [Online]. Available online <https://www.nationalarchives.ie>

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) (2020a) Built Heritage Survey, Department of Culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht [Online]. Available online from [webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/](http://webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/)

NIAH (2020b) Garden Survey, Department of Culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht [Online]. Available online from [buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/](http://buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/)

NIAH (2020c) Garden Survey Resources, Department of Culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht [Online]. Available from [buildingsofireland.ie/resources/](http://buildingsofireland.ie/resources/)

National Library of Ireland (NLI 2020) National Library of Ireland Online Catalogue [Online]. Available online from <http://catalogue.nli.ie>

National Monuments Service (NMS) (2009) National Monuments in State Care: Ownership & Guardianship for County Dublin, 4th March 2009, National Monuments Service, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

NMS (2019) Preservation Orders June 2019, National Monuments Service, Department of Culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht

NMS (2020). Archaeological Survey of Ireland Sites and Monuments Record Database [Online]. Available online from [webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/](http://webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/)

NMS (2020b) National Monuments Archive Unit, National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, Custom House Dublin

O'Connell, D. (1975). The Antique Pavement: an illustrated guide to Dublin's Street Furniture. An Taisce

O'Mahony. E. (2015) 'Religious and secular places: understanding the changing geographies of religion in Ireland', thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements of the Ph.D. degree, Department of Geography, Faculty of Social Sciences, National University of Ireland Maynooth

O'Maitíú, S. (2003) Dublin's suburban towns, 1834-1930: governing Clontarf, Drumcondra, Dalkey, Killiney, Kilmainham, Pembroke, Kingstown, Blackrock, Rathmines and Rathgar, Four Courts Press, Dublin.

Open Street Map Ireland (2020) Irish Townlands [Online]. Available from [www.townlands.ie](http://www.townlands.ie)

Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) (1843-1844) The first edition 6 inch (1:10,560) Ordnance Survey Map of Dublin, published between 1843 and 1844 [Online]. Available from [map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html](http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html)

OSI (1847) The Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Map of City of Dublin, published 1847 [Online]. Available from [https://digital.ucd.ie/maps/explorer/](http://digital.ucd.ie/maps/explorer/)

OSI (1864 - 1890) The Ordnance Survey second edition 1:1056 maps of the of Co. Dublin, published between 1860s - 1890s [Online]. Available from [f https://digital.ucd.ie/maps/explorer/](http://digital.ucd.ie/maps/explorer/)

OSI (1909- 1911) The Ordnance Survey third edition 25-inch (1:2,500) maps of Co. Dublin published between 1909 and 1911 [Online]. Available from [map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html](http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html)

OSI (1940-1961) The Ordnance Survey fourth edition 6 inch (1:10,560) maps of Co. Dublin published between 1940 and 1961 [Online]. Available from [map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html](http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html)

OSI (2020a). Historical maps and aerial imagery [Online]. Available from [map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html](http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html)

OSI (2020b). National Townland and Historical Map Viewer [Online]. Available from [geohive.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9def898f708b47f19a8d8b7088a100c4](http://geohive.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9def898f708b47f19a8d8b7088a100c4)

Peel, L. (2020) Dublin's Coal Holes and Coal Cellars, September 27, 2020 [Online]. Available from <https://lornapeel.com/2020/09/27/coal/>

Pegum, M. (2020). Irish War Memorials [Online]. Available from [www.irishwarmemorials.ie](http://www.irishwarmemorials.ie)

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

Petty, W. (1655–56) Down Survey County Barony and Parish maps of the County of Dublin [Online]. Available from <http://downsurvey.tcd.ie/down-survey-maps.php>

Rocque, J. (1756). An exact survey of the city and suburbs of Dublin. Reproduced on a single sheet in Dublin Part 2, 1610 to 1756 (Irish Historic Towns Atlas, no. 19), 2008, Dublin, Royal Irish Academy. Map number 16 [Online]. Available from [heritagemaps.ie/WebApps/DublinCountyHeritage/index.html](http://heritagemaps.ie/WebApps/DublinCountyHeritage/index.html)

Rocque, J. (1760). 'An actual survey of the County of Dublin' [Online]. Available from <http://sdublincoco.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e0c5595b033341dea7661e248d2e9ee9/>

Rocque, J. and Scalé, B (1773). An Accurate Survey of the City and Suburbs of Dublin / by Mr. Rocque with Additions, and Improvements by Mr. Bernard Scalé [Online]. Available from [gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b53119647z.r=rocque%20dublin](http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b53119647z.r=rocque%20dublin)

South Dublin County Council (SDCC) (2020a) South Dublin Historical Mapping: Mapping South Dublin County in Time [Online]. Available from [sdublincoco.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e0c5595b033341dea7661e248d2e9ee9//](http://sdublincoco.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e0c5595b033341dea7661e248d2e9ee9/)

SDCC (2020b) Source digital archive of local studies material relating to South Dublin County, [Online]. Available from <http://source.southdublinlibraries.ie>

SDCC (2020c) South Dublin County Public Art [Online]. Available from <http://www.southdublin.ie/artsworks/index.aspx>

Stiff, N. (2020). Dublin Street Lamps [Online]. Available from [normanstiff.com/streetgaslamps.html](http://normanstiff.com/streetgaslamps.html)

Taylor, G. and Skinner, A. (1777). Maps of the Roads of Ireland, surveyed 1777 [Online]. Available from [swilson.info/tands1777.php](http://swilson.info/tands1777.php)

Taylor, J. (1816). 'Map of the environs of Dublin, extending 10 to 14 miles from the Castle'. [Online]. Available from [digitalarchive.mcmaster.ca/islandora/object/macrepo%3A81283](http://digitalarchive.mcmaster.ca/islandora/object/macrepo%3A81283)

Trinity College Dublin (2020) Digital Collections, The Library of Trinity College Dublin [Online]. Available from [digitalcollections.tcd.ie/?locale=en](http://digitalcollections.tcd.ie/?locale=en)

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

Valuation Office (2020) Archives and Genealogy section of the Valuation Office [Online]. Available online from <https://www.valoff.ie/en/archive-research/>

Wilson, S. (2020) Milestones and Boundary Markers, South Co. Dublin [Online]. Available from [swilson.info/omaps/mstones.php](http://swilson.info/omaps/mstones.php)

Relevant Guidelines, Policy and Legislation

Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) (2014a) Standards & Guidance for Desk Based Assessments.

ClfA (2014b) Standards & Guidance for Field Evaluation.

Council of Europe (1985). Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (ratified by Ireland 1997), 'Granada Convention'.

Council of Europe (1992). European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (ratified by Ireland 1992), 'Valetta Convention'.

Council of Europe. (2000). European landscape convention. US/ICOMOS Scientific Journal, 2, 88-92.

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

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

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

Department of Housing Planning and Local Government (DHPLG) (2018a) Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment.

DHPLG (2018b) Circular Letter: PL 05/2018 Transposition into Planning Law of Directive 2014/52/EU

DHPLG (2018c) Project Ireland 2040: The National Planning Framework.

Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport (DTTAS) (2019) The Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets.

Directive 2011/92/EU of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment

Directive 2014/52/EU of 16 April 2014 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment

Dublin City Council (DCC) (2009a) Liberties Local Area Plan 2009 (extended in 2014 until May 2020)

DCC (2016a) The Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022, Dublin City Council

Eastern and Midlands Regional Assembly (EMRA) (2019) Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES) 2019-2031 (EMRA 2019)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (2002) Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements.

EPA (2003) Advice Notes on Current Practice (in the Preparation of Environmental Impact Statements).

EPA (2015). Draft Advice Notes for preparing Environmental Impact Statements, September 2015.

EPA (2017) Draft Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports

European Commission (1990). Green Paper on the Urban Environment (Vol. 12902). Office for Official Publications of the Commission of the European Communities.

European Commission (2017) Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects: Guidance on the preparation of the Environmental Impacts Assessment Report

European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018 (S.I. 296 of 2018)

Heritage Act, 1995, (as amended)

Historic England (2008) Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment.

Historic England (2015) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment July 2015 unpublished document

Historic England (2017) Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets (Second Edition). Historic England December 2017

Historic England (2019) Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets Historic England Advice Note 12. Swindon. Historic England.

Historic Environment Scotland (2005) Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook Guidance for competent authorities, consultation bodies, and others involved in the Environmental Impact Assessment process in Scotland, April 2018

Historic Environment Scotland (2016) Managing Change in the Historic Environment; Setting

Historic Environment Scotland and Nature Scot (2020) Guidance on Designating Local Landscape Areas

International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (1981) Historic Gardens-The Florence Charter, 1981

ICOMOS (1999a) Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage

ICOMOS (1999b) International Cultural Tourism Charter, Managing Tourism at Places of Heritage Significance.

ICOMOS (2005) Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas.

ICOMOS (2008) Charter on Cultural Routes.

ICOMOS (2011) The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas

ICOMOS (2017a) Salalah guidelines for the management of public archaeological sites, 2017

ICOMOS (2017b) Document on Historic Urban Public Parks.

ICOMOS, Australia (1990). The ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage

ICOMOS, Australia (2008). The ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (also known as the 'Ename Charter') International Journal of Cultural Property, 15, 377-383.

ICOMOS and the International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) (2011) Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes (also known as the Dublin Principles)

ICOMOS, United States (1987) Charters for The Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas, Washington Charter– 1987

Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)

McLoughlin, R. (2017). Paving: the conservation of historic ground surfaces. Department of Arts Heritage the Gaeltacht advice series, The Stationery Office.

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) (2017) NIAH Handbook, September 2017, Department of Culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014

National Roads Authority (NRA) (2005a) Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes

NRA (2005b) Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes

National Transport Authority (2020) Proposed Approach to Environmental Assessment

Planning and Development Regulations 2001 (as amended);

SDCC (2016) The South Dublin County Development Plan 2016-2022, South Dublin County Council