

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 Lucan to City Centre Core Bus Corridor (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 structures and signage gantries, the installation of new street furniture, changes to the urban realm and the impact on character and setting and vistas of architectural heritage features and streetscapes have been assessed.

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

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

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

16.2 Methodology

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

16.2.1 Definitions

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

16.2.1.1 Architectural Heritage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

'(a) a structure, or

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

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

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

(i) the interior of the structure,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Architectural heritage may also be afforded protection under other county or city development plan objectives including Conservation Area (CA) which are indicated in the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 (DCC 2016), Draft Dublin City Development Plan 2022 - 2028 (DCC 2021) as red hatched areas or may be protected under specific objectives for the protection of streetscapes, street furniture, paving treatments and industrial

heritage. Red hatched Conservation Areas are addressed in Section 16.3.1.5. There is no equivalent Conservation Areas for South County Dublin.

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

16.2.1.2 Archaeological heritage

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

16.2.1.3 Cultural Heritage

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

16.2.2 Approach

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

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

The study involved detailed interrogation of the archaeological, historical and architectural nature of the baseline environment of the Proposed Scheme. This comprises information from the United Nations Educational, Scientific

and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites, the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) (Dúchas 1998), Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) (NMS 2020a and 2020b), National Monuments in state care, guardianship or subject to Preservation Orders (NMS 2009; NMS 2019), the County and City Development Plans (Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 (DCC 2016), Draft Dublin City Development Plan 2022 - 2028 (DCC 2021), and the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2022) including the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA), the NIAH Building and Garden Surveys (NIAH 2020a; NIAH 2020b), the DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009). Cartographic and aerial photographs of the study area were also consulted (OSI 2020a; UCD 2020; Google 2020). More detailed information was obtained from local historical, architectural and documentary records. A full list of the publications which were consulted is included in Section 16.7.

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

This leads to the following:

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

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

16.2.3 Study Area

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

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

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

16.2.4 Relevant Guidelines, Policy and Legislation

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

- National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014;
- Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended);

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

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

- The Dublin City Development plan 2016-2022 (DCC 2016);
- The Draft Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028 (DCC 2021);
- The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2022);
- Local Area and Architectural Conservation Area Plans including:
 - Chapelizod and Environs ACA (DCC 2009b)
- 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 - 2031 (EMRA 2019); and
- Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport (DTTAS) The Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (DTTAS 2019).

16.2.5 Data Collection and Collation

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

- i. Desk-based study including review of all available relevant and published and unpublished documentary archaeological, architectural, historical and cartographic sources. The desk study involved detailed analysis of the architectural and historical background of the Proposed Scheme study area. This comprised analysis of information from the RMP (Dúchas 1998), SMR (NMS 2020a and 2020b, data downloaded 01.04.21) and National Monuments in state care, guardianship or subject to Preservation Orders for County Dublin (NMS 2009 and 2019); the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 (DCC 2016), Draft Dublin City Development Plan 2022 - 2028 (DCC 2021), South Dublin County Development Plan 2022 - 2028 (SDCC 2022) including the Record of Protected Structures (RPS); the Chapelizod and Environs ACA (DCC 2009b); the NIAH Building and Garden Surveys (NIAH 2020a and 2020b data downloaded 25.03.2021); the DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009), cartographic records and aerial photographs of the study area held by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI 2020a and OSI 2020b), Trinity College Dublin (TCD 2020 and Petty 1656 to 1658), University College Dublin (UCD 2020), Royal Irish Academy (Clarke 2002, Goodbody 2014, and Lennon & Simms 2008), and Google Maps including Google Street View (Google 2020). More detailed information was obtained from local historical, architectural and documentary records. These were assessed either from the Irish Architectural Archive (IAA 2020a and IAA 2020b), Archiseek (Archiseek 2020a), the National Library (NLI 2020), the National Archive (NAI 2020), National Folklore Archive (National Folklore Archive 2020), the Valuations Office (Griffith 1854, VO 2020), the Archives of the Irish Railway Record Society (IRRS 2020), the Military Archive (DOD 2020), the Representative Church Body Library (CI 2020) and the local studies collections in Dublin Public Libraries (2020a and 2020b), Dublin City Archives (DCC 2020) and South County Dublin Libraries (SDCC 2020a to 2020c) and from online resources. A full list of the websites and publications which were consulted is included in Section 16.7;
- ii. As mentioned previously, field inspections were carried out along the length of the Proposed Scheme in May 2020 with the aim of identifying any known architectural heritage sites and previously unrecorded features within the footprint of the Proposed Scheme; and
- iii. The locations for all architectural assets identified in the course of the assessment from a number of sources have been mapped and are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. This includes the following assets (and the typical format in which they appear):
 - RMP/SMR sites - (e.g., RMP DU018-020286);

- Record of Protected Structures – (marked with a yellow square);
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) – (e.g., NIAH 50080049);
- NIAH Garden Survey – (e.g., NIAH 2240); and
- Architectural Heritage Sites – (e.g., CBC0006BTH009).

16.2.6 Assessment Methodology

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

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

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

16.2.7 Appraisal Method for the Assessment of Sensitivity

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

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

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

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

Table 16.1: Explanation of Heritage Asset Assessment Criteria Significance

Criteria	Explanation
Existing Status	The level of statutory protection associated with an architectural heritage building or asset is an important consideration. Other non-statutory designations such NIAH or industrial heritage designations are also factored in.
Condition / Preservation / Integrity	The survival of an architectural heritage building, or asset is an important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features. Well-preserved sites should be highlighted, this assessment can only be based on a field inspection.
Documentation / Data	The significance of an architectural heritage building, or asset may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigations or contemporary documentation supported by written evidence or historic maps. Sites with a definite historical association or an example of a notable event or person should be highlighted.

Criteria	Explanation
Group Value / Character	The value of a single an architectural heritage building, or asset may be greatly enhanced by its association with related buildings or structures or with buildings from different periods which indicate continuity of settlement any specific area. In some cases, it may be preferable to protect the complete group, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect buildings or structures within that group.
Rarity / Character	The rarity of some an architectural heritage building types can be a central factor affecting response strategies for development, whatever the condition of the individual feature. It is important to recognise sites that have a limited distribution.
Visibility in the Landscape / Character / Integrity	Architectural heritage buildings or assets that are highly visible in the landscape or streetscape and may be the focus of a vista contribute to the amenity and character of an area have a heightened physical presence. The inter-visibility between architectural heritage buildings may also be explored in this category.
Fragility / Vulnerability / Integrity	It is important to assess the level of threat to an architectural heritage buildings or assets from erosion, natural degradation, agricultural activity, land clearance, neglect, careless treatment or development.
Amenity Value / Character	Regard should be taken of the existing and potential amenity value of a an archaeological / cultural heritage asset.

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

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

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

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

Sensitivity	Criteria
	<p>ACAs which based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make significant contribution to the architectural heritage of their region OR • contribute to the appreciation of protected structures assessed to be of Medium <p>Previously unrecorded architectural heritage sites which based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of their region</p> <p>Designed landscapes with good artistic, historic, horticultural, architectural, archaeological, scenic interest</p> <p>Previously unrecorded architectural heritage sites which based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of local area in which they are located, and which retain much of their historic fabric and character</p>
Low	<p>Architectural heritage sites assessed by the NIAH to be of Local Importance.</p> <p>Previously unrecorded architectural heritage sites which based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist, make a contribution to the architectural heritage of local area in which they are located.</p> <p>Designed landscapes with limited artistic, historic, horticultural, architectural, archaeological, scenic interest</p>
Negligible	<p>Architectural heritage sites assessed by the NIAH to be of Record Only importance</p> <p>Previously unrecorded architectural heritage sites or designed landscapes with limited Architectural, Historical, horticultural, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical or scenic interest or where their heritage interest has been significantly compromised</p>

16.2.7.1 Types of Impacts

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Cumulative Impact:** The addition of many small impacts to create one larger, more significant, impact;
- **Do Nothing Impact:** The environment as it would be in the future should no development of any kind be carried out;
- **Indeterminable Impact:** When the full consequences of a change in the environment cannot be described;
- **Irreversible Impact:** When the character, distinctiveness, diversity or reproductive capacity of an environment is permanently lost;
- **Residual Impact:** The degree of environmental change that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have taken effect;

- ‘Worst-case’ Impact: The impacts arising from a development in the case where mitigation measures substantially fail; and
- Indirect or Secondary Impacts: Impacts that arise off site or are caused by other parties that are not under the control of the development. Impacts which are caused by the interaction of impacts, or by associated or off site projects.

16.2.7.2 Quality of Impacts

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

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

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

16.2.7.3 Duration of Impacts

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

Table 16.3: Duration and Frequency of Effects

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

16.2.7.4 Magnitude of Impact

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

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

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

Table 16.4: Magnitude of Impact on Architectural Heritage Sites

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

16.2.7.5 Significance of Impact

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

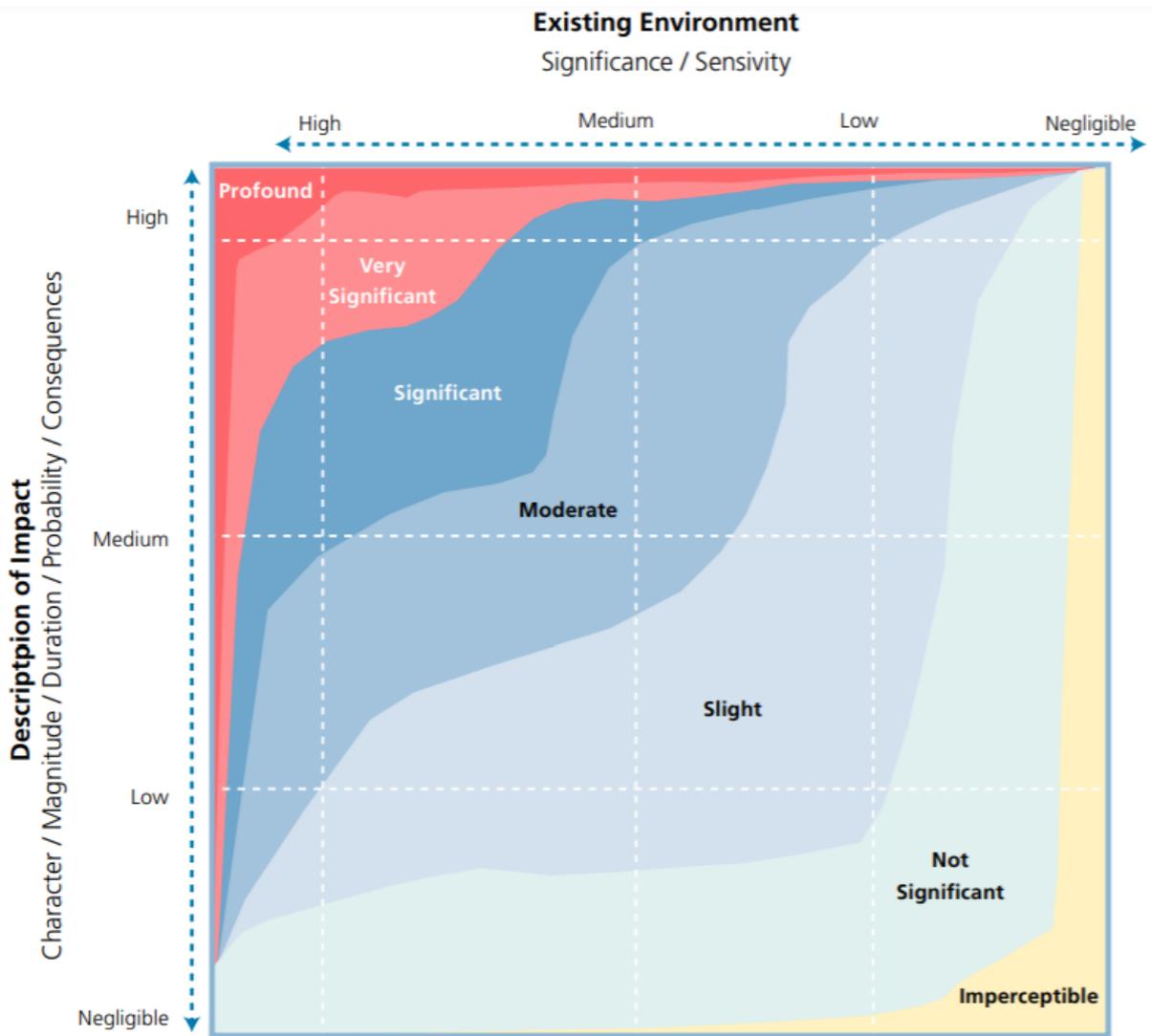


Diagram 16.1: Matrix to Inform the Assessment of Impact Significance (EPA 2022)

Table 16.5: Significance of Impacts (EPA 2022)

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

Characteristic	Description
	These effects arise when an architectural heritage or landscape feature is completely and irreversibly destroyed by a proposed development

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

16.3 Baseline Environment

The Proposed Scheme will commence at Junction 3 on the N4 and it is routed via the N4 as far as Junction 7 (M50), and via the R148 along the Palmerstown Bypass, Con Colbert Road, St John's Road West and Frank Sherwin Bridge, where it will join the existing traffic management regime on the North Quays. In addition, at Junction 3 of the N4, cycle facilities are provided along R136 Ballyowen Road between Hermitage Road and the R835 Lucan Road, and then along the length of the Core Bus Corridor to Junction 2 of the N4. From there cycle facilities are provided along the Old Lucan Road either side of the M50 and through Palmerstown village, to the start of the R148 Chapelizod bypass, at which point they will connect with other future cycle facilities through Chapelizod village. Cycle facilities are also provided on the R148 between Con Colbert Road and the end of the corridor at Heuston station on St John's Road West.

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 will traverse 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 & Cultural Heritage). The periods in relation to the architectural heritage of the baseline environment are described below.

The Liffey Valley attracted settlement from the earliest times, but remained largely rural in character, before the turn of the 20th century. Palmerstown, Chapelizod and Kilmainham were significant early settlements. Palmerstown and Chapelizod were ecclesiastical foundations, both relatively small, roadside villages with some early industrial expansion, supported by mills with mill races along the river banks. As noted in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage), in the early nineteenth century there were two distinct settlement clusters which make up the modern Palmerstown. Along the Old Lucan Road, there was a small linear settlement with a chapel and school. Palmerstown takes its name from Ailred the Palmer. Between 1185 and 1188 Ailred the Palmer founded a priory and monastic hospital of Crutched Friars outside the West Gate of Dublin. Palmerston Demesne, later the Stewart Institute (NIAH 2273) and the associated townlands are known as Palmerston on Ordinance Survey maps, but the name of the village "Palmerstown Village" was formally approved at a Dublin City Council meeting in January 2015. Both spellings are correct. Mill Lane followed the boundary of Palmerston Demesne linking this village to an older settlement at Palmerston Mills where there is a ruined medieval church (DU017-026001). The historic village of Chapelizod was also a medieval settlement, at an important crossing point on the Liffey. It was bypassed in the twentieth century and is largely outside the study area.

There was an early defensive structure (Woodville Castle DU017-006) which later developed into a country house with an associated demesne landscape (NIAH 2233). A demesne was land attached to a 'big house', retained by the landlord for their own use. It generally included woodlands, parklands and both formal and informal gardens. It was usually farmed, sometimes walled and always included gates and gate lodges linked to the main house by elaborate drives which were designed to impress, showing off the demesne and the house to best effect. The historic landscape character of the study area comprises a string of demesnes between the Old Lucan Road and the River Liffey including St. Edmondsbury (NIAH 2223), Woodville (NIAH 2233), Hermitage (NIAH 2240), Fonthill (CBC0006BTH020), Quarryvale (NIAH 2248), Brooklawn (NIAH 2256), Newtown Park (Riversdale) (NIAH 2264), Palmerston (NIAH 2273), and Inchicore (NIAH 2300). The legacy of these landscapes is strongly felt in the modern streetscape, especially at Woodville which is retained as farmland, Hermitage which is in use as a golf course, Quarryvale, Brooklawn and Palmerston. All of these landscapes retain historic houses, boundary treatments and parkland. Inchicore House was demolished in the twentieth century, and its demesne disturbed for the construction of the Chapelizod Bypass and Con Colbert Road, but the parkland overlooking the river has been retained as open space, in use as a pitch and putt course and GAA pitches, and in part redeveloped as the Irish War Memorial Gardens (DCC RPS 2028).

Closer to the city at Kilmainham, the topography presented a strategic high point that led to the development of early defensive, military and medical buildings including the Royal Hospital (DU018-020286), Dr Steevens' Hospital (DU018-020341) and Clancy Barracks (DCC RPS 1851).

The Royal Hospital is Dublin's earliest classical building. It was constructed as a hospital for veteran soldiers and is characteristic of military architecture in the late seventeenth century. It is the most architecturally significant building in the receiving environment. While the building is outside the study area boundary, its associated historic landscape and setting originally extended to the banks of the River Liffey, later curtailed by the construction of the Great Southern and Western Railway and Heuston Station (DCC RPS 7576), and then St John's Road West. Its architectural interest is international.

The study area also is rich in industrial heritage, in the form of a 19th century Fonthill tram depot and power station (SDCC RPS 036) which is the architectural legacy of the Dublin and Lucan Electric Railway that ran along the Lucan Road. Further identified industrial heritage sites are associated with the Great Southern and Western Railway which was constructed between 1844-9. These include railway bridges on Memorial Road, Inchicore (CBB0006BTH014) and Con Colbert Road (CBC0006BTH016). Heuston Station (DCC RPS 7576) is the most architecturally significant industrial heritage building in the study area. It was designed by Sancton Wood, also in the Classical Style, and completed c.1850. Its architectural interest is national.

The station is located opposite the Guinness Brewery (DCC RPS 8204) which was established on James's Street in 1759 and expanded as far as Victoria Quay by 1901 when the St James's Gate brewery was the largest in the world. There is an important vista down the River Liffey from Heuston Station with the quays, wharfs, and bridges of Victoria Quay (NIAH 50080032) and Wolfe Tone Quay also of architectural and industrial heritage value.

Most of the study area comprises six lane highways, and historic street furniture or surface finishes are rare. Features of note include three milestones on Old Lucan Road (SDCC RPS 033, 074 and 076) and three post boxes (CBC0006PB001, 002 and 003). There are some historic lamp standards at Heuston Station (CBC0006LP001).

Table 16.6: Baronies, Parishes and Townlands

Section	Barony	Parish	Townland
N4 Junction 3 to M50 Junction 7 – N4 Lucan Road	Newcastle	Esker	St. Edmondsbury Woodville Ballydowd Ballyowen Hermitage
	Uppercross	Palmerstown	Fonthill Yellow Walls Irishtown Quarryvale Palmerstown Upper Brooklawn Palmerstown Lower Palmerstown Lower Red cow farm Saint Laurence
M50 Junction 7 to R148 Con Colbert Road – R148 Palmerstown bypass and Chapelizod bypass		Ballyfermot	Ballyfermot Lower
		St Jude's	Butchersarms Inchicore North Inchicore South
R148 Con Colbert Road to City Centre – St. John's Road West		Inchicore North Inchicore South	Inchicore North Inchicore South
	Castleknock	Castleknock	Castleknock
		Chapelizod	Chapelizod
	Dublin	St James'	Dublin South City, St James Ward
St Paul's		Dublin North City, St Paul's ward	

16.3.1 Results and analysis

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

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

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

Architectural Heritage Features are identified using existing designations where available, from the RMP (Dúchas 1998), SMR (NMS 2020a and 2020b), National Monument numbers for National Monuments in state care or guardianship and Preservation Order numbers for monuments subject to Preservation Orders for County Dublin (NMS 2009 and 2019), the RPS number within the relevant City and County Development Plans, 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 is used to refer to it, the highest designation has been used here to refer to it. A national monument or a recorded monument, for example, the Royal Hospital, which is also a protected structure, will be referred to using the RMP identifier: DU018-020286, and as appropriate National Monument number or Preservation Order number Preservation Order number (rather than the DCC RPS or NIAH reference) in the ID column of the Tables below, and in the associated Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

Where features are identified which are not included in any existing inventories, they have been given a Unique ID or architectural heritage (BTH) identifier. The locations of the BTH sites are also represented on the accompanying mapping and labelled using an identification number of the Proposed Scheme, followed by the BTH identification number (e.g., BTH001 is shown as CBC0006BTH001, BTH002 is CBC0006BTH002, 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 milestones or boundary markers (e.g., PB001 is shown as CBC0006PB001, LP002 is CBC0006LP002, and MS003 is CBC0006MS003). All other items of street furniture are labelled using the BTH identifier.

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

- RMP/SMR sites - (e.g. RMP DU018-020286);
- Record of Protected Structures – (marked with a yellow square);
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) – (e.g., NIAH 50080049);
- NIAH Garden Survey – (e.g., NIAH 2240); and
- Architectural Heritage Sites – (e.g., CBC0006BTH009).

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 contribute significantly to International research objectives. Sites of International Importance are of High sensitivity. 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 still survives largely intact and is bounded to the north and south by the Royal and Grand Canals, to the west by the Phoenix Park, and to the east by the sea (Permanent Delegation of Ireland to UNESCO 2010). The study area is outside of the Georgian City Plan.

16.3.1.2 Architectural Heritage Sites of Archaeological Significance

Although archaeological heritage is dealt with in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage), four features were identified in the study area, which also form part of the Architectural Heritage.

Three of the features are located in the grounds of the Royal Hospital Kilmainham. These are a garden pavilion (DU018-020255), a walled garden to the north of it (DU018-020258) and an infirmary building (DU018-020292). All three features are within the grounds of the Royal Hospital (DU018-020286) which is also a Protected Structure, and all are individually listed in the NIAH where they are rated of Regional importance, Medium sensitivity. DU018-020341 Dr Steevens' Hospital is included on the RMP, the RPS and the NIAH where it is rated of National significance, High sensitivity. Further information is provided in Section 16.3.1.3 and in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

Two now demolished houses were identified (DU017-006 Ballydowd Castle and DU018-029 Inchicore House), which included substantial designed landscapes. While the buildings have subsequently been demolished, their sites are protected through inclusion in the RMP. The associated designed landscapes are assessed in Section 16.3.1.7.

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

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

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

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

NCBH13 Objective 2 states that it is the policy of South Dublin County Council:

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

NCBH13 Objective 3 states that it is the policy of South Dublin County Council:

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

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

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

NCBH13 Objective 5 states that it is the policy of South Dublin County Council:

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

Of the 26 Recorded and National Monuments within the study area, 18 are also designated as Protected Structures within the Dublin City Development Plan 2016 to 2022 and draft plan for 2022-2028 (DCC 2016; DCC 2021).

16.3.1.3 Protected Structures

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

DCC's policies relating to protected structures can be found in Volume 1 Chapter 11 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016), with further information provided in Appendix 24 of Volume 2. Policy CHC2 of the Dublin City Development Plan states that it is the policy of DCC:

'To ensure that the special interest of protected structures is protected, and that development will conserve and enhance Protected Structures and their curtilage and will:

(a) Protect, or, where appropriate, restore form, features and fabric which contribute to the special interest';

'(b) Incorporate high standards of craftsmanship and relate sensitively to the scale, proportions, design, period and architectural detail of the original building, using traditional materials in most circumstances'; and

'(d) Not cause harm to the curtilage of the structure'.

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

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

NCBH19 Objective 1 states that it is the policy of South Dublin County Council:

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

NCBH19 Objective 2 states that it is the policy of South Dublin County Council:

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

NCBH19 Objective 5 states that it is the policy of South Dublin County Council:

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

A review of the RPS of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 (DCC 2016), Draft Dublin City Development Plan 2022 - 2028 (DCC 2021) and South Dublin County Development Plan 2022 - 2028 (SDCC 2022) indicates that, in addition to the four features identified above and included in the RMP, there are a further 18 Protected Structures in the study area. They are listed in Table 16.7 with further information provided in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. All but one of these is also included in the NIAH, rated of Regional and National Importance. They are of Medium and High sensitivity. Their locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

Table 16.7: Protected Structures

Section	ID	Location	Class / Description	Significance and Sensitivity
N4 Junction 3 to M50 Junction 7 – N4 Lucan Road	SDCC RPS 028	St. Edmundsbury Gate Lodge, Lucan Road	Gate Lodge, pillars and gates, c.1860	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	SDCC RPS 036	Sureweld, Fonthill Power Station, Lucan Road	Factory (store), c.1895	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	SDCC RPS 074	Deadman's Inn, Old Lucan Road	Public house, c.1702	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	SDCC RPS 065	Quarryvale House, Quarryvale, Old Lucan Road	House, c.1910	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	SDCC RPS 070	Sunnyside, Quarryvale, Old Lucan Road	Gate lodge, c.1880, substantially rebuilt, c.1995	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	SDCC RPS 071	Drumlargen, Quarryvale, Old Lucan Road	House, c. 1905	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	SDCC RPS 066	Avondale, Old Lucan Road	Gate lodge, c.1905 Gates and screen walls, c.1910	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
M50 Junction 7 to R148 Con Colbert Road – R148 Palmerstown bypass and Chapelizod bypass	SDCC RPS 041	Lucan Barn, Riversdale Avenue / Old Lucan Road	Barn (restaurant), c. 1860	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	SDCC RPS 046	St Philomena's Church Old Lucan Road, Palmerstown	Church, c. 1948	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	SDCC RPS 421	Palmerston House, Main Street & Kennelsfort Roads, Palmerstown	Houses (public house), c.1800	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	SDCC RPS 420	Clarkeville Flower Shop, Main Street, Palmerstown	House (vacant), c.1825	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	SDCC RPS 082	Palmerstown Barn, Old Lucan Road, Palmerstown	Coach house, c. 1865	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	SDCC RPS 092	Buck House, Mill Lane, Old Lucan Road, Palmerston	Gate lodge, c.1850	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
R148 Con Colbert Road to City Centre – St. John's Road West	DCC RPS 2028	Irish War Memorial Gardens, R148 Chapelizod Bypass	Garden, 1925	National (NIAH), High Sensitivity
	DCC RPS 1851	Officer's house, Guard's house Clancy Barracks, South Circular Road	Officers' quarters, dated 1889 Guard house, built c.1900	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DU018-020255	Garden Pavilion, Royal Hospital Kilmainham, Military Road	Garden pavilion, built c.1740	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DU018-020528	Walled Gardens, Royal Hospital Kilmainham, Military Road	Designed Landscape Feature, c.1690	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DU018-020292	Officer's house, Royal Hospital Kilmainham, St. John's Road West	Officer's House and Infirmary, 1684 and 1730	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 7576	Heuston Station, St John's Road West, Islandbridge	Heuston Station (terminal building and offices), c.1850 Attached booking hall and restaurant, built c.1845	National (NIAH) station building, High sensitivity Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Class / Description	Significance and Sensitivity
			Freestanding gate lodge and gates, built c.1850 Tooled cut granite quay wall, built c.1850	
	DU018-020341	Dr Steevens' Hospital, St John's Road West	Hospital (offices), 1720	National (NIAH) High sensitivity
	DCC RPS 905	Sean Heuston Bridge	Bridge, 1828	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	DCC RPS 8203	Guinness Brewery, Victoria Quay	Boundary walls, c.1875.	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity

16.3.1.4 Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs)

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

A review of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 (DCC 2016), Draft Dublin City Development Plan 2022 - 2028 (DCC 2021) and South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2022) indicates that there is one ACA located within the receiving environment. It is shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. A description relating to the ACA is contained in Section 16.3.1.4.1 and in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

16.3.1.4.1 The Chapelizod and Environs ACA

The ACA comprises the historic core of Chapelizod Village with outlying housing developed through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It is characterised by its varied building types of two, three and four storeys high on narrow fronted plots and clustered around an ancient church and a wedge-shaped market square. The ACA is of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity.

The ACA is largely outside of the study area, with the Proposed Scheme following the Chapelizod Bypass to the south. There is an overlap where the ACA extends to include the gardens of 688-698 Old Lucan Road, and along Chapelizod Hill Road. 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697 and 698 Old Lucan Road (NIAH 11202017), and 1, 2, 3 and 4 Chapelizod Hill (NIAH 50080360) are included in the NIAH, rated of Local importance and Low sensitivity. More information on these structures is provided in Section 16.3.1.5.1. No additional features of architectural heritage value were identified which fall within both the ACA and the study area.

DCC's policies relating to ACAs can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 11 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016), with further information provided in Appendix 24 in Volume 2. Policy CHC4 of the Dublin City Development Plan states that it is the policy of DCC:

'To protect the special interest and character of all Dublin's Conservation Areas. Development within or affecting a conservation area must contribute positively to its character and distinctiveness and take opportunities to protect and enhance the character and appearance of the area and its setting, wherever possible'.

'Development will not:

(1) Harm buildings, spaces, original street patterns or other features which contribute positively to the special interest of the Conservation Area';

'(4) Harm the setting of a Conservation Area'; and

'(5) Constitute a visually obtrusive or dominant form'.

Policy CHC7 of the Dublin City Development Plan states that:

'All trees which contribute to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area will be safeguarded, except where the City Council is satisfied that:

'1. The tree is a threat to public safety or prevents access to people with mobility problems'; and

'2. The tree is not in keeping with the character of the Conservation Area'.

South Dublin County Council's policies relating to Architectural Conservation Areas can be found in the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2022). Policy NCBH20 states that it is the policy of South Dublin County Council:

'[To] Preserve and enhance the historic character and visual setting of Architectural Conservation Areas and carefully consider any proposals for development that would affect the special value of such areas'.

NCBH20 Objective 1 states that it is the policy of South Dublin County Council:

'To avoid the removal of distinctive features that positively contribute to the character of Architectural Conservation Areas including building features, shop fronts, boundary treatments (including walls), street furniture, landscaping and paving'.

NCBH20 Objective 2 states that it is the policy of South Dublin County Council:

'To prohibit demolition of a structure that positively contributes to the architectural character of the ACA'.

NCBH20 Objective 3 states that it is the policy of South Dublin County Council:

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

NCBH20 Objective 5 states that it is the policy of South Dublin County Council:

'To reduce and prevent visual and urban clutter within Architectural Conservation Areas including, where appropriate, traffic management structures, utility structures and all signage'.

NCBH20 Objective 6 states that it is the policy of South Dublin County Council:

'To promote and support the reimagining of public spaces and places within Architectural Conservation Areas as part of improving positive placemaking'.

NCBH20 Objective 8 states that it is the policy of South Dublin County Council:

'To ensure that all planning applications for new developments within or immediately contiguous to an ACA include an Architectural Impact Assessment and Design Rationale addressing design considerations such as urban structure and grain, density and mix, scale, height, materials, landscape, views and landmarks and historic development'.

NCBH23 Objective 4 states that it is the policy of South Dublin County Council:

'To support placemaking initiatives and projects as part of Architectural Conservation Area and village enhancements, making the areas more attractive to residents, businesses and visitors and improving environment and community wellbeing'.

NCB25 Objective 4 states it is the policy of SDCC:

'To support placemaking initiatives and projects as part of Architectural Conservation Area and village enhancements, making the areas more attractive to residents, businesses and visitors and improving environment and community wellbeing'.

16.3.1.5 Conservation Areas (CAs)

CAs are areas which, while not to be confused with ACAs, do afford some protection to the architectural heritage under the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 (DCC 2016) and Draft Dublin City Development Plan 2022 - 2028 (DCC 2021) specifically under Policy CHC4:

'To protect the special interest and character of all Dublin's Conservation Areas. Development within or affecting a conservation area must contribute positively to its character and distinctiveness and take opportunities to protect and enhance the character and appearance of the area and its setting, wherever possible'.

A review of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016-2022 (DCC 2016) and Draft Dublin City Development Plan 2022 - 2028 (DCC 2021), indicates that the Proposed Scheme traverses through four Conservation Areas. Character assessments of the identified Conservation Areas are not provided in the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016, 2021). In order to identify the Conservation Areas, to differentiate between them, and to assess their significance and sensitivity, the principal features of the Conservation Areas are identified below, with the sensitivity of the feature informing the significance and sensitivity attributed to the associated Conservation Area. These areas contain structures of regional to National importance and of medium to High Sensitivity. There are no equivalent Conservation Areas in South Dublin. A description relating to each Conservation Area is contained in Table 16.8 and in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

Table 16.8: Conservation Areas

Section	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
M50 Junction 7 to R148 Con Colbert Road – R148 Palmerstown bypass and Chapelizod bypass	Liffey Valley Conservation Area	The CA is bound to the south by the Chapelizod Bypass and Con Colbert Road between St Laurence Grove and the Irish War Memorial Gardens	Regional Significance Medium sensitivity
R148 Con Colbert Road to City Centre – St. John's Road West	Royal Hospital Kilmainham	The CA encompasses the buildings and grounds of the Royal Hospital Kilmainham including the avenue and burial grounds to the west and the buildings to Military Road	National Significance High sensitivity
	Dr. Steevens' Hospital	The CA encompasses the buildings and grounds at Dr Steevens' Hospital	National Significance High sensitivity
	Liffey Quays, extending to the south to include Heuston Station	The CA encompasses the course of the River Liffey, the quays and buildings fronting to it including Guinness Brewery, Heuston Station and Croppies Acre	Regional Significance Medium sensitivity

16.3.1.5.1 Liffey Valley Conservation Area

A Conservation Area is indicated, following the River Liffey from Dublin City Council's eastern administrative boundary, along the river valley to the quays and on to the docklands. There is a distinct change in character at Heuston Station where the river valley gives way to City Quays. The Liffey Valley Conservation Area overlaps with the Chapelizod and Environs ACA as described in Section 16.3.1.4, and extends to the south of the river to the boundary with the Chapelizod Bypass and Con Colbert Road, taking in the Irish War Memorial Gardens (DCC RPS 2028). The Conservation Area overlaps with the study area to the north of Chapelizod Bypass, from behind 78 St Laurence Road to the eastern boundary of Irish War Memorial Gardens on Con Colbert Road.

The War Memorial Gardens are a Protected Structure of National importance and High sensitivity. No other features of architectural heritage interest were identified which fall within both the Conservation Area and study area boundaries.

16.3.1.5.2 Royal Hospital Kilmainham Conservation Area

The Royal Hospital Kilmainham Conservation Area includes the buildings and grounds of the Royal Hospital from South Circular Road to Military Road (NIAH 2329), including the avenue leading from the west gate to the main Hospital building, with Bully's Acre and Military burial grounds, and the Officer's House and Hospital Buildings on Military Road. It is of National Importance, High sensitivity.

The Conservation Area overlaps with the study area along its northern boundary. Features of Architectural Heritage Interest which fall within the Conservation Area and the study area boundaries include: an eighteenth century house (DU018-020255) and part of the formal walled gardens of the Royal Hospital (DU018-020528) which are included in the RMP and are of High sensitivity; the Officer's House on Military Road (DCC RPS 1851) which is a Protected Structure of High Sensitivity; and the Military Burial Grounds (NIAH 50080052) at the junction with South Circular Road which is included in the NIAH and is of Medium sensitivity. Further information on the designed landscape, on the Protected and NIAH structures is provided in Sections 16.3.1.3, 16.3.1.6 and 16.3.1.7). No other features of architectural heritage interest were identified which fall within both the Conservation Area and study area boundaries.

16.3.1.5.3 Dr. Steevens' Hospital Conservation Area

The Conservation Area encompasses the buildings and grounds at Dr. Steevens' and St. Patrick's University Hospitals. It is bound to the north by St. John's Road West, to the east by Steevens' Lane and to the south by Bow Lane West. It is of National importance and High sensitivity.

The Conservation Area overlaps with the study area along the northern boundary with St. John's Road West. Features of Architectural Heritage Interest which fall within the Conservation Area and the study area boundaries are: Dr Steevens' Hospital (DU018-020341) which is included in the RMP and is of National importance (See Section 16.3.1.3), and items of street furniture on St John's Road West: 9m straight stem replica Scotch Standards (CBC0006LP002) and a cast iron electrical cabinet (CBC0006BTH019), both of which are of Local interest, Low sensitivity (See Section 16.3.1.10.2).

16.3.1.5.4 Heuston Station and Liffey Quays Conservation Area

The Heuston Station and Liffey Quays Conservation Area follows the River Liffey from Heuston Station to the Docks. It extends to the south to include the station building, and part of the plaza in front. The station building is of National importance, and the part of the Conservation Area which overlaps with the study area is of High sensitivity.

Features of Architectural Heritage Interest which fall within the Conservation Area and the study area boundaries are: Heuston Station (DCC RPS 7576), a Protected Structure of High Sensitivity (See Section 16.3.1.3), and Victoria Quay (NIAH 50080032) which is an NIAH of Medium sensitivity (See Section 16.3.1.6). There are also items of street furniture on the boundary of the Conservation Area, within the study area. These are: a post box (CBC0006PB003) of Medium sensitivity to the south of the station building and 9m straight stem Scotch Standards (CBC0006LP001) of Low sensitivity along St John's Road West. There are some historic granite kerbs of Medium sensitivity, embedded in the modern surface finish to the front of the station building (CBC0006BTH021) (See Section 16.3.1.10).

16.3.1.6 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Structures

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

DCC's policies relating to NIAH structures can be found in Volume 1, Chapter 11 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016). Objective CHCO3 of the Dublin City Development states that it is an objective of DCC:

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

The South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2022) policies in relation to the NIAH are as follows. NCBH19 Objective 7 states that it is the policy of South Dublin County Council:

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

The NIAH building survey (NIAH 2020a) for the study area was accessed between March 2020 and March 2021 (data download 25 March 2021), at which time the inventories for Dublin City and South Dublin were being updated

and reviewed. During this period, structures of Regional importance were added to the inventory while structures of Local importance were removed. The list of NIAH structures provided herein, is as complete and accurate as the information allowed at the time of access. Structures which were identified on the NIAH inventory as being of Local Importance are included in the baseline and in the accompanying mapping.

A review of the NIAH Building Survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a) has shown that in addition to the RMP and RPS sites noted above, there are seven NIAH structures or sites in the study area which are described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. They are rated of Local and Regional importance by the NIAH and are of Low to Medium sensitivity.

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

Table 16.9: National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Structures

Section	ID	Location	Class / Description	Significance and Sensitivity
N4 Junction 3 to M50 Junction 7 – N4 Lucan Road	NIAH 11202017-8	1-2 Fonthill Road	Houses, c.1910	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 11202021	Store, Old Lucan Road	House (Builder's Store) c.1900	Regional (NIAH), Medium Sensitivity
M50 Junction 7 to R148 Con Colbert Road – R148 Palmerstown bypass and Chapelizod bypass	NIAH 50080353	688-698 Old Lucan Road, Chapelizod	Houses, c.1915	Local (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080360	1 - 4 Chapelizod Hill Road	Houses, c.1920	Local (NIAH), Low sensitivity
Con Colbert Road to City Centre – St. John's Road West	NIAH 50080049	St John's Gardens, 685-697, South Circular Road	Houses, c.1900	Local (NIAH), Low sensitivity
	NIAH 50080051-2	Bully's Acre and Military Cemeteries, Royal Hospital Kilmainham, IMMA	Cemeteries c.1760, 1875 and 1905	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 50080032	Quay	Quay wall, built c.1850	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity

16.3.1.7 Designed Landscapes

A number of sources were reviewed in order to define the nature and extent of designed landscapes within the study area of the Proposed Scheme. These included the historic Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) mapping and aerial photographs (OSI 2020a; OSI 2020b; Google 2020); Griffiths Primary Valuation of Ireland 1854 (Griffith 1854); the NIAH Garden Survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020b); pre-Ordnance Survey Maps including John Rocque's 'Map of the City of Dublin' (Rocque 1756), Rocque's 'An actual survey of the County of Dublin' (Rocque 1760), Rocque and Scale's 'Map of the City of Dublin' (Rocque and Scalé 1773), Taylor and Skinner's 'Maps of the Roads of Ireland' (Taylor and Skinner 1777), Taylor's 'Map of the environs of Dublin' (Taylor 1816), Duncan's 'Map of the County of Dublin' (Duncan 1821). and aerial photographic coverage were also consulted. 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 1843-1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1864 - 1890, OSI 1909-1911 and OSI 1940-1961). A demesne was a parcel of land retained by a landlord farmer, for the use of the house. They were intended to represent a natural parkland setting for the house, a practice that became fashionable from the latter part of the 18th century. The landscapes, which can vary greatly in size, often possess specific features, such as long driveways, gate lodges, stately entrances, walled gardens, bodies of water and belts, avenues and clumps of deciduous and specimen trees.

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

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

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

Policy SC2 states that it is the Policy of DCC:

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

‘To revitalise the north and south Georgian squares and their environs’

SDCC’s policies don’t specifically refer to Demesnes or designed parks but policies relating to Landscapes can be found in the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2022). Policy NCBH14: Landscapes states that it is the Policy of SDCC:

‘[To] Preserve and enhance the character of the County’s landscapes, particularly areas that have been deemed to have a medium to high Landscape Value or medium to high Landscape Sensitivity and to ensure that landscape considerations are an important factor in the management of development’.

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

A total of 10 designed landscapes have been identified within the study area of the Proposed Scheme. As noted in Section 16.2.1.2, two (DU017-006 Ballydowd Castle and DU018-029 Inchicore House), are associated with houses included in the RMP and protected under the National Monuments Acts of 1930-2014. The remaining eight are associated with a principal structure that is listed as protected within the South Dublin County and Dublin City Development Plans (SDCC 2022 and DCC 2016a).

Two other significant landscapes were identified in the study area. These are the grounds of the Royal Hospital Kilmainham, which is also a Conservation Area and is described in Section 16.3.1.5, and the National War Memorial Gardens which are a Protected Structure and described in Section 16.3.1.3. They are of National importance and High sensitivity.

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

Table 16.10: Designed Landscapes

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
N4 Junction 3 to M50 Junction 7 – N4 Lucan Road	NIAH 2223	St. Edmondsbury House	Former demesne landscape associated with St Edmondsbury House (SDCC RPS 003), now in use as a hospital.	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 2233	Ballydowd Castle / Woodville House (site of)	Former demesne landscape associated with the now demolished Woodville House (DU017-006), now in use as a farm.	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 2240	Hermitage	Former demesne landscape associated with Hermitage (SDCC RPS 002), now in use as a golf course and club house.	Regional, Medium sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	NIAH 2236	Ballyowen Cottage	Former demesne landscape associated with Ballyowen Cottage (SDCC RPS 096), now in use as a park.	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0006BTH020	Fonthill	Designed landscape associated with Fonthill House (SDCC RPS 024)	Local, Low sensitivity
	NIAH 2248	Quarryvale	Designed landscape associated with Quarryvale House SDCC RPS 065).	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 2256	Brooklawn	Designed landscape associated with Brooklawn House (SDCC RPS 017).	Regional, Medium sensitivity
M50 Junction 7 to R148 Con Colbert Road – R148 Palmerstown bypass and Chapelizod bypass	NIAH 2264	Riversdale (Newtown Clarke House)	Designed landscape associated with Riversdale House SDCC RPS 027).	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 2273	Palmerston House / Stewart's Hospital	Designed landscape associated with Palmerston House SDCC RPS 086). Main features substantially present, some loss of integrity	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	NIAH 2300	Inchicore House	Designed landscape associated with the now demolished Inchicore House (DU018-029). Virtually no recognisable features	Local, Low sensitivity

16.3.1.8 Industrial Heritage Sites

In addition to the structures noted above included in the RMP, RPS and NIAH, sites of architectural heritage significance, may be included in the DCIHR (Carrig Conservation & McMahon 2011; 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 Volume 1, Chapter 11 of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016). Section 11.1.5.15 of the Dublin City Development Plan states that DCC:

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

The DCIHR survey makes recommendations for sites to be added to the list of Protected Structures in the life of the Plan. Objective CHCO10 states that it is an objective of DCC:

'To have regard to the city's industrial heritage and Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR) in the preparation of Local Area Plans (LAPs) and the assessment of planning applications and to publish the DCIHR online'; and

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

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

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

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

'[To] Secure the identification, protection and conservation of historic items and features of interest throughout the County including ... items of industrial heritage and other stand-alone features of interest'.

NCBH16 Objective 2 states that it is the objective of SDCC:

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

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

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

NCBH22 Objective 2 states it is the policy of SDCC:

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

Review of the DCIHR and the South Dublin Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2022) revealed that there are three additional industrial heritage sites in the study area were (DCC 2003 to 2009). They are two bridges and the railway line of the Great Southern and Western Railway built between 1844-9. They are listed in Table 16.11, and described in more detail in and is described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are summaries of those that appear on the DCIHR as well as information obtained from site inspections. The industrial heritage features are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

These structures, though not officially designated, have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021). All are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. DCIHR sites which no longer exhibit above ground remains are dealt with in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage).

Table 16.11: Industrial Heritage Sites

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
R148 Con Colbert Road to City Centre – St. John's Road West	CBC0006BTH013	Con Colbert Road, St John's Road West	Railway c. 1870 DCIHR 18 10 007	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0006BTH014	Memorial Road Inchicore	Railway Bridge DCIHR 18 10 002	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0006BTH016	Con Colbert Road /South Circular Road	Railway Bridge, Kilmainham Bridge DCIHR 18 10 003	Regional, Medium sensitivity

16.3.1.9 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest

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

The structures or groups of structures were identified through field inspections. They are listed in Table 16.12 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from site inspections and they have been dated through architectural and local historical sources, the IAA (IAA 2020a) and a review of first, second, third or fourth editions of the OSI (OSI 1843 to 1844; OSI 1847; OSI 1864, OSI 1876, OSI 1882 to 1886; OSI 1911; OSI 1940 to 1953). They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

Some are afforded protection where they are located in ACAs, CAs or where they are within the curtilage of a protected structure. These structures, though not officially designated, have been assessed using the assessment

methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021). These structures range from Local to Regional Importance and are of Low to Medium Sensitivity.

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

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

Policy CHC14 states that it is the policy of DCC:

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

SDCC's policies relating to other buildings or structures of architectural heritage interest can be found in the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2022). Policy NCBH22 and NCBH26 state it is the policy of SDCC:

'[To] Secure the identification, protection and conservation of historic items and features of interest throughout the County including ... stand-alone features of interest'.

Policy NCBH21: Vernacular / Traditional and Older Buildings, Estates and Streetscapes states it is the policy of SDCC:

'[To] Ensure appropriate design of new-build elements and interventions in historic buildings and environments'.

NCBH21 Objective 1 states it is the policy of SDCC:

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

Policy NCBH25 states it is the policy of SDCC:

'Ensure that historic buildings and built environments are sensitively incorporated within development and regeneration schemes, taking advantage of their intrinsic attributes including character, visual amenity, sense of identity and place'.

NCBH25 Objective 5 and NCBH23 Objective 5 states it is the policy of SDCC:

'To support the implementation of the Government's Policy on Architecture (GPA) as it relates to historic buildings, streetscapes, towns and villages by ensuring the delivery of high quality architecture and quality placemaking for everyone'.

Table 16.12: Other Structures of Architectural-Heritage Interest

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
N4 Junction 3 to M50 Junction 7 – N4 Lucan Road	CBC0006BTH018	Hermitage Lodge, N4 Lucan Road	Lodge and entrance gates, railings, walls c.1905.	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0006BTH003	Cassalattico/ Cromeville, Old Lucan Road, Quarryvale	House, c.1900	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0006BTH004	Kilmaylon, Old Lucan Road, Quarryvale	House, c.1910	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0006BTH005	Kingfurze, Old Lucan Road, Quarryvale	House, c.1900	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0006BTH006	Mount Carmel, Old Lucan Road, Quarryvale	Cottages c.1900	Local, Low sensitivity
M50 Junction 7 to R148 Con Colbert Road – R148 Palmerstown bypass	CBC0006BTH007	Old Lucan Road, Palmerstown Lower	Limestone wall c.1800	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0006BTH008	Westgate Lodge, Old Lucan Road, Palmerstown Lower	House c.1950	Local, Low sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
and Chapelizod bypass	CBC0006BTH009	1, 3 Old Lucan Road, Palmerstown Lower	Cottages c.1920	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0006BTH010	Red cow Farm, Red cow Cottages, Old Lucan Road	Houses c.1930	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 (DCC 2016) and the South Dublin County Council Development Plan (SDCC 2022).

Section 16.3.1 of the Dublin City Development Plan states that:

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

Policy CHC15 states that it is a policy of DCC:

‘To preserve, repair and retain in situ, historic elements of significance in the public realm including railings, milestones, city ward stones, street furniture, ironmongery, and any historic kerbing and setts identified in Appendices 7 and 8 of the development plans, and promote high standards for design, materials and workmanship in public realm improvements. Works involving such elements shall be carried out in accordance with the Department of Arts Heritage and the Gaeltacht Advice Series: Paving, the Conservation of Historic Ground Surfaces’.

SDCC’s policies relating to historic street furniture of architectural heritage interest can be found in the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 2022).

NCBH16 Objective 4 states that it is the objective of SDCC:

‘To support the preparation and implementation of any updated County Heritage Plan incorporating the promotion and protection of the County’s Cultural Heritage’.

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

‘[To] Secure the identification, protection and conservation of historic items and features of interest throughout the County including street furniture, boundary walls, surface finishes, roadside installations, items of industrial heritage and other stand-alone features of interest’.

NCBH22 Objective 1 states it is the policy of SDCC:

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

NCBH23 Objective 7 states it is the policy of SDCC:

‘To improve the streetscape of the historic villages with the removal of unnecessary poles, overhead cables and other structures on footpaths, where feasible’.

16.3.1.10.1 Post boxes

Three cast-iron pillar post boxes were identified within the study area of the Proposed Scheme. 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 1975), and the *Irish Post Box: Silent servant and Symbol of the State* (Ferguson 2009). All are of the pillar type.

They are listed in Table 16.13 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from site inspections. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. They are rated of Regional importance and Medium sensitivity.

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

Table 16.13: Post Boxes

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
N4 Junction 3 to M50 Junction 7 – N4 Lucan Road	NIAH 11202027	Old Lucan Road, Brooklawn	Pillar post box, c.1960	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
M50 Junction 7 to R148 Con Colbert Road – R148 Palmerstown bypass and Chapelizod bypass	NIAH 11203002	Old Lucan Road, Palmerstown	Pillar post box, c.1960	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
R148 Con Colbert Road to City Centre – St. John’s Road West	NIAH 50080037 CBC0006PB003	Heuston Station, St John’s Road West	Pillar post box, c.1885	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity

16.3.1.10.2 Lamp Posts

Two groups of lamp posts identified as having architectural heritage significance. They were identified through field inspection. Further information on lamp post types was obtained through the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a), *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 full list of the identified lamp posts 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. Their locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

They are located between Dr. Steeven’s Hospital and Heuston Station on St. John’s Road West. There are six lamp posts to the side of Heuston Station (CBC0006LP001), which appear to be historic standards with some modern replacement heads. The three lamps opposite these in front of Dr. Steeven’s Hospital (CBC0006LP002) appear to be modern lamps made to match the lamps opposite.

The lamps are not protected or included in any existing inventories. There is a Conservation Area to the north of the street, including the garden to the front of Dr Steevens’ Hospital, and another Conservation Area along the Liffey Quays which includes Heuston Station Building. Neither Conservation Area extends to include the pavements lining St. John’s Road West. The lamp posts make a positive contribution to the historic character of the Conservation Areas.

The historic bases in front of Heuston Station are of Regional importance, Medium sensitivity while the replica lights in front of Dr. Steeven’s Hospital are of Local interest, and Low sensitivity for reasons of Artistic, Social and Technical Interest. These ratings are based on the ratings that have been applied by the NIAH to similar or identical lamp posts located elsewhere in Dublin or they have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021).

Table 16.14: Lamp Posts

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
R148 Con Colbert Road to City Centre – St. John’s Road West	CBC0006LP001	6 lamp posts to the side of Heuston Station, St John’s Road West	6 No. 9m Straight stem Lamps with shamrock motif, c.1910	Regional, Medium sensitivity
	CBC0006LP002	3 lamp posts to the front of Dr. Steeven’s Hospital, St John’s	3 No. replica lamps. Straight stem with shamrock motif, c.2016	Local, Low sensitivity

16.3.1.10.3 Statuary and Street Furniture

Statuary or statues and other items of street furniture were identified through field inspection and through the RPS in the Dublin City Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DCC 2016) and South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 (SDCC 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), South Dublin County Public Art (SDCC 2020c), *the Dublin Inquirer* (Maguire 2018, Dublin Inquirer 2020), *Broadsheet* (Broadsheet 2019), *The Journal* (Mulvaney 2019), *Milestones and Boundary Markers, South Co. Dublin* (Wilson 2020) *Irish War Memorials* (Pegum 2020) and *Religious Statuary* (O'Mahony 2015). Resources on memorials or statuary were also consulted and are included in Section 16.7.

Six items of other street furniture were identified in the study area. These include three Milestone markers (CBC0006MS001, CBC0006MS002 and CBC0006MS003). There is a small cast iron fountain at the junction of Mill Lane and the Old Lucan Road (CBC006BTH011). Two electrical cabinets of note were identified along the boundary of the railway line on St John's Road West, with one similar structure at the entrance to Dr Steevens' Hospital. A full list is included in Table 16.15 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from site inspections. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. The milestones are included in both the RPS and the NIAH, where they are of Regional importance. They are of Medium sensitivity. The small cast iron fountain at the junction of Mill Lane and the Old Lucan Road (CBC006BTH011) is of Local importance. The electrical cabinets are also of Local importance and Low sensitivity. These ratings are based on the ratings that have been applied by the NIAH to similar items of street furniture located elsewhere in Dublin or they have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021).

Table 16.15: Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
N4 Junction 3 to M50 Junction 7 – N4 Lucan Road	CBC0006MS001	Milestone, opposite St Edmondsbury Gate Lodge	Milestone, c.1840	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	CBC0006MS002	Milestone, Deadman's Inn, Old Lucan Road	Milestone, c. 1775	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
M50 Junction 7 to R148 Con Colbert Road – R148 Palmerstown bypass and Chapelizod bypass	CBC0006MS003	Milestone at the Coach House, Old Lucan Road / Mill Lane Junction	Milestone, c. 1775	Regional (NIAH), Medium sensitivity
	CBC0006BTH011	At the Coach House, Old Lucan Road / Mill Lane Junction	Fountain c.1900	Local, Low sensitivity
R148 Con Colbert Road to City Centre – St. John's Road West	CBC0006BTH018	St John's Road West / Chapelizod Bypass	Two cast iron electrical cabinets	Local, Low sensitivity
	CBC0006BTH019	At vehicular gate to Dr Steevens' Hospital, St. John's Road west	Cast iron electrical cabinet	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, DAHG 2017); Dublin City Paving Board: Minute Books (1774 to 1776); Conservation Guidelines PL. 9: Paving and Street Furniture (DELG 2002); *Historic Street Surfaces Study* (DCC 2009d); *Inventory of Historic Street Paving and Furniture* (Dublin Civic Trust 2004); *Dublin Public Libraries* (2020a); *Archiseek* (Archiseek 2020a); the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a); *Built Dublin* (Cassidy 2020a); *History, Art & Architecture, Dublin & abroad* (Henderson 2020); and *Dublin's Coal Holes and Coal Cellars* (Peel 2020).

Paving and surface treatments were identified at one location in the study area. This is in front of Heuston Station (DCC RPS 7576) where there are wide granite kerb stones embedded into a modern paving design. The surface treatments have been assessed using the assessment methodology outlined in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2021). The kerbs make a positive contribution to the setting of the station building which is a High sensitivity structure. They are described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from site inspections. They are shown on Figure 16.1

in Volume 3 of this EIAR. Historic finishes may also be buried below the modern surface along the primary route and are addressed in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage).

Table 16.16: Paving and Surface Treatments

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
R148 Con Colbert Road to City Centre – St. John’s Road West	CBC0006BTH021	Heuston Station	Kerb-stones, c.1850	National, High 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 potential 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 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 summarized in Table 16.17. No Very Significant or Profound impacts are predicted as a result of the Proposed Scheme. Where Moderate or Significant Negative impacts are identified, mitigation is identified in Section 16.5.1.

16.4.3.1 Protected Structures

Twenty-two Protected Structures or Groups of Protected Structures were identified in the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.3, and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites. They are of Medium and High sensitivity.

No locations were identified where it is anticipated that the Proposed Scheme will have a direct impact on fabric associated with a protected structure during the Construction Phase.

There are three High sensitivity protected structures in the study area. These are the Irish War Memorial Gardens (DCC RPS 2028), Heuston Station (DCC RPS 7576), and Dr. Steeven's Hospital (DU018-020341). The War Memorial Gardens and Dr. Steeven's Hospital share a boundary with the Proposed Scheme while Heuston Station opens directly onto the Proposed Scheme boundary. Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to the fabric or boundaries and where an adverse visual impact is anticipated on the settings of these protected structures during construction. The magnitude of impact is Medium. Due to the sensitivity of the structures, the potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Significant and Temporary.

Ten further locations were identified where a protected structure of Medium sensitivity shares a boundary with the Proposed Scheme, and five locations where there are protected structures of Medium sensitivity which front directly onto it. These include Avondale or Quarryvale Gate lodge (SDCC RPS 066). They are identified in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. At one location (Seán Heuston Bridge DCC RPS 7840), there is a protected structure of Medium sensitivity which falls partially within the Proposed Scheme boundary. Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to the fabric or boundaries and where an adverse visual impact is anticipated on the settings of these protected structures during construction. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.2 Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs)

One ACA was identified in the study area. The Chapelizod and Environs ACA is described in Section 16.3.1.4. It is of Medium sensitivity. There are no construction works proposed within the ACA boundary, and no direct Construction Phase impacts are anticipated.

The Chapelizod Bypass will be widened locally to accommodate new bus stop lay-bys, and new ramps and steps (and associated retaining walls), will be added to accommodate access between the bus stops and Chapelizod Hill Road. The new structures will be outside of the ACA boundary but removal of trees and the provision of the proposed bus shelters, the ramps and steps and the widening of the bridge on the north-east side of the Bypass will have a visual impact on the ACA and on 1-4 Chapelizod Hill (NIAH 50080360). There is also a potential for damage to these structures. The magnitude of impact on the ACA is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Chapelizod and Environs ACA is Negative, Moderate and Long-Term.

16.4.3.3 Conservation Areas

Four Conservation Areas were identified in the study area, outlined in Section 16.3.1.5. Two of the identified Conservation Areas are of High Sensitivity. They are the Royal Hospital Kilmainham Conservation Area and the Dr Steeven's Hospital Conservation Area. The Liffey Valley and Liffey Quays Conservation Areas are of Medium sensitivity.

No historic fabric was identified within any of the Conservation Areas which will be directly impacted during the Construction Phase.

Indirect physical impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage of sensitive fabric along the boundary between the Proposed Scheme. The magnitude of impact is Medium. There will be an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the Conservation Areas during construction, the magnitude of which is Low.

The Proposed Scheme includes the provision of a bus waiting area on St John's Road West, between the Dr Steeven's Hospital and the Liffey Quays Conservation Areas. No historic fabric will be directly impacted but one existing tree will be removed from the grounds of the Hospital. The boundary of the garden to the north of Dr Steevens' Hospital will be altered to expand the public realm to respond to the architectural context, and to accommodate waiting passengers.

Taking account of the sensitivity of the Royal Hospital Kilmainham and Dr. Steeven's Hospital Conservation Areas, the potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Significant and Temporary.

The potential Construction Phase impact on the Liffey Valley and Liffey Quays Conservation Areas is Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.4 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Structures

Seven NIAH Structures or Groups of Structures were identified in the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.6, and described in Appendix A.16.2. They are of Low and Medium sensitivity. No locations were identified where it is anticipated that the Proposed Scheme will have a direct impact on fabric associated with an NIAH structure during the Construction Phase.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to the fabric or boundaries of an NIAH structure, and where an adverse visual impact is anticipated on the settings of an NIAH structure during construction. The magnitude of impact would be Medium.

- Two locations were identified where an NIAH structure or group of structures of Medium sensitivity shares a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. They include 1-2 Fonthill Road (NIAH 11202017-8) and Bully's Acre and Military Cemeteries, Royal Hospital Kilmainham, IMMA (NIAH 50080051-2). The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary.
- Two further locations were identified where there is a group of NIAH structures of Low sensitivity sharing a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. They include 1 - 4 Chapelizod Hill Road (NIAH 50080360), St John's Gardens, 685- 697, South Circular Road (NIAH 50080049). There will be an adverse visual impact on the cottages as a result of the widening of the Chapelizod Bypass, removal of trees and the provision of access infrastructure (ramps and steps) between Chapelizod Hill Road. Taking account of the sensitivity of these structures, the potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.4.3.5 Designed Landscapes

Ten Designed Landscapes were identified, which share a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. Eight of the identified landscapes are of Medium sensitivity, and two are of Low sensitivity.

One location was identified where there will be a direct impact on an identified designed landscape of Medium sensitivity. This is on the former designed landscape associated with the now demolished Woodville House (NIAH 2233). The site of the house is included in the RMP (DU017-006). The Proposed Scheme includes for a land-take along the historic boundary, to accommodate new cycle tracks, and the provision of an additional bus stop. The existing boundary comprises varied material with some historic rubble walling, capped with limestone, and mature hedgerow planting. The proposed road widening requires the removal of a section of historic walling, and some existing planting which will have a negative impact, the magnitude of which will be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Permanent.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to the fabric or boundaries of a designed landscape, and where an adverse visual impact is anticipated on the settings of a designed landscape during construction. The magnitude of impact would be Medium.

- Seven locations were identified where a designed landscape of Medium sensitivity shares a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. They are St. Edmondsbury House (NIAH 2223), Ballydowd Castle / Woodville House (NIAH 2233), Hermitage (NIAH 2240), Ballyowen Cottage (NIAH 2236), Quarryvale (NIAH 2248), King's Hospital/Brooklawn (NIAH2256) and Palmerston House / Stewart's Hospital (NIAH 2273). The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary.
- Two further locations were identified where there is a designed landscape of Low sensitivity sharing a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. They are Inchicore House (NIAH 2300) and Fonthill (CBC0006BTH020). Taking account of the sensitivity of these sites, potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.4.3.6 Industrial Heritage Sites

Three industrial heritage sites (CBC0006BTH013, CBC0006BTH014, CBC0006BTH016) were identified in the study area, none of which will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme.

16.4.3.7 Other Structures of Interest

Nine other structures or groups of other structures of built-heritage interest were identified in the study area. No direct Construction Phase are anticipated to these structures as a result of the Proposed Scheme.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to the fabric or boundaries of another structure of built-heritage interest, and where an adverse visual impact is anticipated on the settings of another structure during construction. The magnitude of impact would be Medium.

- One location was identified where another structure of built-heritage interest of Medium sensitivity shares a boundary with the Proposed Scheme (Hermitage Lodge CBC0006BTH018). There is a proposed land take to the west of the gate lodge. The lodge itself will not be directly affected and the boundary is a modern replacement but there is potential for damage to the lodge during construction, particularly from demolitions directly west of the lodge. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary.
- Eight further locations were identified where there is another structures or groups of other structures of built-heritage interest of Low sensitivity sharing a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. They are identified in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Taking account of the sensitivity of these sites, potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.4.3.8 Street Furniture

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

16.4.3.8.1 Post boxes

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

Direct impacts are anticipated to two of the identified post boxes. The post box at St. Philomena's Church (CBC0006PB002), and the post box at Heuston Station (CBC0006PB003) require slight repositioning to accommodate proposed cycle tracks. There is potential for damage to the fabric of the post boxes during their removal, transportation, storage and reinstatement, the magnitude of which is High. The potential Construction Phase Impact is Negative, Significant and Long-Term.

Indirect impacts are also anticipated to all three of the identified post boxes during the Construction Phase, due to the potential for disruption of the use of the post boxes, the potential for damage of the fabric of the post boxes, and the adverse visual impact of the construction works on their settings. The magnitude of impact will be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.8.2 Lamp Posts

Two group of lamp posts, comprising nine lamps of architectural significance were identified in the study area.

One location was identified where two lamp posts of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity require relocation to accommodate urban realm improvements. These are two historic 9m lamp posts to the side of Heuston Station (CBC0006LP001). The magnitude of impact will be High. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Significant and Temporary.

The remainder of this group of lamp posts will be retained in position, but it is anticipated that the lamps may be indirectly impacted due to the potential for damage of sensitive fabric during construction. The magnitude of impact will be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

One location was identified where it is anticipated that a lamp post of Low sensitivity will be directly impacted as a result of the Proposed Scheme. These are 9m replica lamp posts to the front of Dr. Steeven's Hospital (CBC0006LP002), one of which require relocation to accommodate urban realm improvements. There is potential

for loss or damage to the lamp post during their removal, transportation, storage and reinstatement, the magnitude of which is High. The potential Construction Phase Impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary.

The remainder of this group of lamp posts will be retained in position, but it is anticipated that the lamps may be indirectly impacted due to the potential for damage of sensitive fabric during construction. The magnitude of impact will be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.4.3.8.3 Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture

Six features of architectural heritage significance were identified in the study area. None of the identified features will be directly impacted during construction.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to a feature of built-heritage interest, and where an adverse visual impact is anticipated on the settings of a feature during construction. The magnitude of impact would be Medium.

- Two milestones of Medium sensitivity were identified within the boundary of the Proposed Scheme (CBC0006MS002 and CBC0006MS003). They are of Medium sensitivity. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary.
- One cast iron fountain (CBC0006BTH011) and two decorative electrical cabinets (CBC0006BTH018 and CBC0006BTH019) also fall within the Proposed Scheme boundary. They are of Low sensitivity. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Temporary.

One further milestone was identified which falls within the study area, but which is outside of the Proposed Scheme boundary. It is of Medium sensitivity. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Negligible and Temporary.

16.4.3.9 Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts

Table 16.17: Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Impact Significance
N4 Junction 3 to M50 Junction 7 – N4 Lucan Road	NIAH 2223 St. Edmondsbury House	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	NIAH 2233 Woodville House Demesne	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent
	NIAH 2233 Woodville House Demesne	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	NIAH 2236 Ballyowen Cottage	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	NIAH 2240 Hermitage	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0006BH018 Hermitage Lodge	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	NIAH 11202017-8 1-2 Fonthill Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0006BTH020 Fonthill	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect Negative, slight, Temporary
	CBC0006MS002 Milestone Marker, Dead Man's Inn	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	NIAH 2248 Quarryvale	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	NIAH2256 King's Hospital/Brooklawn	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0006PB001 Post box at the entrance to King's Hospital	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	M50 Junction 7 to R148 Con Colbert Road – R148 Palmerstown bypass	CBC0006PB002 Post box St Philomena's Church	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High
CBC0006MS003		Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Impact Significance
and Chapelizod bypass	Milestone at the Coach House, Old Lucan Road			
	Liffey Valley Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Chapelizod and Environs ACA	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	NIAH 50080360 1 – 4 Chapelizod Hill Road	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect Negative, slight, Temporary
	NIAH 2273 Palmerston House / Stewart's Hospital	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	NIAH 2300 Inchicore House	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect Negative, slight, Temporary
R148 Con Colbert Road to City Centre – St. John's Road West	DCC RPS 2028 Irish War Memorial Gardens	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	NIAH 50080049 St John's Gardens, 685-697, South Circular Road	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect Negative, slight, Temporary
	NIAH 50080051-2 Bully's Acre and Military Cemeteries, Royal Hospital Kilmainham, IMMA	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Royal Hospital Kilmainham Conservation Area	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	DU018-020341 Dr Steeven's Hospital	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	Dr Steeven's Hospital Conservation Area	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	DCC RPS 7576 Heuston Station	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	CBC0006LP001 Historic lamp posts to the side of Heuston Station	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	CBC0006LP001 Historic lamp posts to the side of Heuston Station	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0006LP002 Replica lamp posts in front of Dr Steevens' Hospital	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC0006LP002 Replica lamp posts in front of Dr Steevens' Hospital	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect Negative, slight, Temporary
	CBC0006PB003 Post box in front of Heuston Station	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Long-Term
	Liffey Quays Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Protected Structures (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.7 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Protected Structures (10 locations)	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity	Medium
Other Structures of Built-Heritage Interest (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.12 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Other Structures of Built-Heritage Interest (eight locations)	Local importance, Low sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Statuary and Street Furniture (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.15 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Statuary and Street Furniture (three locations)	Local importance, Low sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary

16.4.4 Operational Phase

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

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

The identified Operational Phase impacts are described below and summarized Table 16.18. Where Moderate or Significant Negative impacts are identified, mitigation is identified in Section 16.5.2.

16.4.4.1 Protected Structures

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

- The setting of Avondale (SDCC RPS 066), a Medium sensitivity gate lodge which includes the associated former demesne entrance. The Proposed Scheme includes a new pedestrian footbridge over the N4 linking the Old Lucan Road to the Liffey Valley Shopping Centre and the Liffey Valley to City Centre Core Bus Corridor Scheme. This requires the removal of existing mature hedgerows and trees, opposite the entrance to the lodge, to accommodate the footbridge steps and ramp. This will have a negative impact on the setting of the historic structure, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Long-Term.
- At Dr Steevens' Hospital (DU018-020341), which is a High sensitivity structure. Prior to the construction of St James's Gate Brewery, the hospital building fronted to the east, and there was a Nurse's Home, Fever Hospital and high boundary walls (now demolished) in front of the northern elevation. These structures were demolished when the hospital closed in 1987, at which time the central pedimented breakfront and northern garden was added. The Proposed Scheme addresses the symmetry and geometry of the northern façade in the proposed paving design, while extending the public realm to accommodate waiting passengers and new bus stops. No historic fabric will be impacted, as the existing garden dates from c.1987. The proposed works will have a positive impact on the setting of the building, the magnitude of which is Medium. The potential Operational Phase impact is Positive, Moderate and Long-Term.

16.4.4.2 Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs)

16.4.4.2.1 The Chapelizod and Environs ACA

The Chapelizod and Environs ACA is of Medium sensitivity. Two groups of houses (NIAH 50080353 and NIAH 50080360) are included in both the ACA and the study area, both of which are also included in the NIAH and are of Low sensitivity.

Chapelizod Bypass will be widened locally to accommodate new bus stop lay-bys, and new ramps and steps (and associated retaining walls), will be added to accommodate access between the bus stops and Chapelizod Hill Road. The new structures will be outside of the ACA boundary but removal of trees and the provision of the proposed bus shelters, the ramps and steps and thee widening of the bridge on the north-east side of the Bypass will have a visual impact on the ACA and on 1-4 Chapelizod Hill (NIAH 50080360).

Alternate options were explored for providing access between Chapelizod Hill Road and the Bypass. The proposed location allows for the retention of a band of the existing trees which will help to screen the ACA from the Proposed Scheme. The existing sloping ground will be utilised to mediate between the levels and to reduce the extent of excavation required. The magnitude of impact on the ACA is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact on the Chapelizod and Environs ACA is Negative, Slight and Long-Term. The impact on 1-4 Chapelizod Hill Road (NIAH 50080360) is assessed in Section 16.4.4.4 below.

16.4.4.3 Conservation Areas

16.4.4.3.1 Liffey Valley Conservation Area

The Liffey Valley Conservation Area is of Medium sensitivity. There is an overlap between the Chapelizod and Environs ACA and the Liffey Valley Conservation Area. The potential impacts of the Proposed Scheme on the ACA are assessed above. There will be an Operational Phase impact on the Conservation Area as a result of the local widening of Chapelizod Bypass and the access infrastructure to the bus stops at the Chapelizod Hill Road. The magnitude of impact is Low. The potential Operational Phase Impact is Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

16.4.4.3.2 Dr. Steevens' Hospital Conservation Area

The Dr Steevens' Hospital Conservation Area is of High sensitivity. The Proposed Scheme includes the provision of a bus lay-by on St John's Road West, between the Dr Steeven's Hospital and the Liffey Quays Conservation Areas. The alterations to the landscaping design of the expanded the public realm has been designed to respond to the elevation of Dr Steeven's Hospital, and to the existing geometries on the site, including the central doorway and the symmetrical breakfronts in addition to accommodating waiting passengers. It is anticipated that they will have a Positive impact, the magnitude of which is Medium. The potential Operational Phase Impact on the Dr Steevens' Hospital Conservation Area, is Positive, Moderate and Long-Term.

16.4.4.4 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Structures

There will be an Operational Phase visual Impact on the setting of 1-4 Chapelizod Hill Road, which are within the Chapelizod and Environs ACA (assessed in Section 16.4.4.2 above) as a result of the widening of the Chapelizod Bypass, removal of trees and the provision of access infrastructure (ramps and steps) between Chapelizod Hill Road and the new bus stops on the Bypass. The terrace is of Low sensitivity. The magnitude of the visual impact in the setting of the terrace is Medium. The potential Operational Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

16.4.4.5 Designed Landscapes

Four locations were identified where it is anticipated that the Proposed Scheme will indirectly of visually impact on a designed landscape during its Operational Phase. These are:

- At the former designed landscape associated with Hermitage House (NIAH 2240), which is of Medium sensitivity. The loss of the existing boundary trees and planting, will have a negative visual impact on the setting of the historic house and on the associated landscape during the operational phase, the magnitude of which is Medium. The potential Operational Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Long-Term.
- At the former designed landscape associated with Fonthill House (CBC0006BTH020) which is of Low sensitivity. There will be a negative visual impact in the operation phase as a result of the loss planting along the boundary which will have a negative impact on the demesne and the historic character of the streetscape, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Long-Term.
- At the former designed landscape at Quarryvale (NIAH 2248) which is of Medium sensitivity. The Proposed Scheme includes a pedestrian over-bridge linking the Old Lucan Road to the Liffey Valley Shopping Centre the Liffey Valley to City Centre CBC. The removal of existing mature hedgerows and trees opposite the entrance to the former Gate Lodge (Avondale House SDCC RPS 066, refer also to Section 16.4.4.1) will have a negative visual impact on the setting of the entrance gates and lodge. The magnitude of the visual impact on the former designed landscape is low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Long-Term.
- At the entrance to King's Hospital (Brooklawn House NIAH 2256), which is of Medium sensitivity. The Proposed Scheme urban realm improvements will have a Positive visual impact at the entrance to the historic landscape during operation, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Positive, Slight and Long-Term.

16.4.4.6 Other Structures of Heritage Interest

There will be a visual impact on the settings of Kilmalyon (CBC0006BTH004) and Kingfurze (CBC0006BTH005), both Low sensitivity structures, as a result of the loss of trees and the proposed new pedestrian over-bridge linking the Old Lucan Road to the Liffey Valley Shopping Centre. This will have a negative visual impact on the setting of the historic structures, the magnitude of which is Medium. The potential Operational Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

16.4.4.7 Summary of Potential Operational Phase Impacts

Table 16.18: Summary of Potential Operational Phase Impacts

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Impact Significance
N4 Junction 3 to M50 Junction 7 – N4 Lucan Road	NIAH 2240 Hermitage Demesne	Regional Importance, Medium sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Long-Term
	CBC0006BTH020 Fonthill Demesne	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	NIAH 2248 Quarryvale Demesne	Regional Importance, Medium sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	SDCC RPS 066 Quarryvale Gate Lodge (Avondale)	Regional Importance, Medium sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	CBC0006BTH004, CBC0006BTH005) Kilmalyon and Kingfurze	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative Slight, Long-Term
	NIAH 2256 King's Hospital (Brooklawn)	Regional Importance, Medium sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Positive, Slight, Long-Term
M50 Junction 7 to R148 Con Colbert Road – R148 Palmerstown bypass and Chapelizod bypass	Liffey Valley Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	Chapelizod and Environs ACA	Regional Importance, Medium sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
R148 Con Colbert Road to City Centre – St. John's Road West	DU018-020341 Dr Steevens' Hospital	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Positive, Moderate, Long-Term
	Dr Steevens' Hospital Conservation Area	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Positive, Moderate, Long-Term

16.5 Mitigation and Monitoring Measures

16.5.1 Construction Phase

Proposed mitigation measures for architectural heritage features are outlined below and detailed in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The methodology has been prepared in accordance with the *Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities* (DEHLG 2011) and *Paving: the conservation of historic ground surfaces* (McLoughlin, DAHG 2017). A summary of residual Construction Phase Impacts following the implementation of mitigation measures is provided in Table 16.19.

As for the Impact Assessment, the proposed mitigation is divided into Construction and Operational Phases and is set out following the structure of Section 16.3.1, with mitigation for Protected Structures provided first, where relevant, followed by NIAH Structures, Designed Landscapes, Other Structures of Built-Heritage Interest and Street Furniture. Within these categories, the mitigation is further organized geographically, starting with the Outer Suburbs and working towards the City Centre.

16.5.1.1 Protected Structures

Twenty-two protected structures, inclusive of four recorded monuments were identified in the study area (Table 16.7), none of which will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme.

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to be caused to sensitive fabric of protected structures, at the boundary of the Proposed Scheme, during construction. The

potential impact magnitude is Medium. Mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, it is anticipated the magnitude of impact would reduce from Medium to Negligible. The potential impacts are as follows:

- Three locations were identified where a High sensitivity protected structure shares a boundary with the Proposed Scheme (DCC RPS 2028, RMP DU018-020341, DCC RPS 7576). With mitigation, the predicted post mitigation impact is Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.
- Ten locations were identified where a Medium sensitivity protected structure shares a boundary with the Proposed Scheme or fronts directly onto it. These include Avondale or Quarryvale Gate lodge (SDCC RPS 066). They are identified in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. At one location (Seán Heuston Bridge DCC RPS 7840), there is a protected structure of Medium sensitivity which falls partially within the Proposed Scheme boundary. With mitigation, the predicted post mitigation impact is Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.2 Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs)

Chapelizod Bypass will be widened locally to accommodate new bus stop lay-bys, and new ramps and steps (and associated retaining walls), will be added to accommodate access between the bus stops and Chapelizod Hill Road. The new structures will be outside of the ACA boundary but removal of trees and the provision of the proposed bus shelters, the ramps and steps and the widening of the bridge on the north-east side of the Bypass will have a visual impact on the ACA and on 1-4 Chapelizod Hill (NIAH 50080360). There is also a potential for damage to these structures. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Chapelizod and Environs ACA is Negative, moderate and Long-Term. Mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, it is anticipated the magnitude of impact would reduce from Medium to Negligible. With mitigation, the predicted post mitigation impact is Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.3 Conservation Areas

Four Conservation Areas were identified in the study area, none of which will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme.

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to be caused to sensitive fabric of a Conservation Area, where it shares a boundary with the Proposed Scheme, during construction.

There is also a potential impact on setting as at the proposed bus lay-by on St John's Road West, between the Dr Steeven's Hospital and the Liffey Quays Conservation Areas. No historic fabric will be directly impacted but one existing tree will be removed from the grounds of the Hospital. The boundary of the garden to the north of Dr Steevens' Hospital will be altered to expand the public realm to respond to the architectural context, and to accommodate waiting passengers.

Mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, it is anticipated the magnitude of impact would reduce from Medium to Negligible. With mitigation, the predicted post mitigation impact is Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.4 NIAH Structures

No direct Construction Phase impacts to NIAH structures are anticipated in relation to the Proposed Scheme.

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to be caused to sensitive fabric of NIAH structures, at the boundary of the Proposed Scheme, during construction. The potential impact magnitude is Medium. The potential impacts are as follows:

- Two locations were identified where an NIAH structure or group of structures of Medium sensitivity shares a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. They include 1-2 Fonthill Road (NIAH 11202017-8) and Bully's Acre and Military Cemeteries, Royal Hospital Kilmainham, IMMA (NIAH 50080051-2). The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary.
- Two further locations were identified where there is a group of NIAH structures of Low sensitivity sharing a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. They include 1 - 4 Chapelizod Hill Road (NIAH 50080360), St John's Gardens, 685- 697, South Circular Road (NIAH 50080049). Taking account of the sensitivity of these structures, the potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, it is anticipated the magnitude of impact would reduce from Medium to Negligible. The predicted post mitigation impact is Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.5 Designed Landscapes

One location was identified where there will be a direct impact on a former designed landscape during the Construction Phase of the Proposed Scheme. This is at the historic boundary of the now demolished Woodville House (NIAH 2233), which is of Medium sensitivity. The existing boundary comprises varied material with some historic rubble walling, capped with limestone, and mature hedgerow planting. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Permanent. Mitigation is recording the existing boundary in position prior to the works, labelling the affected masonry, prior to its careful removal to safe storage, and its reinstatement on the new boundary line, which reinstates the existing details (coursing, jointing, pointing profiles etc.). Works to historic fabric should be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from Medium to Low. The predicted post mitigation impact is Negative, Slight and Permanent.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to the fabric or boundaries of a designed landscape, and where an adverse visual impact is anticipated on the settings of a designed landscape during construction. The magnitude of impact would be Medium.

- Seven locations were identified where a designed landscape of Medium sensitivity shares a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. They are St. Edmondsbury House (NIAH 2223), Ballydowd Castle / Woodville House (NIAH 2233), Hermitage (NIAH 2240), Ballyowen Cottage (NIAH 2236), Quarryvale (NIAH 2248), King's Hospital/Brooklawn (NIAH2256) and Palmerston House / Stewart's Hospital (NIAH 2273). The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary.
- Two further locations were identified where there is a designed landscape of Low sensitivity sharing a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. They are Inchicore House (NIAH 2300) and Fonthill (CBC0006BTH020). Taking account of the sensitivity of these sites, potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, it is anticipated the magnitude of impact would reduce from Medium to Negligible. The predicted post mitigation impact is Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.6 Other Structures of Interest

Nine other structures or groups of other structures of built-heritage interest were identified in the study area. No direct Construction Phase impacts are anticipated to these structures as a result of the Proposed Scheme.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated at Hermitage Lodge (CBC0006BTH018) where there is potential for damage to the fabric or boundaries of the Medium sensitivity structure, and where an adverse visual impact is anticipated on its setting during construction. The potential impact magnitude is Medium.

Eight further locations were identified where there is another structures or groups of other structures of built-heritage interest of Low sensitivity sharing a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. They are Cassalattico/ Cromeville (CBC0006BTH003), Kilmaylon (CBC0006BTH004), Kingfurze (CBC0006BTH005), Mount Carmel (CBC0006BTH006) a limestone wall (CBC0006BTH007), Westgate Lodge, (CBC0006BTH008), No's 1, 3 Old Lucan Road (CBC0006BTH009) and Red Cow Cottages, Old Lucan Road (CBC0006BTH010). There is potential for damage to the fabric or boundaries, and an adverse visual impact is anticipated on its setting during construction. Taking account of the sensitivity of these sites, potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, it is anticipated the magnitude of impact would reduce from Medium to Negligible. The predicted post mitigation impact is Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.7 Street Furniture

16.5.1.7.1 Post Boxes

Two post boxes (CBC0006PB002 and CBC0006PB003) are required to be moved to accommodate cycle tracks as part of Proposed Scheme. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Negative, Significant and Temporary. Mitigation is the recording of the post boxes in position prior to the works, labelling the affected fabric prior to their careful dismantling and removal to safe storage, and their reinstatement in new positions in close proximity (within 2m) of their existing positions. The works to the historic fabric shall be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from High to Low. The predicted post-mitigation impact is Negative, Slight and Long-Term.

One further post box was identified (CBC0006PB001) which, while it will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, there is potential for damage during the construction works resulting in a predicted Negative, Moderate and Temporary pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact. Mitigation is recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from Medium to Negligible. The predicted post mitigation impact is Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.7.2 Lamp Posts

One location was identified where two lamp posts of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity require relocation to accommodate urban realm improvements. These are two historic 9m lamp posts to the side of Heuston Station (CBC0006LP001). The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Negative, Significant and Temporary. Mitigation consists of the recording of the lamp posts in position prior to the works, the labelling of the affected fabric prior to its careful removal to safe storage, and their reinstatement in new positions in close proximity (within 2m) of their existing positions. The works to the historic fabric should be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from High to Negligible. The predicted post mitigation impact is Direct Negative, Not-Significant and Temporary.

One replica lamp post in front of Dr. Steeven's Hospital (CBC0006LP002) requires relocation as part of proposed urban realm improvements. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase Impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation consists of the recording of the lamp posts in position prior to the works, the labelling of the affected fabric prior to its careful removal to safe storage, and their reinstatement in new positions in close proximity (within 2m) of their existing positions. The works to the historic fabric should be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from High to Negligible. The predicted post mitigation impact is Direct Negative, Not-Significant and Temporary.

The remaining lamp posts from both groups (CBC0006LP001, CBC0006LP002) will be retained in position but it is anticipated that the lamp posts may be indirectly impacted due to the potential for damage of sensitive fabric during construction. The predicted pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Negative, Slight and Temporary

in the case of CBC0006LP002 and Negative, Moderate and Temporary in the case of CBC0006LP001. Mitigation is recording, protection and monitoring prior to, and during the Construction Phase in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3., reducing the magnitude to low. The predicted post mitigation impact is Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.7.3 Statuary and Street Furniture

Two milestones were identified which fall within the Proposed Scheme boundary (CBC0006MS002 and CBC0006MS003). There is potential for damage during construction. The potential Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation is recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A.16.3. With mitigation, it is anticipated that the magnitude of impact would be reduced from Medium to Negligible. The predicted post mitigation impact is Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.8 Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts following the Implementation of Mitigation and Monitoring Measures

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

Section	Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (Pre-Mitigation)	Predicted Residual Impact
N4 Junction 3 to M50 Junction 7 – N4 Lucan Road	NIAH 2223 St. Edmondsbury House	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
	NIAH 2233 Woodville House Demesne	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent	Direct, Negative, Slight, Permanent
	NIAH 2233 Woodville House Demesne	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
	NIAH 2236 Ballyowen Cottage	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
	NIAH 2240 Hermitage	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
	CBC0006BH018 Hermitage Lodge	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
	NIAH 11202017-8 1-2 Fonthill Road	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
	CBC0006BTH020 Fonthill	Indirect Negative, slight, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
	CBC0006MS002 Milestone Marker, Dead Man's Inn	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
	NIAH 2248 Quarryvale	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
	NIAH2256 King's Hospital/Brooklawn	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
	CBC0006PB001 Post box at the entrance to King's Hospital	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
	M50 Junction 7 to R148 Con Colbert Road – Palmerstown bypass and Chapelizod bypass-	CBC0006PB002 Post box in front of St Philomena's Church	Direct, Negative, Significant, Long-Term
CBC0006MS003 Milestone at the Coach House, Old Lucan Road		Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
Liffey Valley Conservation Area		Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
Chapelizod and Environs ACA		Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
NIAH 50080360 1 – 4 Chapelizod Hill Road		Indirect Negative, slight, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
NIAH 2273 Palmerston House / Stewart's Hospital		Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
NIAH 2300 Inchicore House		Indirect Negative, slight, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
R148 Con Colbert Road to City Centre – St. John's Road	DCC RPS 2028 Irish War Memorial Gardens	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
	NIAH 50080049	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary

Section	Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (Pre-Mitigation)	Predicted Residual Impact
	St John's Gardens, 685- 697, South Circular Road		
	NIAH 50080051-2 Bully's Acre and Military Cemeteries, Royal Hospital Kilmainham, IMMA	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
	Royal Hospital Kilmainham Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
	DU018-020341 Dr Steeven's Hospital	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
	Dr Steeven's Hospital Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
	DCC RPS 7576 Heuston Station	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
	CBC0006LP001 Historic lamp posts to the side of Heuston Station	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative Not-Significant, Temporary
	CBC0006LP001 Historic lamp posts to the side of Heuston Station	Indirect Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
	CBC0006LP002 Replica lamp posts in front of Dr Steevens' Hospital	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Direct, Negative Not-Significant, Temporary
	CBC0006LP002 Replica lamp posts in front of Dr Steevens' Hospital	Indirect Negative, slight, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
	CBC0006PB003 Post box in front of Heuston Station	Direct, Negative, Significant, Long-Term	Direct, Negative, Slight, Long-Term
	Liffey Quays Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
Protected Structures (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.7 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Protected Structures (10 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
NIAH Structures (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.9 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	NIAH Structures (three locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary
Designed Landscapes (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.10 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Designed Landscapes (seven locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not-Significant, Temporary

16.5.2 Operational Phase

Mitigation measures, to mitigate the indirect Operational Phase impacts of the Proposed Scheme have been inherently included during the design development. These included: identification of items of historic street furniture so that the proposed scheme could be designed to avoid impact on them where possible; and an analysis of existing and proposed bus-stop, bus-shelter and signal pole locations to avoid impacting on the settings of the identified sites, buildings and features. For example, the proposals for redesign of the urban realm in front of Dr. Steeven's Hospital (DU018-020341), have been developed to respond to the architectural context.

A summary of the anticipated Operational Phase Impacts following mitigation is provided in Table 16.18.

16.5.2.1 Designed Landscapes

One location was identified where it is anticipated that the Proposed Scheme will have an Operational Phase impact on a Designed Landscape. These are:

- At the former designed landscape associated with Hermitage House (NIAH 2240), which is of Medium sensitivity. The loss of the existing boundary trees and planting, will have a negative visual impact on the setting of the historic house and on the associated landscape during the operational phase. However, the

Proposed Scheme design inherently provides mitigation with the proposed reinstating of the high boundary wall which is characteristic of a demesne boundary and reinstating planting behind the new boundary wall. Therefore, the magnitude of impact is reduced from Medium to Low. The predicted post mitigation impact is Negative, Slight and Long-term.

16.5.2.2 Summary of Potential Operational Phase Impacts following the implementation of Mitigation and Monitoring measures

Table 16.20: Summary of Potential Operational Phase Impacts following the implementation of Mitigation and Monitoring measures

Section	Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (Pre-Mitigation)	Predicted Residual Impact
N4 Junction 3 to M50 Junction 7 – N4 Lucan Road	NIAH 2240 Hermitage Demesne	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Long-term	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term

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 applied, 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

Once the mitigation measures have been applied, there will be no significant residual impact on the architectural heritage resource during the Operation Phase.

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