

Appendix A15.1 - A15.4
Archaeology and Cultural
Heritage Appendices

Contents

Appendix A15.1: List of Archaeological Investigations	1
Appendix A15.2: Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Inventory.....	5
1. Archaeological Heritage (AH) Sites	6
1.1 Introduction.....	6
1.2 Inventory of Sites.....	6
2. Cultural Heritage (CH) Sites	37
2.1 Introduction.....	37
2.2 Inventory of Sites.....	37
2.3 References	54
Appendix A15.3: Glossary of Impacts and Assessment Methodology.....	56
1. Glossary of Impacts	57
1.1 Types of Impacts	57
1.2 Quality of Impacts.....	57
1.3 Duration of Impacts	58
2. Assessment Methodology.....	59
2.1 Introduction.....	59
2.2 Significance / Sensitivity Criteria	59
2.3 Magnitude of Impact.....	61
2.4 Significance of Impact	62
3. References	65
3.1 Relevant Guidelines and Standards.....	65
Appendix A15.4: Relevant Extracts from City and County Development Plans	66
1. Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028.....	67
2. Fingal County Development Plan 2023-2029.....	72

Appendix A15.1: List of Archaeological Investigations

Table 1: Previous Archaeological Investigations On / Adjacent to the Proposed Scheme

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of investigation	Results
09E0465	2009:365	Miltonsfields, Swords	Testing	Two archaeological sites were identified as follows: Sub-area 18: A pit containing heat affected stone and charcoal-stained silt of possible prehistoric / Bronze Age Date. This pit was added to the Sites and Monuments Record to be included in the next revision of the RMP (SMR DU011-153). Sub-area 19: The remains of a sub-rectangular building, metalled surface and associated field system of possible medieval date. The absence of pottery finds may suggest an early medieval date. The sub-rectangular building was added to the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR DU011-154) to be included in the next revision of the RMP. At present, this site is projected in the wrong location. The actual location is at approximately 717723, 745599.
09E0466	2009:337	Fosterstown South	Testing	Although the limit of excavation is over 50m from the Proposed Scheme, the extent of archaeology revealed in this excavation suggests a considerable area of activity which may extend as far as the Proposed Scheme. Findings include a spread of burnt material (SMR DU011-151), a possible sub-circular bivallate enclosure of possible early medieval date with an additional enclosure ditch (SMR DU011-116), an archaeological complex of possible early medieval date consisting of a possible D-shaped enclosure (SMR DU011-118), a field system (SMR DU011-117) and a figure-of-eight corn-drying kiln.
03E0353		Schoolhouse Lane, Santry	Testing, monitoring, excavation	Foundations of a post-medieval dwelling, modern drains and two undated field drains were identified in Block A / Numbers 1 to 4 Schoolhouse Court (20 to 45m from Proposed Scheme). Beyond 50m, medieval drainage channels and post-medieval cultivation activity were found in Block B / Numbers 5 to 22 Schoolhouse Court.
19E0317	2019:510	Swiss Cottage Public House, Swords Road and Schoolhouse Lane, Santry	Monitoring	Partial surviving foundations of the original Swiss Cottage were identified in the north-west corner of the site. The foundations of the rear boundary wall associated with the Swiss Cottage fronting onto the Swords Road were also identified in two locations along the western side of the site. A cobbled surface, most likely representing the laneway to the rear of the cottages as depicted on historic mapping, was also identified.
01E0351	2001:476	Dublin Port Tunnel, Collins Avenue, Whitehall	Monitoring	Nothing of archaeological significance was found.
04E0709	2004:0559	Swords Road, Whitehall	Testing	A field drain and pottery of post-medieval date were found.
12E0295	2012:646	Santry to Eastwall Pipeline, Swords Road	Monitoring	Nothing of archaeological significance was found.
11E0308	2012:198	All Hallows, Drumcondra Road Upper	Monitoring	Nothing of archaeological significance was found.
10E0487		St Patrick's College, Drumcondra	Testing, monitoring	Nothing of archaeological significance was found.
98E0604	1998:135	St Patrick's College, Drumcondra	Testing	Sherds of post-medieval pottery and a fragmented clay pipe bowl were the only finds.
03E0079	2003:490	River Tolka, Drumcondra	Monitoring	A 19 th century wall along the north bank next to Drumcondra Bridge acted as a river wall. It was constructed over an earlier wall. It may have been associated with the Linen Manufactory which was located to the north in the 18 th and 19 th centuries. It was two to three courses high and constructed from roughly squared limestone blocks. A stretch of wall was also observed on the south bank. The remains of a building from the Tolka Cottages were found on the south side of the River Tolka. These cottages were of 19 th century date and were demolished after a flood in 1954.

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of investigation	Results
04D020, 04D021	2004:0584	River Tolka, Drumcondra	Riverine survey	Assessment of the riverbed / associated bank structures and recording took place at four sites along the River Tolka. All recorded sites were located outside of the Proposed Scheme.
10E0152	2010:261	Frederick Street North	Monitoring	Geotechnical investigations revealed Georgian cellars at Numbers 21 and 22, and at Number. 26. The cellar at Number 21 extends 1.5m north of the pavement. Two levels of cobbled surface, probably part of an old road, were identified in the traffic island on Parnell Square North. They sealed two levels of a dump deposit / garden soil dating from the post-medieval period.
04E0400	2004:0543	30 to 34 Frederick Street North	Monitoring	Archaeological monitoring of a basement excavation. A well, the remains of a redbrick basement, the foundation for a small stone structure, a drain mews / outhouse remains and a boundary wall were found at the rear of the former Georgian houses. The features date to the 18 th and 19 th century and represented the backlots of the houses.
04E0035	2004:0570	20 to 21 Parnell Square	Monitoring, excavation	Archaeological monitoring and excavation at The National Ballroom Site. 18 th century construction deposits were found over the old ground surface of agricultural fields. The foundations of the mews building to the rear of Number 21 were identified, while a sub-circular limestone well was found along the eastern boundary of Number 20 with a wooden beam possibly representing the remains of a capillary water pump.
05E1196	2005:440	6 Gardiner Row	Testing	Archaeological testing at the rear of an existing Georgian house. The remains of a structure, internal floor and external yard associated with the former coach house of the dwelling were discovered. The floor was of granite flagstone and was later partially covered by a brick floor. Vaults extended from the main house under the garden, and the former access points from the house had been sealed with brick. Finds comprised post-medieval pottery fragments.
06E0508	2006:620	6 Gardiner Row	Excavation	Further investigations of the features identified under Licence 05E1196. The drainage system was found under the flagstone floor and was constructed from slate and brick.
08E0956	2009:315	Parnell Square East	Monitoring	A mortared surface and red brick coal chute were found in ST-702 and ST-704 outside Numbers 13 to 16. A red brick cellar was also uncovered in ST-708 outside Number 99 (formerly Numbers 3 to 4). All were of post-medieval date.
11E0280	2011:191	Parnell Street	Monitoring	Slit trenches at the junction of Parnell Street and Parnell Square West, and at Number 80 Parnell Street revealed nothing of archaeological significance.
13E0197	2013:054	Parnell Street	Monitoring	Archaeological monitoring of slit trenches and recording of cellars in advance of LUAS works. The crowns of 19 cellars were found an average depth of 0.5m below present ground surface. Fourteen additional archaeological and historical features were also recorded.
14E0006	2015:324	Parnell Street	Monitoring	Archaeological monitoring of utilities works in advance of LUAS works. Several previously unrecorded cellars and associated structures were identified, including a number of slate-roofed features outside the AIB building at the junction of Parnell Street West and O'Connell Street Upper. There were also sections of a wooden water main in the vicinity of the Parnell Monument. Various layers were identified, indicating phases of activity, road surfacing and demolition.
E004492	2017:414	Parnell Monument, O'Connell Street Upper	Monitoring	Archaeological monitoring of works and vibration monitoring in the vicinity of the Parnell National Monument. Nothing of archaeological significance was found. Other works under the same Ministerial Consent included the monitoring of two trenches outside Numbers 37 to 38 O'Connell Street and Parnell Street. A former cobbled street surface was identified 0.45m below ground level on Parnell Street. The crown of a cellar and the concrete base of former street furniture were found on O'Connell Street.

Licence No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.	Location	Type of investigation	Results
05E1098	2005:435; 2007:473	Dorset Street/ Granby Row	Testing, excavation	<p>Investigations at the former Wax Museum site in advance of a proposed development. Substantial remains of a post-medieval structure were identified in testing and were thought to represent the foundations and undercroft of the late 18th century Bethesda Chapel. This was further excavated to reveal a substantial mortared stone wall which defined the outline of the building, c. 1m thick and up to 3m high. The wall thickened along the Granby Row frontage and was probably a result of the portico design of the chapel. A series of infilled cells, internal divisions, a plant room and a stairwell were revealed within the structure, with small sections of the original limestone flag floor of the chapel. This floor overlay some of the infilled cells, showing that they were filled as part of the construction process.</p> <p>Two barrel-vaulted passageways were found outside the chapel. The first appears to have provided access to the open basement level yard while the other led to Dorset Street.</p> <p>The remains of an earlier structure were found beneath the eastern corner of the church. It comprised a mortared stone wall, a red brick wall and two wells. These features would have been associated with the Georgian terrace which was demolished to construct to chapel.</p>
15E0361	2018:213	23 to 28 Parnell Square North	Testing	<p>A concentration of archaeological activity was noted on the southern end of the site near the street front. Features included a small pit filled with shell and animal bone, an 18th century wall footing, a deposit of disarticulated human and animal bone and a possible well feature. This phase of activity appeared to have been disturbed by the construction of Georgian cellars.</p> <p>The human bone represented a minimum of eight individuals and were radiocarbon dated to AD 692 to 961. They may represent clearance from a nearby burial ground.</p>
96E0225	1996:108	29 Parnell Square	Testing	Nothing of archaeological significance was found.
95E0257	1995:084	167 to 168 Parnell Street	Testing	The remains of two buildings of late 18 th /early 19 th century date were found, comprising external walls, a boundary wall and infilled basement levels with the basement floor lying directly over boulder clay.
04E0337	2004:0572	Parnell Street/ Granby Place/ Rear Parnell Square	Testing	The backfilled remains of basements were identified.
09E0118	2009:321	40 to 42 O'Connell Street	Monitoring	Monitoring of engineering trial pits identified an 18 th century coach house wall attached to the original Georgian building. Monitoring of enabling works established that the original Georgian basements were cut into deep gravel and silt deposits which would originally have been mudflats of the River Liffey. Brick walls were most likely associated with the buildings depicted on Rocque's map of 1756.
98E0357	1999:224; 2003:557	Parnell Street/ Moore Street/ O'Rahilly Parade	Testing, excavation	<p>The walls of the houses which had originally fronted onto O'Rahilly Parade, Moore Street and Parnell Street were revealed by testing. The 18th century street front of Parnell Street is now located under the modern street following street widening. Finds were mostly of 19th century date, but a sherd of an early 18th century mug was also found.</p> <p>Subsequent excavation revealed a phase of medieval activity, comprising a thin deposit of topsoil from the cultivated lands either within or immediately outside of St Mary's Abbey.</p> <p>The second phase related to the use of the site as a brickfield, probably associated with the construction of Sackville Mall in the early 18th century. Some early buildings which were revealed on O'Rahilly Parade are likely to have been built at that time.</p> <p>The third phase dates to 1750 to 1770 when Georgian houses were built on nine property plots on the block.</p>

Appendix A15.2: Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Inventory

1. Archaeological Heritage (AH) Sites

1.1 Introduction

The following is an inventory of AH sites identified along each section of the Proposed Scheme during the course of this assessment.

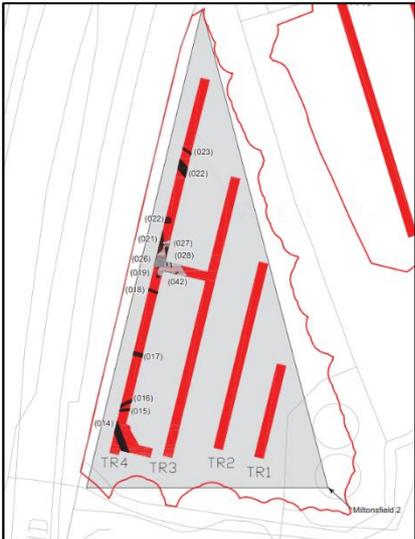
Unless stated otherwise in the entry, Irish Transverse Mercator (ITM) locations are given for the centrepoint of each AH site.

The locations of the AH sites are represented on the accompanying mapping (Figure 15.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR). Where sites do not already have a designated number (e.g. Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR)), they are identified using the Proposed Scheme name (CBC0002) followed by an AH identification number (e.g. CBC0002AH001, CBC0002AH002, etc.).

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

1.2 Inventory of Sites

1.2.1 Pinnock Hill to Airside Junction

Identification No.	DU011-154
Legal Status	SMR (scheduled for inclusion in next revision of RMP)
Townland / Street Address	Miltonsfields
Site Type	Structure (site of)
ITM	717723, 745599
Description	<p>This monument was subject to geophysical survey (Licence 08R117) and test excavation (Licence 09E0465) as part of the proposed Metro North development. It consists of a metallised surface (7.25m by 5.9m) associated with three U-shaped channels, postholes and pits. Although no diagnostic material was recovered, the remains were interpreted on the basis of the morphology as a medieval structure.</p> <p>While the site was identified outside of the Proposed Scheme, the full extent of the subsurface features is undetermined and the ZAP consequently extends into the road. The SMR site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, therefore the predicted impact is Negative, Moderate, Permanent.</p>
Sources	<p>NMS 2021; Fagan and Frazer 2010.</p>  <p>Structure and Associated Features as Revealed in Archaeological Testing (Fagan and Frazer 2010)</p>
Impact	Negative, Moderate, Permanent.

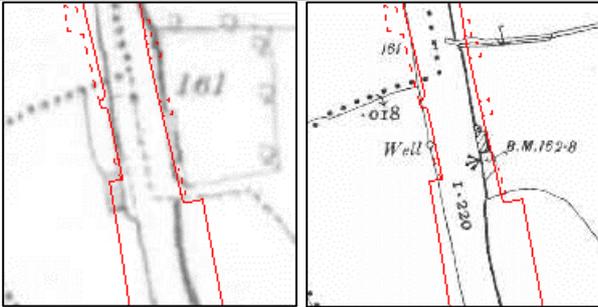
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	0m. ZAP indicates the potential for this site to extend across the Proposed Scheme.
Photography	 <p>Site of Structure</p>

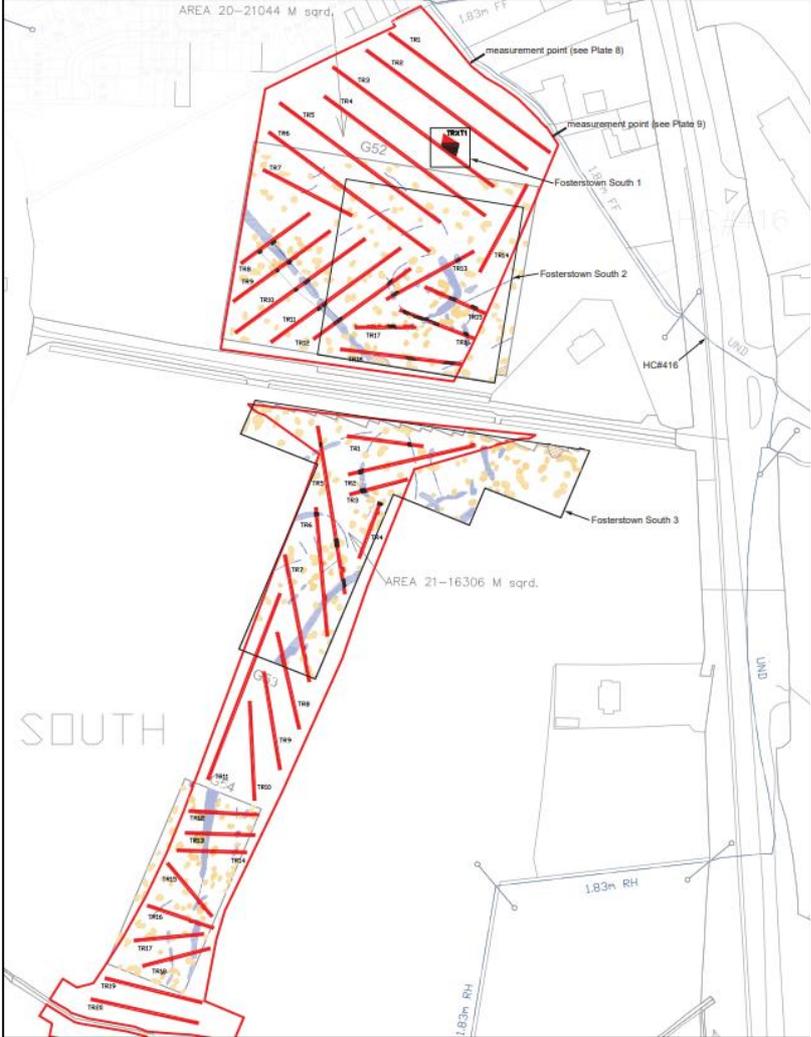
Identification No.	CBC0002AH001
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Fosterstown North / Nevinstown West
Site Type	Houses
ITM	717676, 745365
Description	<p>The R132 Dublin Road has been widened at this location and the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) six-inch map of 1843 shows houses on both sides of the road which are within the Proposed Scheme. A slightly different arrangement is depicted on the 25-inch map of 1906, where the building to the east in Nevinstown West was no longer depicted, and the original L-shaped structure on the west in Fosterstown North was replaced by two separate structures, the main dwelling and an outbuilding. This was referred to in the last edition OS six-inch map of 1938 as 'Pennock Hill House'. Ground-breaking works will impact any remains of the 18th/19th century buildings that survive below ground. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	<p>Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) 2020</p>  <p>Houses Depicted on the First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1843, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	Negative, Slight and Permanent.
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme



1.2.2 Airside Junction to Northwood Avenue

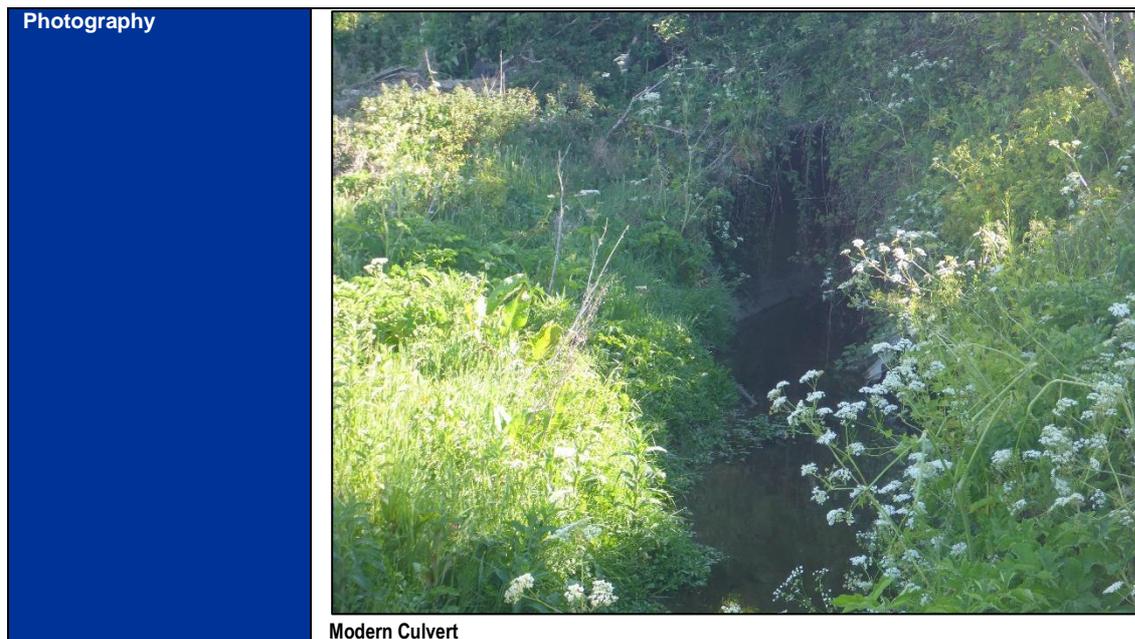
Identification No.	CBC0002AH002
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Nevinstown West
Site Type	Well and building (site of)
ITM	717696 745126
Description	<p>A well is depicted at this location on the 25-inch OS map of 1906. While it is not depicted on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1843, a house is depicted to the south which may have been related to it and which lies partly within the Proposed Scheme. Another structure is shown on the east side of the road (the latter is outside the Proposed Scheme).</p> <p>There are no visible remains of the well or the building – both areas are obscured by modern infrastructure / development. Ground-breaking works will impact any remains of the well that survive below ground. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	OSI 2020

	 <p>Well and Building Depicted on First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1843, and 25-inch OS Map, 1906, With Overlays of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Partly within Proposed Scheme
Photography	 <p>Site of Well</p>

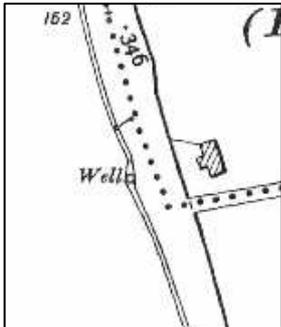
Identification No.	CBC0002AH003
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Fosterstown South
Site Type	Area of archaeological potential
ITM	Centrepnt 717735, 744986
Description	<p>Archaeological investigations in the adjacent fields (Licence 09E0466) have revealed a spread of burnt material (DU011-151), a possible sub-circular bivallate enclosure of possible early medieval date with an additional enclosure ditch (DU011-116), an archaeological complex of possible early medieval date consisting of a possible D-shaped enclosure (DU011-118), a field system (DU011-117) and a figure-of-eight corn-drying kiln. Archaeological complexes such as this have the potential to extend over a large area, possibly within the footprint of the Proposed Scheme. This is supported by the record of a ring ditch on the east side of the road, now under carpark (DU011-047).</p> <p>The area of archaeological potential extends from Chainage A1000 to A1300, where the Proposed Scheme runs past the archaeological complex.</p> <p>The non-designated archaeological site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Negative, Moderate, Permanent impact.</p>
Sources	<p>NMS 2021; Hession 2009</p>  <p>The map displays a geophysical survey of an archaeological complex in Fosterstown South. It shows several areas outlined in red, labeled as Fosterstown South 1, 2, and 3. The survey area is divided into sections labeled TR1 through TR28. A large area is labeled G52. The map also shows measurement points (see Plate 8) and a ring ditch (DU011-047) on the east side of the road. The map is oriented with SOUTH at the bottom. Other features include AREA 20-21044 M sqrd. and AREA 21-16306 M sqrd. The map also shows a road labeled HC#416 and a road labeled GND. The map includes a scale bar of 1.83m FF and 1.83m RH.</p>
	Geophysical Survey of Complex in Adjacent Fields (Hession 2009)
Impact	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme

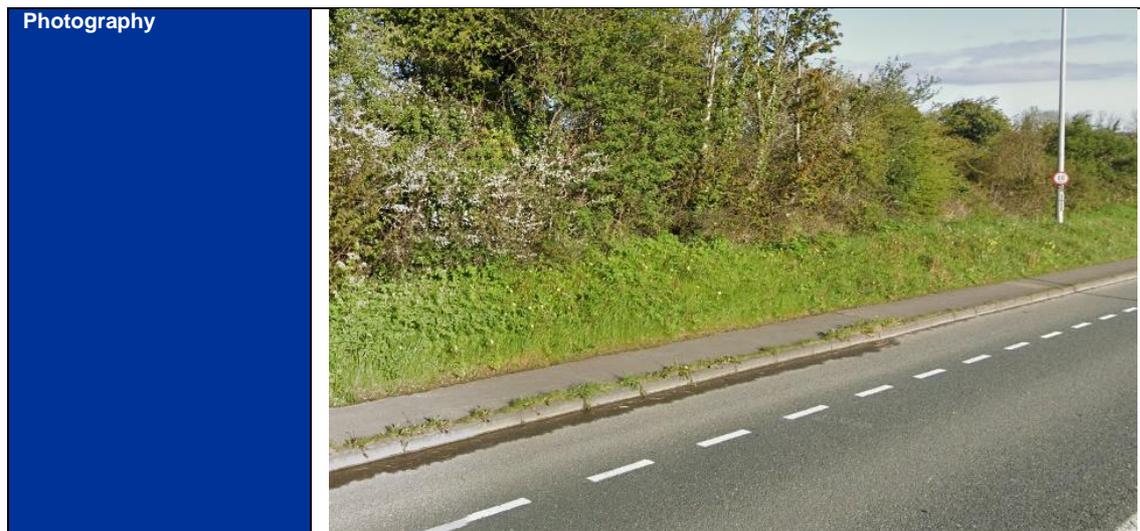


Identification No.	CBC0002AH004
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Cloghran
Site Type	Bridge and gate lodge (site of)
ITM	717762, 744666
Description	<p>Kilronan Bridge is depicted on Rocque's map of 1760 and named on the first edition OS six-inch map (1843) of this area. This road was referred to in the Chancery Roll of 1450 as 'The Royal Way' and was proposed by O'Lochlainn as a potential course of the <i>Slighe Mídhluachra</i>, one of the five principal roads, or <i>slighe</i>, of ancient Ireland (O'Lochlainn 1940). It is likely that there is a long tradition of fording the watercourse at this point and that there may have been a bridge at this location in the medieval period.</p> <p>A modern culvert appears to have replaced any previous bridge structure, but it is possible that subsurface remains of this historic river crossing survive.</p> <p>A gate lodge is also depicted on this map within the Proposed Scheme. By the time of the 25-inch OS map in 1906, this lodge appears to have gone out of use and only the one on the east side of the R132 Dublin Road was in use.</p> <p>The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	<p>Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) 2020; Ferguson 1998; O'Lochlainn 1940</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Kilronan Bridge and Gate Lodge Depicted on First Edition six-inch OS map, 1843, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme



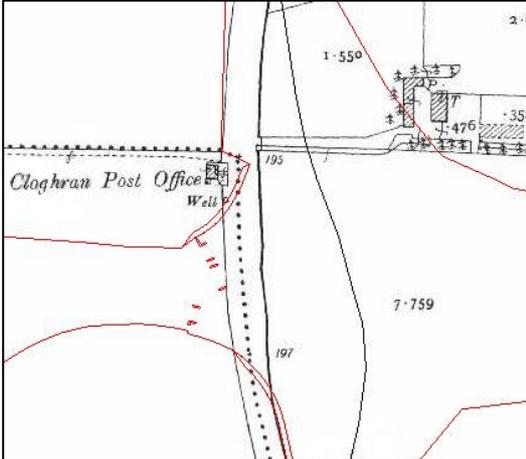
Modern Culvert

Identification No.	CBC0002AH005
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Swords Road, Cloghran
Site Type	Well (site of)
ITM	717756, 744477
Description	A well is depicted on the 25-inch OS map of 1907 and on the last edition OS six-inch map of 1938 adjacent to the road. The road has been realigned at this location over the site of the well, but subsurface features may survive which will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact
Sources	OSI 2020 <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Site of Well on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907 (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme

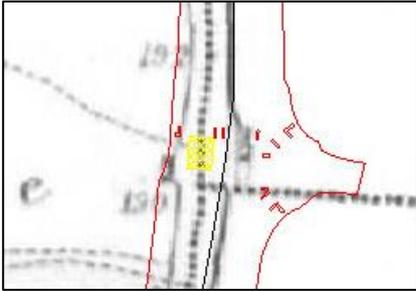


Identification No.	CBC0002AH006
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Swords Road, Cloghran
Site Type	Buildings
ITM	717639, 744010
Description	Two long buildings are depicted in front of Castle Moat on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1843, set perpendicular to the roadside. Substantial changes had been made to the property by the time of the 25-inch OS survey of 1907, with both of the roadside buildings having been demolished. The site of these structures is now within the existing road and the Proposed Scheme, but subsurface features may survive which will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	OSI 2020 
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme

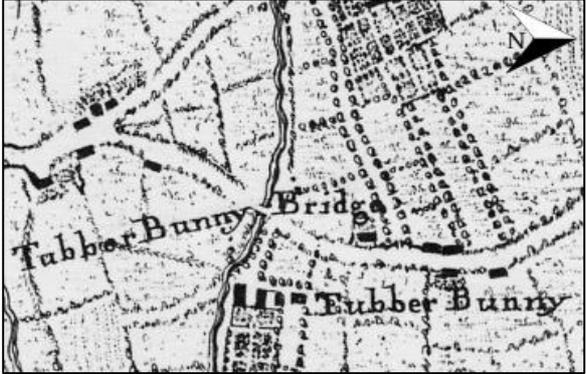
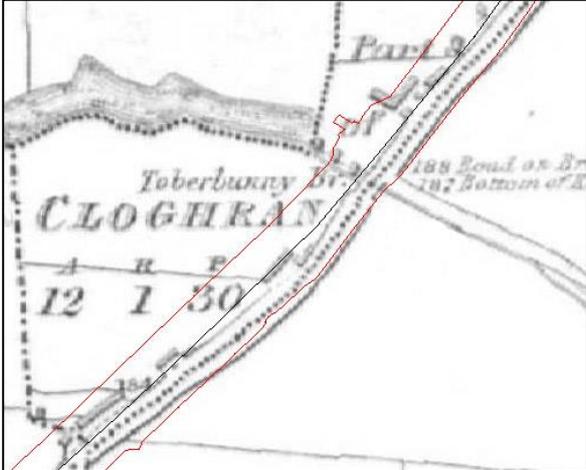


Identification No.	CBC0002AH007
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Swords Road, Corballis
Site Type	Well (site of)
ITM	717599, 743525
Description	<p>A well is depicted on the 25-inch OS map of 1907 adjacent to the former Cloghran Post Office. Both are also depicted on the last edition OS six-inch map of 1938, although there were not labelled.</p> <p>This site is on the verge adjacent to the Airport Roundabout, and the well would have been located on the edge of the tree cover. There are no traces of these features evident on the surface, but subsurface features may survive which will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	<p>OSI 2020</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Site of Well on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Partly within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	CBC0002AH008
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Cloghran
Site Type	House

ITM	717675, 743144
Description	A house is depicted in this location on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1843. It was demolished by the time of the 25-inch survey of 1907, and is partially within the existing road which provides access to the Airport Business Park. It is located within the Proposed Scheme and while there is no above ground trace, subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	OSI 2020  House Depicted on First Edition OS six-Inch Map, 1843, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	

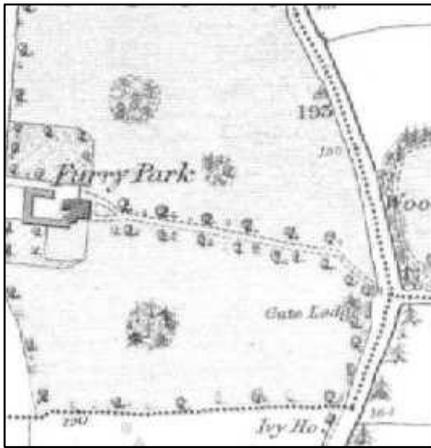
Identification No.	CBC0002AH009
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Toberbunny
Site Type	Bridge and Buildings (site of)
ITM	Centrepont 717408, 742591
Description	The site extends from Chainage A3520 to A3830. Toberbunny Bridge is named on Rocque's 1760 map of County Dublin. The first edition OS six-inch map of 1843 notes a keystone, indicating that it was a stone bridge. This road was referred to in the Chancery Roll of 1450 as 'The Royal Way' and was proposed by O'Lochlainn as a potential course of the <i>Slighe Midhluachra</i> , one of the five principal roads, or <i>slighe</i> , of ancient Ireland (O'Lochlainn 1940). It is likely that there is a long tradition of fording the watercourse at this point and that there may have been a bridge at this location in the medieval period. A modern culvert appears to have replaced any previous bridge structure, but it is possible that subsurface remains of this historic river crossing survive. A series of houses and outbuildings line the west / north-west side of the road to the north and south of the bridge on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1843. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	OSI 2020; Ferguson 1998; O'Lochlainn 1940

	 <p>'Tubber Bunny Bridge' on Rocque, 1760 (Ferguson 1998)</p>
	 <p>Toberbunny Bridge and Adjacent Buildings on First Edition OS six-inch Map, 1843, with Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	 <p>Site of Toberbunny Bridge</p>

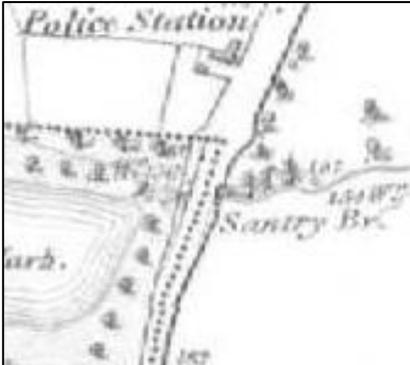
Identification No.	CBC0002AH010
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Commons / Dardistown / Turnapin Little / Turnapin Great
Site Type	Buildings and bridge (site of)

ITM	Centrepoint 717062, 741959
Description	<p>The site extends from Chainage A4000 to A4780.</p> <p>A string of buildings is depicted in this area on the first edition OS six-inch map flanking either side of the road running south to Turnapin Bridge. The road has been widened in recent years over the sites of these buildings.</p> <p>Turnapin Bridge is named on the first edition OS six-inch OS map of 1843. Rocque's earlier map of 1760 appears to depict the watercourse flowing across the road at this location, but the use of this road as a coach road in the 18th century would suggest the presence of a bridge at this location.</p> <p>This road was referred to in the Chancery Roll of 1450 as 'The Royal Way' and was proposed by O'Lochlainn as a potential course of the <i>Slighe Midhluachra</i>, one of the five principal roads, or <i>slighe</i>, of ancient Ireland (O'Lochlainn 1940). It is likely that there is a long tradition of fording the watercourse at this point and that there may have been a bridge at this location in the medieval period.</p> <p>A modern culvert appears to have replaced any previous bridge structure, but it is possible that subsurface remains of this historic river crossing survive which will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	<p>OSI 2020; Ferguson 1998; O'Lochlainn 1940</p>  <p>Buildings and Turnapin Bridge Depicted on First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1843 (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme



Identification No.	CBC0002AH011
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Turnapin Great, R132 Swords Road
Site Type	Gate lodge (site of)
ITM	717165, 741156
Description	The gate lodge to Furry Park is depicted at this location on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1843. It was demolished in the 20 th century and the road has now been widened across the site of the former lodge. While there is no above ground trace, subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	OSI 2020 <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Gate Lodge depicted on First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1843 (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	CBC0002AH012
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Santry
Site Type	Bridge (site of)
ITM	716989, 740729
Description	<p>Santry Bridge is named on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1843 with the eastern parapet depicted as a curving pier. It is also depicted on Rocque's map of 1760.</p> <p>This road was referred to in the Chancery Roll of 1450 as 'The Royal Way' and was proposed by O'Lochlainn as a potential course of the <i>Slighe Midhluachra</i>, one of the five principal roads, or <i>slighe</i>, of ancient Ireland (O'Lochlainn 1940). It is likely that there is a long tradition of fording the watercourse at this point and that there may have been a bridge at this location in the medieval period.</p> <p>Northwood Avenue is now located on the site of the western parapet, but the eastern parapet is defined by a randomly coursed stone wall, approximately 0.8m high. It is possible that subsurface remains of this historic river crossing survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated</p>

	archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	OSI 2020; Ferguson 1998; O’Lochlainn 1940  Santry Bridge With Eastern Parapet on First Edition OS Six-Inch map, 1843 (OSI 2020)
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	 Site of Santry Bridge with Eastern Parapet in Background

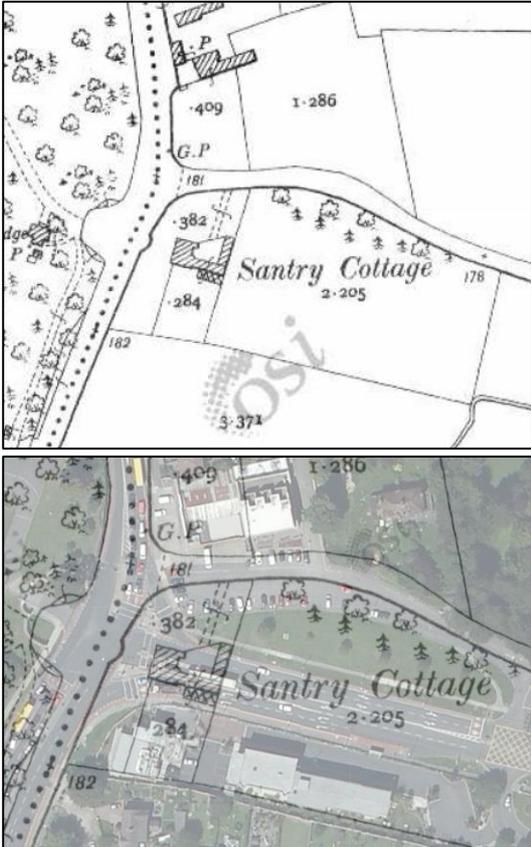
1.2.3 Northwood Avenue to Shantalla Road

Identification No.	CBC0002AH013
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Santry Demesne
Site Type	Demesne landscape features (site of)
ITM	Centrepont 716728, 740089
Description	<p>The site extends from Chainage A6350 to A6480.</p> <p>Santry Court, the former residence at Santry Demesne, was reputedly built on the site of the earlier house and was erected for the 3rd Lord Barry of Santry, Henry Barry, in 1703 (RMP DU014-030). The house was ‘a stately mansion of brick, containing many spacious apartments, ornamented with numerous family portraits, a valuable collection of historical and scriptural paintings by the best masters and many items of fine arts’ (Lewis 1837). The demesne covered ‘140 acres laid out in pleasure grounds and richly embellished with trees’ (NMS 2021). The house and lands of Santry Demesne were passed to Sir Compton Domville of Templeogue following the banishment of his nephew, the 4th Lord Barry of Santry, from Ireland.</p> <p>The Domvilles did a great deal of work on the estate and embellished the grounds with various monuments. The house, gardens and out offices were also fully restored during this time, and a water supply was laid on to the house from the</p>

	<p>Santry River with ornamental gas lamps erected to light the avenue to a replica of the Phoenix monument in the grounds.</p> <p>Santry Demesne is delimited along this section of the Proposed Scheme by an impressive stone wall c. 2 to 2.2m high. Some sections have been breached or replaced by a low wall and railings, but a considerable length of this wall is extant and in good condition, preserving a significant aspect of the demesne landscape. Inside the wall, mature parkland functions as a public park, with Morton Stadium forming the only significant modern intervention.</p> <p>There is archaeological potential associated with an area of the former Santry Demesne, where it is proposed to create a bicycle path and an area of temporary land acquisition at Santry Park, on the south side of the Dublin Gate entrance opposite Coolock Lane. This part of the former demesne was altered during the widening of the R132 Swords Road, at which time the demesne wall was removed and part of the demesne taken to widen the old road. Traces of features associated with the former demesne, such as footpaths and two buildings depicted on the historic OS maps, may survive beneath the surface despite modern disturbances in the area of the existing road and within the green space of Santry Park.</p> <p>The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.</p>
<p>Sources</p>	<p>Lewis 1837, NMS 2021, OSI 2020, Ferguson 1998.</p>  <p>Santry Demesne Depicted on Rocque's Map of the County Dublin, 1760 (Ferguson 1998)</p>  <p>South-eastern part of former demesne on 25-inch OS map of 1907 overlaid on modern aerial imagery (left) and First Edition OS Six-Inch map of 1843 (right), showing footpath and buildings (OSI 2020).</p>

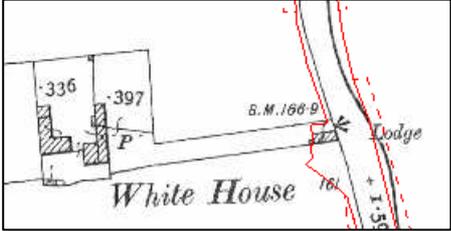
Impact	Negative, Slight and Permanent.
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	CBC0002AH014
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Swords Road, Santry
Site Type	House (site of)
ITM	716795, 740139
Description	Santry Cottage is depicted at this location on the 25-inch OS map of 1907. It was demolished in the 20 th century Coolock Lane now occupies the site of the former dwelling. While there is no above ground trace, subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.

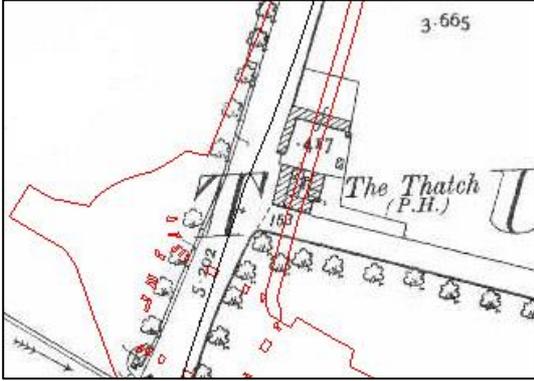
Sources	OSI 2020 
	Santry Cottage Depicted on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907 (top), overlaid onto modern aerial imagery (bottom) (OSI 2020)

Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

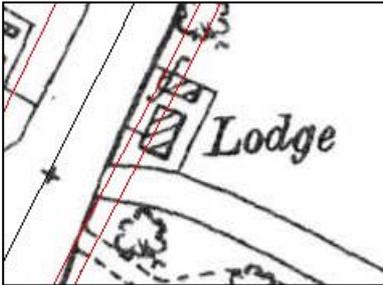
Identification No.	CBC0002AH015
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Shanowen Road, Santry
Site Type	Lodge (site of)
ITM	716641, 739172
Description	A lodge associated with 'White House' is depicted at this location on the 25-inch OS map of 1907. This structure had been demolished by the time of the last edition OS six-inch map of 1938. While there is no above ground trace, subsurface features

	may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	OSI 2020 
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

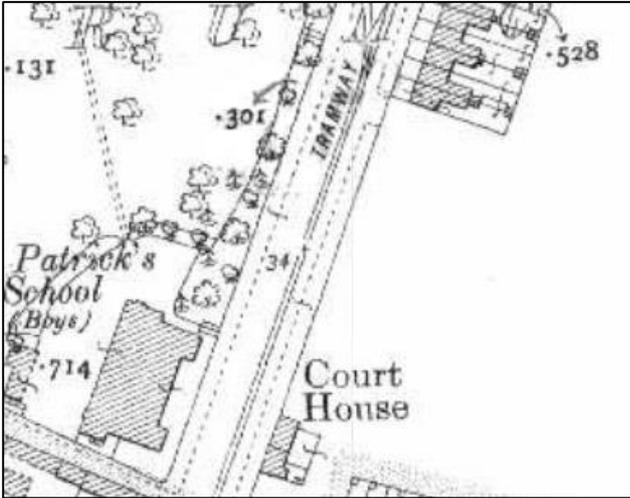
1.2.4 Shantalla Road to Botanic Avenue

Identification No.	CBC0002AH016
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Clonturk, Swords Road
Site Type	Public House (site of)
ITM	716826, 738407
Description	An L-shaped building is depicted at this location on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1843. It had developed into a cluster of buildings by the time of the 25-inch OS map of 1907, in which it was labelled 'The Thatch P.H.', indicating that it functioned as a public house. They were demolished in the last edition OS six-inch map of 1938. While there is no above ground trace, subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	OSI 2020 
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

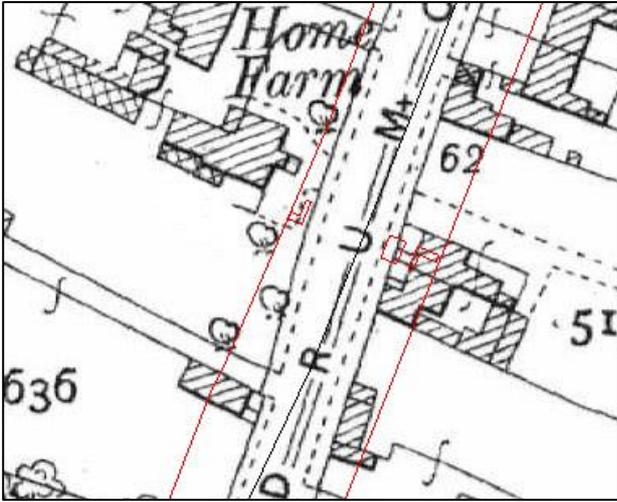
Identification No.	CBC0002AH017
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Clonturk, Swords Road
Site Type	Gate lodge (site of)
ITM	716685, 738060
Description	A short avenue at this location led from the R132 Swords Road to Highpark. A small gate lodge is depicted on the south side of this avenue on the first edition OS six-

	<p>inch map of 1843, but was replaced with a newer lodge on the north side of the avenue on the 25-inch OS map of 1907. This area was until recently under mature trees. The trees were removed in 2019 but it is unclear what level of disturbance this caused to potential remains of the lodge. Two granite ashlar gateposts survive in front of the former site of the lodge.</p> <p>Subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works and proposed diversions of services at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	<p>OSI 2020</p>  <p>Gate Lodge to Highpark Depicted on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	 <p>Gates to Former Lodge and Avenue</p>

Identification No.	DCIHR 18-03-039
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Swords Road, Drumcondra Road Upper
Site Type	Tramway (site of)
ITM	716163, 736914
Description	<p>A tramline ran along the Proposed Scheme from Drumcondra Road to Parnell Square. This line carried the Numbers 16 and 17 services from Drumcondra to Rathfarnham via Harold's Cross. The Drumcondra to Nelson's Pillar section was first opened in 1877 by the North Dublin Street Tramways, with a second route from Drumcondra to College Green via Capel Street. It was electrified in 1899, with services every 10 minutes in 1902. Initially running from the corner of Botanic Avenue, the line was extended to Whitehall in 1903 and predates the construction of Griffith Avenue.</p> <p>This line also carried the Number 11 service from Whitehall to Clonskea via Leeson Street. Originally running from the Phoenix Park to Clonskeagh, the northern terminus was changed to the corner of Botanic Avenue in Drumcondra in 1919 following a change in services. The Drumcondra to Nelson's Pillar portion of this route was also known as 11A. The line was further extended to the corner of Griffith Avenue in Whitehall in 1930. The line was closed in 1939.</p> <p>This tramway is depicted in the 25-inch OS map of 1907. Although not visible, there is every possibility that the original tramlines survive below the existing road surface and will be affected by any ground-breaking works from Whitehall () to Botanic</p>

	Avenue Road. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and as only part of the site will be impacted the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	Dublin City Council (DCC 2003 to 2009); Dublin Bus Stuff 2020a; Dublin Bus Stuff 2020b; OSI 2020 
	Tramway Depicted on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907 (OSI 2020)
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	
	Site of Former Tramway on Drumcondra Road Upper

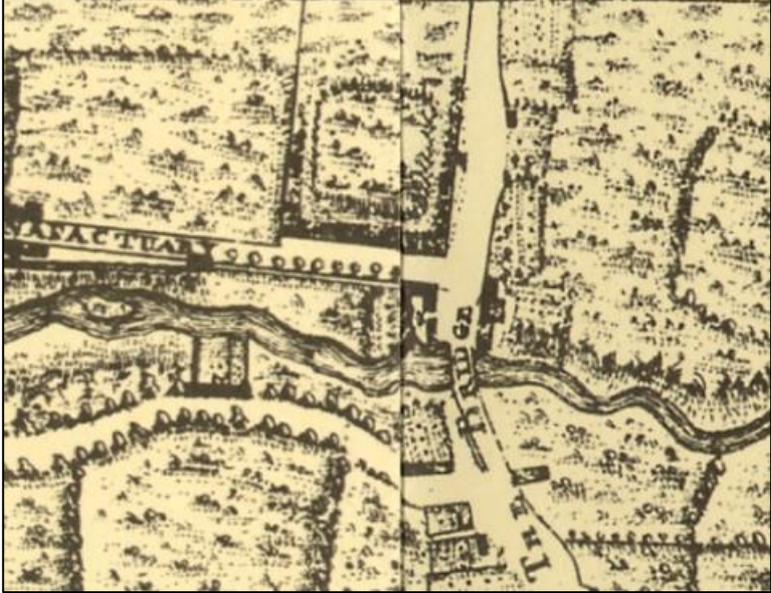
Identification No.	CBC0002AH018
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Drumcondra Road Upper
Site Type	Buildings (site of)
ITM	716283, 737234
Description	<p>A terrace of buildings is depicted at this location on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1843, on the east side of Drumcondra Road with a single building on the west side of the road. The terrace was demolished in the 19th century and replaced with several newer structures, as depicted in the 25-inch map of 1907. These in turn appear to have been demolished by the time of the last edition six-inch map of 1944. The single structure on the west side of the road was demolished some time after that.</p> <p>While there is no above ground trace, subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated</p>

	archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	OSI 2020  Buildings Depicted on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	 Site of Former Buildings
Identification No.	CBC0002AH019
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Drumcondra Road Upper
Site Type	Police station (site of)
ITM	716147, 736830
Description	<p>A police station is depicted at the junction of Drumcondra Road and Richmond Road on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1843. This was demolished and replaced by a courthouse by the time of the 25-inch survey of 1907, which was in turn demolished c. 1920.</p> <p>While there is no above ground trace, subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	OSI 2020

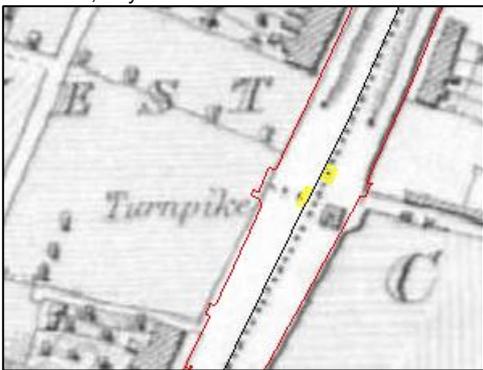
	
	<p>Police Station Depicted on First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1843, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	DCIHR 18-03-034
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Millmount Avenue
Site Type	Flour mill (site of)
ITM	716111, 736829
Description	<p>A flour mill is depicted where Millmount Avenue now meets the Drumcondra Road on the first edition OS six-inch map of 1843 (See CBC0002AH019 for image). It was located on the east end of a mill race which also powered the 'Drumcondra Manufactory' which was depicted on Rocque's 'Plan of the City of Dublin' of 1756 (Kissane 1988).</p> <p>This was a large mill building, part of which extends into the Proposed Scheme (as evident on the historic OS map). While there is no above ground trace, subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	OSI 2020; Kissane 1988
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	CBC0002AH020
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Drumcondra Road Upper
Site Type	Watercourse
ITM	716117, 736764 (centrepoint)
Description	<p>The site extends from Chainage A9920 to A10050.</p> <p>The River Tolka and adjacent lands have archaeological potential related to the practice of fording the river at this location. The existing bridge was constructed in 1870, but it is depicted as 'The Bridge' on Rocque's 'Plan of the City of Dublin', 1756, and his 'Actual Survey of County Dublin', 1760, demonstrating the existence of an older structure. This road was referred to in the Chancery Roll of 1450 as 'The Royal Way' and was proposed by O'Lochlainn as a potential course of the <i>Slighe Midhluachra</i>, one of the five principal roads, or <i>slighe</i>, of ancient Ireland (O'Lochlainn 1940). It is likely that there is a long tradition of fording the watercourse at this point and that there may have been a bridge at this location in the medieval period.</p> <p>Archaeological investigations (Licence 03E0079) have also revealed a 19th century wall along the northern bank which functioned as a river wall, built over an even earlier wall. It was thought that it may have been related to the Linen Manufactory which was located on Millmount Avenue in the 18th and 19th centuries. The wall was 2 to 3 courses high and constructed from roughly squared limestone blocks. A stretch of wall was also observed on the southern bank.</p> <p>Remains of one of the Tolka Cottages were identified on the south side of the River Tolka. These 19th century dwellings were demolished after a flood in 1954. It is possible that groundworks in the vicinity of the River Tolka will reveal further evidence of these structures and related activities. Although archaeological</p>

	<p>investigations have been undertaken on the river banks (carried out under archaeological supervision), it is possible that additional features or artefacts related to the River Tolka survive and will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location (including those associated with Proposed Construction Compound SW5, which will be located adjacent to the River Tolka at Our Lady's Park). The non-designated archaeological site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a moderate impact.</p>
<p>Sources</p>	<p>OSI 2020; Kissane 1988, Ferguson 1998; McCullough 2004; O'Lochlainn</p>  <p>'The Bridge' on Rocque, 1756 (Kissane 1988)</p>
<p>Impact</p>	<p>Negative, Moderate, Permanent</p>
<p>Proposed mitigation</p>	<p>Archaeological monitoring</p>
<p>Approx. distance</p>	<p>Within Proposed Scheme</p>
<p>Photography</p>	 <p>River Tolka</p>

1.2.5 Botanic Avenue to Granby Row

Identification No.	CBC0002AH021
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Drumcondra Road Lower
Site Type	Turnpike (site of)
ITM	716002, 736300
Description	<p>The Dublin to Dunleer road was an 18th century turnpike (tolled) road established by an act of Parliament in 1731. Tolls were collected for the upkeep and maintenance of the road. A turnpike is depicted at this location of the first edition OS six-inch map of 1843 and on Taylor's map of 1816. It went out of use and was demolished in the 19th century.</p> <p>While there is no above ground trace, subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	<p>OSI 2020, Taylor 1816</p>  <p>Turnpike Depicted on First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1843, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

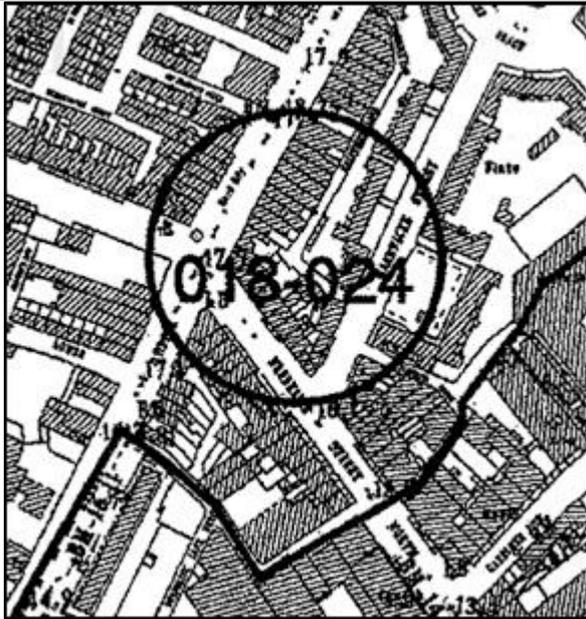
Identification No.	DCIHR 18-07-027
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Dorset Street, Frederick Street North, Parnell Square East, O'Connell Street
Site Type	Tramway (site of)
ITM	715780, 735892
Description	<p>A tramline ran along the Proposed Scheme from Drumcondra Road to Parnell Square. This line carried the Numbers 16 and 17 services from Drumcondra to Rathfarnham via Harold's Cross. The Drumcondra to Nelson's Pillar section was first opened in 1877 by the North Dublin Street Tramways, with a second route from Drumcondra to College Green via Capel Street. It was electrified in 1899, with services every 10 minutes in 1902. Initially running from the corner of Botanic Avenue, the line was extended to Whitehall in 1903 and predates the construction of Griffith Avenue.</p> <p>This line also carried the Number 11 service from Whitehall to Clonskea via Leeson Street. Originally running from the Phoenix Park to Clonskeagh, the northern terminus was changed to the corner of Botanic Avenue in Drumcondra in 1919 following a change in services. The Drumcondra to Nelson's Pillar portion of this route was also known as 11A. The line was further extended to the corner of Griffith Avenue in Whitehall in 1930. The line was closed in 1939.</p> <p>This tramway is depicted in the 25-inch OS map of 1911. Although not visible, there is every possibility that the original tramlines survive below the existing road surface. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and as only part of the site will be impacted, the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	DCC 2003 to 2009; Dublin Bus Stuff 2020a; Dublin Bus Stuff 2020b, OSI 2020

	
	<p>OS 25-inch map, 1907, showing tramline diverging at Dorset Street & Frederick Street North (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

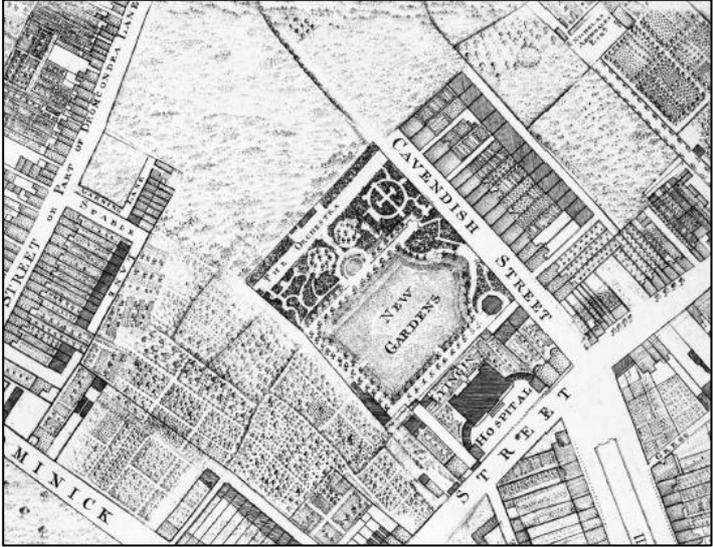
Identification No.	DU018-023
Legal Status	RMP
Townland / Street Address	Dorset Street Lower
Site Type	House – indeterminate date (site of)
ITM	715702, 735782
Description	<p>An early 18th century dwelling which would have been in a largely rural setting when originally constructed. It was demolished in 1890.</p> <p>Although the ZAP extends the whole way across Dorset Street Lower in this location, any subsurface features associated with this site within the Proposed Scheme are likely only to comprise a cellar of moderate dimensions. Ground-breaking works within the ZAP for the recorded site will impact on any associated features (e.g. cellar) that may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a moderate impact.</p>
Sources	NMS 2021; National Monuments Archive (NMA) 2020
Impact	Negative, Moderate and Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	0m



Identification No.	DU018-024
Legal Status	RMP
Townland / Street Address	Hardwicke Lane
Site Type	Well (site of)
ITM	715524, 735388
Description	<p>Holy well known as 'Stone Well'. An article on holy wells in the area notes that this was a landmark in the riding of the franchises, and that the boundary between the county and the city was once in this location (Anon 1928).</p> <p>This site is to the rear of the buildings facing the Proposed Scheme and, although the ZAP which is displayed on the Historic Environment Viewer (HEV) does not extend into the Proposed Scheme, the ZAP as published in the official RMP extends across Dorset Street Upper and Frederick Street North (Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998). This remains the official constraint area of record. The exact location of the well is unknown and although it is unlikely to have been located within the old road itself, that routeway would have been narrower than the modern road and the well may have been at the roadside. It is possible, therefore, that the well or features associated with it may extend into the Proposed Scheme. Ground-breaking works within the ZAP for the recorded site will impact on any associated features that may survive below ground. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a moderate impact.</p>
Sources	Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998; NMS 2021; Anon 1928; NMA 2020

	
	<p>ZAP of Well as Depicted on Published RMP Maps (Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998)</p>
Impact	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	25m to site as represented on the HEV (Proposed Scheme traverses the ZAP of record)
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	DU018-020
Legal Status	RMP
Townland / Street Address	Dublin City
Site Type	Historic City of Dublin
ITM	715076, 733907
Description	<p>The ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin includes all of Parnell Square, Granby Row and part of Dorset Street Upper and Frederick Street North within the Proposed Scheme. This covers the area the area of the Viking burial ground described in (DU018-020495).</p> <p>It is also located at the edge of the Georgian City. The land for the Rotunda Hospital was leased in 1748, with the 'Lying In Gardens' intended to produce revenue for the running of the hospital. The area became known as Rutland Square. Cavendish Row was laid out by Luke Gardiner in 1753 and further development followed.</p> <p>Rocque depicts the 'New Gardens', 'The Orchestra' and the Hospital, now Parnell Square, with Cavendish Street on the east side and Great Britain Street (now Parnell Street) on the south side of the Square (Ferguson 1998). The areas to the north and west were still fields at that time, but Parnell Square West and Granby Row were laid out very shortly after the production of the map. Thomas Sherrard, the city surveyor, surveyed the 'Barley Fields' north of Parnell Square in 1789 and laid out Frederick Street North in 1795, as part of the work of the Wide Street Commissioners. Dorset Street was also developed in a major operation to plan the growing city.</p> <p>Some investigations have been undertaken along the Proposed Scheme, revealing Georgian cellars on Frederick Street North, Parnell Square East and Cavendish Row (Licence 10E0152; 08E0956; 14E0006) (McQuade 2020; Doyle 2009; O'Dowd <i>et al.</i> 2016). It is also evident from the presence of coalhole covers on Frederick Street North, Granby Row and Parnell Square West that cellars extend into the Proposed Scheme at these locations.</p> <p>Cobbling was identified on Parnell Square North where a traffic island is currently located, and at a depth of approximately 1.5m in the vicinity of the Parnell Monument (Licence 10E0152; 08E0956; Licence 14E0006; Ministerial Consent E004492) (McQuade 2020; Doyle 2009; O'Dowd <i>et al.</i> 2016; Dennehy and O'Dowd 2019). A metallated surface close to the Parnell Monument represented an older road surface at approximately 2.4m deep. Timber watermains which were also found, were part of</p>

	<p>the early phases of public water mains. These discoveries indicate further potential for the survival of cobbled surfaces and other features beneath the road.</p> <p>Ground-breaking works within the Historic City of Dublin ZAP (including that of RMP DU018-020495) will impact on any previously unknown archaeological sites or features that survive below ground. The RMP ZAP has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, and as the potential is for the discovery of human remains, therefore the predicted impact is Negative, Significant, Permanent.</p>
Sources	<p>NMS 2021; The Heritage Council 2020; Ferguson 1998; McCullough 2007; McQuade 2020; Doyle 2009; O'Dowd <i>et al.</i> 2016;</p>  <p>'New Gardens' on Rocque's Map of 1756 (Ferguson 1998)</p>
Impact	Negative, Significant, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	DU018-020495
Legal Status	RMP
Townland / Street Address	Dominick Place, Dorset Street Upper, Frederick Street North, Granby Row, Parnell Square, Parnell Street, Rutland Place West
Site Type	Burial ground
ITM	715786, 735219
Description	<p>Part of burial ground is recorded as a point data on the HEV but it extends over a large area, outlined within the ZAP for the Historic City of Dublin (RMP DU018-020).</p> <p>A possible Viking cemetery was disturbed during the construction of the Rotunda Hospital and associated pleasure grounds. Numerous finds of spears, swords and rivets associated with vast numbers of human bones were found 2 to 3 feet below the ground. An article in the Irish Builder (Traynor 1897) points to remains encountered around North Great Georges Street, Summerhill, Gardiner's Row, Mountjoy Square and the surrounding area. These finds have been linked with the Battle of Clontarf fought in AD1014 between the High King Brian Boiormhe (Brian Boru) and the Dublin Vikings under Sigtrygg Silkenbeard.</p> <p>Archaeological excavations from 23 to 28 Parnell Square North revealed the disarticulated bone from a minimum of eight individuals, including five male and female late adolescents or adults, two young children and an infant (Licence 15E0361) (McIlreavy 2018). They dated to AD 692 to 961, which predates the Battle of Clontarf, and the early date and presence of children would suggest they are more likely related to a Gaelic Irish community, but it is possible that they may come from a Viking settlement. It was thought that they may have represented clearance from a nearby burial ground.</p> <p>Any groundworks in this area have the potential to uncover further human remains. The RMP site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, and as the potential is for the discovery of human remains, therefore the predicted impact is Negative, Significant, Permanent.</p>
Sources	NMS 2021; Traynor 1897; McIlreavy 2018; Dúchas The Heritage Service 1998
Impact	Negative, Significant, Permanent

Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	DU018-425
Legal Status	National Monument
Townland / Street Address	O'Connell Street
Site Type	Monumental structure
ITM	715742, 735004

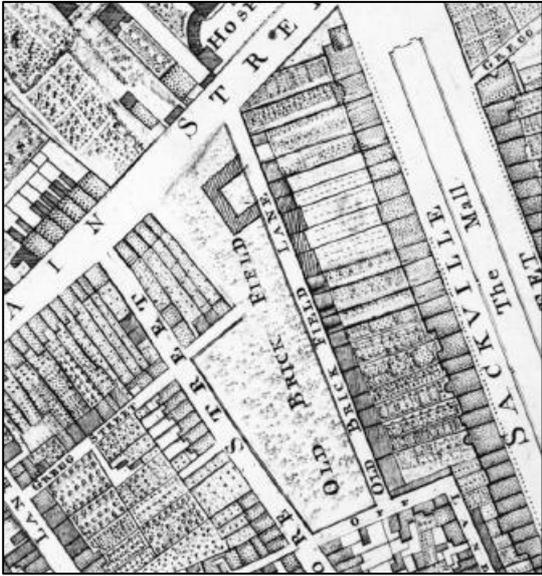
Description	<p>The Parnell Monument is a National Monument comprising a freestanding granite obelisk on which stands a bronze statue of Charles Stewart Parnell. It was built from 1899 to 1911 by the sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens with assistance from the architects Henry Bacon and George Sheridan. It was funded by the Parnell Committee at the instigation of John Redmond, his successor as leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party. Following the scandal of Parnell's affair with Kitty O'Shea, many prominent members of the Party and of the Church boycotted the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone in 1899.</p> <p>It is located on the north end of O'Connell Street on a cobbled traffic island, mirroring the location of the O'Connell Statue on the south end of the street. It includes applied bronze decoration and panels naming the counties and provinces of Ireland. The south face has incised gilt lettering referencing one of Parnell's speeches:</p> <p><i>'To Charles Stewart Parnell. No Man has a right to fix the boundary to the march of a nation. No man has a right to say to his country "Thus far shalt thou go and no further". We have never attempted to fix the ne-plus-ultra to the progress of Ireland's nationhood and we never shall. Go Soirbhighidh Dia Éirer dá chlainn'.</i> It was unveiled in 1911 to large crowds.</p> <p>No works will take place within 15m of this monument and no impact is predicted.</p>
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Sources	NMS 2021; NIAH 2020; Dennehy and O'Dowd 2019
Impact	No impact predicted

Proposed mitigation	Ministerial Consent will be required for any groundworks within 30m of the monument.
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Approx. distance	8m
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Photography	 <p>Parnell Monument</p>
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Identification No.	DU018-020506
Legal Status	RMP
Townland / Street Address	Moore Lane
Site Type	Brickworks (site of)
ITM	715670, 734928
Description	<p>Site of former brickworks. This site probably provided the brick to construct Sackville Mall (now O'Connell Street) and other areas of Georgian Dublin. It is depicted on Rocque's map of 1756 as 'Old Brick Field', suggesting it had been out of use for some time before this date. Archaeological investigations have shown that the resulting quarry pit was used as a dump for the domestic refuse of the city in the 18th century.</p> <p>Rocque's depiction confirms that it was the opposite side of Parnell Street, and therefore outside of the Proposed Scheme. No impact is predicted.</p>
Sources	<p>NMS 2021; Ferguson 1998; Simpson 2014</p>  <p>'Old Brick Field' on Rocque's Map of 1756 (Ferguson 1998)</p>
Impact	No impact predicted
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

1.2.6 Proposed Construction Compounds

Identification No.	CBC0002AH022 (Compound SW1)
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	R132 Swords Road
Site Type	Road (site of)
ITM	717760, 744156 (centrepoint)
Description	<p>The old Dublin to Swords road once ran through the site of proposed Construction Compound SW1 and is depicted on the historic OS maps. While it is likely that there was some degree of disturbance during the construction of the modern R132 Swords Road and roundabout here, it is possible that remains of the road survive below ground and will be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. There is also a slight potential that ground-breaking works will uncover previously unknown archaeological features or deposits. This area has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a Moderate impact.</p>
Sources	OSI 2020

	
	<p>Old Dublin to Swords Road Depicted on First Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1843, Overlaid Onto Aerial Imagery (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	Compound SW2
Legal Status	N/A
Townland / Street Address	Collinstown Cross
Site Type	N/A
ITM	717052 742236
Description	The site of proposed Construction Compound SW2 at Collinstown Cross, the junction of the Collinstown Lane and the R132 Swords Road, is partially surfaced by tarmac, with the remainder planted with trees. A review of Google Earth Pro (2001-2018) aerial imagery indicates that the majority of the small site has been previously topsoil stripped and otherwise disturbed. No features of interest are depicted within this site on the historic mapping. Given the extent of disturbance in this area and the small size of the site, the archaeological potential is considered to be negligible. As such, no impact is predicted.
Sources	OSI 2020. Google Earth Pro 2001 to 2018.
Impact	No impact
Proposed mitigation	No mitigation required
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	Compound SW3 (see also CBC0002AH014 in Section 1.2.3)
Legal Status	N/A
Townland / Street Address	Coolock Lane / Swords Road, Santry
Site Type	House (site of)
ITM	716795, 740139
Description	The site of Construction Compound SW3 on the east side of Coolock Lane (R104), at its junction with R132 Swords Road, is a small landscaped green area. It occupies a space between Coolock Lane and a now defunct section of the old R104 road. An area of archaeological potential (CBC0002AH014 in Section 1.2.3) has been identified at the site of proposed compound SW3. The plot boundary and entrance path associated with a house depicted on the 1907 OS 25-inch map, named Santry Cottage (CBC0002AH014), run through the proposed location at its west end. While there is no above ground trace, subsurface features may survive and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this location. There is also a slight potential that ground-breaking works will uncover previously unknown archaeological features or deposits. The non-designated archaeological site has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium, resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	OSI 2020. Google Earth Pro 2001 to 2018.
Impact	Negative, Slight, Permanent

Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	Compound SW4
Legal Status	N/A
Townland / Street Address	R132 Swords Road / Collins Avenue
Site Type	N/A
ITM	716829 738279
Description	The site of proposed Construction Compound SW4 at the junction of the R132 Swords Road and Collins Avenue is much disturbed following previous groundworks at that location in order to create a shaft for the Port Tunnel. Archaeological investigations (Licence 01E0351; O'Donovan 2001) were undertaken previously at this site as part of the Dublin Port Tunnel construction (this site was formerly used as the boring pit for the Port Tunnel project). These revealed a series of field ditches, field drains and boundaries of 19 th and early 20 th century date with some pottery sherds. This area has been archaeologically resolved and as such, there is no predicted impact.
Sources	OSI 2020. Google Earth Pro 2001 to 2018.
Impact	No impact
Proposed mitigation	No mitigation required
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

Identification No.	Compound SW5 (see also CBC0002AH020 in Section 1.2.4)
Legal Status	N/A
Townland / Street Address	Drumcondra Road Upper
Site Type	Watercourse
ITM	716117, 736764 (centrepoint)
Description	The site of proposed Construction Compound SW5 at Frank Flood Bridge is within a small 20 th century park known as Our Lady's Park, after the Marian statue which stands there (CBC0002CH022 in Section 2.2.6). It is located on the south bank of the River Tolka, on the south-west side of the bridge. This is an area of archaeological potential associated with the River Tolka (see CBC0002AH020 in Section 1.2.4). Previous archaeological investigations at the river, on the west side of the bridge, revealed evidence of post-medieval / early modern industrial activity, river walls, and some of the foundations of the Tolka Cottages that once stood within Our Lady's Park. Further evidence of these features, as well as evidence of earlier exploitation and fording of the watercourse, may survive within the proposed site and be affected by any ground-breaking works at this. The non-designated archaeological site has a medium sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is medium resulting in a moderate impact.
Sources	OSI 2020. Google Earth Pro 2001 to 2018.
Impact	Negative, Moderate, Permanent
Proposed mitigation	Archaeological monitoring
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

2. Cultural Heritage (CH) Sites

2.1 Introduction

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

The locations of the CH sites are represented on the accompanying mapping (Figure 15.1) and labelled using the Proposed Scheme name (CBC0002) followed by the CH identification number (e.g. CH2 is shown as CBC0002CH002, CH3 is CBC0002CH003, etc.).

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

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

2.2 Inventory of Sites

2.2.1 Pinnock Hill to Airside Junction

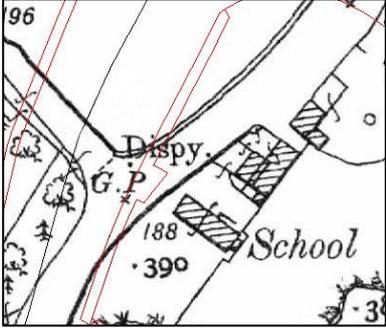
Upstanding industrial heritage sites, historic street furniture and cultural heritage sites of architectural interest are assessed in Chapter 16 (Architectural Heritage).

Identification No.	CBC0002CH001
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Dublin Road, Miltonsfields
Site Type	Sculpture
ITM	717864, 745949
Description	<p>A sculpture by artist Brian O'Loughlin was erected on the traffic island to the north-west of Pinnock Roundabout in 2018. It comprises a 4m tall piece of bog oak which was found in the Bog of Allen, with two swans with golden beaks and a calla lily. The swans are shown mid-flight on the way to the Swords Estuary. The base of the sculpture is surrounded by limestone kerbstones which were salvaged from renovation works at North Street in Swords.</p> <p>The proposed works will require the relocation of this feature. The cultural heritage feature has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low resulting in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	Newman 2018
Impact	Negative, Slight, Temporary
Proposed mitigation	The sculpture will be protected from any adverse impacts during construction works and if necessary for its protection, it will be removed under archaeological supervision. This will be undertaken in accordance with a method statement agreed with the statutory authorities. It will be returned to its current setting and as close as possible to its current location following completion of the works.
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme

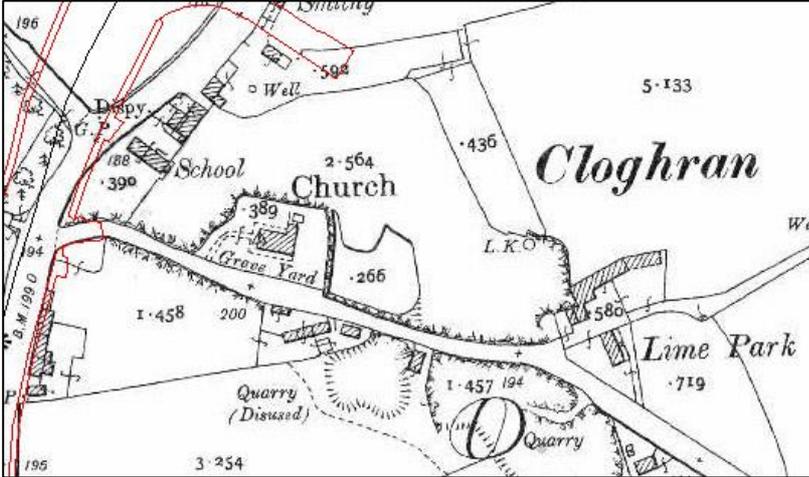


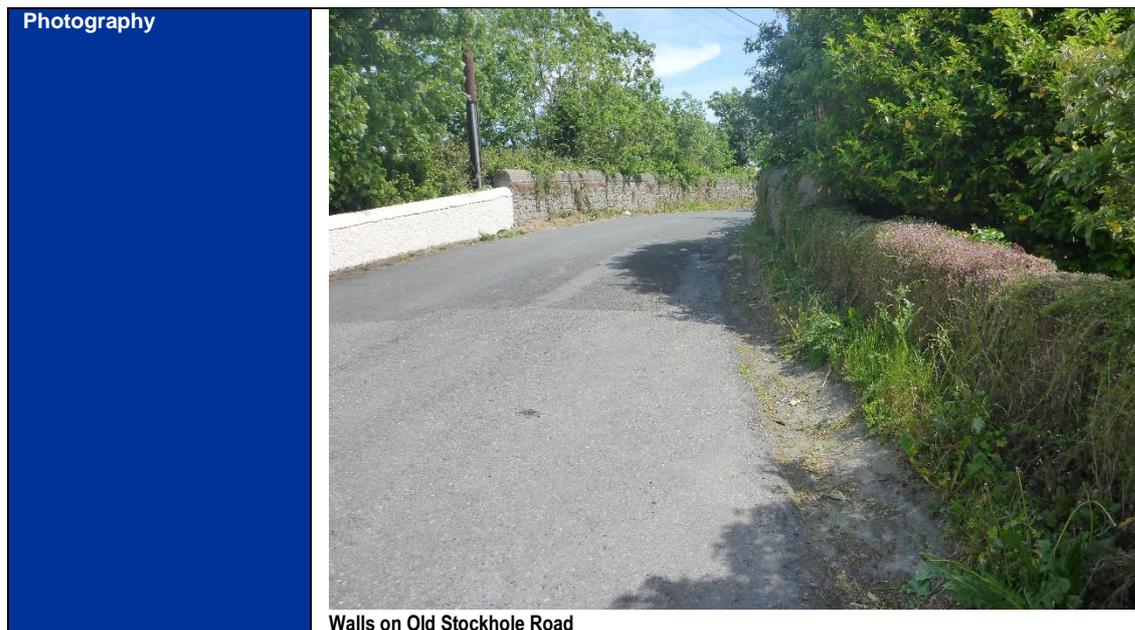
2.2.2 Airside Junction to Northwood Avenue

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

Identification No.	CBC0002CH002
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Cloghran
Site Type	Signage
ITM	717687, 744037
Description	Granite stone erected to mark the site of the old schoolhouse at Cloghran, which operated from 1859 to 1908. It was demolished in 1908 when St Patrick's School was opened in Toberbunny.
Sources	OSI 2020  Old Schoolhouse on 25-Inch OS map, 1907, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)
Impact	No impact predicted
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	6m



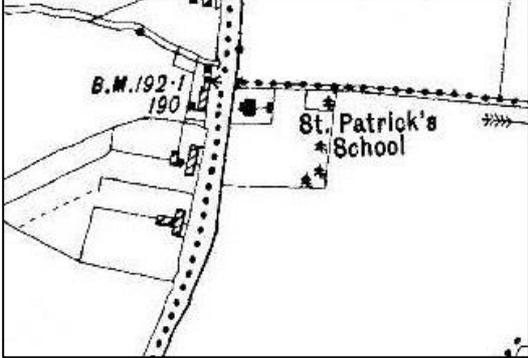
Identification No.	CBC0002CH003
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Old Stockhole Road
Site Type	Walls
ITM	717664, 743997
Description	<p>Old Stockhole Road is flanked by a pair of stone walls, approximately 0.9m to 1.1m high, and constructed from roughly coursed stone with traces of render on the southern wall and rounded stone capping. The western end of the southern wall is missing the stone capping, and part of the western end northern wall has been replaced. Some sections are of a different fabric and construction.</p> <p>The wall leads past Cloghran Church and Graveyard (RMP DU014-009001, DU014-009002) and to Lime Park, and a gate lodge is depicted adjacent to it on the first edition OS six-inch map. The ground drops away sharply either side of the wall owing to the substantial quarrying for stone, lead and copper which took place on the hill.</p> <p>They are located at the redline boundary of the Proposed Scheme but no works are proposed for the walls themselves.</p>
Sources	<p>OSI 2020</p>  <p>Site of Walls Flanking Stockhole Lane on 25-Inch OS Map, 1907, With Overlay of Proposed Scheme (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	No impact predicted
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	0m



Identification No.	CBC0002CH004
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Airport Roundabout, Cloghran
Site Type	Sculpture
ITM	717647, 743488
Description	<p>This monumental sculpture, entitled 'The Spirit of the Air', was created by Richard Enda King in 1989. The design was the winner of a competition in 1989 and was erected in 1991. It stands 16.76m (55 feet) high, constructed from granite and reinforced concrete.</p> <p>This feature is in a proposed retained amenity grass area.</p>
Sources	McDonald 1999; RTE Archives 2020
Impact	No impact predicted
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme



Identification No.	CBC0002CH005
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Swords Road, Toberbunny
Site Type	Signage
ITM	717692, 743107
Description	A carved stone commemorative sign erected on the site of Scoil Phádraig, Cloghran National School, which opened in 1908 after the closure of the old schoolhouse

	(CBC0002CH002) and was closed in 1967. It was demolished in approximately 1974. While it is within the Proposed Scheme, no ground-breaking works are proposed at this location.
Sources	OSI 2020, Fingal Independent 2003.  <p>Scoil Pádraig Depicted on Last Edition OS Six-Inch Map, 1938 (OSI 2020)</p>
Impact	No impact predicted
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	 <p>Stone Marking Site of Scoil Pádraig</p>

Identification No.	CBC0002CH006
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	South Corballis Road, Cloghran
Site Type	Sculpture
ITM	717674, 742914
Description	A squared column of granite with 11 linear incisions on the south-east face. It is located on a raised plinth within a recently landscaped area adjacent to the proposed scheme. The incisions are reminiscent of wedge holes which were part of the quarrying process which would have been practiced in the townland of Cloghran.
Sources	
Impact	No impact predicted
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	3m

Photography	
	Sculpture

Identification No.	CBC0002CH007
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Swords Road, Commons
Site Type	Roadside memorial
ITM	717100, 742298
Description	A timber cross is attached to the Airport fence next to a freestanding memorial plaque. Both are dedicated to Michael Farrelly who died on 29 January 2000, with the plaque having been erected by the drivers of IPODEC (a former waste management company). The roadside memorial, while only 20 years old, is part of a cultural tradition throughout Ireland of marking the locations of road deaths. While it is within the Proposed Scheme, no groundworks are proposed at this location.
Sources	Field survey
Impact	No impact predicted
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme

Photography	
	Roadside memorials

Identification No.	CBC0002CH008
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Swords Road, Collinstown
Site Type	Cable marker
ITM	717042, 742168
Description	Cable marker set against a rendered wall. It is made from concrete and it does not bear any lettering, but a recess indicates that it once held a plate which probably recorded the distance to the nearest cable. While it is within the Proposed Scheme, no groundworks are proposed at this location.
Sources	Field survey
Impact	No impact predicted
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme



2.2.3 Northwood Avenue to Shantalla Road

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

Identification No.	CBC0002CH009
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Swords Road, Santry
Site Type	Cable marker
ITM	716777, 740355
Description	<p>A concrete cable marker is flush to the demesne wall at this location. It bears the P&T insignia of the Post and Telegraphs Service with the harp symbol below it. The Post and Telegraphs Service operated from 1924 to 1984, but earlier features are more likely to use the Tironian et, or '7', symbol to denote 'and'. This suggests a mid-century date for this feature. A recess over the letters 'FT' probably held a small plate which indicated the distance in feet to the nearest cable.</p> <p>Diversions of utilities and the installation of new paving will impact this feature. The cable marker will require protection from any adverse impacts for the duration of the works and if necessary, it can be temporarily removed to ensure its protection. The cultural heritage feature has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low resulting in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	Field survey
Impact	Negative, Slight, Temporary
Proposed mitigation	The cable marker will be protected from any adverse impacts during construction works and if necessary for their protection, they will be removed under archaeological supervision. This will be undertaken in accordance with a method statement agreed with the statutory authorities. They will be returned to their current settings and as close as possible to their current locations following completion of the works.
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	

	Cable Marker at Santry Demesne
Identification No.	CBC0002CH010
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Swords Road, Santry
Site Type	Cable marker
ITM	716701, 739000
Description	<p>A concrete cable marker is flush to the property wall at this location. It bears the P&T insignia of the Post and Telegraphs Service with the harp symbol below it. The Post and Telegraphs Service operated from 1924 to 1984, but earlier features are more likely to use the Tironian et, or '7', symbol to denote 'and'. This suggests a mid-century date for this feature.</p> <p>The installation of new paving will impact this feature. The cable marker will require protection from any adverse impacts for the duration of the works and if necessary, it can be temporarily removed to ensure its protection. The cultural heritage feature has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low resulting in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	Field survey
Impact	Negative, Slight, Temporary
Proposed mitigation	The cable marker will be protected from any adverse impacts during construction works and if necessary for their protection, they will be removed under archaeological supervision. This will be undertaken in accordance with a method statement agreed with the statutory authorities. They will be returned to their current settings and as close as possible to their current locations following completion of the works.
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	 <p>Cable Marker</p>

Identification No.	CBC0002CH011
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Swords Road, Santry
Site Type	Cable marker
ITM	716766, 738966
Description	<p>A concrete cable marker is painted white and flush to the property wall at this location. It bears the P&T insignia of the Post and Telegraphs Service with the harp symbol below it. The Post and Telegraphs Service operated from 1924 to 1984, but earlier features are more likely to use the Tironian et, or '7', symbol to denote 'and'. This suggests a mid-century date for this feature. A recess over the letters 'FT' probably held a small plate which indicated the distance in feet to the nearest cable.</p> <p>The installation of new paving will impact this feature. The cable marker will require protection from any adverse impacts for the duration of the works and if necessary, it can be temporarily removed to ensure its protection. The cultural heritage feature has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low resulting in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	Field survey
Impact	Negative, Slight, Temporary
Proposed mitigation	The cable marker will be protected from any adverse impacts during construction works and if necessary for their protection, they will be removed under archaeological supervision. This will be undertaken in accordance with a method statement agreed with the statutory authorities. They will be returned to their current settings and as close as possible to their current locations following completion of the works.
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	 <p style="text-align: center;">Cable Marker</p>

Identification No.	CBC0002CH012
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Swords Road, Santry
Site Type	Cable marker
ITM	716785, 738955
Description	<p>A concrete cable marker is flush to the property wall at this location and almost completely buried in the footpath. It is likely that it is of similar design to other cable markers in the vicinity, with the P&T insignia of the Post and Telegraphs Service and the harp symbol. It is probably of mid-century date.</p> <p>The installation of new paving will impact this feature. The cable marker will require protection from any adverse impacts for the duration of the works and if necessary, it can be temporarily removed to ensure its protection. The cultural heritage feature has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low resulting in a slight impact.</p>
Sources	Field survey, Google 2020
Impact	Negative, Slight, Temporary
Proposed mitigation	The cable marker will be protected from any adverse impacts during construction works and if necessary for their protection, they will be removed under archaeological supervision. This will be undertaken in accordance with a method statement agreed with the statutory authorities. They will be returned to their current

	settings and as close as possible to their current locations following completion of the works.
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme.
Photography	 <p>Buried cable marker (Google 2020)</p>

Identification No.	CBC0002CH013
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Shanrath Road
Site Type	Cable marker
ITM	716848, 739187
Description	<p>A concrete cable marker is flush to the property wall at this location. It bears the P&T insignia of the Post and Telegraphs Service with the harp symbol below it. The Post and Telegraphs Service operated from 1924 to 1984, but earlier features are more likely to use the Tironian et, or '7', symbol to denote 'and'. This suggests a mid-century date for this feature.</p> <p>It is located within a Quiet Street area where no works are proposed.</p>
Sources	Field survey
Impact	No impact predicted
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	 <p>Cable Marker</p>

Identification No.	CBC0002CH014
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Shanrath Road, Santry
Site Type	Cable marker
ITM	716843, 739010
Description	<p>A concrete cable marker is flush to the property wall at this location. It bears the P&T insignia of the Post and Telegraphs Service with the harp symbol below it. The Post and Telegraphs Service operated from 1924 to 1984, but earlier features are more likely to use the Tironian et, or '7', symbol to denote 'and'. This suggests a mid-century date for this feature.</p> <p>It is located within a Quiet Street area where no works are proposed.</p>
Sources	Field survey
Impact	No impact predicted
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme

Photography	
	Cable Marker

Identification No.	CBC0002CH015
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Shanrath Road, Santry
Site Type	Cable marker
ITM	716831, 738992
Description	<p>A concrete cable marker is flush to the property wall at this location. It bears the P&T insignia of the Post and Telegraphs Service with the harp symbol below it. The Post and Telegraphs Service operated from 1924 to 1984, but earlier features are more likely to use the Tironian et, or '7', symbol to denote 'and'. This suggests a mid-century date for this feature.</p> <p>It is located within a Quiet Street area where no works are proposed.</p>
Sources	Field survey
Impact	No impact predicted
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme

Photography	
	Cable Marker

2.2.4 Shantalla Road to Botanic Avenue

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

2.2.5 Botanic Avenue to Granby Row

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

Identification No.	CBC0002CH016
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Drumcondra Road Lower
Site Type	Memorial

ITM	716110, 736595
Description	<p>A memorial comprising a timber plaque affixed to a tree reading 'Pop's'. Flowers and various items have been deposited at the base of the tree or affixed to the trunk.</p> <p>This memorial is dedicated to John 'Pops' Nulty who was killed on Drumcondra Road in 2019 in a two-vehicle collision in which Rachel Coughlan was also killed.</p> <p>While a very recent installation, roadside memorials are part of a cultural tradition throughout Ireland of marking the locations of road deaths.</p> <p>While it is within the Proposed Scheme, the tree on which it is affixed will be retained.</p>
Sources	Schiller 2019
Impact	No impact predicted
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	 <p>Memorial</p>

Identification No.	CBC0002CH017
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Dorset Street Lower
Site Type	Monument
ITM	715774, 735903
Description	<p>A commemorative monument to Peadar Kearney (1883 to 1942), who was born at the adjacent Number 68 Dorset Street Lower and who wrote the lyrics to <i>Amhrán na bhFiann</i>, the Irish National Anthem. It comprises a round granite plinth, decorated with musical annotation and affixed with bronze scrolls and plaques. It was unveiled in 2002 by then Taoiseach, Bertie Ahern.</p> <p>This monument is set into the pavement immediately outside of the Proposed Scheme.</p>
Sources	Field survey
Impact	No impact
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	1m



Identification No.	CBC0002CH018
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Frederick Street North
Site Type	Coalhole covers
ITM	Centrepoint: 715530, 735304
Description	<p>This site extends along Frederick Street North from approximately Chainage C10 to C140.</p> <p>Single square paving slabs are present in front of many properties on both sides of North Frederick Street, containing a cast iron coalhole cover. In 1774, it was decided at a meeting of the Dublin Paving Board that all the stoppers of coal vaults be made of cast metal, not under one inch thick. They have a variety of founder's marks on them, and some are quite decorative, with several within this scheme bearing an attractive floral motif. They are preserved within the original granite paving slab because they are the property of the building owner and have been left <i>in situ</i> during re-paving events.</p> <p>While they are within the Proposed Scheme, there are no groundworks proposed in their locations and the existing surfaces will be retained.</p>
Sources	Field survey, Government of Ireland 2015
Impact	No impact predicted
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme

Photography	
Coalhole Cover on North Frederick Street	

Identification No.	CBC0002CH019
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Parnell Square East
Site Type	Commemorative monument
ITM	715644, 735134
Description	Memorial stone plaque commemorating the founding of Óglaigh na hÉireann in the Rotunda Rink. It is supported on a concrete plinth with a motif of a broken chain on its front (east) face. The plaque reads ' <i>Sa Rotunda Rink a raibh a shuíomh sna gairdíní taobh leis seo. A bun Aiodh Óglaigh na hÉireann 25 Samhain 1913</i> '. It is located within an amenity grass area, outside the Proposed Scheme.
Sources	Field survey
Impact	No impact predicted
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	c. 2m

Photography	
Óglaigh na hÉireann Monument	

Identification No.	CBC0002CH020
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Granby Row
Site Type	Coalhole covers
ITM	Centrepoin: 715409, 735165
Description	This site extends along Granby Row from approximately Chainage D20 to D50.

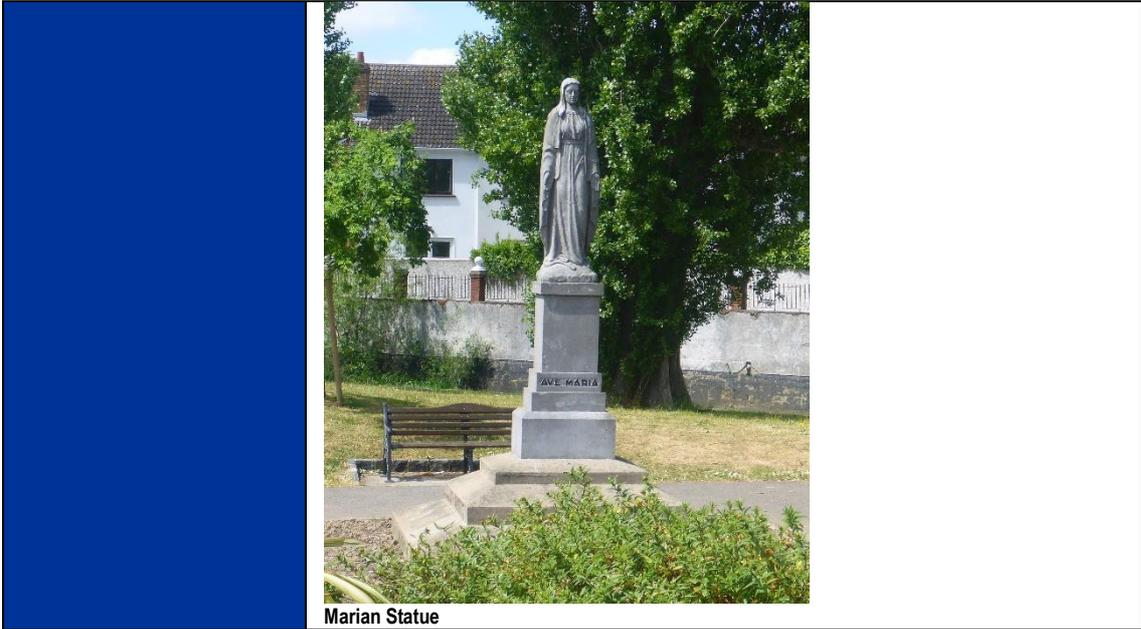
	<p>Single square paving slabs are present in front of many properties on the north side of Granby Row, containing a cast iron coalhole cover. In 1774, it was decided at a meeting of the Dublin Paving Board that all the stoppers of coal vaults be made of cast metal, not under one inch thick. They have a variety of founder's marks on them, and some are quite decorative, with several within this scheme bearing an attractive floral motif. They are preserved within the original granite paving slab because they are the property of the building owner and have been left <i>in situ</i> during re-paving events.</p> <p>While they are within the Proposed Scheme, there are no groundworks proposed in their locations and the existing surfaces will be retained</p>
Sources	Field survey, Government of Ireland 2015
Impact	No impact predicted
Proposed mitigation	None required
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	
	Coalhole Covers at Granby Row

Identification No.	CBC0002CH021
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Parnell Square West
Site Type	Coalhole covers
ITM	Centrepoint: 715512, 735049
Description	<p>This site extends along Parnell Square West from approximately Chainage D100 to D174.</p> <p>Single square paving slabs are present in front of many properties on the west side of Parnell Square West, containing a cast iron coalhole cover. In 1774, it was decided at a meeting of the Dublin Paving Board that all the stoppers of coal vaults be made of cast metal, not under one inch thick. They have a variety of founder's marks on them, and some are quite decorative, with several within this scheme</p>

	bearing an attractive floral motif. They are preserved within the original granite paving slab because they are the property of the building owner and have been left <i>in situ</i> during re-paving events. Stone paving is proposed in this area which may impact these features during the installation process. These cultural heritage features have a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	Field survey, Government of Ireland 2015
Impact	Negative, Slight, Temporary
Proposed mitigation	It is recommended that all coalhole covers be recorded in relation to the associated property and coal cellar. The surrounding granite setting will be recorded, noting the presence and characteristics of any channel which has been carved into the setting. If works are required in these areas, they will be removed and subsequently reinstated at the same location at the completion of works.
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme
Photography	n/a

2.2.6 Proposed Construction Compounds

Identification No.	CBC0002CH022
Legal Status	None
Townland / Street Address	Drumcondra Road Lower, Botanic Avenue
Site Type	Marian statue
ITM	716082, 736707
Description	A site compound (Construction Compound SW5) is proposed at the site of a small public park on the bank of the River Tolka and bordered by Drumcondra Road Lower and Botanic Avenue. It was formerly the site of the Tolka Cottages which were demolished in 1954 after a flooding event. A Marian statue in the park was probably erected in the Marian year of 1954 after the demolition of the cottages. The boundary with Botanic Avenue is defined by a low concrete wall with alternating recesses of circles and squares of the same type that can be seen at Royal Canal Bank in Phibsborough, which suggests a phase of public realm works in the 1950s. In 2012 the park was named 'Our Lady's Park'. The statue has a low sensitivity value and the magnitude of impact is low resulting in a slight impact.
Sources	Field survey, Fallon 2012
Impact	Negative, Slight, Temporary
Proposed mitigation	Marian statue can be protected by timber hoarding or can be moved for the duration of the works and subsequently reinstated (in its original position or as close to it as possible).
Approx. distance	Within Proposed Scheme (Construction Compound SW5)
Photography	 <p>Our Lady's Park and south boundary wall</p>



Marian Statue

2.3 References

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Appendix A15.3: Glossary of Impacts and Assessment Methodology

1. Glossary of Impacts

1.1 Types of Impacts

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

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

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

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

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

Cumulative Impact – The addition of many minor or insignificant effects, including effects of other projects, to create larger, more significant, effects.

Do Nothing Impact – The environment as it would be in the future should the subject project not be carried out.

Indeterminable Impact – When the full consequences of a change in the environment cannot be described.

Irreversible Impact – When the character, distinctiveness, diversity or reproductive capacity of an environment is permanently lost.

Residual Impact – The degree of environmental change that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have taken effect.

'Worst case' Impact – The effects arising from a project in the case where mitigation measures substantially fail.

Indirect or Secondary Impacts – Effects on the environment, which are not a direct result of the project, often produced away from the project site or because of a complex pathway.

1.2 Quality of Impacts

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

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

1.3 Duration of Impacts

The duration of an impact can be as follows:

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

2. Assessment Methodology

2.1 Introduction

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

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

2.2 Significance / Sensitivity Criteria

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

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

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

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

An evaluation of the significance / sensitivity of archaeological / cultural heritage assets is based on their designation and on the extent to which these assets contribute to the archaeological or cultural heritage environment, though their individual or group qualities, either directly or potentially. Table 2 presents the scale of significance / sensitivity together with criteria. It has been compiled by Courtney Deery Heritage Consultancy Ltd, based on standard authorities and guidelines as listed in Section 3.1. Undesignated archaeological or cultural

heritage sites can be assigned a low, medium or high sensitivity value, taking into consideration the criteria cited in Table 1 (e.g. condition, character, integrity or preservation, data, group value, rarity, visibility in the landscape, fragility or vulnerability, and amenity value).

Table 2: Significance / Sensitivity Criteria

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

2.2.1 World Heritage Sites

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

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

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

2.2.2 National Monument

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

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

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

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

2.2.3 Recorded Monuments

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

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

2.2.4 Zones of Archaeological Potential

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

2.2.5 Non-Designated Sites

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

Potential or undesignated archaeological sites identified through aerial photography, historic mapping, stray finds are considered to be of low sensitivity, as they have yet to be ground-truthed through archaeological investigation. Similarly, undisturbed greenfield areas and riverine environs, which have an inherent but as yet unproven archaeological potential are considered to be of low sensitivity.

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

2.3 Magnitude of Impact

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

- Extent – size, scale and spatial distributions of the effect;
- Duration – period of time over which the effect will occur;
- Frequency – how often the effect will occur; and
- Context – how will the extent, duration and frequency contrast with the accepted baseline conditions (see Table 1).

Table 3: Magnitude of Impact Criteria

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

2.4 Significance of Impact

The EPA Revised Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) (EPA 2017) contained two additional levels of significance of effect: Very Significant and Not Significant (Table 4 and Image 1). These levels have been retained in the current EPA Guidelines (2022).

Table 4: Significance of Effects (EPA 2017)

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

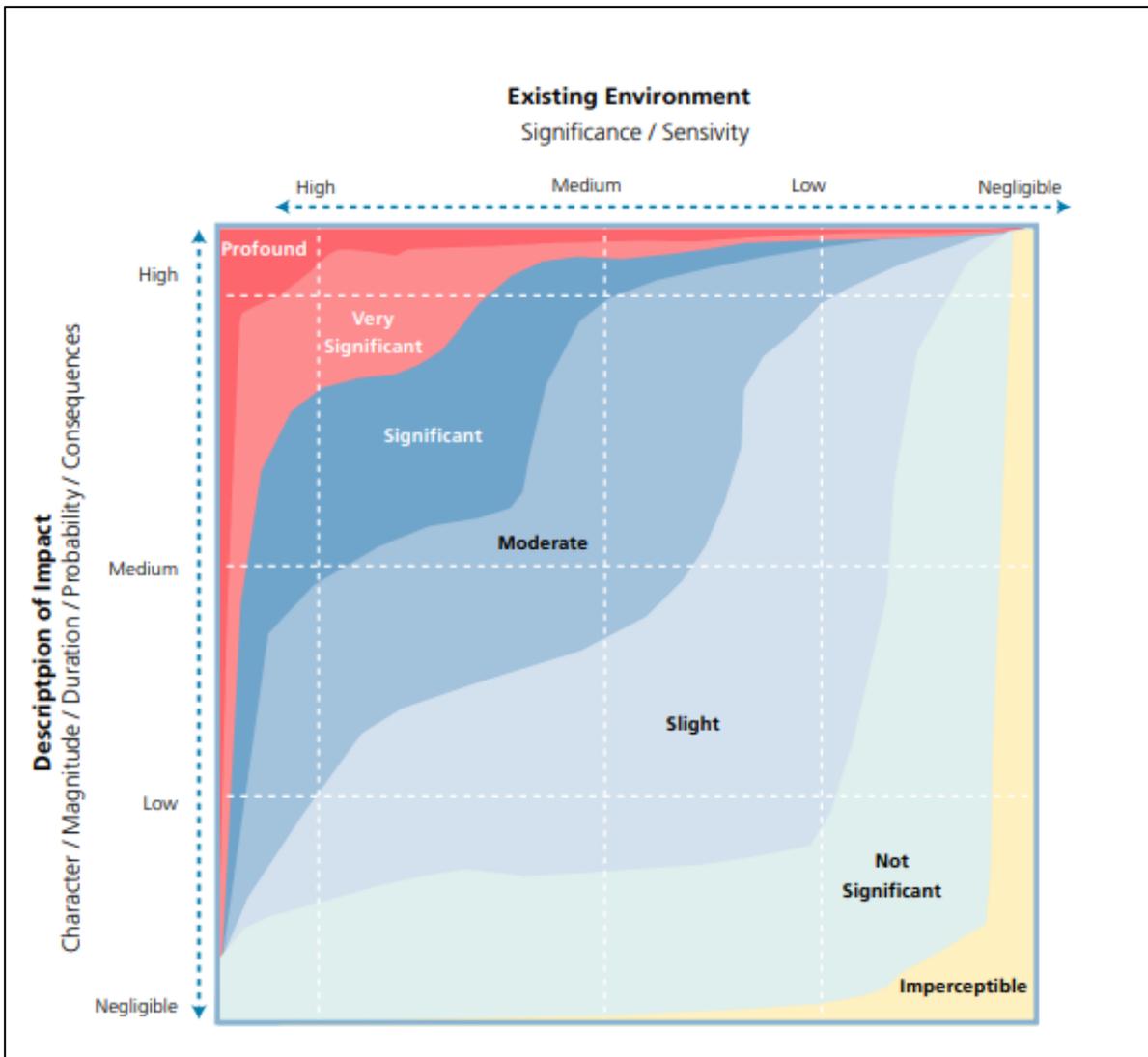


Image 1: Chart Showing Typical Classifications of the Significance of Effects, from the EPA Guidelines on Information to be Contained in EIAR (EPA 2022)

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

Table 5: Defining Significance of Impacts

Impact	Definition
Imperceptible	An impact capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.
Not Significant	An impact which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.
Slight	An impact which causes minor changes in the character of the environment and does not affect an archaeological / cultural heritage asset in a moderate or significant manner.
Moderate	A moderate impact arises where a change to the site is proposed which though noticeable, does not lead to a significant loss of character, integrity and data about the archaeological / cultural heritage asset.
Significant	An impact which, by its magnitude, duration or intensity, alters an important aspect of the environment. An impact like this would be where part or all of a site would be permanently impacted upon, leading to a significant loss of character, integrity and data about the archaeological / cultural heritage asset.

Impact	Definition
Very Significant	An impact which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters most of a sensitive aspect of the environment.
Profound	Applies where mitigation would be unlikely to remove adverse impacts. Reserved for adverse, negative impacts only. These impacts arise where an archaeological / cultural heritage asset is completely and irreversibly destroyed by a proposed development.

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National Monuments Act, 1930 to 2014.

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

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

3.1 Relevant Guidelines and Standards

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix A15.4: Relevant Extracts from City and County Development Plans

1. Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028

It is the policy of Dublin City Council

BHA18 Historic Ground Surfaces, Street Furniture and Public Realm (a) To protect, conserve and retain *in situ* historic elements of significance in the public realm including milestones, jostle stones, city ward stones, bollards, coalhole covers, gratings, boot scrapers, cast iron basement lights, street skylights and prisms, water troughs, street furniture, post boxes, lampposts, railings and historic ground surfaces including stone kerbs, pavement flags and setts and to promote conservation best practice and high standards for design, materials and workmanship in public realm improvements within areas of historic character, having regard to the national Advice Series on 'Paving: The Conservation of Historic Ground Surfaces' (2015). (b) To maintain schedules of stone setts, historic kerbing and historic pavers/flags, and associated features in the public realm, to be protected, conserved or reintroduced (Appendix 6 and to update and review these schedules during the period of this development plan.

BHA23 Climate Action To co-operate with other agencies in the investigation of climate change on the fabric of historic buildings and to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce the vulnerability of heritage in line with the National Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan for Built and Archaeological Heritage. (2020) It is an Objective of Dublin City Council: BHA09 Community Monuments Fund To support the implementation of the Community Monuments Fund in order to ensure the monitoring and adaptation of archaeological monuments and mitigate against damage caused by climate change.

BHA26 Archaeological Heritage:

1. To protect and preserve Sites and Zones of Archaeological interest which have been identified in the Record of Monuments and Places and the Historic Environment Viewer (www.archaeology.ie).
2. To protect archaeological material *in situ* by ensuring that only minimal impact on archaeological layers is allowed, by way of re-use of standing buildings, the construction of light buildings, low impact foundation design, or the omission of basements (except in exceptional circumstances) in the Zones of Archaeological Interest.
3. To seek the preservation *in situ* (or where this is not possible or appropriate, as a minimum, preservation by record) of all archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places, and of previously unknown sites, features and objects of archaeological interest that become revealed through development activity. In respect of decision making on development proposals affecting sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, the Council will have regard to the advice and/or recommendations of the Department of Housing, Heritage and Local Government.
4. Development proposals within Sites and Zones of Archaeological Interest, of sites over 0.5 hectares size and of sites listed in the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record, will be subject to consultation with the City Archaeologist and archaeological assessment prior to a planning application being lodged.
5. To preserve known burial grounds and disused historic graveyards. Where disturbance of ancient or historic human remains is unavoidable, they will be excavated according to best archaeological practice and reburied or permanently curated.
6. Preserve the character, setting and amenity of upstanding and below ground town wall defences.
7. Development proposals in marine, lacustrine and riverine environments and areas of reclaimed land shall have regard to the Shipwreck Inventory maintained by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and be subject to an appropriate level of archaeological assessment.
8. To have regard to national policy documents and guidelines relating to archaeology and to best practice guidance published by the Heritage Council, the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and Transport Infrastructure Ireland.

It is an Objective of Dublin City Council:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

City Heritage Plan

It is the Policy of Dublin City Council:

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

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

BHA29 World Heritage Nomination To support and pursue a World Heritage nomination for the Historic City of Dublin, in partnership with the Department of Housing, Heritage and Local Government.

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

BHA31 St. Sepulchre's Palace Complex To work with all stakeholders and interested parties to develop a Conservation Plan to safeguard the future of St. Sepulchre's Palace complex (Kevin Street Garda Station), identify appropriate future use(s) that reflect its historic and architectural importance and unlock the cultural tourism potential of the site in the context of the cathedral quarter and the historic city.

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

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

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

Dublin's Historic Core

The development of the city is shown on Figure 11-2 (*Dublin's Historic Core*) of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCDP) 2022-2028 (Image 1). This figure also displays key urban landmarks, including city parks such as St Stephen's Green (National Monument), the Phoenix Park, Merrion Square and the Iveagh Gardens. The location of Dublin City Walls and the remains and features within the walls, are shown on Figure 11-3 of the DCDP (Image 2).

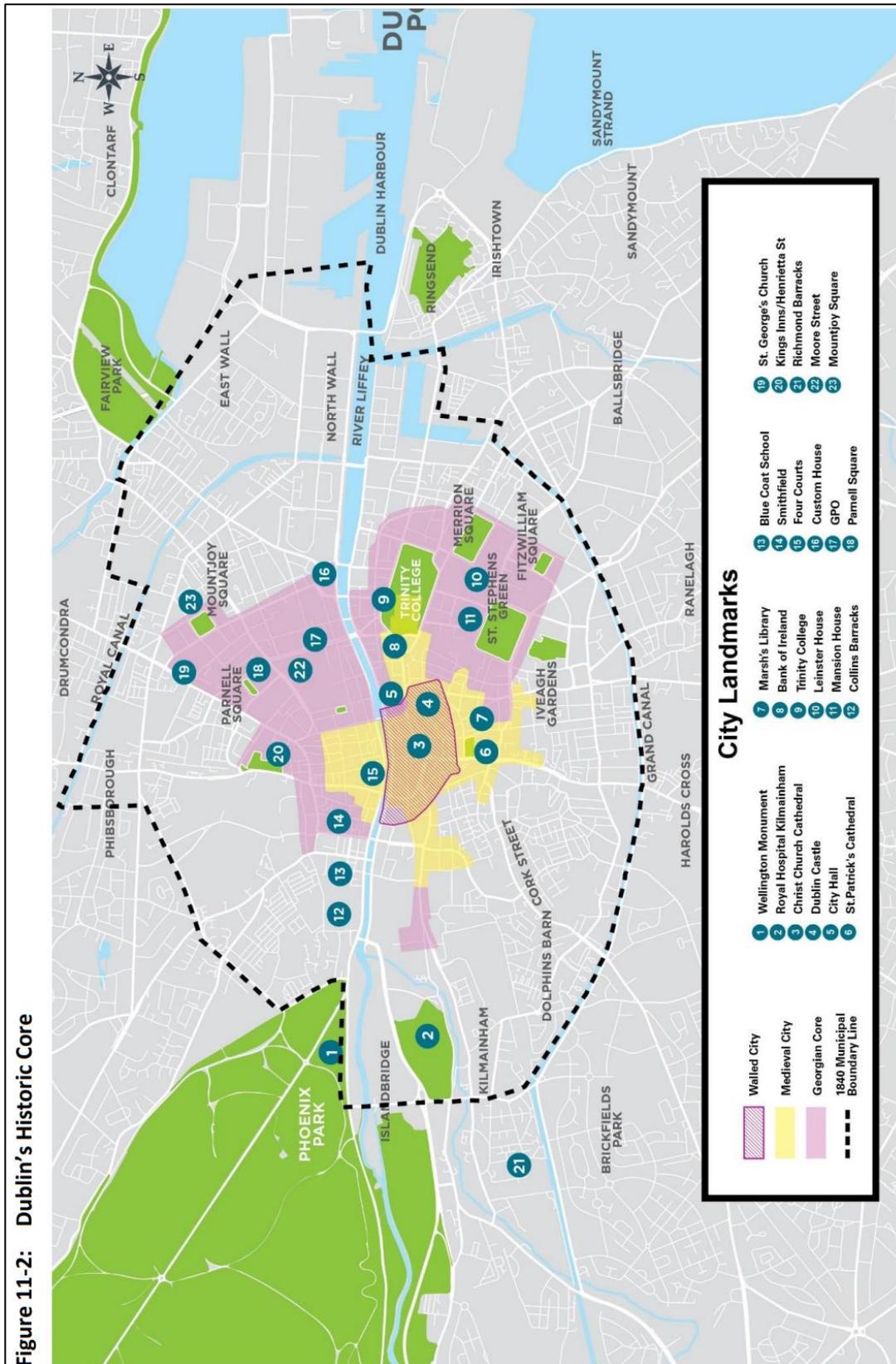


Image 1: Dublin City Development Plan 2022-28, showing Dublin's Historic Core

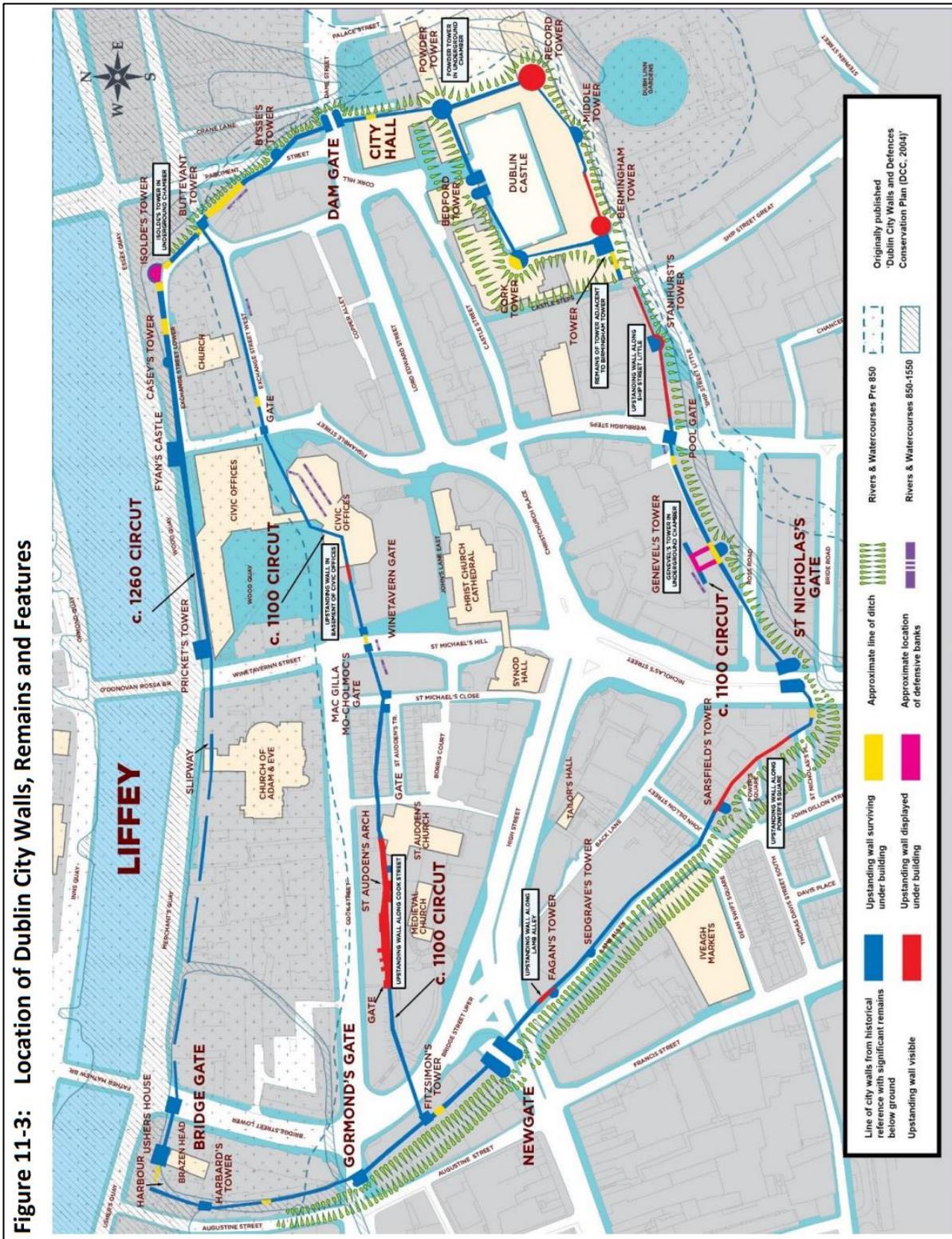


Image 2: Dublin City Development Plan 2022-28, showing Dublin's City Walls

2. Fingal County Development Plan 2023-2029

Fingal's heritage and culture are derived from tangible physical artefacts, collections, sites and structures as well as intangible customs, folklore and language. Art is the expression of human creativity and ideas, often but not exclusively taking inspiration from cultural heritage. The physical traces left in the landscape by previous generations in archaeological monuments and sites and in historic buildings, townscapes and vernacular structures embodies the tangible cultural heritage of Fingal linking the past and present, demonstrating building forms and materials that utilised and responded to the surrounding environment and traditions of the inhabitants.

The Council is committed to the protection and conservation of Fingal's heritage including buildings, areas, structures, sites and features of archaeological, architectural, historical, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. It is the policy of the County Council:

Policy HCAP1 - Fingal Heritage Plan. Implement the current Fingal Heritage Plan 2018–2023 and to support the preparation and implementation of the Fingal Heritage Plan 2023–2029.

Archaeological Heritage Policies and Objectives

Policy HCAP2 – Importance of Archaeological Resource Recognise the importance of our archaeological resource and provide appropriate objectives to ensure its appropriate retention, promotion and recording.

Policy HCAP3 – Record of Monuments and Places/ Sites and Monuments Record Safeguard archaeological sites, monuments, objects and their settings listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), underwater cultural heritage including protected wrecks and any additional newly discovered archaeological remains.

Policy HCAP4 – Preservation-in-situ Favour the preservation in-situ (or at a minimum preservation by record) of all sites and features of historical and archaeological interest.

Objective HCAO1 – Preservation-in-situ Favour the preservation in situ or at a minimum preservation by record, of archaeological sites, monuments, features or objects in their settings. In securing such preservation the Council will have regard to the advice and recommendations of the National Monuments Service of the Department of the Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

Objective HCAO2 – Protection of RMPs/SMRs Protect all archaeological sites and monuments, underwater archaeology, and archaeological objects, which are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, Wreck Inventory of Ireland and all sites and features of archaeological and historic interest discovered subsequent to the publication of the Record of Monuments and Places, and to seek their preservation in situ (or at a minimum, preservation by record) through the planning process.

Objective HCAO3 – Management of Archaeological Resource Encourage and promote the appropriate management and maintenance of the County's archaeological heritage, including historical burial grounds and underwater cultural heritage in accordance with conservation principles and best practice guidelines.

Objective HCAO4 – Industrial or Military Heritage Secure the preservation in-situ of significant examples of industrial or military heritage.

Objective HCAO5 – Community Monuments Fund Support the implementation of the Community Monuments Fund in order to ensure the monitoring and adaptation of archaeological monuments and mitigate against damage caused by climate change.

Objective HCAO6 – Climate Change and the Archaeological Resource Co-operate with other agencies in the investigation of climate change on archaeological sites and monuments and to develop suitable adaptation measures to strengthen resilience and reduce the vulnerability of archaeological heritage in line with the National Climate Change Sectoral Adaptation Plan for Built and Archaeological Heritage 2019.

Policy HCAP5 – Development Design Incorporate heritage features into infrastructure design at an early stage in the development planning and management process to protect and promote the cultural heritage resource and create awareness and interpretation.

Objective HCAO7 – Archaeology and Development Design Ensure archaeological remains are identified and fully considered at the very earliest stages of the development process, that schemes are designed to avoid impacting on the archaeological heritage.

Objective HCAO8 – Archaeological Impact Assessment Require that proposals for linear development over one kilometre in length; proposals for development involving ground clearance of more than half a hectare; or developments in proximity to areas with a density of known archaeological monuments and history of discovery; to include an Archaeological Impact Assessment and refer such applications to the relevant Prescribed Bodies.

Objective HCAO9 – Archaeology in the Landscape Ensure that in general development will not be permitted which would result in the removal of archaeological monuments with above ground features, protected wrecks and that this will be especially the case in relation to archaeological monuments which form significant features in the landscape.

Objective HCAO10 – Context of Archaeological Monuments Ensure that development within the vicinity of a Recorded Monument or Zone of Archaeological Notification does not seriously detract from the setting of the feature and is sited and designed appropriately.

Objective HCAO11 – Impacts of large-scale development Ensure that proposals for large scale developments and infrastructure projects consider the impacts on the archaeological heritage and seek to avoid them.

Objective HCAO12 – Coastal and Maritime Heritage Co-operate with other agencies in the assessment of the potential for climate change to impact on coastal, riverine, inter-tidal and sub-tidal sites and their environments including shipwreck sites.

Objective HCAO13 – Findings of Archaeological Activity Encourage reference to or incorporation of significant archaeological finds into development schemes, where appropriate and sensitively designed, through layout, in situ and virtual presentation of archaeological finds and by using historic place names and the Irish language where appropriate.

Objective HCAO14 – Archaeology in Open Space Retain and manage appropriately archaeological monuments within open space areas in or beside developments, ensuring that such monuments are subject to an appropriate conservation management plan, are presented appropriately and are not left vulnerable, whether in the immediate or longer term, to dangers to their physical integrity or possibility of loss of amenity.

Policy HCAP6 – Promotion Promote the tourism potential of Fingal's cultural heritage and improve legibility by providing guidance for appropriate interpretation in line with the Fingal Heritage Signage and Trails Guidance 2021.

Policy HCAP7 – Community Initiatives Support community initiatives and projects regarding preservation, presentation and access to archaeological heritage and underwater cultural heritage, provided such are compatible with appropriate conservation policies and standards, having regard to the guidance and advice of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

Objective HCAO15 – Best Practice Promote best practice for archaeological excavation by ensuring that they are undertaken according to best practice as outlined by the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, The National Museum of Ireland and the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland.

Objective HCAO16 – Conservation Plans Manage the archaeological sites and monuments that Fingal County Council owns or is responsible for according to best practice and according to Conservation Plans where they exist.

Objective HCAO17 – Dissemination Ensure the public dissemination of the findings of licenced archaeological activity in Fingal through the Dublin County Archaeological GIS project, publications, public lectures and events

to promote awareness of, and access to, Fingal's archaeological inheritance and foster high quality community archaeology.

Objective HCAO18 – Public Awareness Raise public awareness of the cultural heritage and improve legibility by providing appropriate interpretation in areas, sites, villages, and buildings of archaeological and historic significance.

Objective HCAO19 – Community Archaeology Strategy Continue to implement the findings of the Community Archaeology Strategy for Fingal.

Objective HCAO20 – Cultural Tourism Support the growth of cultural tourism in the County, including the potential for niche heritage based tourism products by facilitating the development of heritage events, infrastructure such as heritage trails, walkways and cycleways etc. and activities such as community excavation.

Objective HCAO21 – Climate Change Promote awareness and the appropriate adaptation of Ireland's built and archaeological heritage to deal with the effects of climate change.

Industrial Heritage

Policy HCAP27 – Recognition of Industrial Heritage Recognise the value of the industrial heritage of the County and seek to protect and retain it through designation or appropriately scaled and designed development for its continued or adaptive re-use, taking direction from the ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) and TICCIH (The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage) Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage (The Dublin Principles).

Policy HCAP28 – Awareness of Industrial Heritage Promote awareness of Fingal's industrial, military, maritime, canal and railway heritage.

Objective HCAO44 – Fingal industrial Heritage Survey Update and publish the Fingal Industrial Heritage Survey to outline the history of the development of industry in the County and use it to identify significant industrial heritage structures that should be added to the Record of Protected Structure or industrial heritage complexes that should be designated as Architectural Conservation Areas.

Objective HCAO45 – Development and Industrial Heritage Utilise the information provided within the Fingal Industrial Heritage Survey when assessing development proposals for surviving industrial heritage sites.

Objective HCAO46 – Preservation of Industrial Heritage Secure the preservation in-situ of significant examples of industrial, military and nautical heritage that form part of our post-medieval archaeological heritage, and examples of which may date from periods up to and including the 20th century.

Objective HCAO47 – Historic Harbours Ensure that repairs and new insertions to the historic harbours, piers and quays are appropriate in the materials used and, in the design, and scale of any new structures or equipment.

Objective HCAO48 – Historic Bridges Seek the retention and appropriate repair/maintenance of the historic road and rail bridges of the County whether Protected Structures or not.

Objective HCAO49 – Royal Canal Protect and enhance the built and natural heritage of the Royal Canal and ensure that development along it or within its vicinity is sensitively designed and does not have a detrimental effect on the character of the Canal, its built elements and its natural heritage values. Works to the built fabric of Royal Canal should have regard to the Waterways Ireland's Heritage Plan and Guidelines for Conservation of the Built Heritage – Repair and maintenance of heritage structures on the inland waterways of Ireland 2015. .

Access to the Heritage Resource

Policy HCAP31 – Access Improve access, visitor facilities, enhance animation of heritage sites and upgrade visitor infrastructure at Council owned heritage sites, where appropriate.

Objective HCAO53 – Tourism Promote the tourism potential of Fingal’s cultural heritage and improve legibility by providing guidance for appropriate interpretation in line with the Fingal Heritage Signage and Trails Guidance 2021.

Objective HCAO54 – Understanding of the Heritage Resource Promote and enhance the understanding of the archaeological and architectural heritage of Fingal through the development of cultural tourism products, talks, exhibitions and publications. digital access through interactive maps, videos, virtual exhibitions, and podcasts.

Objective HCAO55 – Universal Access Accommodate and improve universal access to Council owned archaeological and architectural heritage sites open to the general public, where possible. Ensure the archaeological and architectural heritage significance of the site is taken into account when providing such access and is not damaged or compromised.

Culture

Policy HCAP32 – Protection of Cultural Infrastructure Ensure that culture infrastructure is valued and protected as an integral part of the fabric of Fingal, in line with national and regional policy.

Policy HCAP33 – Cultural Resources Support the growth and expansion of the many cultural resources within Fingal, particularly where proposals increase the opportunity for greater engagement with local communities, the young, the marginalised and people with disabilities.

Objective HCAO57 – Arts and Culture Infrastructure Policy Develop an Arts and Culture Infrastructure policy document for Fingal that informs the preparation of audits, use of vacant spaces and toolkits for provision of cultural and arts facilities

Objective HCAO58 – Swords Castle Cultural Quarter Support the enhancement of the identity, cultural and tourism development of Swords by protecting, conserving and enhancing the historic site of Swords Castle and its environs and the improvement of public and civic facilities and spaces of Swords Town Centre through the delivery of the Swords Cultural Quarter.

Objective HCAO59 – Cultural Assets Ensure that regeneration contributes to the cultural assets of the community with new spaces provided at street level in larger regeneration projects that will accommodate and provide for new local cultural uses.

Objective HCAO60 – Cultural Spaces Develop the range of cultural spaces and facilities in tandem with new housing developments to meet the needs of an increased population within Fingal.

Objective HCAO61 – Temporary Cultural Provision Facilitate the temporary use of underused sites or buildings for artistic or cultural provision. Where applications are made seeking to demolish or replace a cultural space/use, the development must re-accommodate the same or increased volume of space/use or a similar use within the redevelopment. Cultural uses include theatres, cinemas, artist studios, performance spaces, music venues, nightclubs, studios and dance space.

Language Heritage

Policy HCAP34 – Irish Language Promote, support and preserve the Irish Language within the County.

Objective HCAO62 – Irish Language Facilities Highlight the profile of the Irish language in the urban and rural environment and support the Irish language by facilitating the provision of Irish language facilities and activities.

Objective HCAO63 – Naming of Residential Schemes Ensure that the naming of mixed residential and mixed-use schemes reflect local history, folklore and/or place names and are stated in the Irish language.

Objective HCAO64 – Townland Names Encourage the use and promotion of historical and current townland names in the urban and rural environment in both the Irish and English languages, with a view to supporting the provision of townlands’ place names markers/signage.

Objective HCAO65 – Shopfronts Actively support the use of the Irish language on shopfronts.

Objective HCAO66 – Promotion of Irish Language Promote Irish language and traditional culture in Fingal and support events celebrating Irish as a living language and our cultural heritage.

Objective HCAO67 – Irish Language Supports Continue to promote the established Coiste Gaeilge Comhairle Fhine Gall, a Fingal County Irish Language Committee, which encourages the use of the Irish language, the development of Seachtain na Gaeilge and promotes the use of Gaeilge on shop fronts.

Multi-Culturalism

Policy HCAP35 – Promotion of Multi-Culturalism Promote the County's multi-cultural heritage.

Policy HCAP36 – Language Heritage Promote and support the language heritage of new Irish/migrant communities within the County.

Objective HCAO68 – Environment for Multi-Culturalism Establish an environment for promoting cross cultural awareness, racial harmony, mutual understanding and appreciation of all religious and ethnic traditions within the County, including development of public spaces with cross-cultural appeal and relevance.