



**Chapter 16**  
Architectural Heritage

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## **16. Architectural Heritage**

### **16.1 Introduction**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 16.2 Methodology

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

### 16.2.1 Definitions

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

#### 16.2.1.1 Architectural Heritage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 51 of the Planning and Development Act defines Protected Structures as:

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

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

The Planning and Development Act also introduced Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA). An ACA is a place, area, group of structures or townscape that is of special architectural, historical, archaeological, technical, social, cultural, or scientific, interest, or that contributes to the appreciation of a Protected Structure or group of Protected Structures. A list of ACAs and objectives for ACAs are also contained in the relevant city or county development plans. ACAs are outlined in Section 16.3.1.2

Architectural heritage may also be afforded protection under other county or city development plan objectives including Conservation Area (CA) which are indicated in the Dublin City Council (DCC) Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DCC 2022) zoning maps as red hatched areas or may be protected under specific objectives for the protection of streetscapes, street furniture, paving treatments and industrial heritage. Red hatched Conservation Areas are addressed in Section 16.3.1.5. There is no equivalent Red hatched Conservation Area under the Fingal Development Plan 2023 to 2029 (FCC 2023).

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

### **16.2.1.2 Archaeological Heritage**

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

### **16.2.1.3 Cultural Heritage**

Cultural heritage, which is closely related, is defined in the Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 2022) (hereafter referred to as the EPA Guidelines). It includes tangible heritage such as archaeology, architectural heritage, settlements, buildings, and structures and designed landscapes, in addition to placenames and intangible heritage such as

folklore, traditions and traditional practices. Cultural heritage also contributes to cultural identity and sense of place. Where cultural heritage assets are of interest from an archaeological, historical, or cultural interest perspective, these are assessed in Chapter 15 (Archaeological and Cultural Heritage). Those aspects of cultural heritage which are specifically of architectural interest, such as statuary and street furniture, are dealt with in this Chapter under Section 16.3.1.10.

## 16.2.2 Approach

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

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

The study involved detailed interrogation of the archaeological, historical, and architectural nature of the baseline environment of the Proposed Scheme. This comprises information from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites, the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) (Dúchas 1998), Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) (National Monuments Service (NMS 2020a and 2020b), as National Monuments in state care, guardianship or subject to Preservation Orders (NMS 2009; NMS 2019), the Dublin City Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DCC 2022), the Fingal County Development Plan ( FCC 2023) including the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA), the NIAH Building and Garden Surveys (NIAH 2020a; NIAH 2020b), the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR) (DCC 2003 to 2009). Cartographic and aerial photographs of the study area were also consulted (OSI 2020a; UCD 2020; Google 2020). More detailed information was obtained from local historical, architectural, and documentary records. A full list of the publications which were consulted is included in the Section 16.2.4.

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

This leads to the following:

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

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

### 16.2.3 Study Area

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

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

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

### 16.2.4 Relevant Guidelines, Policy, and Legislation

The study has been carried out in accordance with the NRA Architectural Guidelines (NRA 2005a) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (hereafter referred to as the EPA Guidelines - EPA 2022). The assessment has also been undertaken with regard to the relevant legislation, standards, and guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the architectural heritage including:

- National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014;
- Planning and Development Act (as amended);
- The Heritage Act, 1995 (as amended);
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999;
- The Planning and Development Act Regulations 2001 (as amended);
- Guidelines on Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Statements (EPA 2002);
- Advice Notes on Current Practice (in the Preparation of Environmental Impact Statements) (EPA 2003);
- Draft Advice Notes for preparing Environmental Impact Statements (EPA 2015);
- Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA 2022);
- Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects: Guidance on the Preparation of the Environmental Impacts Assessment Report (European Commission 2017);
- Department of Housing Planning and Local Government (DHPLG) Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on Carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment (DHPLG 2018a);
- Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment;
- Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment;



- S.I. No. 296/2018 - European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018; and
- Circular Letter: PL 05/2018 Transposition into Planning Law of Directive 2014/52/EU (DHPLG 2018b).

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

- The Dublin City Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DCC 2022);
- The Fingal Development Plan 2017 to 2023 (FCC 2017);
- The Fingal Development Plan 2023 to 2029 (FCC 2023);
- Local Area and Architectural Conservation Area Plans including:
  - Dublin Airport Local Area Plan (FCC 2020);
  - Airport Masterplan (FCC 2016);
  - Dublin Airport Local Area Plan (FCC 2006);
  - O'Connell Street ACA (DCC 2001); and
  - Mountjoy Square ACA (DCC 2012).
- Department of Arts, Heritage, and the Gaeltacht (DAHG) Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DAHG 2011a);
- Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht, and the Islands (DAHGI) Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (DAHGI 1999);
- International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) International Charters including:
  - The Florence Charter on Historic Gardens (ICOMOS 1981);
  - Charter for The Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas, Washington Charter (ICOMOS United States 1987);
  - Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage (ICOMOS Australia 1990);
  - Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage (ICOMOS 1999a);
  - International Cultural Tourism Charter, Managing Tourism at Places of Heritage Significance (ICOMOS 1999b);
  - Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas (ICOMOS 2005);
  - Charter on Cultural Routes (ICOMOS 2008);
  - The ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (also known as the 'Ename Charter') (ICOMOS Australia 2008);
  - The Valetta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas (ICOMOS 2011);
  - Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas, and Landscapes (also known as the Dublin Principles), ICOMOS and The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) (ICOMOS and TICCIH 2011);
  - Salalah Guidelines for the Management of Public Archaeological Sites, 2017 (ICOMOS 2017a); and
  - Document on Historic Urban Public Parks (ICOMOS 2017b).
- Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (hereafter referred to as the Granada Convention) (Council of Europe 1985);
- Green Paper on the Urban Environment (European Commission 1990);
- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised) (Council of Europe 1992);



- European Landscape Convention (Council of Europe 2000); and
- Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Council of Europe 2005).

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

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

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

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

- i. Desk-based study including review of all available relevant and published and unpublished documentary archaeological, architectural, historical, and cartographic sources. The desk study involved detailed analysis of the architectural and historical background of the Proposed Scheme study area. This comprised analysis of information from the RMP (Dúchas 1998), SMR (NMS 2020 and 2020b, data downloaded 01.04.21) and National Monuments in state care, guardianship or subject to Preservation Orders for County Dublin (NMS 2009 and 2019); the Fingal and Dublin City Development Plans and draft development plan (FCC 2017, FCC 2022, DCC 2022); the NIAH Building and Garden Surveys (NIAH 2020a and 2020b, data downloaded 25.03.2021); the DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009), cartographic records and aerial photographs of the study area held by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI 2020a and OSI 2020b), Trinity College Dublin (TCD 2020 and Petty 1656 to 1658), University College Dublin (UCD 2020), Royal Irish Academy (Clarke 2002, Goodbody 2014, and Lennon & Simms 2008), and Google Maps including Google street view (Google 2020). More detailed information was obtained from local historical, architectural, and documentary records. These were assessed either from the Irish Architectural Archive (IAA 2020a and IAA 2020b), Archiseek (Archiseek 2020a), the National Library (NLI 2020), the National Archive (NAI 2020), National Folklore Archive (National Folklore Archive 2020), the Valuations Office (Griffith 1854, VO 2020), the Archives of the Irish Railway Record Society (IRRS 2020), the Military Archive (DOD 2020), the Representative Church Body Library (CI 2020) and the local studies collections in Dublin Public Libraries (2020a and 2020b), Dublin City Archives (DCC 2020), Fingal Local Studies and Archives (FCC 2020) and South County Dublin Libraries (SDCC 2020b and 2020c) and from online resources. A full list of the websites and publications which were consulted is included in Section 16.2.4;
- ii. As mentioned previously, field inspections were carried out along the length of the Proposed Scheme between May 2020 and June 2021 with the aim of identifying any known architectural heritage sites and previously unrecorded features and within the footprint of the Proposed Scheme; and
- iii. The locations for all architectural assets identified in the course of the assessment from a number of sources have been mapped and are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. This includes the following assets (and the typical format in which they appear):
  - RMP/SMR sites - (e.g., RMP DU018-009001);
  - Record of Protected Structures – (marked with a yellow square);
  - National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) – (e.g., NIAH 50130158);
  - NIAH Garden Survey – (e.g., NIAH 2380); and
  - Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest – (e.g., CBC0002BTH018).

### **16.2.6 Assessment Methodology**

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

undertaking this assessment, regard was also had to other relevant assessments including archaeology and cultural heritage and landscape and visual, which are outlined in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage) and Chapter 17 (Landscape (Townscape) & Visual), respectively. The impact assessment was carried out by:

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

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

### 16.2.7 Appraisal Method for the Assessment of Sensitivity

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

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

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

While these criteria contribute to the significance of a feature they should not be treated as definitive (refer to Table 16.2). These criteria are indicators which contribute to a wider judgement based on the individual circumstances of these architectural heritage assets.

**Table 16.1: Explanation of Heritage Asset Assessment Criteria Significance**

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

<b>Amenity Value/ Character</b>	Regard should be taken of the existing and potential amenity value of an archaeological / architectural heritage asset.
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In assessing the significance of architectural heritage buildings, or structures, designed landscapes, demesne and formal gardens and parks, regard was also had to the criteria set out in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021) and the NIAH Garden Survey Project Methodology (NIAH 2020c). These were of particular relevance when assessing undesignated architectural heritage buildings, structures, or sites.

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

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

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

Sensitivity	Criteria
	specialist make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of local area in which they are located, and which retain much of their historic fabric and character
<b>Low</b>	Architectural heritage sites assessed by the NIAH to be of Local Importance. Previously unrecorded architectural heritage sites which based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist, make a contribution to the architectural heritage of local area in which they are located Designed landscapes with limited artistic, historic, horticultural, architectural, archaeological, scenic interest
<b>Negligible</b>	Architectural heritage sites assessed by the NIAH to be of Record Only importance Previously unrecorded architectural heritage sites or designed landscapes with limited Architectural, Historical, horticultural, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical or scenic interest or where their heritage interest has been significantly compromised

### 16.2.7.1 Types of Impacts

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

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

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

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

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

The types of likely impacts are described using the terminology presented in Table 3.3 of the EPA Guidelines (EPA 2022), which is also included in Table 1.4 of Chapter 1 (Introduction & Environmental Impact Assessment Process):

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

### 16.2.7.2 Quality of Impacts

The quality of likely impacts were described using the terminology presented in Table 3.3 of the EPA Guidelines, which is also included in Table 1.4 of Chapter 1 (Introduction & Environmental Impact Assessment Process):

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

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

### 16.2.7.3 Duration of Impacts

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

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

Duration	Description
<b>Momentary</b>	Effects lasting from seconds to minutes.
<b>Brief</b>	Effects lasting less than a day
<b>Temporary</b>	Effects lasting less than one year
<b>Short-term</b>	Effects lasting one to seven years
<b>Medium-term</b>	Effects lasting seven to fifteen years
<b>Long-term</b>	Effects lasting fifteen to sixty years
<b>Permanent</b>	Effects lasting over sixty years

### 16.2.7.4 Magnitude of Impact

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

- **Extent** – size, scale and spatial distributions of the impact;
- **Duration** – period of time over which the impact will occur;
- **Frequency** – how often the impact will occur; and
- **Context** – how will the extent, duration and frequency contrast with the accepted baseline conditions (see Table 16.4)

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

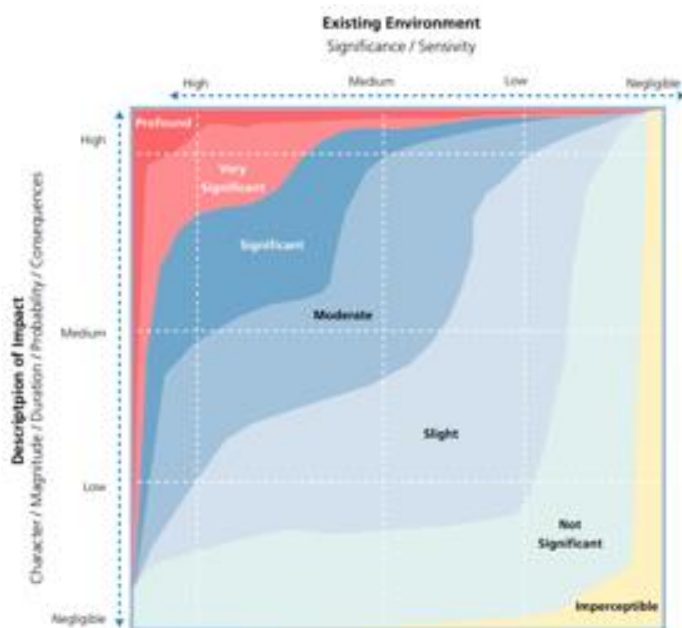


**Table 16.4: Magnitude of Impact on Architectural Heritage Sites**

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

**16.2.7.5 Significance of Impact**

The significance of impact without mitigation was determined as a combination of the sensitivity of an architectural heritage site or a designed landscape and the magnitude of impact. The impact significance was then assessed on a seven-point scale of Profound, Very Significant, Significant, Moderate, Slight, Not Significant, and Imperceptible using professional judgement informed by the matrix illustrated in Diagram 16.1. The descriptions of the Significance and Duration of Impacts presented in Table 16.3 and Table 16.5 were used as an additional guide to professional judgement.



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

**Table 16.5: Significance of Impacts (from EPA 2022, Table 3.3)**

Characteristic	Description
<b>Imperceptible</b>	An effect capable of measurement but without significant or noticeable consequences.
<b>Not Significant</b>	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the architectural heritage feature, landscape or visual environment but without significant consequences.
<b>Slight</b>	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the architectural heritage feature, landscape or streetscape without affecting its sensitivities. This is where the changes are not significant or where they do not directly impact or affect an architectural heritage feature, landscape or streetscape within or adjoining the development site
<b>Moderate</b>	A moderate effect arises where a change to the site is proposed, which although noticeable, is not such that the architectural heritage or landscape integrity of the site is compromised, where it is reversible or where the change can be mitigated by either by protection or preservation in situ or by reinstatement. It may also be an effect that alters the character of the landscape or visual environment in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends.
<b>Significant</b>	An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters an important or sensitive aspect of the architectural heritage feature, landscape or streetscape. An impact like this would be where part of a site would be permanently impacted upon, leading to a loss of character, integrity and data about the architectural heritage feature, landscape or streetscape.
<b>Very Significant</b>	An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters most of a sensitive aspect of the architectural heritage feature, landscape or streetscape.
<b>Profound</b>	An effect which obliterates sensitive the architectural heritage feature, landscape or streetscape. This Applies where mitigation would be unlikely to remove adverse effects. It is reserved for adverse, negative effects only. These effects arise when an architectural heritage or landscape feature is completely and irreversibly destroyed by a proposed development

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



## 16.3 Baseline Environment

The Proposed Scheme commences on the Swords Road at the Pinnock Hill Roundabout and is routed along Swords Road, Drumcondra Road Upper & Lower and Dorset Street to the junction with North Frederick Street. From here, the Proposed Scheme is then routed via North Frederick Street and Granby Row to Parnell Square East and West, where it will join the existing traffic management regime in the City Centre.

This Section should be read with reference to Appendix A16.1 Historical Background and Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The Proposed Scheme traverses the baronies, parishes and townlands listed in Table 16.6 (OSI 2020b, Open Street Map 2020).

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

Most of the study area is located outside the northern suburbs of Dublin, which until the 20th century largely consisted of agricultural land. Surviving thatched vernacular houses of note, include two thatched cottages located opposite each other on the Swords Road at Collinstown (FCC RPS 604) and Dardistown (NIAH 1349004).

Early ecclesiastical sites include the 8th century Cloughran Church on Stockhole Lane (DU014-009001) and St. Pappin's Church of Ireland Church, Santry (DU014-057001).

The historic agricultural landscape was interspersed with country houses and demesnes. The most significant of these was Santry House (DU014-030), which is now demolished, though the demesne survives in use as a park (NIAH 2380). Castlemoate House on the Swords Road (FCC RPS 611), is a 19th century house which had walled gardens, outbuildings, parkland and gates complete with gate lodge, now in use as offices.

Many historic country houses were converted to religious and/or educational uses in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This is the case at Belvedere House (DU018-012001), which was the site of a sixteenth century house, rebuilt in the early eighteenth century, which is now DCU St. Patrick's Campus. The historic buildings have been adapted and extended though the site retains the historic house, a tower, fountain, quadrangle, former church and stone boundary walls. A gate Lodge was added to the adapted entrance in the early twentieth century.

The Archbishop's House (DCC RPS 2361), sometimes still referred to as Bishop's Palace was a detached Victorian house with a gate lodge at the entrance, decorative entrance gates and stone boundary walls to Drumcondra Road. The Rosminian House for the Blind, Ormond Road (DCC RPS 6084) was originally a Georgian house known as Clonturk House. The former entrance and gate lodge were sited at the corner of Ormond Road, but they have subsequently been lost to new development.

Drumcondra Road Lower is lined with nineteenth and early twentieth century red-brick terraced houses, many of which are included in the Dublin City record of Protected Structures. The terraces around the Bishop's Palace are raised above the road, which is lined with mature trees creating an attractive vista. There are examples of early suburban street lamps and historic ground surface treatments which contribute to the character of the road. The centre of Drumcondra consists of predominantly two or three storey terraced red brick or rendered shops. Some of these are included in the NIAH.

Significant modern and public buildings in the study area include the early twentieth century Art Deco Whitehall Garda Station (DCC RPS 3329), and the Church of the Holy Child (NIAH 50130240).

Industrial heritage features include the mid-eighteenth century triangular milestone associated with turnpike road at Pinnock Hill (FCC RPS 866). There are also a number of bridges in the study area which are included in the RPS and NIAH, including Drumcondra and the Frank Flood Bridge (NIAH 50120266), which crosses the River Tolka and is within the Tolka River Conservation Area. The railway Bridge at Drumcondra Station is also included in the NIAH (NIAH 50120207) as is the Station itself (NIAH 50130208). Binns Bridge (DCC RPS 908) crosses both the Royal Canal and the Railway (NIAH 50060189 and 50060296). The bridge, the canal and Lock 2 (NIAH 50060188) are within the Royal Canal Conservation Area.

Inside the Royal Canal, Dorset Street, the North Circular Road, Belvedere Road, Synott Place, Gardiner Street upper, Frederick Street North, Dominic Street Lower, Eccles Street, Blessington Street, Hardwick Street, Mountjoy Street, St Mary's Place and Granby Row form part of the North Georgian City Core. The Georgian City Plan is characterised by terraced eighteenth and nineteenth century houses with pubs, banks and shops concentrated at the corners. The area was laid out under the Gardiner and Jervis Estates and developed between 1714 and 1830. It has been proposed for designation as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

There are a number of significant vistas from the study area to nearby churches and parks. These include the vista up Blessington Street towards the Blessington Street Basin, the vista down Gardiner Street towards Mountjoy Square, the vista down Parnell Square East Towards O'Connell St, and the reverse view from O'Connell Street towards the Rotunda Hospital. There are also important vistas towards St. Mary's Chapel-of-Ease (The Black Church DCC RPS 5456) from Granby Row and from Dorset Street to St Georges Church Hardwick Place (DCC RPS3573). The building is of national importance.

Institutional and educational buildings of note within the study area were developed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. They include Saint Francis Xavier Community Centre on Dorset Street Lower (NIAH 50010713), Saint Raphael's Clinic in the Mater Hospital on Dorset Street (NIAH 50010699) which was formerly a school, Saint Saviour's Amateur Boxing Club on Dorset Street (DCC RPS 2343) which was formerly a fire station and the former Christian Brother's School in Open Heart House 2, St Mary's Place (DCC RPS 8751) .

The Proposed Scheme terminates at Parnell (originally Rutland) Square, one of the city's great Georgian squares, and its oldest. The development of the Square began in 1750, when Doctor Bartholomew Mosse leased four acres to establish what later became the Rotunda Lying In Hospital (DCC RPS 6419). The associated gardens which became Rutland Square were originally developed as pleasure grounds which along with the Gate and Ambassador Theatres (DCC RPS 1338), were built to fund the hospital. Much of the original gardens have become built up with hospital buildings, including the nurse's home in the Plunkett Cairns wing (DCC 6419). The north end is occupied by the Garden of Remembrance (NIAH 50010658) which was laid out in 1966 to commemorate the 1916 Easter Rising, but also commemorates the 1798, 1803, 1848, 1867 rebellions and the war of independence of 1919 to 1921. Other significant buildings on the square include Charlemont House, now the Hugh Lane Gallery (DCC RPS 6384) and the Abbey Presbyterian (Findlater's) Church (DCC RPS 6379).

Street furniture of note within the study area includes nineteenth and early twentieth century cast iron post boxes and lamp posts, granite kerbing, paving and coal holes on Parnell Square and a fountain on Cavendish Row (DCC RPS 1339). The Parnell Monument (DU018-425) is located at the junction of Cavendish Row and O'Connell Street Upper. It commemorates Charles Stewart Parnell (1846 to 1891) leader of the Home Rule Movement in the late nineteenth century. Both Parnell Square and Parnell Street are named after him. The statue was erected in 1899 and is of National importance. It, along with the southern half of Parnell Square, is within the O'Connell Street Architectural Conservation Area.

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

Section	Barony	Parish	Townland
<b>Pinnock Hill to Airside Junction</b>	Nethercross	Swords	Miltonsfields
<b>Airside Junction to Northwood Avenue</b>			Miltonsfields Cremona Fosterstown North Crowscastle Nevinstown West Fosterstown South
	Coolock	Cloughran	Cloughran Part of Swords Corballis Toberbunny
		Santry	Commons Dardistown Collinstown Turnapin Great Turnapin Little Santry Santry Demesne
			Santry Demesne Santry
<b>Northwood Avenue to Shantalla Road</b>			
<b>Shantalla Road to Botanic Avenue</b>		Clonturk	Clonturk Drumcondra Drishoge
<b>Botanic Avenue to Granby Row</b>	Dublin City	St George's	Clonliffe East Clonliffe West Clonliffe South
		St Mary's	Dublin North City

### 16.3.1 Results and Analysis

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

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

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

Architectural Heritage Features are identified using existing designations where available, from the RMP (Dúchas 1998), SMR (NMS 2020a and 2020b), National Monument numbers for National Monuments in state care or guardianship and Preservation Order numbers for monuments subject to Preservation Orders for County Dublin (NMS 2009a and 2019), the RPS number within the relevant City and County Development Plans including the Dublin City Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DCC 2022) and Fingal Development Plan 2023 to 2029 (FCC 2023) and the NIAH Building and Garden Surveys (NIAH 2020a; NIAH 2020b).

Where a feature is included in two more of these lists, the highest designation has been used here to refer to it. A national monument or a recorded monument, for example, Cloughran Church (DU014-009001) which is also a Protected Structure, will be referred to using the RMP identifier and, as appropriate National Monument number

or Preservation Order number (rather than the DCC RPS or NIAH references) in the ID column of the Tables below, and in the associated Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

Where features are identified which are not included in any existing inventories, they have been given a Unique ID or architectural heritage (BTH) identifier. The locations of the BTH sites are also represented on the accompanying mapping and labelled using an identification number of the Proposed Scheme, followed by the BTH identification number (e.g. BTH002 is shown as CBC0002BTH001, BTH002 is CBC0002BTH002, etc.).

Items of street furniture are labelled using an identification number of the Proposed Scheme, followed by the PB identification number for post boxes, LP for lamp posts or MS for mile stones or boundary markers (e.g. PB001 is shown as CBC0002PB001, LP002 is CBC0002LP002, and MS003 is CBC0002MS003). All other items of street furniture are labelled using a BTH identifier.

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

- RMP/SMR sites - (e.g. DU018-009001);
- Record of Protected Structures – (marked with a yellow square);
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) – (e.g. NIAH 50130158);
- NIAH Garden Survey – (e.g. NIAH 2380); and
- Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest – (e.g. CBC0002BTH018).

Where available, descriptions and appraisals from the NIAH have been relied upon and are provided in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR in an abridged form. Where the inventory was incomplete (on the date of access (25.03.2021) descriptions of the relevant structures are given in a format similar to those given in the NIAH. Where new features are identified which are not included in existing inventories, their significance has been assessed using the methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021).

### **16.3.1.1 World Heritage Sites**

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

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

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

The study area boundary includes two of Dublin's most important urban spaces: O'Connell Street and Parnell Square. Both are spaces which underwent substantial change in character throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, but both retain features and qualities which contribute to the distinctive character and special interest of Georgian Dublin. They are of National importance, and High sensitivity. O'Connell Street and part of Parnell Square are designated as an ACA, while Parnell Square is a Conservation Area. They were lined with residential terraces, which are also of Regional and National Importance. The Rotunda Hospital (DCC RPS 6420) provides an architectural focal point between the two spaces. It is the most significant Georgian institutional building in the study area, and is also of National importance.

There are a very large number of houses, lining Parnell Street, Parnell Square, Granby Row, Frederick Street North, Dorset Street, Blessington Street, Eccles Street, Gardiner Street Upper and Synott Place which were built during the Georgian Period, and which retain features of architectural interest which contribute to the Georgian City. These features include their front boundaries and approaches, with sub-pavement cellars, lights, and coal chutes. They are identified in the following sections under Protected Structures, NIAH Structures and Other Structures. They are of Medium to High sensitivity.

The surviving historic railings surrounding Parnell Square (formerly Rutland Square DCC RPS 6437) and the granite flagstone paving and kerb-stones (CBC0002BTH097) surrounding the square are also items of street furniture and surfacing which contribute to the Historic City, and are of Medium sensitivity.

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

Although archaeological heritage is dealt with in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage), one feature was identified which is included in the RMP, RPS and NIAH and therefore also forms part of the built heritage. This is the Parnell Monument (DU018-425). The monument is of architectural, artistic and historical interest and is of High sensitivity. Further information is given in Section 16.3.1.3 below.

One further site, Cloughran Church (DU014-009001) is included in both the RMP and RPS. The ruined church is outside the study area, but the associated burial ground overlaps the study area in its southwestern corner. The burial ground is of architectural, archaeological, artistic and social interest. It is of Medium sensitivity. Further information is given in Section 16.3.1.3 below.

Two designed landscapes associated with sites included in the RMP were also identified which overlap with the study area. They are Santry Demesne (DU014-030) and Belvedere House (DU018-012001):

- Santry Demesne is in use as a public park and retains many features of architectural interest. These include features along its eastern boundary which are within the study area: the Coolock Lane entrance, the demesne wall and historic boundary planting. The demesne is a National Monument. It is further recognized through inclusion in the NIAH Garden Survey (NIAH 2380). It is of Medium sensitivity. See Section 0 for further information.
- Belvedere House is included in the RMP, RPS and NIAH. It is of architectural, artistic, historic and social interest. It is of Medium sensitivity. It is now in use as a university building and the former designed landscape (CBC0002BTH105) has been developed into a University Campus (DCU St. Patrick's Campus). The gate lodge, gates and screen walls, which fall within the study area boundary, are included in the NIAH (NIAH 50130155-6). Refer to Sections 16.3.1.6 and 0 for further information.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Policy BHAO19: Built Heritage and Archaeology, states that it is the policy of DCC:

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

Fingal County Council's (FCC) policies relating to Recorded and National Monuments can be found the Fingal County Development Plan 2023 to 2029 (FCC 2023). Objective HCAO1 states that it is the Policy of FCC to:

*'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 states:

*'Protect all archaeological sites and monuments, underwater archaeology, and archaeological objects, which are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, Wreck of 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 states:

*'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 HCAO7 states:

*'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 states:

*'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 states:

*'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 states:

*'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 HCAO14 states:

*'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'*

Objective HCAO16 states:

*'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 HCAO20 states:

*'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'.*

Of the 4 Recorded and National Monuments within the study area, 3 are also designated as Protected Structures within the Dublin City Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DCC 2022), Fingal Development Plan 2023 to 2029 (FCC 2023). A more detailed description relating to each Recorded Monument is contained in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

### **16.3.1.3 Protected Structures**

The importance of the architectural heritage is enshrined in Part II, Section 10 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended, which places a statutory obligation on local authorities to include in their Development Plan objectives for the protection of structures, or parts of structures, which are of special interest. The principal mechanism for the protection of these structures is through their inclusion on the Record of Protected Structures (RPS).

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



- 'That development will conserve and enhance protected structures and their curtilage and will:*
- (a) Ensure that any development proposals to protected structures, their curtilage and setting shall have regard to the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2011) published by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.*
  - (b) Protect structures included on the RPS from any works that would negatively impact their special character and appearance.*
  - (c) Ensure that works are carried out in line with best conservation practice as advised by a suitably qualified person with expertise in architectural conservation.*
  - (d) Ensure that any development, modification, alteration, or extension affecting a protected structure and/or its setting is sensitively sited and designed, and is appropriate in terms of the proposed scale, mass, height, density, layout and materials.*
  - (e) Ensure that the form and structural integrity of the protected structure is retained in any redevelopment and ensure that new development does not adversely impact the curtilage or the special character of the protected structure.*
  - (f) Protect and retain important elements of built heritage including historic gardens, stone walls, entrance gates and piers and any other associated curtilage features.*
  - (g) Ensure historic landscapes, gardens and trees (in good condition) associated with protected structures are protected from inappropriate development'.*

FCC's policies relating to Protected Structures can be found in the Fingal County Development Plan 2023 to 2029 (FCC 2023).

Objective HCAO24 states it is an Objective of the Council to:

*'Require proposals for any development, modification, alteration, extension or energy retrofitting affecting a Protected Structure and/or its setting or a building that contributes to the character of an ACA are sensitively sited and designed, are compatible with the special character, and are appropriate in terms of the proposed scale, mass, height, density, architectural treatment, layout, materials, impact on architectural or historic features'.*

Objective HCAO25 states it is an Objective of the Council to:

*'Require an Architectural Heritage Impact Statement as part of the planning documentation for development that has the potential to affect the relationship between the Protected Structure and any complex of adjoining associated buildings, designed landscape features, or designed views or vistas from or to the structure. This particularly relates to large landholdings such as country estates, institutional complexes, and industrial sites where groups of structure have a functional connection or historical relationship with the principal building'.*

Objective HCAO27 states:

*'where permission is being sought for a development in which works to the Protected Structure are one element of a larger proposal, the Council will seek for the repair and refurbishment of the Protected Structure to be contained and completed within the first phase'.*

Objective HCAO28 states:

*'Demonstrate best practice in relation to the management, care and maintenance of Protected Structures by continuing the programme of commissioning Conservation Plans for the principal heritage properties in the Council's ownership (several of which are also ACAs), implement the policies and actions of these Conservation Plans where they exist, and ensure the Plans are used by all sections of the Council to inform and direct the design of interventions within the heritage properties, both to buildings and landscapes'.*

A review of the RPS of the Dublin City Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DCC 2022) and Fingal Development Plan 2023 to 2029 (FCC 2023) indicates that in addition to the four recorded monuments which are also Protected Structures noted in Section 16.3.1.2, there are 202 Protected Structures or groups of Protected Structures (RPS sites) within the study area of the Proposed Scheme. These include buildings, groups of buildings and structures of Regional and National Importance and Medium to High sensitivity. They range from modest vernacular cottages

(FCC RPS 604) to the classical masterpiece of the Rotunda Hospital (DCC RPS 6420). There is a high concentration of Protected Structures within the Georgian City Core, inside the Royal Canal and especially around Parnell Square, with clusters of structures along Drumcondra Road, and more dispersed features along Swords Road.

A complete list of the identified Protected Structures is provided in Appendix A.16.2, with further information in the Inventory of Protected Structures in Appendix A.16.2. Their locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume of this EIAR.

### 16.3.1.4 Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs)

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

A review of the Dublin City Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DCC 2022) and Fingal Development Plan 2023 to 2029 (FCC 2023) indicates that there is currently one ACA located within the receiving environment.

**Table 16.7: Architectural Conservation Areas**

Section	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
<b>Botanic Avenue to Granby Row</b>	O'Connell Street Architectural Conservation Area	The ACA encompasses The south end of Parnell Square, Granby Row including the Gate Theatre and Rotunda Hospital	National, High sensitivity

#### 16.3.1.4.1 O'Connell Street Architectural Conservation Area

The O'Connell Street and Environs ACA (DCC 2001) is centred on O'Connell Street but extends to Parnell Street in the north taking in the Rotunda Hospital (DCC RPS 6420), the Gate Theatre and Assembly Rooms. The stated aim of the ACA is *'to protect the rich architectural character and heritage of the O'Connell Street Area'* (DCC 2001). It is of National importance, and High sensitivity. It interfaces with the study area on the south side of Parnell Square, along Parnell Street and at the northern end of O'Connell Street Upper.

A large number of features of architectural interest were identified which lie within both the ACA and study area boundaries. These are:

- Ten Protected Structures or groups of Protected Structures of Medium and High sensitivity. Of these, seven are on Parnell Street or O'Connell Street and do not front directly onto the redline boundary, or share a boundary with it. The remaining three features are Rotunda Hospital (DCC RPS 6419-20), the Gate Theatre and Assembly Rooms (DCC RPS 1338) and the fountain on Cavendish Row (DCC RPS 1339).
- Six NIAH structures of Medium sensitivity. The NIAH structures are located on Parnell Street, O'Connell Street Upper and Moore Lane. They do not front onto the redline boundary, or share a boundary with it.
- Four areas of historic street surface of Medium sensitivity. They are wide granite kerbs to the south, east and west of Rotunda Hospital (CBC0002BTH110, CBC0002BTH099 and CBC0002BTH102) with sett road surfaces at the entrances, and setts on the traffic island (CBC0002BTH109) underneath the Parnell Monument (DU018-425).

Further information on these features is provided in the following sections. The whole of the area which is included in both the ACA and the study area is also designated as a Conservation Area (CA). The CA extends to the north of the ACA and takes in all of Parnell Square, Granby Row and the south part of Frederick Street North. The CA is also of High sensitivity. It is further described in Section 16.3.1.5.5 below.

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

- '(a) To protect the special interest and character of all areas which have been designated as an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA). Development within or affecting an ACA must contribute positively to its character and distinctiveness, and take opportunities to protect and enhance the character and appearance of the area, and its setting, wherever possible. Development shall not harm buildings, spaces, original street patterns, archaeological sites, historic boundaries or features, which contribute positively to the ACA. Please refer to Appendix 6 for a full list of ACAs in Dublin City.*
- (b) Ensure that all development proposals within an ACA contribute positively to the character and distinctiveness of the area and have full regard to the guidance set out in the Character Appraisals and Framework for each ACA.*
- (c) Ensure that any new development or alteration of a building within an ACA, or immediately adjoining an ACA, is complementary and/or sympathetic to their context, sensitively designed and appropriate in terms of scale, height, mass, density, building lines and materials, and that it protects and enhances the ACA. Contemporary design which is in harmony with the area will be encouraged.*
- (d) Seek the retention of all features that contribute to the character of an ACA including boundary walls, railings, soft landscaping, traditional paving and street furniture.*
- (e) Promote sensitive hard and soft landscaping works that contribute to the character and quality of the ACA.*
- (f) Promote best conservation practice and encourage the use of appropriately qualified professional advisors, tradesmen and craftsmen, with recognised conservation expertise, for works to buildings of historic significance within ACAs. All trees which contribute to the character and appearance of an Architectural Conservation Area, in the public realm, will be safeguarded, except where the tree is a threat to public safety, prevents universal access, or requires removal to protect other specimens from disease'.*

Policy BHA8 of the Dublin City Development Plan states that:

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

The Dublin City Development (DCC 2022) also indicated that a further 16 areas in Dublin are being prioritised for inclusion in an ACA. These include Parnell Square through which the Proposed Scheme traverses. The southern part of Parnell Square is currently within the O'Connell Street ACA described in Section 16.3.1.4.1. At present, the remainder of the square is within a Conservation Area as described in Section 16.3.1.5.5. If progressed within the lifetime of the Development Plan, the whole of the Square would be within an ACA. Another area which DCC is prioritising for inclusion in an ACA and which is located close to the proposed Scheme is Moore Street.

Fingal County Council's policies relating to Protected Structures can be found in the Fingal County Development Plan 2023 to 2029 (FCC 2023). Policy HCAP14 states that it is the policy of the Council to:

*'Protect the special interest and character of all areas which have been designated as an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA). Development within or affecting an ACA must contribute positively to its character and distinctiveness and take opportunities to protect and enhance the character and appearance of the area and its setting wherever possible. Development shall not harm buildings, spaces, original street patterns, archaeological sites, historic boundaries or features, which contribute positively to the ACA'.*

Objective HCAO24 states:

*'Require proposals for any development, modification, alteration, extension or energy retrofitting affecting a Protected Structure and/or its setting or a building that contributes to the character of an ACA are sensitively sited and designed, are compatible with the special character, and are appropriate in terms of the proposed scale, mass, height, density, architectural treatment, layout, materials, impact on architectural or historic features.*

### 16.3.1.5 Conservation Areas

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

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

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

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

Policy BHA10 states:

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

A review of the Dublin City Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DCC 2022) indicates that the Proposed Scheme traverses through five CAs. They are listed in Table 16.8, with further information on the overlap between CA and study area, and details of the architectural heritage asset identified in the overlap, for each of the CAs given below. There is no equivalent red hatched CA in Fingal.

**Table 16.8: Conservation Areas (CAs)**

Section	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
<b>Northwood Avenue to Shantalla Road</b>	St. Pappin's Church CA	The CA comprises St. Pappin's Church, its grounds and the adjoining cemetery	Regional, Medium sensitivity
<b>Shantalla Road to Botanic Avenue</b>	River Tolka CA	The CA follows the course of the Tolka River	Regional, Medium sensitivity
<b>Botanic Avenue to Granby Row</b>	Royal Canal CA	The CA follows the course of the Royal Canal, its tow paths and associated walks.	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	Gardiner Street Upper CA	The CA encompasses Gardiner Street	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	Parnell Square CA	The CA encompasses Parnell Square, Granby Row and part of Frederick Street North	National, High sensitivity

#### 16.3.1.5.1 St. Pappin's Church CA

The CA comprises St Pappin's Church (DU014-057001) which was built in 1709, on the site of an early-Christian foundation, with burial ground, monuments and tombs. The church, graveyard, tombs, fonts and a holy well are included in the RMP and RPS. The CA overlaps with the study area on its western boundary. It is of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity.

The western boundary of the churchyard (DU014-057005) comprises corniced and plinthed granite gate piers flanked by rubble limestone walls, having replacement gates and railings. The Domville Monument (NIAH 50130322) with its brick enclosing walls also falls partially within the study area boundary. The churchyard and the monument are of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity. No other features of architectural heritage interest were identified which fall within both the CA and study area boundaries.

#### 16.3.1.5.2 River Tolka Conservation Area

The River Tolka CA follows the Tolka Valley. It is characterised by green spaces along the river and provides recreational space for the city. It is of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity. The study area overlaps with the River Tolka CA at Frank Flood Bridge where it extends slightly to the south of the river to take in Our Lady's Park.

There are two NIAH structures which fall within both the CA and study area boundaries. These are Frank Flood Bridge (NIAH 50120266) and the Statue of Our Lady (NIAH 50130158). Both are rated of Regional importance by the NIAH and are of Medium sensitivity. No other features of architectural heritage interest were identified which fall within both the CA and study area boundaries.

Millmount Terrace (CBC0002BTH047) and the houses on the south side of Richmond Road (CBC0002BTH048) share boundaries with the CA. The houses are of Local importance and Low sensitivity.

#### 16.3.1.5.3 Royal Canal CA

The Royal Canal CA follows the Royal Canal. It overlaps with the study area at Binns Bridge where it includes a railway siding following the north bank of the Canal, along Whitworth Road. On the south side of the canal the CA extends to the rear property boundaries of the houses on Ignatius Road, and includes the north side of Portland Place. The CA is of Regional Importance and Medium sensitivity.

One Protected Structure and one NIAH structure were identified which lie within both the study area and the CA. Binns Bridge (DCC RPS 908) is of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Lock, Royal Canal (NIAH 5060188) is also rated of Regional importance, and Medium sensitivity. No other features of architectural heritage interest were identified which fall within both the CA and study area.

#### 16.3.1.5.4 Gardiner Street Upper CA

The Gardiner Street CA is an extension of the Mountjoy Square ACA which extends from the northwest corner of the square along Gardiner Street as far as the junction with Dorset Street. The CA extends the Georgian character of Mountjoy Square. The buildings are generally three and four storey narrow fronted houses c.1820, over sunken basements, surrounded by decorative iron railings, with elaborate door-cases approached by granite steps. The CA is of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity.

There are twelve Protected Structures fronting onto Gardiner Street Upper which lie within both the study area and CA boundaries (Numbers 35 to 41 and 45 to 50, DCC RPS 3122 to 34). They are all also included in the NIAH where they are rated of Regional importance. They are of Medium sensitivity. 9m lamp-posts of significance were also noted lining Gardiner Street (CBC0002LP005). They are of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity. No other features of architectural heritage interest were identified which fall within both the CA and study area.



#### 16.3.1.5.5 Parnell Square CA

The Parnell Square CA includes the buildings fronting onto the east, north and west of the square, and extends to include all of Granby Row and Frederick Street North as far as Hardwicke Street. Parnell Square is the earliest of Dublin's Georgian Squares and provided a precedent for later urban spaces in the city. Originally it was one of Dublin's most prestigious addresses, which is reflected in the architectural and artistic quality of the surrounding buildings. Parnell Square CA currently overlaps with the O'Connell Street and Environs ACA on the south side, including the historic Rotunda Hospital Buildings, the Gate Theatre and Assembly Rooms and Parnell Street. As stated in Section 16.3.1.4, Parnell Square is one of 16 areas which DCC are prioritising for inclusion in an ACA within the lifetime of the Development Plan (DCC 2022). The CA is of National importance and High sensitivity.

The study area overlaps with Parnell Square CA on its west side along Granby Row and Parnell Square West to where it meets Parnell Square, and along its west side along Frederick Street North, Parnell Square East and Cavendish Row including the north end of O'Connell Street.

56 Protected Structures or groups of Protected Structures were identified which fall within both the CA and the Study Area. These include 1 to 5 and 15 to 16 Granby Row (DCC RPS 3268 to 74), the corner buildings on Parnell Square North (DCC RPS 6390 and 6379), all of the houses on Parnell Square East (DCC RPS 6366 to 78) except numbers 49 to 51 which are modern, and those on Parnell Square West (DCC RPS 6391 to 419) except numbers 3, 4, 13, 14, 15 and 16, also modern, all of the buildings on Cavendish Row (DCC RPS 1332 to 7), the Rotunda Hospital (DCC RPS 6419 to 20) and nine more buildings on Parnell Street (DCC RPS 6021, 6023 to 7 and 6436). The Garden of Remembrance, the Rotunda Gardens (DCC RPS 6437), the fountain in front of the Gate Theatre (DCC RPS 1339) and a set of iron bollards at the top of O'Connell Street (DCC RPS 6020) are also included in the RPS, while the Parnell Monument is included in the RMP (DU018-425). The Protected Structures are of Regional and National importance, and Medium to High sensitivity.

There are seven additional NIAH structures which fall within both the study area and CA boundaries. These are the Catholic Commercial Club, Moore Lane (NIAH 50010560), numbers 71, 79, 80, 81, 159 and 160 Parnell Street (NIAH 50010562, 50060399, 50060400, 50060401, 50011028 and 50081114) and 36 O'Connell Street Upper (NIAH 50010614). The NIAH structures are of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity.

Items of street furniture of architectural heritage value which lie within both the CA and the study area include a post box outside 1 Frederick Street North (CBC0002PB007), 9m straight stem Scotch Standards lining Granby Row (CBC0002LP008), Parnell Square West (CBC0002LP009) and a free standing lamp post on the traffic island in front of Findlater's Church (CBC0002LP007). There are wide granite kerbs on Frederick Street North (CBC0002BTH096) and Parnell Square North (CBC0002BTH097), and a cobble or sett surface at the junction of those streets (CBC0002BTH098) and at the base of the Parnell Monument. There are more wide granite kerbs on Granby Row (CBC0002BTH100) Parnell Square East (CBC0002BTH099) and Parnell Square West (CBC0002BTH101).

#### 16.3.1.6 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

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

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

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

Policy BHA5 States:

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

There are few specific objectives for NIAH structures in the Fingal County Development Plan 2023 to 2029 (FCC 2023), Objective HCAO22 is of most relevance. It states that it is the objective of the Council to:

*'Expand the RPS to include structures of industrial, maritime, vernacular and twentieth century heritage where they are of sufficient significance and complete the assessment of the few remaining Ministerial Recommendations from the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Survey of Fingal'.*

A review of the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a) has shown that in addition to the recorded monuments and Protected Structures identified in Section 16.3.1.3 an additional 46 NIAH structures or groups of structures within the study area of the Proposed Scheme. They are of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity. They include a large variety of structures from gate lodges and country houses to schools, banks, shops and public houses. Features of industrial heritage interest such as Drumcondra Railway Station and 2<sup>nd</sup> Lock, Royal Canal are also included along with Railway and Canal bridges. The majority of the identified NIAH structures are outside of the Royal Canal, since there is such a large concentration of Protected Structures along Dorset Street, Frederick Street North, Granby Row and Parnell Square. There is a high concentration of structures in Drumcondra, with dispersed NIAH structures also identified along Swords Road.

A list of the identified NIAH sites is provided in Table 16.9, with further details of the structures given in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Their locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.



**Table 16.9: NIAH Structures**

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Airsides Junction to Northwood Avenue	NIAH 11349004	Dardistown, Swords Road	House, c.1800	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50130240	Church of the Holy Child, Swords Road	Church 1955	Regional (NIAH), Medium
Shantalla Road to Botanic Avenue	NIAH 50130253	Gate lodge, Highfield Hospital, Swords Road, Whitehall, Dublin 9	Gate lodge, c.1870	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50130258	Bonnington Dublin, Swords Road, Dublin 9	Country house (Hotel), c.1881	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50120001	Ivy House/Patrick Carthy & Sons Public Bar, 114 Drumcondra Road Upper,	Public house, c.1910	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50130155 to 56	Gate lodge, St. Patrick's College, Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9	Gate lodge & gates.c.1910	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50120266	Drumcondra Bridge (known as Frank Flood Bridge), Drumcondra Road Lower, Drumcondra Road Upper	Bridge c.1817	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50130158	Drumcondra Road Lr, Dublin 9	Statue of our lady, erected 1954, see also street furniture	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50130171	Fagan's Bar and Restaurant, 146 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Public house, 1907	Regional (NIAH), Medium
Botanic Avenue to Granby Row	NIAH 50130172	140 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Bank, c.1900	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50120170	137 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	House, c.1820	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50120171 to 2	133, 135 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1740	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50130182 to 89	80, 78, 76, 74, 72, 70, 68, 66 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1890	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50120187	Blessington Cottage, 57 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	House, c.1900	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50130206	Quinn's, 42 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Public house, c.1880	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50130207	Saint Vincent's Centre, 40 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	industrial School (Shop), c.1895	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50120204	Bank of Ireland, 43 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Bank, c.1890	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50120207	Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Bridge, c1900	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50120210 to 12	31, 29, 27 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Houses, c. 1800	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50130210	22 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	House (Public house), c.1880	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50120224 to 25	1,3 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 7	Houses , c. 1830	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50060188	2nd Lock, Royal Canal, Dorset Street Lower, Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 7	Lock, c. 1795	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50010714	Red Parrot Bar & Grille, 57 Dorset Street Lower, Portland Place, Dublin 1	House (Public house), c. 1840	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50060382	J Dempsey, 54b Dorset Street Lower, Dublin 1	House, c.1880	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50010713	Saint Francis Xavier Community Centre Ltd, Dorset Street Lower, Dublin 1	School (Community centre), c.1890	Regional (NIAH), Medium
NIAH 50060381	Dorset College, Dorset Street Lower, Dublin 1	House (Office), c.1890	Regional (NIAH), Medium	

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	NIAH 50010712	Ulster Bank/Violets/Home Appliance Centre, Dorset Street Lower, North Circular Road, Dublin 1	Shop / Retail outlet (Bank), c.1897	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50010711	Big Tree Tavern, North Circular Road, Dorset Street Lower, Dublin 1	House (Public house), c.1850	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50010710	Chartbusters, 38 Dorset Street Lower, North Circular Road, Dublin 1	Retail, c.1900	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50010970	40 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1	House, c.1750	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50011210 to 11	38 to 39 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1	Houses, c.1750	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50010706	T & J. Hogan, 68 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1	Shop (Restaurant), c.1780	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50010699	Saint Raphael's Clinic/The Mater Clinic Dorset Street, Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1	School (Clinic), c.1895	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50010698	Mater Hospital Patient Services, General Services and Project Office, Dorset Street Upper, Saint Joseph's Place, Dublin 1	Bank (Office), c.1898	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50010697	88 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1	House, c.1835	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50060602 to 4	95 to 97 Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1	Houses (shops), c.1800	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50060594	Glynn's, The Wellington House, Dorset Street Upper, Wellington Street Lower, Dublin 1	House (Public house), c.1790	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50010692	Joxer Daly's, Dorset Street Upper, Dublin 1	House (Public house), c.1810	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50010614	Centra, O'Connell Street Upper, Parnell Street, Dublin 1	Office (Retail), c.1925	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50010562	71 Parnell Street, Dublin 1	House (Retail), c. 1830	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50060399 to 401	79 to 81 Parnell Street, Dublin 1	Houses (Hotel), c.1790	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50011028	160 Parnell Street, Dublin 1	Public house, c.1730	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50081114	159 Parnell Street, Dublin 1	House (Shop/retail outlet), c.1760	Regional (NIAH), Medium
	NIAH 50010560	Catholic Commercial Club, Moore Lane, Dublin 1	Hall (Catholic commercial club), c.1897	Regional (NIAH), Medium

### 16.3.1.7 Designed Landscapes

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

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

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

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

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

Policy BHA4 of the Dublin City Development states:

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

Policy SC2 states that it is the policy of DCC:

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

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

FCC's policies relating to Designed Landscapes can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 10 of the Fingal County Development Plan and Draft Development Plan (FCC, 2023).

Objective HCAO28 states it is an Objective of the Council to:

*'Demonstrate best practice in relation to the management, care and maintenance of Protected Structures by continuing the programme of commissioning Conservation Plans for the principal heritage properties in the Council's ownership (several of which are also ACAs), implement the policies and actions of these Conservation Plans where they exist, and ensure the Plans are used by all sections of the Council to inform and direct the design of interventions within the heritage properties, both to buildings and landscapes.'*

Policy HCAP18 states:

*'Protect the setting, significant views, and built features of historic designed landscapes and promote the conservation of their essential character, both built and natural.'*

Policy HCAP19 states

*'Resist proposals or developments that would lead to the loss or, or cause harm to the character, principal components or setting of historic designed landscapes and demesnes of significance in the County'.*

Objective HCAO32 states;

*'Require that proposals for development within historic designed landscapes include a Designed Landscape Appraisal (including an ecological assessment) as part of the planning documentation to fully consider the potential impacts of the proposal. The appraisal should be carried out prior to the initial design of any development, in order that this evaluation to inform the design which must be sensitive to and respect the built heritage elements and green space values of the site'.*

The landscapes identified in the NIAH Garden Survey (NIAH 2020b) for Dublin, are not given a significance rating by the NIAH. Using the methodology outlined in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021) they have been assessed here from Negligible to Medium Sensitivity, depending on the survival, condition and legibility of demesne landscape features. Occasionally some are identified as being of National or International Importance. In such cases these would be of High Sensitivity.

15 designed landscapes were identified, whose boundaries overlap with the study area of the Proposed Scheme.

Seven of these are included in the NIAH Garden Survey. Of these, four are associated with houses that are now demolished and are of Low or Negligible sensitivity. Santry Demesne (NIAH 2380) is the most substantial surviving historic landscape which interfaces with the Proposed Scheme. It was associated with Santry House (DU014-030), and is designated as a Recorded Monument. It is of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity. The remaining two NIAH listed landscapes were in religious institutional use through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and are also of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity.

One further landscape was identified which is associated with a structure included in the RMP. This is Belvedere House, now DCU St Patrick's Campus (CBC0002BTH0105) where, although the historic landscape has been altered to accommodate the educational use, it remains of Regional interest and Medium sensitivity.

The Garden of remembrance in Parnell Square is a designed landscape (NIAH 2370) and a Protected Structure (DCC RPS 6437) it is of National importance and High sensitivity.

Three of the landscapes associated with Protected Structures, and one landscape associated with an NIAH Structure were identified, where subsequent developments have substantially altered or removed historic landscape features, leaving the residual landscapes of Low or negligible sensitivity. These are: Highpark Convent (NIAH 3238); Clonturk House (CBC0002BTH106); and Broomfield House (CBC0002BTH027).

Of the remaining two identified landscapes, one survives largely in-tact (Ellen Field CBC0002BTH019) though the historic house has been demolished, and one (Kilronan House CBC0002BTH003) retains buildings and landscape features which contribute to the historic character of the streetscape. They are of Local importance and Low sensitivity.

The identified designed landscapes are listed in Table 16.10 and described in more detail in Appendix A.16.2.3 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Their locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

**Table 16.10: Designed Landscapes**

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
<b>Pinnock Hill to Airside Junction</b>	CBC0002BTH003	Kilronan House,	Landscape associated with Kilronan House built c.1820, now demolished.	Local, Low sensitivity
	FCC RPS 611	Castlemoate House, Swords Road	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century house, outbuilding, walled garden, and entrance gates	Regional, Medium sensitivity
<b>Airside Junction to Northwood Avenue</b>	NIAH 2395	Furry Park House, Santry, Dublin 9	Landscape associated with Furry Park House built c.1820, now demolished.	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH011	Woodford House	House c.1820 with small area of parkland, lodges on Turnapin Lane, drive and walled gardens, all now demolished	Record-only, Negligible sensitivity
<b>Northwood Avenue to Shantalla Road</b>	NIAH 2380	Santry House / Santry Court and Demesne	Landscape associated with Santry House (DU014-030) built 1703 and demolished 1959, now in use as a public park.	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 2386	Santry Lodge / Santry Hall	Landscape associated with Santry Lodge c. 1820 now demolished	Record-only, Negligible sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH019	Ellen Field	Landscape associated with Ellen Field House, c.1860 now in use as a public park with playing fields	Local, Low sensitivity
	NIAH 2390	Maryville, Lark Hill	Landscape associated with Lark Hill House c. 1830, now demolished	Record-only, Negligible sensitivity
	NIAH 2393	Highpark Convent	Landscape associated with Highpark Convent (DCC RPS 3238) extends to include an entrance onto Sword's Road.	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH025	Highfield Hospital	Landscape associated with Highfield House c.1850, now Highfield Hospital (NIAH 50130254)	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH027	Broomhill (Bonnington Hotel)	Landscape associated with Broomhill House (NIAH 50130258), now in residential, commercial and hotel use	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH105	Belvedere House(DC U St. Patrick's Campus), 7 to 19 Drumcondra Rd Upper	Landscape associated with Belvedere House(DU018-012001) c.1750, now in use as a university campus	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH106	Rosminian House for the Blind, Clonturk House, Ormond Rd, Dublin 9	Landscape associated with Clonturk House (DCC RPS 6084) c.1830, now redeveloped for housing	Regional, Medium sensitivity
<b>Shantalla Road to Botanic Avenue</b>	NIAH 2378	Bishop's Palace, 81 Drumcondra Rd Lower	Landscape associated with Archbishop's House (DCC RPS 2361) 1890, in religious institutional use.	Regional, Medium sensitivity
<b>Botanic Avenue to Granby Row</b>	DCC RPS 6437/ NIAH 2370	Parnell Square Gardens and Garden of Remembrance, Dublin 1	Park / Garden: c.1750, National Garden of Remembrance, 1966	National (NIAH), High sensitivity

### 16.3.1.8 Industrial Heritage Sites

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

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

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

Policy BHA12 states that it is the policy of DCC:

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

Policy BHA16 states that it is the policy of DCC:

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

Policy BHA17 states that it is the policy of DCC:

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

Policy BHA26 states that it is the policy of DCC:

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

Fingal County Council's (FCC) policies relating to industrial heritage can be found in the Fingal County Development Plan 2023 to 2029(FCC 2023). Policy HCAP27 states it is an policy of the Council to:

*'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). A review of the DCIHR revealed that there are no additional sites of industrial heritage significance displaying above ground remains in the study area. DCIHR sites which no longer exhibit above ground remains and are dealt with in Chapter 15 (Archaeological and Cultural Heritage)'.*

Objective HCAO44 and 45 state:

*'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. Utilise the information provided within the Fingal Industrial Heritage Survey when assessing development proposals for surviving industrial heritage sites'.*



Objective HCAO46:

*'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 HCAO48:

*'Seek the retention and appropriate repair/maintenance of the historic road and rail bridges of the County whether Protected Structures or not'.*

Objective HCAO49:

*'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'.*

### 16.3.1.9 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest

In addition to the structures included in the SMR, the RMP, the RPS, NIAH and the DCIHR, 56 structures or groups of structures were identified along the Proposed Scheme which, while they are not included in existing inventories, are of architectural, historical or industrial interest.

They were identified through field inspections. They are listed in Table 16.11 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from field inspections and they have been dated with reference to the historic map sources. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

These structures have been assessed here using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021). They are of record Only to and Regional importance and are of Negligible to Medium Sensitivity.

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

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

Policy BHA11 states that it is the policy of DCC:

- (a) To retain, where appropriate, and encourage the rehabilitation and suitable adaptive reuse of existing older buildings/structures/features which make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the area and streetscape, in preference to their demolition and redevelopment.*
- (b) Encourage the retention and/or reinstatement of original fabric of our historic building stock such as windows, doors, roof coverings, shopfronts (including signage and associated features), pub fronts and other significant features.*
- (c) Ensure that appropriate materials are used to carry out any repairs to the historic fabric'.*

Policy BHA15 states that it is the policy of DCC:

- '(a) To encourage the appropriate development of exemplar twentieth century buildings and structures to ensure their character is not compromised.*
- (b) To encourage the retention and reinstatement of internal and external features, that contribute to the character of exemplar twentieth century buildings, such as roofscapes, boundary treatments, fenestration pattern, materials, and other features, fixtures and fittings (including furniture and art work), considered worthy of retention'.*

Objective BHAO6 states that it is the objective of DCC:

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

Fingal County Council’s (FCC) policies relating to other buildings or structures of architectural heritage interest can be found in the Fingal County Development Plan 2023 to 2029 (FCC 2023). Policy HCAP8 states it is an policy of the Council to:

*‘Ensure the conservation, management, protection and enhancement of the architectural heritage of Fingal through the designation of Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas, the safeguarding of designed landscapes and historic gardens, and the recognition of structures and elements with no specific statutory designation that contribute positively to the vernacular, industrial, maritime or 20th century heritage of the County’*

Policy HCAP21 states:

*‘Protect and enhance the historic environment and built heritage assets’.*

Policy HCAP22 states:

*‘Seek the retention, appreciation and appropriate revitalisation of the historic and vernacular building stock, and 20th century built heritage of Fingal in both the urban and rural areas of the County by deterring the replacement buildings with modern structures and by protecting (through the use of Architectural Conservation Areas and the Record of Protected Structures and in the normal course of Development Management) these buildings where they contribute to the character of an area and/or where they are rare examples of a structure type, a distinctive piece of architecture or have an innate value’.*

Policy HCAP26:

*‘Recognise the importance of historic townscapes or streetscapes in creating a sense of place when the urban fabric or groups of buildings are read together and how the gradual attrition of historic fabric or detailing, or the demolition and replacement of individual modest buildings can fundamentally alter the character of the place’.*

**Table 16.11: Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest**

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
<b>Pinnock Hill to Airside Junction</b>	CBC0002BTH001	Cottages, Swords Rd, Nevinstown, Co. Dublin	Houses, c.1920	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH002	Cottages, Swords Rd, Nevinstown, Co. Dublin	Houses, c.1920	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH004	Kettles Lane, Glebe, Co. Dublin	House (offices), c.1820	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH005	Flexlease Ltd. Cloughran, Co. Dublin	Schoolhouse (offices), c.1890	Local, Low sensitivity
<b>Airside Junction to Northwood Avenue</b>	CBC0002BTH006	Kealy’s Pub, Corballis, Co. Dublin	House (public house), c.1890	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH007	Cottages, Corballis, Co. Dublin	Cottages, c.1870	Regional Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH008	Toberbunny Lodge, Toberbunny, Co. Dublin	House (vacant), c.1920	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH009	Cottages, Dardistown/ RCSI cottages, Co. Dublin	Cottages, c.1900	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH012	Ivy House, Santry, Dublin 9	Cottage, c.1820 (possibly re-built c.1920)	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH013	Cottage, Swords Road, Santry	Cottage, c.1920	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH014	Little Venice, Swords Rd, Santry, Dublin 9	Barracks (restaurant), c. 1800	Regional Medium sensitivity

<b>Northwood Avenue to Shantalla Road</b>	CBC0002BTH015	Santry Bridge, Dublin 9	Low limestone rubble wall extant 1837	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH016	Magner's Pharmacy, Swords Road, Santry, Dublin 9	Cottages, c.1800	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH018	St Canice's Terrace, 258 to 280 Swords Road Whitehall, Dublin 9	Cottages, c.1920	Local, Low sensitivity
<b>Shantalla Road to Botanic Avenue</b>	CBC0002BTH022	97 to 109 Swords Road, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1920	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH023	77 to 81 Swords Road, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1920	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH024	Entrance, former gate lodge High park / Hartfield, Swords Road, Dublin 9	Cut limestone piers	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH028	182, 184, 186 Drumcondra Road Upper/ 236 Griffith Avenue, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1920	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH029	53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65 and 67 Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1890	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH030	47 Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9	House, c.1890	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH032	33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 and 45 Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1920	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH033	31 / 31A Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1870	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH034	112, 110, 108, 106, 104, 102, 100, 98, 96 and 94a Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9	Shops, c.1920	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH035	94 and 92 Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9	Shops, c.1890	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH036	80 Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9	Houses (offices). c.1820	Regional Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH037	The Cat and Cage, 74, 76, 78 Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9	Public house. c.1830	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH039	72, 70, 68, 66, 64, 62, 60, 58 Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1890	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH041	56, 54, 52, 50, 48, 46, 44, 42, 40, 38 Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1890	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH042	18, 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6 Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1920	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH043	2 to 4 Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9	Commercial, c.1910	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH045	Millmount House, 18 Drumcondra Road Upper, Dublin 9	House, c.1890	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH047	Millmount Terrace, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1890	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH048	4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 Richmond Road, Dublin 3	Houses, c.1890 (No 4 c.1920)	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH050	163, 165, 167 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Shops, c.1920	Regional Medium sensitivity
<b>Botanic Avenue to Granby Row</b>	CBC0002BTH053	141, 143, 145, 147 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1890	Regional Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH055	Riversdale, 139 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1820	Regional Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH056	130, 132, 134 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Shops, c.1900	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH061	128, 126, 124, 122, 120, 118 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1890	Regional Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH063	116, 114 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1890	Regional Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH064	110, 108, 106, 104, 102 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1890	Regional Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH065	98, 100 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1890	Regional Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH070	64, 62, 60, 58, 56 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1890	Regional Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH071	54, 52 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1890	Regional Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH076	39, 41 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Shops, c.1890	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH077	37, 35, 33 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1920	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH079	28, 26, 24 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Shops, c.1890	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH080	21, 23 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1840	Regional Medium sensitivity

	CBC0002BTH081	11,13,15,17, 19 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Houses, c. 1820	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH082	1A, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 20 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Houses, c.1870	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH083	5,7,9 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Houses, c. 1820	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH087	60 Dorset Street Lower, Dublin 1	Retail, c.1890	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH088	67 Dorset Street Lower, Dublin 1	Shop, c.1890	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH089	44 to 52 Dorset Street Lower, Dublin 1	Shops, c.1870	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH090	77, 78 Dorset Street Lower, Dublin 1	Houses, c.1820	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH091	28 to 33 Dorset Street Lower, Dublin 1	Shops, c.1800	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH093	6 to 20 Dorset Street Lower, Dublin 1	Shops, c.1800	Local, Low sensitivity

### 16.3.1.10 Street Furniture

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fingal County Council's (FCC) policies relating to street furniture of architectural heritage interest can be found in the Fingal County Development Plan (FCC 2023). Policy HCAP21 states:

*'Protect and enhance the historic environment and built heritage assets, including elements of historic street furniture, paving and historic boundary treatments.'*

Objective HCAO40:

*'Require that public realm works, proposed infrastructural and public utility works do not remove historic street furniture such as limestone or granite kerbs, cobblestones, cast-iron post boxes, water pumps, milestones and historic street-lamp standards, except where an exceptional need has been clearly established'.*

### 16.3.1.10.1 Post Boxes

A total of eight post boxes of architectural heritage significance were identified in the study area. They were identified through field inspection. Further information on post box types was obtained through the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a) and by referring to the *Antique Pavement: an illustrated guide to Dublin's Street Furniture* (O'Connell, D. 1975), and the *Irish Post Box: Silent servant and Symbol of the State* (Ferguson, S. 2009). They are listed in Table 16.12. and described in more detail in Appendix A.16 of this EIAR. Their locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

Four are included in the NIAH where they are rated of Regional importance. The post box on Frederick Street North (CBC0002PB007) is included in the Parnell Square CA. Six of the seven are free standing pillar box type, while the post box at the entrance to DCU St Patrick's Campus (CB0002PB004) is wall mounted. All of the identified post boxes are of Medium sensitivity.

**Table 16.12: Post Boxes**

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Northwood Avenue to Shantalla Road	CBC0002PB001	At Swords Rd (south of Santry Close)	Post-box, c.1930	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002PB002	At 246 Swords Rd, Santry	Post-box, c.1930	Regional Medium sensitivity
Shantalla Road to Botanic Avenue	CBC0002PB003 NIAH 50130139	At 97 Swords Rd, Whitehall	Post-box, c.1930	Regional Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002PB008 NIAH 50120002	At 94 Drumcondra Road Upper	Post-box, c.1935	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002PB004	At entrance to 17 to 19 Drumcondra Rd Upper	Post-box, c. 1915	Regional Medium sensitivity
Botanic Avenue to Granby Row	CBC0002PB005 NIAH 50130209	At Drumcondra Station, Drumcondra Rd	Post-box, c.1930	Regional Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002PB006 NIAH 50010715	At the corner of 493 North Circular Road	Post-box, c.1930	Regional (NIAH) Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002PB007	At Candy Café, 1 Frederick St North	Post-box: c.1930	Regional Medium sensitivity

### 16.3.1.10.2 Lamp Posts

Lamp posts of heritage significance were identified at nine locations within the study area of the Proposed Scheme.

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

A complete list of the identified lamp-posts is provided in

Table 16.13 with further descriptions given in Appendix A.16 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from field inspections. Their locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

They are of Low and Medium sensitivity depending on their condition, age and detail. None of the identified lamp posts are included in any existing inventories. The lamp posts on Parnell Square, Granby Row (CBC0002LP007, CBC0002LP008 and CBC0002LP009) are in the Parnell Square CA. The lamp post at the corner of Gardiner Street and Dorset Street (CBC0002LP005) are also included in a CA. The 9m S-Bend lamp-post on the corner of Belvidere Road and Dorset Street (CBC0002LP004) is a particularly beautiful example of early twentieth century craftsmanship.



**Table 16.13: Lamp Posts**

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Shantalla Road to Botanic Avenue	CBC0002LP001	Junction Griffith Avenue, Whitehall	Cast-iron lamp base c.1930	Local, Low sensitivity
Botanic Avenue to Granby Row	CBC0002LP002	Junction Hollybank Road	4.5m cast-iron lamps c.1930	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002LP003	Drumcondra Road Lower	4.5m cast-iron lamps c.1930	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002LP004	At 53 Dorset Street Lower, junction of Belvedere Road	9m S-Bend lamp stand c.1905,	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002LP005	At 28 Dorset Street Lower, junction of Gardiner Street	9m Scotch Standards, c.1905	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002LP006	Junction Dorset Street Lower, Hardwicke Place/ Eccles Street	9m Scotch Standards, c.1905	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002LP007	Junction Parnell Square North, Frederick Street North	Lamp post with triple lantern, c.1905	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002LP008	Granby Row	9m Scotch Standards, c.1905	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002LP009	Parnell Square West	9m Scotch Standards, c.1905	Regional, Medium sensitivity

#### 16.3.1.10.3 Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture

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

A list of the identified assets is included in Table 16.14 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from site inspections. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

In addition to the eighteenth-century milestone marker at Airside Junction (FCC RPS 866 CBC0002MS001) protected street furniture within the Proposed Scheme include the Parnell Monument (DU018-425) and the fountain on Cavendish Row (DCC RPS 1339), which are all included in the RPS. The Statue of Our Lady (NIAH 50130158) is included in the NIAH. One other Feature of built heritage interest was identified in the study area, the bicycle sculptures at the boundary of DCU St Patrick's Campus. The feature is of Low sensitivity.

**Table 16.14: Statuary and Street Furniture**

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Shantalla Road to Botanic Avenue	CBC0002BTH102	At St Patrick's Campus, DCU, Drumcondra Rd Upper	Sculptures c.2010	Local, Low sensitivity

#### 16.3.1.10.4 Paving and Surface Treatments

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

Paving and surface treatments were identified in 25 locations within the study area of the Proposed Scheme. Of these, 12 comprise of narrow granite kerbs, sometimes with sett lined gutters, lining the side streets where they intersect with the Proposed Scheme. These surface treatments are most commonly found surviving in varied conditions, in the late-Victorian and Edwardian suburbs of Dublin. They are of Local importance, and Low sensitivity. Isolated narrow granite kerbs were also identified at the entrances to some historic structures including DCU St. Patrick's Campus (CBC0002BTH107), and the Archbishop's House (CBC0002BTH067). They are also of Low sensitivity.

One area of sett road surface treatment was identified in the outer suburbs. This is at the side of 45 Drumcondra Road Lower, which is a Protected Structure (DCC RPS 2349). The surface treatment is of Medium sensitivity.

Wide granite kerbs were identified lining Blessington Street (CBC0002BTH095), Frederick Street North (CBC0002BTH096), Granby Row (CBC0002BTH100) and Parnell Square (CBC0002BTH099, CBC0002BTH101). There are also granite flagstones surviving on Parnell Square North (CBC0002BTH097). These once common ground surface treatments are increasingly rare in the city and are of Medium sensitivity. The cobbled surfaces at the base of the Parnell Monument (CBC0002BTH109) and on the traffic island in front of Findlater's Church (CBC0002BTH098) are likely to have been recycled or repositioned. They are also of Medium sensitivity.

A full list of historic paving and surface treatments is provided in Table 16.15. They are described in more detail in Appendix A.16.2 of this EIAR. Their locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

**Table 16.15: Paving and Surface Treatments**

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
<b>Shantalla Road to Botanic Avenue</b>	CBC0002BTH031	Home Farm Road	Narrow granite kerbs c.1900	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH038	Church Avenue	Narrow granite kerbs and setts c.1900	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH040	Ormond Rd	Narrow granite kerbs c.1900	Local, Low sensitivity
	DU018-012001	17 to 19 Drumcondra Rd Upper, St Patrick's College formerly Belvedere House	Narrow granite kerbs at the entrance to DCU St. Patrick's Campus (	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH044	Milbourne Avenue	Narrow granite kerbs and setts c.1900	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH046	Richmond Road	Narrow granite kerbs and setts c.1900	Local, Low sensitivity
<b>Botanic Avenue to Granby Row</b>	CBC0002BTH051	Botanic Avenue, Drumcondra Rd Lower	Narrow granite kerbs and setts c.1900	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH059	Hollybank Road	Narrow granite kerbs c.1900	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH066	Dargle Rd	Narrow granite kerbs c.1900	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH067	Drumcondra Rd Upper	Narrow granite kerbs c.1890	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH108 DCC RPS 2349	Lane to the south of 45 Drumcondra Rd Lower	Narrow granite kerbs and setts c.1860	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH072	St Alphonsus Avenue	Narrow granite kerbs c.1890	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH085	Whitworth Place	Narrow granite kerbs and setts c.1900	Local, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH092	Eccles Place	Narrow granite kerbs c.1860	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH094	St Joseph's Parade	Narrow granite kerbs c.1860	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH095	Blessington St	Wide granite kerbs c.1820	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH096	Frederick St North	Wide granite kerbs c.1820	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH097	Parnell Square North	Wide granite kerbs and granite flagstone paving c.1820	Regional, Medium sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH098	Junction Frederick St North, Parnell Square North	Setts on traffic island	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH099	Parnell Square East and Cavendish Row	Wide granite kerbs c.1820	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH109 DU018-425	Parnell Monument	Setts on the traffic island, at the base of the monument	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH110	Parnell Street	Wide granite kerbs and set road surface c.1820	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH100	Granby Row	Wide granite kerbs c.1820	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0002BTH101	Parnell Square West	Wide granite kerbs c.1820	Regional, Medium sensitivity

## **16.4 Potential Impacts**

### **16.4.1 Characteristics of the Proposed Scheme**

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

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

### **16.4.2 'Do Nothing' Scenario**

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

### **16.4.3 Construction Phase**

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

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

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

The identified Construction Phase impacts are described and assessed below, and summarised in 16.5.1.7. No Very Significant or Profound impacts are predicted as a result of the Proposed Scheme. Where Moderate or Significant Negative impacts are identified, mitigation is identified in Section 16.5.

#### **16.4.3.1 Protected Structures**

Two locations were identified where there will be a direct Construction Phase impact on a Protected Structure. These are:

- The temporary land-take at Old Stockhole Lane will temporarily block the lane, impacting on the setting of, and access to Cloughran Church (DU014-009001) during the Construction Phase. Alternative access is possible from Stockhole Lane. The church is of Medium sensitivity and the magnitude of impact is Low. There are rubble walls included at the boundary of the proposed land-take area, and there is potential for damage of these features during construction. The walls are of Low Sensitivity and the magnitude of impact is Medium. The predicted Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.
- At a thatched cottage in Collinstown, Swords Road (FCC RPS 604) where a land-take is proposed to accommodate segregated cycle tracks, widened footpaths and additional road space. The

cottage is a Medium sensitivity structure. The existing boundary comprises dash rendered dwarf walls with concrete or granite cappings, and simple iron railings. There are tall piers either side of the pedestrian entrance which is completed with an iron gate with spiral detail. To the south side of the pedestrian gate the boundary has been altered by raising the wall. The gate is of note, and there may be historic masonry concealed beneath the modern finishes. The removal of the boundary will have a negative impact on the setting of the cottage. The land-take will also reduce the amenity of the cottage which will have a negative impact. The magnitude of impact is High. The predicted Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

There were 102 Protected Structures or Groups of Protected Structures identified in the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.3, and described in Appendix A.16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. They are of Medium and High sensitivity. Of these, 86 share a common boundary or front directly on to the Proposed Scheme, including Binns Bridge (DCC RPS 908) and the fountain on Cavendish Row (DCC RPS 1339). There is potential for damage of sensitive fabric during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. The predicted impact of the Construction Works on the identified Protected Structures will be Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

#### **16.4.3.2 Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs)**

One ACA was identified which overlaps with the study area as outlined in Section 16.3.1.4. It is the O'Connell Street and Environs ACA which is of High sensitivity. It interfaces with the study area on the south side of Parnell Square, along Parnell Street and at the northern end of O'Connell Street Upper. Two Protected Structures or groups of Protected Structures were identified, which front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. These are Rotunda Hospital (DCC RPS 6419) and the Gate Theatre and Assembly Rooms (DCC RPS 1338), both of which are High sensitivity structures. One additional Protected Structure was identified which lies within the ACA and the proposed redline boundary. This is a fountain on Cavendish Row (DCC RPS 1339) of Medium sensitivity. Two areas of historic street surface were also identified which fall within the ACA and redline boundaries. These are wide granite kerbs along Parnell Square West (CBC0002BTH101) and along the west side of Cavendish Row (CBC0002BTH099). They are of Medium sensitivity. There is potential for damage of these features during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. The predicted Construction Phase impact will be Indirect Negative, Significant and Temporary.

The whole of the area which is included in both the ACA and the study area is also designated as a Conservation Area (CA). The CA extends to the north of the ACA and takes in all of Parnell Square, Granby Row, and the south part of Frederick Street North. The predicted Construction Phase impacts on the CA are assessed in Section 16.4.3.3.2 below.

#### **16.4.3.3 Conservation Areas (CAs)**

Five CAs were identified in the study area as described in Section 16.3.1.5. Direct Construction Phase impacts were identified in two of the CAs, the River Tolka CA and the Parnell Square CA. No direct impacts are predicted to the St. Pappin's Church CA, the Royal Canal CA, or the Gardiner Street Upper CA.

##### **16.4.3.3.1 River Tolka CA**

The River Tolka CA is of Medium sensitivity. It intersects with the study area at Frank Flood Bridge where it also takes in Our Lady's Park.

Two NIAH structures were identified which fall within both the CA and the study area boundaries and which will be directly impacted during the Construction Phase. These are the proposed alterations to Frank Flood Bridge (NIAH 50120266) which is of Medium sensitivity, and the proposed temporary removal of the Statue of Our Lady (NIAH 50130158), also of Medium sensitivity to facilitate the construction of a new pedestrian and cycle bridge. A construction compound, Site Compound SW5 is also proposed in this area. Given the extent of construction works proposed in the CA, the magnitude of impact is Medium. The predicted Construction Phase impact on the River Tolka CA will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

#### 16.4.3.3.2 Parnell Square CA

The Parnell Square CA is of High sensitivity. It intersects with the study area on its west side along Granby Row and Parnell Square West to where it meets Parnell Square, and along its west side along Frederick Street North, Parnell Square East and Cavendish Row including the north end of O'Connell Street.

Areas of historic street surfaces were identified which lie within the study area and the CA, and which will be directly impacted during the Construction Phase. Kerb realignments affecting wide granite kerb stones of Medium sensitivity on Frederick Street North (CBC0002BTH096), Parnell Square East (CBC0002BTH099) and Granby Row (CBC0002BTH100) will have a negative impact on the CA, the magnitude of which is Medium. The predicted Construction Phase impact on the Parnell Square CA will be Direct Negative, Moderate, Temporary.

56 Protected Structures or groups of Protected Structures of Medium and High sensitivity, one post box, and three groups of lamp posts of Medium sensitivity were identified which fall within the study area and the CA, and front onto, share a boundary with or are within the Proposed Scheme. None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. The predicted Construction Phase impact on the Parnell Square CA will be Indirect Negative, Moderate, Temporary.

#### 16.4.3.4 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

Two locations were identified where there will be a direct impact on an NIAH structure during the Construction Phase. These are:

- At Frank Flood Bridge (NIAH 50120266), the west spandrel wall and parapet / balustrade will be raised to improve the safety of the bridge. This will involve removing the existing cast iron balustrade, adding a layer of stone to match the existing before reinstating the balustrade. To facilitate the works to the parapet, scaffolding may be required which due to constraints on the bridge and in the river below, may be supported off the bridge, resulting in some minor and temporary alterations or removal of historic fabric. The approach walls will be altered to meet the line of the raised parapet. They are rubble, of varied material and detail, which has been altered over time. Existing services attached to the west face of the bridge will be rerouted and removed. The bridge is of Medium sensitivity. There is potential for loss or damage to the historic fabric during its removal, transport, storage and reinstatement, the magnitude of which is High. The predicted Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.
- The Statue of Our Lady (NIAH 50130158) will be temporarily removed to facilitate the construction of the proposed cycle and pedestrian bridge on the west side of Frank Flood Bridge. The statue is of Medium sensitivity. There is potential for loss or damage to sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage and reinstatement, the magnitude of which is High. The predicted Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

44 NIAH Structures or Groups of NIAH Structures were identified in the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.6. They are of Medium sensitivity. Of these, 32 share a common boundary with the Proposed Scheme or front directly onto it, and three are features which lie within the red line boundary (Frank Flood Bridge (NIAH 50120266), the Statue of Our Lady, (NIAH 50130158) and Drumcondra Rail Bridge (NIAH 50120207). There is potential for damage of sensitive fabric associated with these structures during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. The predicted impact of the Construction Works on the identified NIAH Structures will be Indirect Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

#### 16.4.3.5 Designed Landscapes

Two locations were identified where there will be a direct impact on a designed landscape during the Construction Phase. These are:

- At Santry Demesne (DU014-030) where land take is proposed. The demesne is of Medium Sensitivity. It is proposed to widen a gateway to make way for cycle path connection. The demesne



wall is to be cut back. The magnitude of impact is medium. The predicted Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

- At Highpark Convent (NIAH 3238) where the proposed road widening will require the repositioning of an historic entrance, formerly associated with the convent, located to the rear of Highfield Hospital CBC0002BTH025. The historic landscape is of Medium sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is medium. The predicted Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent.

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

Three locations were identified where there will be direct impact on an Other Structure of Built Heritage Interest during the Construction Phase. These are:

- At a pair of cottages at Dardistown / RCSI cottages (CBC0002BTH009) a land take encompassing the cottages is proposed. The cottages will be demolished under the Proposed Scheme. The cottages are of Local interest but are currently derelict and Low Sensitivity. The proposal will remove the cottages, but they have already lost much of their character. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The predicted Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Permanent.
- At St Canice's Terrace, 258 to 280 Swords Road Whitehall, Dublin 9 (CBC0002BTH018), the existing cottages will be impacted by the proposed land-take at the front boundary onto Sword's Road. The original boundaries comprised of low retaining walls topped with simple iron or steel railings and steel pedestrian gates. They are in varied condition with many having had their original railings removed and their front walls raised, though most retain the original gates and piers. The houses are of Low sensitivity. The loss of the remaining fabric of the front boundary will have a Negative impact, the magnitude of which is Medium. The predicted Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Permanent.
- At 186 Drumcondra Road Upper and 236 Griffith Avenue (CBC0002BTH028), which will be impacted by the proposed land-take along the boundary with Drumcondra Road Lower. The boundary comprises of low concrete walls topped with iron or steel railing and matching steel pedestrian gates. They are original to the houses. The houses are of Low sensitivity. The removal of the boundary will have a Negative impact, the magnitude of which is Medium. The predicted Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Slight and Permanent.

53 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest were identified in the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.9 and described in Appendix A.16.2. They are of Low and Medium sensitivity. There is potential for damage of sensitive fabric during construction, the magnitude of which is Low. The predicted impact of the Construction Works on the identified Protected Structures will be Indirect Negative, Slight and Temporary.

#### **16.4.3.7 Street Furniture**

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

Eight post boxes of architectural significance were identified in the study area. They are of Medium sensitivity.

The pillar post box at 243 Swords Road (CBC0002PB002) will be repositioned to accommodate proposed pedestrian and cycle tracks. There is potential for damage to the fabric of the post box during its removal, transportation, storage and reinstatement, the magnitude of which is High. There will also be a negative visual impact for the duration of its removal, the magnitude of which is Low. The predicted Construction Phase Impact will be Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

The other seven will be retained in position and will not be directly impacted during the Construction Phase. There is potential for damage of the pillar post boxes during Construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. The predicted Construction Phase Impact will be Indirect Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

#### 16.4.3.7.2 Lamp posts

Nine lamp posts or groups of lamp posts of architectural heritage value were identified in the study area. One location was identified where there will be a direct impact on these features during construction. This is:

- Six of the historic lamp-posts lining Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9 (CBC0002LP003) will be moved to accommodate the proposed cycle tracks. The lamp posts are of Medium sensitivity. There is potential for damage to the lamp posts during their removal, transportation, storage and reinstatement, the magnitude of which is High. There will also be a negative visual impact for the duration of their removal, the magnitude of which is Low. The predicted Construction Phase Impact will be Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

The remaining groups of lamp posts will be retained in position. There is potential for damage of the lamps during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. The predicted Construction Phase Impact is Indirect Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

#### 16.4.3.7.3 Statuary and Street Furniture

Two items of street furniture of architectural heritage interest were identified in the study area, which will be directly impacted during the Construction Phase. These are:

- The milestone at Pinnock Hill (CBC0002MS001) which is of Medium sensitivity. It is situated in front of a modern gate pier and has been painted over. It will be impacted by the Proposed Scheme which includes a land-take affecting the boundary behind the milestone, to accommodate a new bus stop with shelter, and cycle track and footpath behind. The milestone will be temporarily removed to ensure its protection, before being reinstated within the vicinity of the existing. There is potential for damage of the sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage, and reassembly. The magnitude of this impact is High. There will also be an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the settings of the milestone during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The predicted Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.
- The bicycle sculptures at the boundary of DCU St. Patrick's Campus (CBC0002BTH102), which are of Low sensitivity. They will be directly impacted during construction as the Proposed Scheme includes replacement of the ground surface on which they sit. The sculptures will be temporarily removed to ensure their protection, before being reinstated within the vicinity of the existing. There is potential for damage of the sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage, and reassembly. The magnitude of this impact is High. There will also be an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the settings of the sculpture during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The predicted Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

#### 16.4.3.7.4 Paving and Surface Treatments

Three locations were identified where historic paving and surface treatments will be directly impacted during the Construction Phase of the Proposed Scheme. These are:

- At the junction of Botanic Road and Drumcondra Road Lower, where proposed kerb alterations and the provision of a new cycle track will impact on existing setts lining the south footpath (CBC002BTH051). The Proposed Scheme includes for narrowing the footpath and providing a cycle track alongside the carriageway which will cover over the sett surface. The setts are of Low sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is High. The predicted Construction Phase impact will be Direct Negative, Moderate and Long-Term.
- On Frederick Street North where kerb alterations will impact on existing wide granite kerbs on both sides of the road between Frederick Lane and Parnell Square North (CBC0002BTH096). The kerb lines are likely to have been previously repositioned slightly and the original paving behind has been replaced with concrete. The Proposed Scheme includes for local narrowing of the footpath to accommodate accessible parking spaces, with widening of the paths to the south of the proposed parking places. The kerbs are of Medium sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is High. The predicted Construction Phase impact will be Direct Negative, Significant and Long-Term.

- Along Parnell Square East where kerb alterations will impact on wide granite kerbs on west side of the road (CBC0002BTH099) to accommodate a new cycle track. The kerbs are of Medium sensitivity. Their repositioning will have a negative impact, the magnitude of which is Low. There is potential for loss or damage of the historic fabric during its removal, transport, storage and reinstatement, the magnitude of which is High. The predicted Construction Phase impact will be Direct Negative, Significant and Long-Term.

In addition to the seven locations identified above, 22 areas of paving or surface treatments of architectural interest were noted in the study area. They are of Low and Medium sensitivity. There is potential for damage of these features during construction. The predicted Construction Phase Impact will be Indirect Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

#### 16.4.3.8 Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts

**Table 16.16: Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts**

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Magnitude	Impact Significance
Pinnock Hill to Airside Junction	FCC RPS 866 Milestone, Pinnock Hill	Medium	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary.
	DU014-009001 Cloughran Church	Medium	Low	Direct Negative, Slight Temporary
Airside Junction to Northwood Avenue	FCC RPS 604 Thatched Cottage, Collinstown	Medium	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary.
	CBC0002BTH009 Cottages at Dardistown/ RCSI cottages, Sword's Road	Low	Medium	Direct, Negative, Slight Permanent
Northwood Avenue to Shantalla Road	DU014-057001 St. Pappin's Church CA	Medium	Low	Indirect Negative, Slight, Temporary
	DU014-030 Santry Demesne	Medium	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0002BTH018 St. Canice's Terrace, Sword's Road	Low	Medium	Direct, Negative, slight, Permanent
	CBC0002PB002 Pillar post-box at 243 Swords Road	Medium	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary
Shantalla Road to Botanic Avenue	NIAH 3238 Highpark Convent (entrance gates)	Medium	High	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent
	CBC0002BTH028 186 Drumcondra Road Upper and 236 Griffith Avenue	Low	Medium	Direct, Negative, Slight Permanent
	CBC0002BTH102 Bicycle sculptures at the boundary of DCU St. Patrick's Campus	Low	High	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	River Tolka CA	Medium	Low	Indirect Negative, Slight, Temporary
	River Tolka CA	Medium	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary.
	NIAH 50120266 Frank Flood Bridge	Medium	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	NIAH 50130158 Statue of Our Lady, Our Lady's Park	Medium	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary.
Botanic Avenue to Granby Row	CBC002BTH051 Setts and narrow granite kerbs, Botanic Avenue	Low	High	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Long-Term
	CBC0002LP003 Lamp-posts lining Drumcondra Road Lower	Medium	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary.
	Royal Canal CA	Medium	Low	Indirect Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Gardiner Street Upper CA	Medium	Low	Indirect Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC0002BTH096 Wide Granite Kerbs, Frederick Street North	Medium	High	Direct, Negative, Significant Long-Term.
	Parnell Square CA	High	Medium	Indirect Negative, moderate, Temporary
	Parnell Square CA	High	Medium	Direct Negative, moderate, Temporary
	O'Connell Street and Environs ACA	High	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary.

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Magnitude	Impact Significance
	CBC0002BTH099 Wide Granite Kerbs, Parnell Square East	Medium	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Long-Term
<b>Protected Structures (all Sections)</b> Refer to Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Protected Structures (86 locations)	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
<b>NIAH Structures (all Sections)</b> Refer to Table 16.9 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	NIAH Structures (35 locations)	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
<b>Other Structures (all Sections)</b> Refer to Table 16.11 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Other Structures (53 locations)	Low to Medium	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight Temporary
<b>Post boxes (all Sections)</b> Refer to Table 16.12 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Post-boxes (seven locations)	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
<b>Lamp-posts (all Sections)</b> Refer to Table 16.13 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Lamp-posts (nine locations)	Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
<b>Paving and Surface Treatments (all Sections)</b> Refer to Table 16.15 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Paving and Surface Treatments (22 locations)	Low to Medium	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary

#### **16.4.4 Operational Phase**

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

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

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

##### **16.4.4.1 Protected Structures**

Two locations were identified where the Proposed Scheme will have an Operational Phase impact on a Protected Structure. These are:

- At Castlemoate House (FCC RPS 611), where the Proposed Scheme includes the removal of trees to the south of the historic house which will have a negative impact on its setting. The roadside trees are semi-mature and do not appear to be historic boundary planting, but the affected area was part of the historic designed landscape and is shown as planted on historic maps. The historic landscape has been previously altered with the original entrance, gate lodge and part of the avenue demolished. The house and its associated landscape are of Medium sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Low. The predicted Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.
- At Binns Bridge (DCC RPS 908), where a cantilever signal pole is proposed resulting in a Negative impact on the setting of the structure. The bridge is of Medium sensitivity. The impact magnitude is Low. The predicted Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

##### **16.4.4.2 Conservation Areas**

###### **16.4.4.2.1 The Tolka River CA**

The River Tolka CA is of Medium sensitivity. It intersects with the study area at Frank Flood Bridge where it takes in Our Lady's Park. The Proposed Scheme will directly impact on the CA as a result of the proposed new bridge, the removal of some trees within its boundary and the alteration of the historic fabric of the Frank Flood Bridge (NIAH 50120266).

The new bridge to the west of Frank Flood Bridge (NIAH 50120266) will be modern and lightweight to mitigate the impact on both the historic structure and on the CA. Due to the careful design of the structure, which aligns with the existing bridge geometries and will be a high-quality modern intervention clearly distinguished from the surrounding historic fabric, its insertion will result in a neutral or positive impact on the CA. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The proposed alterations to the bridge and to our Lady's Park are minor in the context of the CA. This will have a Neutral or Positive impact, the magnitude of which is Low. There will be an adverse visual impact on the setting of the CA as a result of the removal of trees to the front and side of the Millmount Terrace. The magnitude of this impact on the CA is Low. The predicted Operational Phase impact on the River Tolka CA will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

###### **16.4.4.2.2 Royal Canal CA**

The Royal Canal CA is of Medium sensitivity. It intersects with the study area at Binns Bridge. The Proposed Scheme will have a direct impact on the CA during the Operational Phase as a result of the proposed signal poles on Binns Bridge (DCC RPS 908). There will be an indirect visual impact on the setting of the CA on approach from the south as a result of the removal of Median trees along Dorset Street. The magnitude of this impact is also Low. The predicted Operational Phase impact on the Royal Canal CA will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

#### **16.4.4.3 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage**

Four locations were identified where there will be an impact on an NIAH Structure of Group of Structures during the Operational Phase of the Proposed Scheme. These are:

- At Highfield Gate Lodge (NIAH 50130253), where the proposed land-take and boundary re-alignment to the north of the lodge will have a negative visual impact on its setting. The lodge is of Medium sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Low. The predicted Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.
- At the Bonnington Hotel (NIAH 50130258), where new trees are proposed along the roadside, positively impacting on the setting of the former historic house. The house is of Medium sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Low. The predicted Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Positive, Slight and Long Term.
- At the Frank Flood Bridge (NIAH 50120266), where the setting of the structure will be impacted by the provision of a new pedestrian and cycle bridge alongside the historic structure, to its west. The bridge is a Medium sensitivity structure. The magnitude of impact is High. The predicted Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Significant and Permanent.
- At Drumcondra Railway Station (NIAH 50130208), where the removal of an existing bus shelter in front of the entrance will have a positive impact on the setting of the building. The station is of Medium sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The predicted Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Positive, Moderate and Long-Term.
- Along Drumcondra Road where the replacement of median trees will negatively impact on the setting of McGrath's Public House (NIAH 50130210). The pub is of Medium sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Low. The predicted Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Short-Term.

#### **16.4.4.4 Designed Landscapes**

One location was identified where the Proposed Scheme will impact on a designed landscape during its Operational Phase:

- Along the boundary of Highfield Hospital (CBC0002BTH025), where there is a proposed land take to accommodate a new bus stop. The landscape is of Medium sensitivity. The existing boundary comprises palisade fencing, and is not of interest, though it maintains the historic property boundary, and the trees and planting behind make a positive contribution to the streetscape and landscape character. The land-take will have a Negative impact on the designed landscape. The magnitude of impact is Low. The predicted Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

#### **16.4.4.5 Other Structures of Built Heritage Interest**

Seven locations were identified where the Proposed Scheme will impact on an Other Structure of Built Heritage interest during its Operational Phase. These are:

- To the south of the cottages at Corballis (CBC0002BTH007), where the removal of mature hedgerow trees along the boundary will have a negative impact on the setting. The cottages are of Medium sensitivity and the magnitude of impact is Low. The predicted Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.
- At 184 and 186 Drumcondra Road Upper (CBC0002BTH028), where the removal of semi-mature roadside trees will have a Negative impact on their setting. The houses are Low sensitivity structures. The magnitude of impact is Low. The predicted Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.
- At 50 Drumcondra Road Upper, where the provision of a new Bus Shelter will have a Negative impact on the terrace of buildings behind (CBC0002BTH041). The terrace is of Low sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The predicted Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.



- At Millmount Terrace (CBC0002BTH047), where the setting will be impacted by the removal of semi-mature roadside trees to the front, and by the construction of the new cycle and pedestrian paths accessing the proposed new bridge on the west side of Frank Flood Bridge. The terrace is of Low sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The predicted Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.
- At 130 Drumcondra Road Lower, where the provision of a new bus shelter will have a Negative impact on the terrace of buildings behind (CBC0002BTH056). The terrace is of Low sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Low. The predicted Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.
- At 26 Drumcondra Road Lower, where the provision of a new bus shelter will have a negative impact on the terrace of buildings behind (CBC0002BTH079). The terrace is of Low sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The predicted Operational Phase impact will be Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

#### 16.4.4.6 Summary of Potential Operational Phase Impacts

**Table 16.17: Summary of Potential Operational Phase Impacts**

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Impact Significance
<b>Pinnock Hill to Airside Junction</b>	FCC RPS 611 Castlemoate House, Swords Road	Medium	Low	Indirect Negative, Slight Long-Term
<b>Airside Junction to Northwood Avenue</b>	CBC0002BTH007 Cottages at Corballis	Medium	Low	Indirect Negative, Slight Long-Term
<b>Northwood Avenue to Shantalla Road</b>	NIAH 50130253 Highfield Gate Lodge Swords Road, Whitehall,	Medium	Low	Indirect Negative, Slight Long-Term
	CBC0002BTH025 Highfield Hospital	Medium	Low	Indirect Negative, Slight Long-Term
	NIAH 50130258 Bonnington Hotel	Medium	Low	Indirect Positive, Slight Long Term
<b>Shantalla Road to Botanic Avenue</b>	CBC0002BTH028 182, 184 and 186 Drumcondra Road Upper	Low	Low	Indirect Negative, Slight Long-Term
	CBC0002BTH041 50 Drumcondra Road Upper	Low	Medium	Indirect Negative, Slight Long-Term
	CBC0002BTH047 Millmount Terrace	Low	Medium	Indirect Negative, Slight Long-Term
	NIAH 50120266 Frank Flood Bridge	Medium	High	Indirect Negative, Significant Permanent
	River Tolka CA	Medium	Medium	Indirect Negative, Slight Long-Term
<b>Botanic Avenue to Granby Row</b>	CBC0002BTH056 130 Drumcondra Road Lower	Low	Low	Indirect Negative, Slight Long-Term
	NIAH 50130208 Drumcondra Railway Station	Medium	Medium	Indirect Positive, Moderate Long-Term
	CBC0002BTH079 26 Drumcondra Road Lower	Low	Medium	Indirect Negative, Slight Long-Term
	NIAH 50130210 McGrath's 22 Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9	Medium	Low	Indirect Negative, Slight Short-Term
	DCC RPS 908 Binns Bridge, Royal Canal, Dublin 9	Medium	Low	Indirect Negative, Slight Long-Term
	Royal Canal CA	Medium	Low	Indirect Negative, Slight Long-Term

## **16.5 Mitigation and Monitoring Measures**

### **16.5.1 Construction Phase**

Proposed mitigation measures for architectural heritage features are outlined in this Section and detailed in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The methodology has been prepared in accordance with the Department of Arts, Heritage, and the Gaeltacht (DAHG) Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DAHG 2011a) and Paving: the conservation of historic ground surfaces (McLoughlin 2017). A summary of Construction Phase impacts following the implementation of mitigation measures is provided in 16.5.1.7.

As for the impact assessment, the proposed mitigation is divided into Construction and Operational Phases and is set out following the structure of Section 16.5.1 and 16.5.2 Baseline Environment, with impacts for Protected Structures provided first, followed by NIAH structures, Designed Landscapes, Other Structures of Architectural-Heritage Interest and Street Furniture. Within these categories, the recommended mitigation is further organized geographically, starting with the outer suburbs and working towards the City Centre.

#### **16.5.1.1 Protected Structures**

One location was identified where a direct significant negative impact is predicted on a Protected Structure during the Construction Phase. This is at a thatched cottage in Collinstown, Swords Road (FCC RPS 604) where a proposed land-take will impact on the front boundary. The existing boundary comprises dash rendered dwarf walls with concrete or granite cappings, and simple iron railings. There are tall piers either side of the pedestrian entrance which is completed with an iron gate with spiral detail. To the south side of the pedestrian gate the boundary has previously been altered by raising the wall. The gate is of note, and there may be historic masonry concealed beneath the modern finishes. The mitigation will include recording the existing boundaries in position prior to the commencement of construction works. The affected masonry, railings, gates, gate posts and capping stones are to be labelled prior to their careful removal to safe storage and their reinstatement on new lines, reinstating the existing details, and the relationships between the entrances and the historic buildings. Recording will be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking down and reinstatement of the affected gates, railings, piers, and masonry. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the impact magnitude will be reduced from High to Low. The predicted post mitigation impact will be Direct Negative, Slight and Temporary.

86 Protected Structures were identified in the study area which are within, front onto, or have boundaries along the Proposed Scheme. They are of Medium and High sensitivity. There is potential for damage to these features during construction. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The mitigation is for recording, protection, and monitoring prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from High to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Indirect Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

#### **16.5.1.2 Architectural Conservation Areas**

The O'Connell Street and Environs ACA is of High sensitivity. Three Protected Structures and two areas of historic street surfaces were identified within the ACA and study area boundaries where there is potential for damage of sensitive fabric during construction. Due to the High sensitivity rating of the ACA, the predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect Negative, Significant and Temporary. The mitigation is for recording, protection, and monitoring of the boundaries prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude

of the risk from Medium to Low. The predicted post mitigation impact will be Indirect Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

### **16.5.1.3 Conservation Areas**

Direct Construction Phase impacts were identified in two of the CAs.

#### **16.5.1.3.1 River Tolka CA**

The architectural heritage value of the River Tolka CA will be impacted during the Construction Phase as a result of the alterations to the Frank Flood Bridge (NIAH 50120266), the temporary removal of the Statue of Our Lady (NIAH 50130158), and the construction of the proposed pedestrian and cycle bridge. A construction compound, Site Compound SW5 is also proposed in this area. Mitigation with regard to the protection of the historic fabric of the Frank Flood Bridge (NIAH 50120266), and the Statue of Our Lady (NIAH 50130158) is recommended in section 16.5.1.4. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact will be reduced to low. The predicted post mitigation impact on the CA will be Direct Negative, Slight and Temporary.

#### **16.5.1.3.2 Parnell Square CA**

The architectural heritage value of the Parnell Square CA will be impacted during the Construction Phase as a result of the alterations to the road layouts and kerbs around the square. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact on the Parnell Square CA is Direct Negative, moderate, Temporary. Mitigation with regard to the protection of the historic paving and one historic lamp-post is recommended under section 16.5.1.6.4. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact will be reduced to low. The predicted post mitigation impact on the CA will be Direct Negative, Slight and Temporary.

56 Protected Structures or groups of Protected Structures of Medium and High sensitivity, one post box, and three groups of lamp posts of Medium sensitivity were identified which fall within the study area and the CA, and front onto, share a boundary with or are within the Proposed Scheme. None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact on the Parnell Square CA is Indirect Negative, moderate, Temporary. The mitigation is for recording, protection, and monitoring prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from High to Low. The predicted post mitigation impact will be Indirect Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

### **16.5.1.4 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Structures**

Two locations were identified where there will be a direct impact on NIAH structures during the Construction Phase:

- At Frank Flood Bridge (NIAH 50120266) the west spandrel wall and parapet / balustrade will be raised to improve the safety of the bridge. This will involve removing the existing cast iron balustrade, adding a layer of stone to match the existing before reinstating the balustrade. To facilitate the works to the parapet, scaffolding may be required which due to constraints on the bridge and in the river below, may be supported off the bridge, resulting in some minor and temporary alterations or removal of historic fabric. The approach walls will be altered to meet the line of the raised parapet. They are rubble, of varied material and detail, which has been altered over time. Existing services attached to the west face of the bridge will be rerouted and removed. There is potential for loss or damage to the historic fabric during its removal, transport, storage and reinstatement, the magnitude of which is High. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct Negative, Significant and Temporary. The mitigation is for recording the existing boundaries in position prior to the commencement of construction works. The affected masonry, balusters, capping stones, and lamps are to be labelled prior to their careful removal to safe storage and their reinstatement in the new position. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling,

taking-down and reinstatement of the affected historic fabric. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The re-use of the historic fabric will reduce the magnitude of impact from High to Low. The predicted post mitigation impact will be Direct Negative, Slight and Temporary.

- The Statue of Our Lady (NIAH 50130158) will be temporarily removed to storage during the construction of the new bridge, for its protection. There is potential for loss or damage to the historic fabric during its removal, transport, storage and reinstatement, the magnitude of which is High. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct Negative, Significant and Temporary. The mitigation is for recording the affected fabric in position prior to its careful dismantling and removal to safe storage, and reinstatement in the new position. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement of the affected historic fabric. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The protection of the sensitive fabric will reduce the magnitude of impact from High to low. The predicted post mitigation impact will be Direct Negative, Slight and Temporary.

35 NIAH Structures were identified in the study area which are within, front onto, or have boundaries along the Proposed Scheme. They are of Medium sensitivity. There is potential for damage to these features during construction. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation is recommended to offset the risk of damage. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The mitigation is for recording, protection, and monitoring of the sensitive fabric prior to and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Mitigation to offset the risk of damage will include recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Indirect Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

#### **16.5.1.5 Designed Landscapes**

Two locations were identified where there will be a moderate impact on a designed landscape during the Construction Phase.

At Santry Demesne (DU014-030) where it a land take is proposed. The demesne is of Medium Sensitivity. It is proposed to widen a gateway to make way for cycle path connection. The demesne wall is to be cut back. The magnitude of impact is medium. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The mitigation is for recording the affected fabric in position prior to the commencement of construction works. The affected gate posts, brick capping stones and historic masonry are to be labelled prior to their careful removal to safe storage and their reinstatement on new lines, reinstating the existing details. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement of the affected historic fabric. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The reinstatement of fabric will reduce the magnitude of impact from medium to low. The predicted post mitigation impact will be Direct Negative, Slight and Temporary.

At Highpark Convent (NIAH 3238) where the proposed road widening will require the repositioning of an historic entrance. The historic landscape is of Medium sensitivity while the retained fabric of the entrance is of Low sensitivity. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct Negative, Moderate and Permanent. The mitigation is for recording the affected fabric in position prior to the commencement of construction works. The affected railings, gates, gate posts, capping stones and historic masonry are to be labelled prior to their careful removal to safe storage and their reinstatement on new lines, reinstating the existing details, and the relationships between the entrances and the historic buildings. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement of the affected historic fabric. Works to historic fabric will be

carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The reinstatement of fabric will reduce the magnitude of impact from medium to low. The predicted post mitigation impact will be Direct Negative, Slight and Temporary.

#### **16.5.1.6 Street Furniture**

##### **16.5.1.6.1 Post Boxes**

The pillar post box at 243 Swords Road (CBC0002PB002) will be repositioned to accommodate proposed pedestrian and cycle tracks. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Direct Negative, Significant and Temporary. The mitigation is for the recording of the post box in position prior to the works, the labelling of the affected fabric prior to its careful removal to safe storage, and its reinstatement in a new position in close proximity (within 20m) of its existing position. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement. The works to the historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The kerb alterations and the proposed cycle lanes will mean that the relocated post-box will be set back from the traffic helping to protect it into the future. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from High to Low. The predicted post mitigation impact will be Direct Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Seven further post boxes were identified which will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme but where there is potential for damage of sensitive fabric during construction. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Indirect Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The mitigation is for the recording, protection, and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 in Volume 4 of the EIAR. The kerb alterations and the proposed cycle lanes will mean that the retained post-boxes will be set back from the traffic helping to protect them into the future. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Indirect Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

##### **16.5.1.6.2 Lamp posts**

Six of the historic lamp-posts lining Drumcondra Road Lower, Dublin 9 (CBC0002LP003) will be moved to accommodate the proposed cycle tracks. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Direct Negative, Significant and Temporary. The mitigation is for the recording of the lamp posts in position prior to the works, the labelling of the affected fabric prior to its careful removal to safe storage, and their reinstatement in new positions in close proximity of their existing positions. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement. The works to the historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced to Low. The predicted post-mitigation impact is Direct Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The remaining nine lamp posts or groups of lamp posts will be retained in position. There is potential for damage of the lamps during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Indirect Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The mitigation is for the recording, protection, and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 in Volume 4 of the EIAR. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Indirect Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.



#### 16.5.1.6.3 Statuary and Street Furniture

- One milestone was identified in the study area, at Pinnock Hill (CBC0002MS001). It will be temporarily removed to ensure its protection, before being reinstated within the vicinity of the existing. There is potential for damage of the sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage, and reassembly. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Direct Negative, Significant and Temporary. The mitigation includes recording, protection, and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. The milestone has been painted over, and the paint should be removed. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 in Volume 4 of the EIAR. The predicted post mitigation impact will be Direct Negative, Slight and Temporary.
- The bicycle sculptures at the boundary of DCU St. Patrick's Campus (CBC0002BTH102) will be temporarily removed to ensure their protection, before being reinstated within the vicinity of the existing. There is potential for damage of the sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage, and reassembly. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Recommended mitigation includes the recording of the sculptures in position prior to the works, labelling the affected fabric prior to its careful dismantling and removal to safe storage, and the reinstatement of the sculptures in their existing positions. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The works to the historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 in Volume 4 of the EIAR. The predicted post mitigation impact will be Direct Negative, Slight and Temporary.

#### 16.5.1.6.4 Paving and Surface Treatments

Three locations were identified where historic paving and surface treatments will be directly impacted during the Construction Phase. These are:

- At the junction of Botanic Road and Drumcondra Road Lower, where proposed kerb alterations and the provision of a new cycle track will impact on existing setts lining the south footpath (CBC002BTH051). The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate, Long-Term. Recommended mitigation is to record the setts prior to the laying of the cycle track, protecting them and retaining them in-situ under the proposed new road surface. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 in Volume 4 of the EIAR. The proposed mitigation reduces the magnitude to Low. The predicted post mitigation impact will be Direct Negative, Slight and Long-Term.
- On Frederick Street North, kerb alterations will impact on existing wide granite kerbs on both sides of the road between Frederick Lane and Parnell Square North (CBC0002BTH096). Recommended mitigation is for the recording, protection, and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 in Volume 4 of the EIAR. The proposed mitigation reduces the magnitude to Low. The predicted post mitigation impact will be Direct Negative, Slight and Long-Term.
- Along Parnell Square East, kerb alterations require the repositioning of wide granite kerbs on west side of the road (CBC0002BTH099) to accommodate a new cycle track. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct Negative, Significant and Long-Term. Recommended mitigation includes the recording of the kerbs in position prior to the works, labelling the affected fabric prior to their removal to safe storage, and the reinstatement of the kerbs on the new line. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 in Volume 4 of the EIAR. The proposed mitigation reduces the magnitude to Low. The predicted post mitigation impact will be Direct Negative, Slight and Long-Term.



In addition to the locations identified above, 22 areas of paving or surface treatments of architectural interest were noted in the study area. They are of Low and Medium sensitivity. There is potential for damage of these features during construction. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Indirect Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Recommended mitigation includes recording, protection, and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor and in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3 in Volume 4 of the EIAR. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact will be Indirect Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

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

Table 16.18: Predicted Construction Phase Impacts Following the Implementation of Mitigation and Monitoring Measures

Section	Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (pre-mitigation)	Predicted Residual Impact
<b>Pinnock Hill to Airside Junction</b>	CBC0002MS001 Milestone, Pinnock Hill	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight Temporary.
	<b>Airside Junction to Northwood Avenue</b>	FCC RPS 604 Thatched Cottage, Collinstown	Negative, Slight, Temporary
<b>Northwood Avenue to Shantalla Road</b>	DU014-030 Santry Demesne	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Direct Negative, Slight Temporary
	CBC0002PB002 Pillar post-box at 243 Swords Road	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight Temporary
<b>Shantalla Road to Botanic Avenue</b>	NIAH 3238 Highpark Convent (entrance gates)	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent	Direct Negative, Slight Temporary
	CBC0002BTH102 Bicycle sculptures at DCU St. Patrick's Campus	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight Temporary.
	River Tolka CA	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary.	Direct, Negative, Slight Temporary
	NIAH 50120266 Frank Flood Bridge	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight Temporary
	NIAH 50130158 Statue of Our Lady, Our Lady's Park	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary.	Direct, Negative, Slight Temporary
<b>Botanic Avenue to Granby Row</b>	CBC002BTH051 Setts and narrow granite kerbs, Botanic Avenue	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Long-Term	Direct, Negative, Slight Long-Term.
	CBC0002LP003 Lamp-posts lining Drumcondra Road Lower	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary.	Direct, Negative, Slight Temporary.
	CBC0002BTH096 Wide Granite Kerbs, Frederick Street North	Direct, Negative, Significant Long-Term.	Direct, Negative, Slight Long-Term.
	Parnell Square CA	Indirect Negative, moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant Temporary
	Parnell Square CA	Direct, Negative, moderate, Temporary.	Direct Negative, Slight Temporary
	O'Connell Street and Environs ACA	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary.	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant Temporary
	CBC0002BTH099 Wide Granite Kerbs, Parnell Square East	Direct, Negative, Significant, Long-Term	Direct, Negative, Slight Long-Term.
<b>Protected Structures (all Sections)</b> Refer to Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Protected Structures (86 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight Long-Term.
<b>NIAH Structures (all Sections)</b> Refer to Table 16.9 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	NIAH Structures (35 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
<b>Post boxes (all Sections)</b> Refer to Table 16.12 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Post-boxes (seven locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Temporary

Section	Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (pre-mitigation)	Predicted Residual Impact
Lamp-posts (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.13 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Lamp-posts (nine locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Negative, Not Significant, Temporary
Paving and Surface Treatments (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.15 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Paving and Surface Treatments (22 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Negative, Not Significant, Temporary

## 16.5.2 Operational Phase

Mitigation measures for the Operational Phase were identified through the design process and where possible, negative impacts have been designed out. Moderate or Significant negative impacts are predicted at three locations affecting one Protected Structure and two NIAH Structures. A summary of Operational Phase Impacts following mitigation is provided in 16.5.2.2.

### 16.5.2.1 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Structures

One locations were identified where the Proposed Scheme will have a Negative, Moderate, Operational Phase impact on an NIAH Structure.

- The proposed new bridge to the west of the Frank Flood Bridge (NIAH 50120266) will have a negative impact on the bridge, partially blocking the west elevation. The predicted pre-mitigation Operational Phase impact is Negative, Significant, and permanent. The proposed new bridge is light weight and set back to preserve the view of the historic structure, in so far as possible, and within the existing space restraints. It is modern in detail and design which reduces the magnitude of impact from High to Low. The predicted post mitigation impact will be Negative, Slight and Permanent impact.

### 16.5.2.2 Summary of Predicted Operation Phase Impacts Following the Implementation of Mitigation and Monitoring Measures

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

Section	Assessment Topic	Predicted Impact (pre-mitigation)	Predicted Residual Impact
Shantalla Road to Botanic Avenue	NIAH 50120266 Frank Flood Bridge	Indirect Negative, Significant Permanent	Indirect Negative, Slight Permanent

## **16.6 Residual Impacts**

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

### **16.6.1 Construction Phase**

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

### **16.6.2 Operational Phase**

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

## 16.7 References

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