Chapter 16
Architectural Heritage

Contents

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 Belfield / Blackrock to City Centre Core Bus Corridor Scheme (hereafter referred to as the Proposed Scheme).

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

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

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

The aim of the Proposed Scheme when in operation is to provide enhanced walking, cycling and bus infrastructure on this key access corridor in the Dublin region, which will enable and deliver efficient, safe, and integrated sustainable transport movement along the corridor. The objectives of the Proposed Scheme are described in Chapter 1 (Introduction). 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 process 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, objectives for the protection of structures, or parts of structures, which are of special architectural heritage interest. The principal mechanism for the protection of these structures is through their inclusion on the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) in the relevant city or county development plan. Protected Structures are defined under Part I Section 2 (i) of the Planning and Development Act as:

'*(a) a structure, or*

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

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

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

(i) the interior of the structure,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Architectural heritage may also be afforded protection under other county or city development plan objectives including Conservation Area (CA) which are indicated in the Dublin City Development Plan 2016 – 2022 (DCC 2016) zoning maps as red hatched areas or may be protected under specific objectives for the protection of streetscapes, street furniture, paving treatments and industrial heritage. Red hatched Conservation Areas are addressed in Section 16.3.1.5.

Architectural heritage assets may also be included in other official inventories. These inventories include the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Building and Garden Surveys for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and Dublin City (NIAH 2020a; NIAH 2020b) and the Dublin City Industrial Heritage Record (DCIHR) (DCC 2003 to 2009) the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Industrial Heritage Survey (DLRIHS, DLR 2016). 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 EPA Guidelines (EPA 2017). It includes tangible heritage such as archaeology, architectural heritage, settlements, buildings and structures, designed landscapes, in addition to placenames and intangible heritage such as folklore, traditions and traditional practices. Cultural heritage also contributes to cultural identity and sense of place. Where cultural heritage assets are of interest from an archaeological, historical, or cultural interest perspective, these are assessed in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & 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, RMP and NIAH, the Irish Architectural Archive and where NIAH or RPS information is incomplete or unavailable, the architectural heritage consultant will need to rely on other existing documented records including books, published articles, historic maps and aerial photographs of the study area.

The study involved detailed interrogation of the archaeological, historical and architectural nature of the baseline environment of the Proposed Scheme. This comprises information from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites, the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) (Dúchas 1998), Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) (NMS 2020a and 2020b), as National Monuments in state care, guardianship or subject to Preservation Orders (NMS 2009; NMS 2019), the County and City Development Plans for Dublin City (DCC 2016) and Dún Laoghaire County Council (DLR 2016, DLR 2021) including the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA), The NIAH Building and Garden Surveys (NIAH 2020a; NIAH 2020b), the DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009) and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Industrial Heritage

Survey (DLRIHS, DLR 2016). Cartographic and aerial photographs of the study area were also consulted (OSI 2020a; UCD 2020; Google 2020). More detailed information was obtained from local historical, architectural and documentary records. A full list of the publications which were consulted is included in the Section 16.7.

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

This leads to the following:

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

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

16.2.3 Study Area

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

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

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

16.2.4 Relevant Legislation, Policy and Guidelines

The study has been carried out in accordance with the NRA Architectural Guidelines (NRA 2005a) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Draft Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (hereafter referred to as the EPA Guidelines) (EPA 2017). The assessment has also been undertaken with regard to the relevant legislation, standards and guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the architectural heritage including:

- National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014;
- Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended);
- The Heritage Act, 1995 (as amended);
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999;

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

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

- The Dublin City Development plan 2016-2022 (DCC 2016);
- Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DLR 2016);
- Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Draft Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DLR 2021);
- Local Area and Architectural Conservation Area Plans including:
    - Blackrock Local Area Plan 2015 to 2021 (DLR 2015); and
    - Montpelier Place Architectural Conservation Area Character Appraisal (DLR 2011).
- Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DAHG) Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DAHG 2011);
- Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (DAHGI) Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (DAHGI 1999);
- International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) International Charters including:
    - The Florence Charter on Historic Gardens (ICOMOS 1981);
    - Charter for The Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas, Washington Charter (ICOMOS United States 1987);
    - Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage (ICOMOS Australia 1990);
    - Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage (ICOMOS 1999a);
    - International Cultural Tourism Charter, Managing Tourism at Places of Heritage Significance (ICOMOS 1999b);
    - Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas (ICOMOS 2005);
    - Charter on Cultural Routes (ICOMOS 2008);
    - The ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (also known as the '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 2020 and 2020b, data downloaded 01.04.21) and National Monuments in state care, guardianship or subject to Preservation Orders for County Dublin (NMS 2009 and 2019); the Dublin City Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DCC 2016), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DLR 2016) and Draft County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DLR 2021) including the Record of Protected Structures (RPS); Blackrock Local Area Plan 2015 to 2021 (DLR 2015); Montpelier Place Architectural Conservation Area Character Appraisal (DLR 2011); the NIAH Building and Garden Surveys (NIAH 2020a and 2020b, data downloaded 25.03.2021); the DCIHR (DCC 2003 to 2009), and DLRIHS (DLR 2016), cartographic records and aerial photographs of the study area held by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI 2020a and OSI 2020b), Trinity College Dublin (TCD 2020 and Petty 1656 to 1658), University College Dublin (UCD 2020), Royal Irish Academy (Clarke 2002, Goodbody 2014, and Lennon & Simms 2008), Dublin City Archive (DCC 2020), South Dublin Libraries South Dublin Historical Mapping (SDCC 2020a) 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), the National Library (NLI 2020), the National Archive (NAI 2020), the Valuations Office (VO 2020), the Archives of the Irish Railway Record Society (IRRS 2020), the Military Archive (DOD 2020), the Representative Church Body Library (CI 2020) and the local studies collections in Dublin Public Libraries (2020a and 2020b), Dublin City Archives (DCC 2020) Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (DLR 2020a and 2020b), and South County Dublin Libraries (SDCC 2020b and 2020c) and from online resources. A full list of the websites and publications which were consulted is included in the 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 and within the footprint of the Proposed Scheme; and

iii. The locations for all Architectural assets identified in the course of the assessment have been mapped and are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. This includes the following assets (and the typical format in which they appear):
   - RMP/SMR sites - (e.g., DU018-059);
   - Record of Protected Structures – (marked with a yellow square);
   - National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) – (e.g., NIAH 50100643);
   - NIAH Garden Survey – (e.g., NIAH 2440); and
   - Architectural Heritage Sites – (e.g., CBC1415BTH249).

16.2.6 Assessment Methodology

This assessment methodology has regard to the EPA assessment criteria (EPA 2017), the NRA Architectural Guidelines (NRA 2005a) and the NRA Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes (hereafter referred to as the NRA Archaeological Guidelines) (NRA 2005b). In undertaking this assessment, regard was also had to other relevant assessments including archaeology and cultural heritage and landscape and visual, which are outlined in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage) and Chapter 17 (Landscape (Townscape) & Visual), respectively. The impact assessment was carried out by:

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

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

16.2.7 Appraisal Method for the Assessment of Sensitivity

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

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

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

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

Table 16.1: Explanation of Heritage Asset Assessment Criteria Significance

Criteria	Explanation
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.

Criteria	Explanation
Condition / Preservation / Integrity	The survival of an architectural heritage building, or asset is an important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features. Well-preserved sites should be highlighted, this assessment can only be based on a field inspection.
Documentation / Data	The significance of an architectural heritage building, or asset may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigations or contemporary documentation supported by written evidence or historic maps. Sites with a definite historical association or an example of a notable event or person should be highlighted.
Group Value / Character	The value of a single 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 2017) and the NIAH Garden Survey Project Methodology (NIAH 2020c). These were of particular relevance when assessing undesignated architectural heritage buildings, structures or sites.

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

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

Sensitivity	Criteria
High	World Heritage Sites (including Nominated Sites) National Monuments in the State's ownership or guardianship or subject to preservation orders or temporary preservation orders 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 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: • 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 Architectural Conservation Areas which based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist • 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 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 • 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 Designed landscapes with outstanding or high artistic, historic, horticultural, architectural, archaeological, scenic interest
Medium	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

Sensitivity	Criteria
	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 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 Architectural Conservation Areas which based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist • make significant contribution to the architectural heritage of their region OR • contribute to the appreciation of Protected Structures assessed to be of Medium Sensitivity 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 Designed landscapes with good artistic, historic, horticultural, architectural, archaeological, scenic interest 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
Low	Architectural heritage sites assessed by the NIAH to be of Local Importance. Previously unrecorded architectural heritage sites which based on their Architectural, Historical, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical interest in the professional judgement of the architectural heritage specialist, make a contribution to the architectural heritage of local area in which they are located Designed landscapes with limited artistic, historic, horticultural, architectural, archaeological, scenic interest
Negligible	Architectural heritage sites assessed by the NIAH to be of Record Only importance Previously unrecorded architectural heritage sites or designed landscapes with limited Architectural, Historical, horticultural, Archaeological, Artistic, Cultural, Scientific, Social or Technical or scenic interest or where their heritage interest has been significantly compromised

16.2.7.1 Types of Impacts

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

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

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

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

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

The types of likely impacts are described using the terminology presented in Table 3.3 of the EPA Guidelines (EPA 2017), which is also included in Table 1.4 of Chapter 1 (Introduction):

- Cumulative Impact: The addition of many small impacts to create one larger, more significant, impact;
- Do Nothing Impact: The environment as it would be in the future should no development of any kind be carried out;
- Indeterminable Impact: When the full consequences of a change in the environment cannot be described;

- Irreversible Impact: When the character, distinctiveness, diversity or reproductive capacity of an environment is permanently lost;
- Residual Impact: The degree of environmental change that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have taken impact;
- 'Worst-case' Impact: The impacts arising from a development in the case where mitigation measures substantially fail; and
- Indirect or Secondary Impacts: Impacts arise off site or are caused by other parties that are not under the control of the development. Impacts which are caused by the interaction of impacts, or by associated or off-site projects.

16.2.7.2 Quality of Impacts

The quality of likely impacts was described using the terminology presented in Table 3.3 of the EPA Guidelines, which is also included in Table 1.4 of Chapter 1 (Introduction):

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

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

16.2.7.3 Duration of Impacts

Impacts on the architectural heritage resource may be encountered at all stages in the life cycle of a development from construction to decommissioning but they are only likely to be considered significant during the Construction and Operational Phase of the development. The extent of effects describes the size of the area, the number of sites, and the proportion of sites affected by an effect. The context describes whether the extent, duration, or frequency will conform or contrast with established baseline conditions. Table 16.3 outlines the duration of effects. Temporary effects lasting from one year or less will often be less concerning than a 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 2017), 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 a 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 site or a designed landscape site such that its sensitivity is not noticeably altered. Such impacts may be permanent but are more than likely to be reversible and temporary or short term in duration
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.

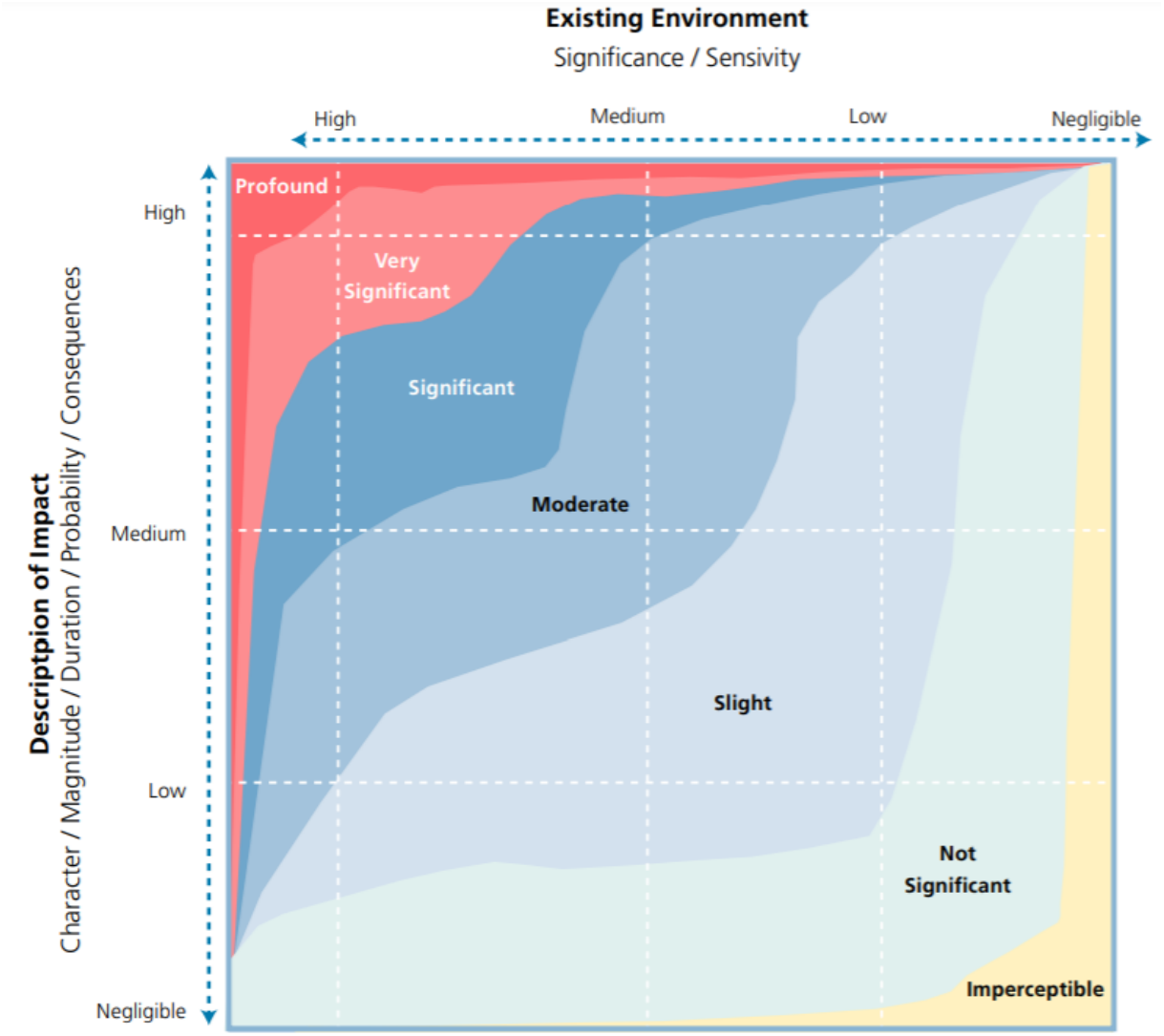

Diagram 16.1: Matrix to Inform the Assessment of Impact Significance (EPA 2017)

Table 16.5: Significance of Impacts (EPA 2017)

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, which have a total length of approximately 8.3km is comprised of two alignments; namely the Blackrock to City Centre section and Nutley Lane.

The Blackrock to City Centre section will commence on the R113 at Temple Hill, approximately 80m to the north of the R827 Stradbrook Road, travel along the N31 Frascati Road, the R118 Rock Road / Merrion Road / Pembroke Road, the R816 Pembroke Road / Baggot Street Upper / Baggot Street Lower, turn onto Fitzwilliam Street Lower and terminate at the junction of Mount Street Upper / Merrion Square South / Merrion Square East. The Nutley Lane section of the Proposed Scheme will commence at the tie-in with the signalised junction on the R138 Stillorgan Road on the southern end of Nutley Lane, travel along Nutley Lane and terminate at the junction with the R118 Merrion Road.

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

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

The majority of the Proposed Scheme is located outside the City Centre. The presence of milestones on the Rock Road and Pembroke Road (DLR RPS 8 and CBC1415MS02) indicate that it was one of the main routes from Blackrock to the City Centre, and Baggot Street, on to which Pembroke Road runs, was known as the Road to Blackrock in 1800 (Taylor 1816, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892).

As previously mentioned, the Blackrock to City Centre Section of the Proposed Scheme commences on the R113 at Temple Hill, approximately 80m to the north of the R827 Stradbrook Road. On the south side of the road is a Quaker (Society of Friends) Burial Ground which was created in 1862 (Pearson 1998). The townland of Seapoint Temple Hill was part of Stillorgan until the Norman conquest (Ball 1902). Blackrock village is of at least medieval origin as indicated by the presence of a 12th century Market Cross on the Main Street (RMP DU023-005) which is outside the study area of the proposed scheme. By the dissolution of the monasteries in 1536, Blackrock was called Newtown and in the 16th century was known as Newtown Castle Byrne. It is depicted on the 1656-8 Down Survey map of the Barony of Rathdown (Petty 1655 to 1656). Booterstown Avenue and village similarly had medieval origins as indicated by the presence of a 15th century Tower House, incorporated into an 18th century house at 54 Booterstown Avenue (RMP DU023-004), located outside the study area of the Proposed Scheme.

By the 18th century Newtown was known as the Black Rock after a rock outcrop on the shore before being shortened to Blackrock(Pearson 1998). Blackrock, Williamstown and Booterstown were small villages in the 18th century as indicated by Roque's map of 1760 (Roque 1760).

The Frascati Road is named after Frascati or Frescati House an 18th century house which was the home of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, one of the leaders of the 1798 rebellion. The house was demolished in the early 1980s (Pearson 1998). It was one of a number of demesnes or villas which were built in the vicinity of Blackrock and Booterstown in the 18th century. These included Rockfield (DLR RPS 617) built around 1760, Mount Temple, built in the 18th century (DLR RPS 508), Neptune House (DLR RPS 440) built in 1767, Prospect House (DLR RPS 353) built around 1750, Elm field (DLR RPS 262) built circa 1780, Lios an Uisce (DLR RPS 107) built c. 1746, Ruby Lodge (CBC1415BTH031) built in the late 18th century, Seafort Lodge (CBC1415BTH044) in 1776, Williamstown Castle and Castledawson (DLR RPS 99) built in 1752 and 1780 respectively, Willow Park (DLR RPS 28) built 1766, and Baymount (CBC1415BTH076) built in 1786. All were set in demesnes or smaller landscaped grounds which are indicated on the first edition Ordinance Survey map of 1843.

Merrion Road is named after the Fitzwilliams of Merrion. The lands along the Proposed Scheme occupied the coastal hinterland south of Dublin, forming part of the Pembroke Estate of the Fitzwilliam family from 15th-century until the lands began to be sold off after the First World War (Ball 1900, O'Kane 2016).

Merrion Castle (RMP DU023001001) built in the early 14th century, was from the 16th century was the ancestral home of the Fitzwilliam family. The earliest mention of a castle at this site is in a deed of 1334, the castle was built by Sir John Cruise (Ball 1900, 312-16). It came into possession of a branch of the Fitzwilliam family in the early 1400's and was made seat of the family by Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam c. 1550's serving as the country ancestral home until the early 18th century.

Merrion Churchyard (RMP DU023053001 & DU023053002) was associated with a chapel described on the Down Survey map of 1656 as 'chapel of Merryon' Rathdown (Joyce 1913, 29-30, Petty 1655 to 1656). It stood within the present walled graveyard. In the 16th century one of the Fitzwilliam family bequeathed to the church a gown and a chamlet, a doublet of satin to make vestments (Ball 1900, 312). The grave slabs in the present graveyard date from the 18th and 19th century.

The Fitzwilliam family's great Dublin estate consisted of 2,700 acres stretching from Merrion Square to Bray in Wicklow (O'Kane 2016). In 1710 the castle was abandoned by the 5th Viscount Fitzwilliam being replaced as the country seat of the family by a new Merrion House in Mount Merrion (DU023006) in 1711. A house (DU023001002) 'of Bricke and Slatted and Encompassed a large Garden with a Stone wall nine feet high' was built in the grounds to the south of the castle by an agent of the Fitzwilliam family, Bryan Fagan in 1738. The village of Merrion developed around the old demesne which is shown on the first edition Ordinance map published in 1843 (OSI 1843).

Like Blackrock, Merrion and Ballsbridge were small villages in the 18th century. The bridge crossing the River Dodder (RMP DU018-059) dates from at least the late medieval period. The bridge was renamed 'Ball's Bridge' during the late 17th century, taking its name from the Ball family, a well-known Dublin merchant family in the 1500s and 1600s (Ball 1907, Joyce 1913). At least three generations of the Ball family were elected mayors and sheriffs of Dublin, including Walter Ball d. 1598. The present triple arched stone was built in 1835, replacing an earlier stone bridge dating to 1791, which in turn replaced an earlier structure on the site. It was widened under Kaye Parry & Ross in 1904 (IAA 2020a). The land around Ballsbridge was owned by the Fitzwilliam Estate as 32 Merrion Road (DCC RPS 5087) was built by built by the Fitzwilliam Estate in 1762 (O'Kane 2016).

Blackrock, Booterstown Merrion and Ballsbridge expanded in the 19th century, particularly following construction of the Dublin to Kingstown (present Dún Laoghaire) railway in 1843 (Pearson 1998). This was a time when Dublin City was expanding, and the new wealthy merchants and upper middle class began to take advantage of easier access into the city from the more pleasant countryside south of the urban centre.

Though a number of villas existed along the route in the 18th century, the 19th century witnessed an increase in their number. Craigmore (DLR RPS 398) was built in 1863 for William Hogg, Quaker and tea merchant with Bewley's. Benincasa (DLR RPS 117) was built circa 1830 (Pearson 1998). Trimleston House was built in the early 19th century though its gate lodge (DLR RPS 2) was added in the 1870s (Pearson 1998). Many of these houses and their demesnes were converted to institutional use in the 19th and 20th centuries (Pearson 1998).

In addition, terraces of houses were constructed In Montpelier Place, Carysfort Avenue, Sweetman's Avenue, Carysfort Avenue, Georges Avenue, Merrion Avenue, along the Rock Road in Blackrock Williamstown, Willow Terrace, Seafort Parade and Booterstown and along the Merrion Road at Merrion including Llandaff Terrace (Pearson 1998).

A number of churches were built including St. John the Baptist Church in Blackrock (DLR RPS 221) in 1842 and Saint Andrew's Presbyterian Church (DLR RPS 165) Mount Merrion Avenue in 1898 (Pearson 1998). Christchurch was also built on Carysfort Avenue and is shown on the first edition Ordinance Survey map of 1843 (Pearson 1998). It survived until the middle of the 20th century when it was demolished, and its grounds converted to a car park on the corner of the Frascati Road (Pearson 1998).

Ballsbridge also expanded with the development of terraces along Pembroke Road, Ballsbridge terrace, Eglinton Road and Shelbourne Road (IAA 2020a, OSI 1843, 1847, OSI 1864 to 1868, OSI 1888 to 1889, OSI 1907 to 1911). Pembroke Road dated to 1834 (M'Cready 1892) though cartographic evidence indicates that it was previously known as the road to Merrion and Blackrock (Taylor 1816, Goodbody 2014). It is named after the 11th Earl of Pembroke, who inherited the principal portion of the property of the 7th Viscount Fitzwilliam in 1816

(M'Cready 1892). Pembroke Road is dominated by 19th century terraced houses, those on the south side having very long front gardens (DCC RPS 6552 – 6637). The migration from the City Centre and the grown in the suburbs of Blackrock, Booterstown Merrion and Ballsbridge led to the establishment of Townships in Pembroke (Ballsbridge) and Blackrock in 1863 (O'Maitiu 2003). These townships developed public parks, library buildings, town halls and public housing. Civic and institutional buildings which were constructed in the 19th and early 20th century include the Masonic School (DCC RPS 5086) in 1882, Pembroke Township Town Hall (DCC RPS 5085) and the Royal Dublin Society (DCC RPS 5086) in 1879 and Pembroke Library in 1929 (CBC1415BTH249) (Archiseek 2020a, IAA 2020a). Blackrock Park (DLR RPS 115) was created by the Blackrock Town Commissioners in 1873 from reclaimed land along the old intake between the railway and the old shoreline (Pearson 1998, O'Maitiu 2003, OSI 1843, OSI 1868, OSI 1911). Herbert Park (CBC1415BTH183) was laid out after the International Exhibition of 1911 (IAA 2020a, O'Maitiu 2003).

Blackrock, Williamstown, Booterstown, Merrion and Ballsbridge continued to grow in the 20th century with the development of large generally detached or semi-detached housing schemes and estates such as at Temple Road, Trimleston and along the Merrion Road (OSI 1940 and 1953).

Baggot Street formed one of the ancient routeways out of the city of Dublin and is named after Robert Lord Baggot to whom the manor of Baggotrath was granted in 1280 (M'Cready 1892, Bennett 2005). The site of Baggotrath Castle (DU018-055) is located on the north side of Baggot Street Upper, between Nos.44-46. The castle was involved in the Battle of Rathmines in 1649 It was associated with the Fitzwilliam family in the 14th-century (Ball 1902). In the beginning of the 19th century the ruins of Baggotrath Castle were completely demolished prior to building on the site.

Baggot Street Upper is commercial in character but again contains predominantly 19th century buildings and 20th century office blocks (DCC RPS 434 to 465) (Archiseek 2020a, IAA 2020a, Bennett 2005). Of note is Baggot Street Hospital (DCC RPS 446), established in 1830 when a group of surgeons from the Royal College of Surgeons bought a row of houses on the north side of Baggot Street 'for the purpose of affording additional hospital relief to the sick and the poor of the metropolis'. A special wing for the treatment of fevers and contagious diseases was added in 1868. In 1893 the Royal City of Dublin Hospital was rebuilt, and the current façade of red brick and terracotta tiles based on the designs of Albert Edward Murray was added (Archiseek 2020a, IAA 2020a).

The Proposed Scheme crosses the Grand Canal at McCartney Bridge (DCC RPS 872) which was built in 1790 as part of the Circular Line of the Canal which was completed in 1796 with the opening of Grand Canal Dock to the east (Casey, 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, NIAH 2020a, DCC 2003 to 2009). Baggot Street and Fitzwilliam Street and Merrion Square are dominated by terraces of red brick Houses of 18th or early 19th century date (Casey, 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, IAA 2020a NIAH 2020a).

Baggot Street Lower was developed in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries as part of the eastward expansion of the Georgian city under the Fitzwilliam Estate. Baggot Street Lower was planned in the late 1780s, development of the street began towards the west end, but progress was hampered by recession in the 1790s and the majority of buildings were constructed in the early nineteenth century, with some gaps remaining until the mid-1840s (Casey, 2005, Goodbody 2014, M'Cready 1892, NIAH 202a). Baggot Street Lower is characterised by terraced houses and commercial premises with their associated granite paving, and street furniture. Michael Scott's former Bank of Ireland Buildings, now the Department of Health (DCC RPS 370) at Miesian Plaza were designed by Ronald Tallon of Scott Tallon and Walker Architects in 1972 and influenced by the architecture of Mies Van Der Rohe (Casey, 2005, NIAH 202a). The Plaza is a key part of the 20th century development on the street and is regarded as being of National Importance.

Fitzwilliam Street was also developed in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century as part of the Fitzwilliam Estate, appearing on Barker's 1762 map of Merrion Square (Barker 1762). The building of houses along the street began about 1780 (NIAH 2020a). It is part of the 'Georgian Mile', an almost continuous row of Georgian houses running from Merrion Square to Leeson Street Lower. The row of houses was uninterrupted until the development of the Electricity Supply Board Offices in the 1965 resulted in the demolition of 17 Georgian houses on the east side of Fitzwilliam Street Lower (Casey, 2005). Mount Street Upper was built between 1790 to 1834 (Casey, 2005, M'Cready 1892, IAA 2020a, NIAH 2020a).

The Proposed Scheme terminates at Merrion Square, one of the best preserved Georgian streetscapes in Ireland (Casey, 2005, NIAH 2020a). The north, east and south sides are lined with terraced houses of eighteenth and early nineteenth century date, while the west side is terminated by the garden front of Leinster House. The south side of Merrion Square was initially set in large plots of twelve leases; plots were leased consecutively from east

to west until the row was completed in 1791 (Bennett 2005, Casey, 2005, IAA 2020a, NIAH 2020a). The houses maintain a relatively uniform design, attributed to standards promoted in the Fitzwilliam Estate's leases. Individuality was introduced through the design of doorcases, window ironwork and interior decorative schemes. The park in the centre of Merrion Square (DCC RPS 5194) was laid out in 1791 though the landscaping dates from the 19th century. It remains one of the finest Squares in the city. (Bennett 2005, Casey, 2005, NIAH 2020a).

The first edition Ordinance map of 1843 indicates that Nutley Lane was a narrow lane connecting the Stillorgan and Merrion Roads with few features along it. The most significant were the demesnes of Nutley House (NIAH 2440) and Montrose House (DCC RPS 7847) but there were also nurseries on the north side of the lane. The lane was widened in the 20th century and the demesne walls of both Nutley House and Montrose were altered. Little of the demesne of Nutley house remains but is retained within Elm Park Golf & Sports Club. Similarly, the demesne (NIAH 2427) of Montrose House (DCC RPS 7847) was developed as the campus of Radio Teilifís Éireann in the 1960s. Most of the other buildings on the road are mid to late 20th century suburban houses with the exception of number 85 (CBC1415BTH125) which appears to be early 20th century. The only other feature of note on the Lane is a post box (CBC1415PB006).

Table 16.6: Baronies, Parishes and Townlands

Section	Barony	Parish	Townland
Stradbrook Road to Booterstown Avenue	Rathdown	Monkstown	Montpelier-Rathdown Rockfield Seapoint or Templehill Newtown Blackrock
		Booterstown	Blackrock Williamstown Intake Intake Booterstown
	Dublin		
Booterstown Avenue to Nutley Lane	Dublin		
	Rathdown		
		Taney	Trimlestown or Owenstown
		Donnybrook	Merrion
Merrion Road (Nutley Lane to Ballsbridge)	Rathdown		
	Dublin		Merrion Smotscourt Ballsbridge Baggotrath Beggarsbush
Ballsbridge to Merrion Square (Pembroke Road, Baggot Street and Fitzwilliam Street)			
		St Peter's	Baggotrath East Baggotrath North Stephen's Ward
Nutley Lane (R138 to Merrion Road)	Rathdown	Donnybrook	Priesthouse Merrion Smotscourt
	Dublin		

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:

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

- Section 16.3.1.10: Street Furniture.

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

Architectural Heritage Features are identified using existing designations where available, from the RMP (Dúchas 1998), SMR (NMS 2020), National Monument numbers for National Monuments in state care or guardianship and Preservation Order numbers for monuments subject to Preservation Orders for County Dublin (NMS 2009a and 2019), the RPS number within the relevant City and County Development Plans including the Dublin City Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DCC 2016), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DLR 2016) and Draft County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DLR 2021), and the NIAH Building and Garden Surveys (NIAH 2020a and 2020b).

Where a feature is included in two or more of these lists, the highest designation has been used here to refer to it. A National Monument or a recorded monument, for example, Williamstown Martello Tower at Seafort Parade, which is also a Protected Structure, will be referred to using the RMP identifier (RMP DU023002) and, as appropriate National Monument number or Preservation Order number Preservation Order number (rather than the DLR RPS reference) in the ID column of the Tables below, and in the associated Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

Where features are identified which are not included in any existing inventories, they have been given a Unique ID or architectural heritage (BTH) identifier. The BTH sites are labelled using an identification number (e.g., BTH001 is shown as CBC1415BTH001, BTH002 is CBC1415BTH002, etc.).

Items of street furniture are labelled using an identification number of the Proposed Scheme, followed by the PB identification number for post boxes, LP for lamp posts or MS for mile stones or boundary markers (e.g. PB001 is shown as CBC1415PB001, LP002 is CBC1415LP002, and MS002 is CBC1415MS002). All other items of street furniture are labelled using a BTH identifier.

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

- RMP/SMR sites - (e.g., DU018-059);
- Record of Protected Structures – (marked with a yellow square);
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) – (e.g., NIAH 50100643);
- NIAH Garden Survey – (e.g., NIAH 2440); and
- Architectural Heritage Sites – (e.g., CBC1415BTH249).

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 is incomplete (on the date of access (25 March 2021)), descriptions of the relevant structures are given in a format similar to those given in the NIAH. Where new features are identified which have not been included in existing inventories, their significance has been assessed using the methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017).

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. The historic City of Dublin is on the UNESCO World Heritage tentative list (Ref. 5523) which is an inventory of properties each state party intends to consider for nomination.

The Georgian City Plan under consideration survives largely intact and is bound to the north and south by the canals, to the west by the Phoenix Park, and to the east by the sea (Permanent Delegation of Ireland to UNESCO 2010). Dublin City is considered under the headings of authenticity, integrity and justification of its outstanding universal value. Though built on an earlier medieval settlement, still evident in the street pattern in the Liberties and north of the Liffey at Oxmantown and through the survival of medieval buildings such as Cathedrals, Churches Dublin Castle and the City Walls, the significance of the streetscape and buildings is attributed to the development

of Dublin after the Restoration in 1660, when the city became the second imperial capital, after London, of the British Empire. There was a major development and expansion in the Georgian period (1714 to 1830). Much of this development took palace as part of the development of the Jervis and Gardiner Estates on the north side of the River Liffey and the Meath, Aungier and Fitzwilliam Estates on the south side, through the development of civic, institutional and religious buildings, and through investment in infrastructure such as Dublin Port, the City Quays, Canals, Railways and Urban Realm works. This has given Dublin the institutional buildings, terraces and infrastructure, urban plan which substantially survives today. Sites of International Importance are of High sensitivity.

The Proposed Scheme crosses the Grand Canal at McCartney Bridge on to Baggot Street Lower, Fitzwilliam Street and Merrion Square. Baggot Street Lower, Fitzwilliam Street and Merrion Square were developed as part of the Fitzwilliam Estate and are an integral part of the South Georgian Core.

16.3.1.2 Architectural Heritage Sites of Archaeological Significance

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

These are Williamstown Martello Tower (RMP DU023002) at Seafort Parade, Merrion Churchyard (RMP DU023053002), Merrion Castle (RMP DU023001001 and DU023001002) and Balls Bridge (RMP DU018059). Merrion Castle is associated with a designed landscape which is included in the NIAH Garden Survey (NIAH 2020b) and are described further in Section 16.3.1.7.

- Williamstown Martello Tower (RMP DU023002) at Seafort Parade is a Martello Tower built in 1804 as part of a series of towers which were erected along the Dublin coast to defend against a possible French invasion under Napoleon Bonaparte. The tower is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.
- Merrion Churchyard (RMP DU023053002) is a walled graveyard located off the Merrion Road, on the South side of Belview Avenue. The associated church which no longer survives above ground was described on the Down Survey (1655 to 1656) map as 'chapel of Merryon'. The graves labs in the present graveyard date from the 18th and 19th century. The graveyard is bound by granite rubble walling. It is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.
- Merrion Castle (RMP DU023001001 to DU023001002) was the country seat of the Fitzwilliam Estate since the 15th century. The Fitzwilliam family built a house in 1711 to the south of the 14th century castle. The present 19th century buildings are associated with St Mary's Asylum for the Blind were built on the site in 1866 and consist of a large complex of institutional buildings of granite construction which are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.
- Balls Bridge (RMP DU018059) is a triple arch bridge, built 1791, rebuilt 1835, and widened and improved in 1904. It is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.

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

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

'*1. To protect archaeological material in situ by ensuring that only minimal impact on archaeological layers is allowed, by way of the re-use of buildings, light buildings, foundation design or the omission of basements in the Zones of Archaeological Interest*';

'*4. That the National Monuments Service will be consulted in assessing proposals for development which relate to Monuments and Zones of Archaeological Interest*';

'*5. To preserve known burial grounds and disused historic graveyards*'; and

'*6. That in evaluating proposals for development in the vicinity of the surviving sections of the city wall that due recognition be given to their national significance and their special character*'.

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Council's policies relating to Recorded and National Monuments can be found in Volume 1 Chapter 6 and Appendix 4 of the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DLR 2016). Policy AH1 states that it is Council policy:

> *'To protect archaeological sites, National Monuments (and their settings), which have been identified in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and, where feasible, appropriate and applicable to promote access to and signposting of such sites and monuments'.*

Policy AH2 states that it is Council policy:

> *'To seek the preservation in situ (or where this is not possible or appropriate, as a minimum, preservation by record) of all archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places, and of previously unknown sites, features and objects of archaeological interest that become revealed through development activity'.*

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

16.3.1.3 Protected Structures

The importance of the architectural heritage is enshrined in Section 10 of the Planning and Development Acts, which places a statutory obligation on local authorities to include in their development 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*'.

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Council's policies relating to Protected Structures can be found in Volume 1 Chapter 6 and Appendix 4 of the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DLR 2016). Policy AR1 states that it is Council policy to:

> *'(ii) protect structures included on the RPS from any works that would negatively impact their special character and appearance and*
>
> *(iii) to ensure that any development proposals to Protected Structures, their curtilage and setting shall have regard to the 'Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities'(DAHG 2011)'.*

A review of the RPS of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan (DLR 2016) and Draft County Development Plan (DLR 2021) indicates that, in addition to the five sites noted above and included on the RMP, 300 RPS sites are identified within the study area of the Proposed Scheme.

A small portion are included in the NIAH Building Survey (NIAH 2020a), mainly because the NIAH Building Survey has not been fully published for Dublin and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown. The surveys are being published on a phased basis. The areas that have been published to date include part of Stradbrook Road, the Grand Canal, Baggot Street Lower, Fitzwilliam Street and Merrion Square. A further seven are associated with designed

landscapes identified in the NIAH Garden Survey (NIAH 2020b). The remaining RPS sites in the receiving environment have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017) with the resulting significance ratings indicated in the table. 302 Protected Structures are rated of Regional Importance, of Medium Sensitivity. Three are of National Importance and High Sensitivity and include the Royal Dublin Society Complex in Ballsbridge (DCC RPS 5086), Michael Scott's Bank of Ireland Buildings, now the Department of Health (DCC RPS 370) in Miesian Plaza, Baggot Street Lower and 53 Merrion Square South (DCC RPS 5151).

A detailed description relating to each RPS site is contained 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.

16.3.1.4 Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs)

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

A review of the of the Dublin City Development Plan (DCC 2016a), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan (DLR 2016) and Draft County Development Plan (DLR 2021), indicates that there is one ACA and four candidate ACAs within the receiving environmental and that all are located within Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown. No ACAs were identified along the Proposed Scheme in Dublin City Council.

Table 16.7: Architectural Conservation Areas

Section	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Stradbrook Road to Booterstown Avenue	Quaker Burial Ground Temple Hill	The Quaker (Society of Friends) Burial Ground Candidate ACA	Regional Importance. Medium Sensitivity
	Montpelier Place, Temple Hill	Montpelier Place ACA	Regional Importance. Medium Sensitivity
	Blackrock Village	Blackrock Village Candidate ACA	Regional Importance. Medium Sensitivity
	Seafort Parade, Booterstown	Seafort Parade Candidate ACA	Regional Importance. Medium Sensitivity
Booterstown Avenue to Nutley Lane	Booterstown Avenue	Booterstown Avenue Candidate ACA includes 3 to 12 Booterstown Avenue and part of the Punch Bowl Pub at 116 Booterstown Avenue.	Regional Importance. Medium Sensitivity

16.3.1.4.1 The Quaker (Society of Friends) Burial Ground Candidate ACA

The Quaker (Society of Friends) Burial Ground candidate ACA, consists of the graveyard and its curtilage. The burial ground opened 1862. A small meeting house for burials was erected by 1868. The burial ground survives intact, enclosed by a high wall with trees contributing to its secluded character. It is rated as being of regional importance and medium sensitivity.

16.3.1.4.2 Montpelier Place ACA

Montpelier Place is located off the Stradbrook Road. The Montpelier Place ACA (DLR 2011) forms an architectural group which consists of the carriageway to Montpelier Place and the 19th century terraced houses at numbers 1 to 5 Montpelier Place (CBC1415ACA002 to CBC1415ACA007) and 3 to 4 Mount Temple (CBC1415ACA008, CBC1415ACA009) and their curtilages. Montpelier Place traces its origin back to the development of the area from the 18th century as a fashionable suburb to Dublin and a location offering proximity to the sea and is typical of the private developments from those times. The houses were built before 1843. Charles J. Kickham (1828-1882) died on the 22nd of August 1882 at no. 2 Montpelier Place. Kickham was a poet, novelist and a prominent member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood.

With reference to the Proposed Scheme, the following objectives are of note:

- The Council will ensure that development within the ACA will be managed in order to protect, safeguard and enhance the special character and environmental quality of the area.

- The Council will seek to preserve, protect and enhance the architectural heritage of the Architectural Conservation Area for future generations.
- The Council will actively promote the retention of all surviving original kerbing, paving and items of street furniture, which contribute to the special character of the ACA.
- Works to the urban realm, such as footpaths, street furniture, parking provision etc, must have due regard to the special character of the ACA. Design and provision of traffic control measures including signage, ramps, renewed surfaces, dished pavements etc will be required to consider the historic landscape and essential character of the area as outlined in this document.
- New street furniture when being provided will be of high quality reflecting the character of the ACA,

Montpelier Place has not been engulfed by modern development. The mixture of repetitive terrace house types gives Montpelier Place a particular character. The houses have externally not been altered to an extent that their homogeneity has been disturbed. The survival of original features and the repetitive use of simple materials and details are characteristic of the ACA. Though not individually included in the RPS, the ACA contains buildings which are generally of regional importance and medium sensitivity. The ACA has the same rating.

16.3.1.4.3 Blackrock Village Candidate ACA

The Blackrock Village candidate ACA encompasses the village core and includes the Main Street, Temple Road and part of the carriageway to Carysfort Avenue. The village is of medieval origin as indicated by the presence of a 12th century Market Cross on the Main Street (RMP DU DU023-005) which is outside the study area of the Proposed Scheme. Blackrock was called Newtown and in the 16th century was known as Newtown Castle Byrne. It is depicted on the 1656-8 Down Survey map of the Barony of Rathdown. By the 18th century Newtown was known as the Black Rock after a rock outcrop on the shore before being shortened to Blackrock. Blackrock was a small village in the 18th century as indicated by Roque's map of 1760. Blackrock expanded in the 19th century, particularly following construction of the Dublin to Kingstown (present Dún Laoghaire) railway in 1843. This was a time when Dublin City was expanding, and the new wealthy merchants and upper middle class began to take advantage of easier access into the city from the more pleasant countryside south of the urban centre. Most of the architectural heritage buildings on Carysfort Avenue which are within the Proposed Scheme are early 19th century. 13 to 17 Carysfort Avenue (CBC1415ACA010, CBC1415ACA011, CBC1415ACA012), a row of early 19th century houses. Though not individually included in the RPS, the ACA contains buildings which are generally of regional importance and medium sensitivity. The ACA has the same rating.

16.3.1.4.4 Seafort Parade Candidate ACA

Seafort Parade overlooks the sea and the DART railway line, facing north-east across Dublin Bay. Seafort Parade was developed over the course of more than a century, with its roots in the 18th century, but its current character is marked particularly by the early 20th century. Under the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan (DLR 2016) Seafort Parade Candidate ACA includes Nos. 4 to 17 Seafort Parade (DLR RPS 35, 37, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53, 54), a terrace of red brick two storey over basement, gable fronted houses which date from the first years of the twentieth century. Nos. 1 to 11 were rebuilt in 1905.

The candidate ACA also included the carriageway extending from numbers Nos. 4 to 17 Seafort Parade to as far as the granite boundary walls to the green space to the north. The recently published Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Draft County Development Plan (DLR 2021) extends the boundaries of the candidate ACA to encompass other properties of architectural heritage significance or of importance in relation to the setting of the whole, namely numbers 18 and 19 Seafort Parade, Martello Terrace including of the Williamstown Martello Tower and its immediate environs. Nos. 18 Seafort Parade (DLR RPS 52) is of late 18th or early 19th century origin. Nos. 19 and 20 (DLR RPS 57, 58) are of more recent appearance and would appear to be mid-19th century and are extant in 1837.

The Martello Tower is the most significant structure of architectural heritage value on Seafort Parade being both a protected structure and a recorded monument (RMP DU023002, DLR RPS 25). It dates from 1805, and originally stood on the foreshore. Also included is Martello Terrace (BC1415BTH045), a modest terrace of five houses dating from the first years of the 20th century. The candidate ACA does not include Nos. 1 to 3 Seafort Parade (DLR RPS 36, 34, 33) nor does it appear to include the green space in front of Seafort Parade which forms part of a connecting portion of Blackrock Park (DLR RPS 112, 115) and Booterstown Park (CBC1415SAC001) part of which is within and adjoins the South Dublin Bay and River Tolka Estuary Special Protection Area, the South Dublin Bay Special Area of Conservation (Ref 004024) and the Dublin Bay Proposed Natural Heritage Area.

The ACA contains protected structures which are generally of regional importance and medium sensitivity. The ACA has the same rating.

16.3.1.4.5 Booterstown Avenue Candidate ACA

The Booterstown Avenue candidate ACA includes 3 to 12 Booterstown Avenue, the carriageway to Booterstown Avenue and part of the Punch Bowl Pub at 116 Rock Road. Booterstown Avenue and village had medieval origins as indicated by the presence of a 15th century Tower House, incorporated into an 18th century house at 54 Booterstown Avenue (RMP DU023-004) located outside the Proposed Scheme. Booterstown Avenue was known as Booterstown Lane in the 18th century, some development took place during the 18th century. Most of the buildings on Booterstown Avenue, which are within the Proposed Scheme, are late 19th or 20th century. Numbers 3 to 9 Booterstown Avenue (odd numbers only) are Protected Structures (DLR RPS 12, 13, 14, 15) and were extant in 1864. Numbers 2 to 8 (even numbers only, CBC1415BTH062 to CBC1415BTH066) were similarly built at some point before 1864 (OSI 1864). The Punch Bowl Pub (CBC1415ACA015) is early 19th century. The ACA contains protected structures and other architectural heritage buildings which are generally of regional importance and medium sensitivity. The ACA has the same rating.

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

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Council's policies relating to Architectural Conservation Areas can be found in Volume 1 Chapter 6 and Appendix 4 of the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DLR 2016). Policy AR12 states it is Council policy to

> *'(i) Protect the character and special interest of an area which has been designated as an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA),*
>
> *(ii) Ensure that all development proposals within an ACA be appropriate to the character of the area having regard to the Character Appraisals for each area,*
>
> *(iii) Seek a high quality, sensitive design for any new development(s) that are complimentary and/or sympathetic to their context and scale, whilst simultaneously encouraging contemporary design,*
>
> *(iv) Ensure (new) street furniture is kept to a minimum, is of good design and any redundant street furniture removed,*

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

Further information on each ACA is provided in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

16.3.1.5 Conservation Areas (CAs)

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

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

A review of the Dublin City Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DCC 2016) indicates that the Proposed Scheme adjoins or traverses through six CA. There are no equivalent Conservation Areas in Dún Laoghaire - Rathdown. A description relating to each Conservation Area is contained in Table 16.8 and in 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
Ballsbridge to Merrion Square (Pembroke Road, Baggot Street and Fitzwilliam Street)	The Dodder CA	This consists of the course of the Dodder River and the adjoining streets along its banks including Ballsbridge Terrace, Anglesea Road, Shelbourne Road and the terrace of shops on the Merrion Road including the paths and central carriageways	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	Baggot Street Upper	Consists of Baggot Street Upper from the Canal to Waterloo Road including the paths and central carriageways	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	The Grand Canal CA	Consists of the circle line of the Grand Canal, its tow paths, bridges and locks as well as the buildings fronting on to its banks as at Wilton Terrace, Herbert Place, Mespil Road part of Haddington Road including the paths and central carriageways	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	Baggot Street Lower	Consists of the buildings on either side of Baggot Street Lower and the adjoining Herbert Street including the paths and central carriageways	National Importance, High sensitivity
	Fitzwilliam Street Lower	Consists of the buildings on either side of Fitzwilliam Street Lower and the paths and central carriageways	National Importance, High sensitivity
	Merrion Square	Consists of the buildings on either side of Merrion Square including the paths and central carriageways	National Importance, High sensitivity

16.3.1.5.1 The Dodder CA

The Dodder River CA follows the Dodder River valley and crosses the study area at Balls Bridge (RMP DU018059), to the north of the junction of Merrion Road and Anglesea Road. This consists of the course of the Dodder River and the adjoining streets along its banks including Ballsbridge Terrace, the Vocational Educational College on Anglesea Road, the buildings on Shelbourne Road and the terrace of shops near Balls Bridge on the Merrion Road including the paths, central carriageways historic paving and street furniture such as lamp posts and granite kerbs.

The Dodder Conservation Area contains Protected Structures which include Pembroke Town Hall (DCC RPS 5084), Balls Bridge (RMP DU018059), buildings on Ballsbridge Terrace (DCC RPS 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473) and Shelbourne Road (DCC RPS 7509, 2689, 2690) all of which are of regional importance and medium sensitivity. Although the Bridge has been widened, the CA encompasses most of the village core of Ballsbridge and is characterised by 19th century terraces and institutional buildings.

The CA is of regional importance and medium sensitivity.

16.3.1.5.2 Baggot Street Upper CA

The Baggot Street Upper CA consists of Baggot Street Upper from Waterloo Road to the Grand Canal, including the paths and central carriageways, historic paving and street furniture. The CA is characterised by its 19th century terraces, commercial and institutional buildings. The Conservation Area adjoins Protected Structures (DCC RPS 434 to 465) and architectural heritage structures (CBC1415BTH208, CBC1415BTH209) which are of regional importance and medium sensitivity. Street furniture includes heritage kerbs and other surface treatments such as coal holes and cellar hatches and post boxes.

The CA is of regional importance and medium sensitivity.

16.3.1.5.3 Grand Canal CA

The Grand Canal CA follows the course circle line of the Grand Canal, intersecting with the study area of the Proposed Scheme at McCartney Bridge (DCC RPS 872). The CA includes the tow paths, bridges and locks of the Grand Canal as well as the buildings fronting on to its banks at Wilton Terrace, Herbert Place, Mespil Road part of Haddington Road including the paths, central carriageways historic paving and street furniture such as lamp posts and post boxes. It is characterised by the vistas along the canal and of the 19th century buildings adjoining the canal which are predominantly of regional importance and medium sensitivity. The Grand Canal CA is located to the south of the South Georgian Core of the City of Dublin which as mentioned in Section 16.3.1.1, is on the UNESCO World Heritage Sites tentative list (Ref. 5523).

The CA is of regional importance and medium sensitivity.

16.3.1.5.4 Baggot Street Lower CA

Baggot Street Lower CA consists of the buildings on either side of Baggot Street Lower and the adjoining Herbert Street including the paths and central carriageways. Baggot Street CA contains significant early 19th century terraced houses, developed as part of the Fitzwilliam Estate and institutional buildings, almost all of which are protected. The buildings, trees to the centreline together with the street furniture which includes granite kerbs, jostle stones, coal holes, cellar lights, post boxes and lamp posts create a significant vista along Baggot Street and the adjoining streets and contribute to its character. The street also contains the former Bank of Ireland Buildings, now the Department of Health (DCC RPS 370) in Baggot Street Lower which has been rated as being of national importance and high sensitivity. Baggot Street also lies within the South Georgian Core of the City of Dublin which as mentioned in Section 16.3.1.1, is on the UNESCO World Heritage Sites tentative list (Ref. 5523).

Baggot Street CA is of national importance and high sensitivity.

16.3.1.5.5 Fitzwilliam Street Lower CA

Fitzwilliam Street Lower CA consists of the buildings on either side of Fitzwilliam Street Lower including the paths, central carriageways, historic paving and street furniture. It contains significant early 19th century terraced houses, developed as part of the Fitzwilliam Estate and institutional buildings, almost all of which are protected. The street forms part of the Georgian Mile, a significant Georgian streetscape running from Merrion Square North to Leeson Street. The terraces of red brick houses together with the street furniture and significant vistas along Fitzwilliam Street and the Georgian Mile contribute to its character. The CA contains Protected Structures (DCC RPS 2865 to 2879, 2919) NIAH structures such as the Convent of Marie Reparatrice (NIAH 50100455), five no. lamp posts (CBC1415LP133, CBC1415LP134, CBC1415LP135, CBC1415LP137, CBC1415LP140), 12 No. coal holes and their granite surrounds (CBC1415BTH224 to CBC1415BTH235), granite kerbing on both sides of Fitzwilliam Street (CBC1415BTH222 to CBC1415BTH223) and two cobbled surfaces (CBC1415BTH236, CBC1415BTH241) all of which are of regional importance and medium sensitivity. It also contains 53 Merrion Square South (DCC RPS 5151) the side elevation of which fronts on to Fitzwilliam Street. The building is of national importance and high sensitivity. Fitzwilliam Street Lower lies within the Georgian Core of Dublin which as mentioned in Section 16.3.1.1, is on the UNESCO World Heritage Sites tentative list (Ref. 5523).

Fitzwilliam Street CA is of national importance and high sensitivity.

16.3.1.5.6 Merrion Square CA

Merrion Square CA consists of the terraces of 18th and 19th century houses on either side of Merrion Square including the paths, central carriageways historic paving and street furniture such as lamp posts and post boxes and the Park itself which are generally of regional importance and medium sensitivity. it also contains 53 Merrion Square South (DCC RPS 5151) which is of national importance and high sensitivity. The square itself is one of the main squares in the city and had been rated as being of regional importance. It closes the vista along the Georgian Mile, a significant Georgian streetscape running from Merrion Square North to Leeson Street. Merrion Square also lies within the Georgian Core of Dublin which as mentioned in Section 16.3.1.1, is on the UNESCO World Heritage Sites tentative list (Ref. 5523).

Merrion Square CA is of national importance and high sensitivity.

16.3.1.6 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

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

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

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

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Council's policies relating to NIAH structures can be found in Volume 1 Chapter 6 and Appendix 4 of the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DLR 2016). Policy AR4 states that it is Council policy:

> *'To review and update the RPS on foot of any Ministerial recommendations following the completion of the NIAH'.*

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 inventory for Dublin City and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown was being updated and reviewed. During this period, structures of regional importance were added to the inventory while structures of local importance were removed. The list of NIAH structures provided herein, is as complete and accurate as the information allowed at the time of access. Structures which were identified on the NIAH inventory as being of local Importance are included in the baseline and in the accompanying mapping.

The NIAH has not been fully published for Dublin City and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown. The surveys for Dublin and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown are being published by the NIAH on a phased basis. The areas that have been published as of March 2021 include part of Stradbrook Road, the Grand Canal, Baggot Street Lower, Fitzwilliam Street and Merrion Square.

A review of the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a) has showed that in addition to the recorded monuments and protected structures identified in Section 16.3.1.3, there are two NIAH structures in the study area of the Proposed Scheme. These are included in Table 16.9 and are described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Their locations are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. The two NIAH buildings include the Mercy International Centre (NIAH 50100643) on Baggot Street Lower and the former Convent of Mary Reparatrice (NIAH 50100455) on Fitzwilliam Street Lower, both of which are of regional importance and medium sensitivity.

The study area contains a large number of structures which are of architectural heritage value and which are likely to be included in the NIAH surveys for Dublin and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown when complete. These structures have been assessed using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017), and further details of these structures are given in Section 16.3.1.9.

Table 16.9: NIAH Structures

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Ballsbridge to Merrion Square	NIAH 50100643	Mercy International Centre, Baggot Street Lower	Convent over basement, built 1824 to 1827	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 50100455	Former Convent of Mary Reparatrice, Fitzwilliam Street, now a club	Former church, built c. 1939	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity

16.3.1.7 Designed Landscapes

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

The landscapes are shown as shaded 'demesne' landscapes or as having formally laid grounds on the first, second, third or fourth edition OS mapping (OSI 1843 - 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1864 - 1868, OSI 1888 - 1889, OSI 1911 and OSI 1940 - 1953). A demesne was a parcel of land retained by a landlord farmer, for the use of the house. They were intended to represent a natural parkland setting for the house, a practice that became fashionable from the latter part of the 18th century. The landscapes, which can vary greatly in size, often possess specific features, such as long driveways, gate lodges, stately entrances, walled gardens, bodies of water and belts, avenues and clumps of deciduous and specimen trees.

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

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'.*

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Council's policies relating to designed landscapes can be found in Volume 1 Chapter 6 and Appendix 4 of the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DLR 2016). Policy LHB32 states that it is Council policy:

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

Policy AR4 states that it is Council policy:

> *'To review and update the RPS on foot of any Ministerial recommendations following the completion of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) which includes the NIAH garden survey'.*

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

from negligible to medium sensitivity, depending on the survival, condition and legibility of demesne landscape features. Occasionally some are identified as being of national or international importance. In such cases these would be of high sensitivity.

A total of 21 designed or man-made landscapes or parks have been identified within the study area of the Proposed Scheme. Of these, 12 are associated with a principal structure that is listed as protected within the Dublin City Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DCC 2016) or the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DLR 2016) or are associated with a recorded monument (Dúchas 1998), NMS 2020). Seven were identified through the NIAH Building and Garden Survey for Dublin and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (NIAH 2020a and 2020b). Most are or were demesnes or designed landscapes associated with historic houses. The exceptions are Toverna Park (CBC1415BTH008), Blackrock Park (DLR RPS 112), Booterstown Park (CBC1415SAC001), Booterstown Nature Reserve (CBC1415SAC002), Herbert Park (CBC1415BTH183) and Merrion Square Park (NIAH 2384), which are public parks. Merrion Square, was laid out in the 1790s, Blackrock Park and Herbert Park were created by the Kingstown and Pembroke Townships in the 1870s and 1911 respectively and Booterstown and Toverna Park are more recent Local Authority parks. Booterstown Nature Reserve (CBC1415SAC002) was established and landscaped by An Taisce in the 1970s and is within a Special Area of Conservation.

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
Stradbrook Road to Booterstown Avenue	NIAH 2510	Rockfield, Stradbrook Road, Blackrock	Demesne landscape associated with Rockfield House built 1760. Main features such as the house, gate lodge and gates present. Demesne has become built up but retains some of the demesne landscape	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 2512	Neptune House. Temple Crescent, Blackrock	The house built 1767 survives and is a Protected Structure but the associated designed landscape has become built up and is barely legible as a designed landscape	Local Importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH008	Toverna Park/Temple Park Newtown Avenue	Public Park laid out before 1944 on wat was formerly part of the Demesne of Neptune House. It adds interest to Newtown Avenue	Local Importance, Low sensitivity
	DLR RPS 398 and DLR RPS 1960	Craigmore Blackrock	House built 1863 now part of St. Teresa's Centre, Temple Hill. The house retains its demesne landscape although development has taken place in the grounds and on the periphery. Gate lodge also present.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DLR RPS 353	Prospect House Blackrock	18th century house and Demesne. Main features such as the house and gates survive and are protected but the associated designed landscape has become built up and is barely legible as a designed landscape	Local Importance, Low sensitivity
	N/A	Frascati House	18th century house, demolished in the 1983. No recognisable features either of the house or it's demesne but the name is retained as a local place name.	Record Only, Negligible sensitivity
	DLR RPS 112, 115, 1888	Blackrock Park	Public Park laid out in the 1873 by the Kingstown Urban District Council. Main features substantially present	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DLR RPS 107	Lios an Uisce Blackrock	18th century house, retains grounds but the boundary to the Rock Road has previously been moved.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH031	Ruby Lodge Blackrock	18th century house. Now part of Sion Hill school and the Blackrock Clinic. The house and pedestrian gate to the Rock Road survive but the associated designed landscape has become built up and is barely legible as a designed landscape	Local Importance, Low sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	NIAH 2484	Blackrock College, Rock Road, Blackrock,	Demesne landscape to Williamstown Castle, built 1780, retained in the grounds of Blackrock College although there has been some Institutional development in parkland area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 2473	Willow Park, Rock Road, Booterstown	18th century country house set in a demesne landscape retained in the grounds of the school although there has been some Institutional development in parkland area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC1415SAC001	Booterstown Park, Rock Road, Booterstown	Public park created from land reclaimed from the sea. It is within a Special Area of Conservation	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Booterstown Avenue to Nutley Lane	CBC1415SAC002	Booterstown Marsh Rock Road Booterstown	Nature reserve, created from land reclaimed from the sea and containing man made islands within a marsh bordered by trees. Managed by An Taisce since the 1970s. It is within a Special Area of Conservation	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	DLR RPS 2, CBC1415BTH082	Trimleston, Rock Road	Trimleston was a 19th century house set in a designed landscape. The house has been demolished and the gate lodge survives and is a Protected Structure (DLR RPS 2). Part of the boundary treatment (CBC1415BTH082) on the Rock Road also survives but the associated designed landscape has become built up and is barely legible as a designed landscape.	Local Importance, Low sensitivity
	NIAH 2463	Merrion Castle/ St. Mary's Home Merrion Road	A demesne which was associated with a 15th century castle and 18th century country seat (RMP DU023001001, DU023001002) of the Fitzwilliam Estate. The site subsequently became St Mary's Home for the Blind, and the present institutional buildings were built on the site in 1866. Complex of large 19th and 20th century buildings built within the demesne. Little of the demesne landscape (NIAH 2463) survives.	Local Importance, Low sensitivity
	NIAH 2447, CBC1415BTH110	Bloomfield, Merrion Road	Early 19th century house and gate lodge have been demolished and the demesne landscape (NIAH 2447) has replaced by Elm Park Golf & Sports Club and St. Vincent's University Hospital. The entrance gates (CBC1415BTH110) survive on Merion Road. Part of the demesne has been retained within Elm Park Golf & Sports Club. Few legible features of the designed landscape remain.	Local Importance, Low sensitivity
	N/A	Elm Park, Merrion Road	19th century country house in landscaped grounds. Replaced by St. Vincent's University Hospital. Part of the demesne has been retained within Elm Park Golf & Sports Club but is not legible as a designed landscape. Name survives as a local place name.	Record Only, Negligible Sensitivity
Ballsbridge to Merrion Square	CBC1415BTH183	Herbert Park,	Public Park, c.1909. Main features substantially present. No loss of integrity	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	NIAH 2384, NIAH 50100398	Merrion Square Park	Identified in both the NIAH Building and Garden Surveys. One of the principal formally designed Squares in the City laid out in the 1791. The Rutland Fountain, located on the west side of the Square is a Protected Structure (DCC RPS 5194).	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Nutley Lane (R138 to Merrion Road)	NIAH 2427	Montrose House, Stillorgan Road,	Montrose House, built early 19th century, and set in a designed landscape. The house survives and is a Protected Structure (DCC RPS 7847) but much of the	Local Importance, Low sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
			former demesne (NIAH 2427) is covered by residential and institutional development. The boundary treatment (CBC1415BTH118) to Nutley Lane has also been altered	
	NIAH 2440	Nutley House, Nutley Lane	The demesne of the 19th century house has become built up with residential development and the gate lodge has been demolished. The house is now the club house of Elm Park Golf & Sports Club. What remains of the demesne landscape has been incorporated into the Golf Club. Few legible features of the designed landscape remain.	Local Importance, Low sensitivity

16.3.1.8 Industrial Heritage Sites

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

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Council's policies relating to Industrial Heritage can be found in Volume 1 Chapter 6 and Appendix 5 of the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DLR 2016). Policy AR11 states that it is Council policy:

> *'To have regard to those items identified in the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Industrial Heritage Survey (DLRIHS) listed in Appendix 5 when assessing any development proposals and to identify further sites of industrial heritage significance with a view to assessing them for inclusion in the Record of Protected Structures'*.

Ten Industrial Heritage sites were identified through the DCIHR and the DLRIHS (DCC 2003 to 2009, DLR 2016). Of these, McCartney Bridge (DCC RPS 872) and Balls Bridge (RMP DU018059) are protected structures dealt with under Section 16.3.1.3. Two of the features identified included lamp posts which are addressed in Section 16.3.1.10.2. The remainder are indicated in Table 16.11. and shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. The descriptions are summaries of those that appear on the DCIHR and the DLRIHS as well as information obtained from field inspections. They are predominantly associated with the Dublin to Kingstown Railway and Grand Canal. These structures, though not officially designated, have been assessed using the using the assessment

methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017). These structures are generally of local to regional importance and of low to medium sensitivity.

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

Table 16.11: Industrial Heritage Sites

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Booterstown Avenue to Nutley Lane	CBC1415BTH090,	288 Merrion Road	The former Merrion Railway station, built c.1880.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH091	288 Merrion Road	Signal post to the west of the Railway Station	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH092	Merrion Gates Merrion Road.	Level crossing erected c.1834, now largely replaced	Local Importance Low sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH093	Merrion Gates Merrion Road.	Railway, built as part of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway in 1834. tracks since replaced but associated boundary walls survive.	Local Importance Low sensitivity
Merrion Road (Nutley Lane to Ballsbridge)	CBC1415BTH172	Anglesea Rd	Weir	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Ballsbridge to Merrion Square (Pembroke Road, Baggot Street and Fitzwilliam Street)	CBC1415BTH211	Grand Canal	Circle Line of the Grand Canal built 1790.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity

16.3.1.9 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest

In addition to the structures included in the SMR, the RMP, the RPS, NIAH, DCIHR and the DLRIHS, 195 structures or groups of structures were identified along the Proposed Scheme which, while they are not included in existing inventories, are of architectural, historical or industrial interest. Such structures were identified through field inspections and are listed in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

The descriptions of the structures are based on information obtained from field inspections and they have been dated through architectural and local historical sources, the Irish Architectural Archive (IAA 2020a) and a review of first, second, third or fourth editions of the OSI (OSI 1843 - 1844, OSI 1847, OSI 1864 - 1868, OSI 1888 - 1889, OSI 1911 and OSI 1940 - 1953). They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

Some structures are afforded protection where they are located in Architectural Conservation Areas, Conservation Areas or where they are within the curtilage of a Protected Structure. These structures, though not officially designated, have been assessed using the using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017). These structures range from local to regional importance and 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 architectural 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*'.

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Council's policies relating to other buildings or structures of architectural heritage interest can be found in Volume 1 Chapter 6 of the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DLR 2016). Policy AR5 states that it is Council policy to:

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

(ii) to identify buildings of vernacular significance with a view to assessing them for inclusion in the Record of Protected Structures'.

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 2016 to 2022 (DCC 2016) and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DLR 2016).

Section 16.3.1 of the Dublin City Development Plan states that:

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

Policy CHC15 states that is a policy of DCC:

'*To preserve, repair and retain in situ, historic elements of significance in the public realm including railings, milestones, city ward stones, street furniture, ironmongery, and any historic kerbing and setts identified in Appendices 7 and 8 of the development plan, and promote high standards for design, materials and workmanship in public realm improvements. Works involving such elements shall be carried out in accordance with the Department of Arts Heritage and the Gaeltacht Advice Series: Paving, the Conservation of Historic Ground Surfaces* (McLoughlin 2017)'.

Policy AR9 of the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DLR 2016) states that it is Council policy:

'To preserve the retention of historic items of street furniture where these contribute to the character of the area and to promote high standards for design, materials and workmanship in public realm improvements within areas of historic character'.

Policy AR15 states that it is Council policy:

'To retain any surviving items of historic street furniture and finishes such as granite kerbing and paving that contribute to the character of an ACA'.

16.3.1.10.1 Post boxes

A total of 13 cast iron post boxes of architectural heritage significance were identified in the study area of the Proposed Scheme, one of which is included in the NIAH and one which was included in the DLRIHS. These post boxes 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 I*rish Post Box: Silent servant and Symbol of the State* (Ferguson 2009). Of these 10 were of the freestanding pillar type and the remaining three were wall mounted post boxes which are rectangular in elevation and inset into walls or gate piers. 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 post boxes are of regional importance and medium sensitivity. These ratings are based on the ratings that have been applied by the NIAH to similar post boxes located elsewhere in Dublin or they have been assessed using the using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017).

Table 16.12: Post Boxes

Section	ID	Location	Type / Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Stradbrook Road to Booterstown Avenue	CBC1415PB001	Letter Box Top of Temple Hill, at junction with Temple Crescent.	Wall mounted post box c. 1911 to 1920	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC1415PB002	Benincasa Mount Merrion Avenue	Wall mounted post box c. 1911 to 1920	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC1415PB003	Post Box, Phoenix Terrace	Freestanding cast iron pillar style post box c.1960	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Booterstown Avenue to Nutley Lane	CBC1415PB004	Post Box at 142 Rock Road, Booterstown.	Wall mounted post box c. 1901 to 1910	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC1415PB005	Post Box at 238 Merrion Road	Freestanding cast iron pillar style post box c.1935	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Merrion Road (Nutley Lane to Ballsbridge)	CBC1415PB007	St Michael's School, Ailesbury Road	Freestanding cast iron pillar style post box c.1940	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC1415PB013	Sandymount Avenue	Freestanding cast iron pillar style post box c.1935	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Ballsbridge to Merrion Square (Pembroke Road, Baggot Street and Fitzwilliam Street)	CBC1415PB008	63 Pembroke Road	Freestanding cast iron pillar style post box c.1905	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC1415PB009	43 Pembroke Road	Freestanding cast iron pillar style post box c.1905	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC1415PB010	65 Baggot Street Lower	Freestanding cast iron pillar style post box, late 20th century	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC1415PB011	110 Baggot Street Lower	Freestanding cast iron pillar style post box c. 1930s or 1940s	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC1415PB012, NIAH 50100596	Mount Street Upper	Freestanding cast iron pillar style post box c.1885	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Nutley Lane (R138 to Merrion Road)	CBC1415PB006	Post Box, 45 Nutley Lane	Freestanding cast iron pillar style post box c.1940	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity

16.3.1.10.2 Lamp Posts

A total of 150 lamp posts were 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).

Within the 150 lamp posts, 13 different types were identified. Two of these were included in the DLRIHS. A full list of the identified lamp posts is included in Table 16.13 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from field inspections. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR.

The lamps posts range from local to regional importance and of low to medium sensitivity. These ratings are based on the ratings that have been applied by the NIAH to similar or identical lamp posts located elsewhere in Dublin or they have been assessed using the using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017).

Table 16.13: Lamp Posts

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Stradbrook Road to Booterstown Avenue	CBC1415LP001	Gas Lamp Temple Hill	Remains of a gas lamp. Fluted and tapering from base.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415LP002	Gas Lamp, 3 Temple Hill	Remains of a gas lamp. Fluted with mouldings above a pear base.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Booterstown Avenue to Nutley Lane	CBC1415LP003 to CBC1415LP019, CBC1415LP021 to CBC1415LP025	Lamp posts Merrion Road,	22 No. Lamp posts, originally supporting poles or standards associated with the No. 7 electric tram which ran from Nelsons Pillar to Dun Laoghaire	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415LP020,	Lamp post at 151 Merrion Road	4.5m swan neck standard. c. 1920.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
Merrion Road (Nutley Lane to Ballsbridge)	CBC1415LP028 to CBC1415LP031, CBC1415LP033 to CBC1415LP066, CBC1415LP067 to CBC1415LP076, CBC1415LP078 to CBC1415LP086, CBC1415LP088 to CBC1415LP098	Lamp posts Merrion Road	67 No. Lamp posts, originally supporting poles or standards associated with the No. 7 electric tram which ran from Nelsons Pillar to Dun Laoghaire.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415LP065,	Lamp post 114 Merrion Road	4.5m swan neck standard. c.1920	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415LP032	Lamp post 12 Merrion View	4.5m swan neck standard. c.1920	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415LP077	Lamp post Simmonscourt Road	Rathmines type lamp post, erected by Rathmines Urban District Council from 1900 to 1920	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415LP087	Lamp post Sydenham Road	4.5m swan neck standard. c.1920	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
Ballsbridge to Merrion Square (Pembroke Road, Baggot Street and Fitzwilliam Street)	CBC1415LP099	Lamp post 11 Ballsbridge Terrace	1 No. Lamp post, originally supporting poles or standards associated with the No. 7 electric tram which ran from Nelsons Pillar to Dun Laoghaire.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415LP100 to CBC1415LP102	Lamp posts Shelbourne Road	3 No. Lamp posts, originally supporting poles or standards associated with the No. 7 electric tram which ran from Nelsons Pillar to Dun Laoghaire.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415LP103	Lamp post Herbert Park	Rathmines type lamp reproduction standard, with moulded neck and base with service hatch, but without the city crest and with two contemporary lanterns.	Local importance Low sensitivity
	CBC1415LP104	Lamp post Herbert Park	1 No. Scotch Standard. c.1903 or 1940s and 1950s when Dublin Corporation replaced lamps with replicas.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415LP105 to CBC1415LP114,	Lamp posts Pembroke Road	10 No. Lamp posts, originally supporting poles or standards associated with the No. 7 electric tram which ran from Nelsons Pillar to Dun Laoghaire.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415LP115	Lamp post 122 Northumberland Road	Lamp posts, originally supporting poles or standards associated with the No. 7 electric tram which ran from Nelsons Pillar to Dun Laoghaire.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415LP116, CBC1415LP117	Lamp posts Lansdowne Road	2 No. Reproduction Rathmines type lamp posts,	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415LP118	79 to 81 Pembroke Road	Lamp post, originally supporting poles or standards associated with the No. 7 electric tram which ran from Nelsons Pillar to Dun Laoghaire.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	CBC1415LP119	Lamp post McCartney Bridge	Concrete lamp posts late 1930s.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415LP120	Lamp post Traffic island opposite 73 Baggot Street Lower	Twin headed variant of the Scotch Standard.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415LP121	Lamp post 73 Baggot Street Lower	Freestanding cast to iron lamp post, erected c.1940s or 1950s	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415LP122 to CBC1415LP125, CBC1415LP127 to CBC1415LP132,	Lamp posts Baggot Street Lower	10 No. Twin headed variants of the Scotch Standard.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415LP126	Lamp post 64A Baggot Street Lower	Reproduction Rathmines type lamp post	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415LP134, CBC1415LP137, CBC1415LP140	Lamp posts Fitzwilliam Street Upper	Rathmines Type cast iron lamp post. Dated to c1892 to 1900 but has a replacement lantern.	Local importance Low sensitivity
	CBC1415LP133, CBC1415LP135,	Lamp posts Fitzwilliam Street Upper	2 No. Scotch Standard, erected c.1903 or 1940s and 1950s when Dublin Corporation replaced lamps with replicas. The 1903 originals are heavier than the replicas.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415LP136, CBC1415LP138, CBC1415LP139,	Lamp posts Baggot Street Lower	3 No. Scotch Standard, erected c.1903 or 1940s and 1950s when Dublin Corporation replaced lamps with replicas. The 1903 originals are heavier than the replicas.	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415LP141, CBC1415LP142, CBC1415LP143, CBC1415LP144, CBC1415LP145,	Lamp posts Fitzwilliam Street Lower	5 No. Scotch Standard, erected c c.1903 or 1940s and 1950s	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity
	CBC1415LP146, CBC1415LP147, CBC1415LP148, CBC1415LP149, CBC1415LP150,	Lamp posts Merrion Square	5 No. Scotch Standard, erected c.1903 or 1940s and 1950s	Regional importance, Medium sensitivity

16.3.1.10.3 Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture

Statuary or statues and other items of street furniture were identified through field inspection and through the RPS in the Dublin City Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DCC 2016), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2016 to 2022 (DLR 2016) and Draft County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DLR 2021). Further information was obtained through the NIAH building survey for Dublin (NIAH 2020a), *The Antique Pavement: an illustrated guide to Dublin's Street Furniture* (O'Connell 1975), *Archiseek* (Archiseek 2020a), *Built Dublin* (Cassidy 2020a), *Dublin Public Libraries* (2020b), *The Dublin City Archive Blog* (DCC 2019c), *the Dublin InQuirer* (Maguire 2018, Dublin Inquirer 2020), Broadsheet (Broadsheet 2019), *The Journal* (Mulvaney 2019), *Milestones and Boundary Markers, South Co. Dublin* (Wilson 2020) *Irish War Memorials* (Pegum 2020) and *Religious Statuary* (O'Mahony 2015). Resources on memorials or statuary were also consulted and are included in Section 16.7.

Ten features were identified as directly adjoining the Proposed Scheme. Others were noted as being in the grounds of protected structures and parks and are included under Sections 16.3.1.3 and 16.3.1.7.

Of the ten identified features only one, a milestone is listed as a protected structure. The remaining nine consist of three mid-20th century concrete benches, a kiosk, another milestone, a trough, an electrical cabinet, a statue in Blackrock and a war memorial cross in Ballsbridge.

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

These structures range from local to Regional Importance and are of negligible to medium 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 using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017).

Table 16.14: Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Stradbrook Road to Booterstown Avenue	CBC1415BTH015	Temple Road, Blackrock	The Black Rock Dolmen erected 1987	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Booterstown Avenue to Nutley Lane	DLR RPS 8	Milestone Rock Road, Booterstown.	Milestone, early 19th century in date.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH087, CBC1415BTH088, CBC1415BTH089	Benches, Former Swiftcall Centre, Merrion Road	Three No. Concrete Benches, 20th century	Local Importance, Low sensitivity
Merrion Road (Nutley Lane to Ballsbridge)	CBC1415BTH237	Merrion Road, Ballsbridge (opposite RDS)	Concrete trough	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
Ballsbridge to Merrion Square (Pembroke Road, Baggot Street and Fitzwilliam Street)	CBC1415BTH185	Herbert Park	Limestone Celtic cross dedicated 3rd battalion of the Dublin Brigade of Oglaigh na hÉireann for their involvement in the Easter Rising of 1916 and War of Independence. Unveiled by President DeValera 1973	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC1415MS002	170 Pembroke Road	Milestone, early 19th century in date.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH198	Kiosk, Pembroke Road	Single storey 20th century octagonal kiosk c 1920 and railings to pocket Park.	Local Importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH250	Electrical Cabinet Pembroke Road	Electrical Cabinet Early 20th century	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity

16.3.1.10.4 Paving and Surface Treatments

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

Eighty paving or surface treatments were identified in the study area. The paving and surface treatments which were identified were largely confined to Merrion Road, Pembroke Road, Ballsbridge, Baggot Street and Fitzwilliam Street. These principally consisted of granite paving, granite kerbing to the edge of the footpaths and jostle stones, with cobbled surfaces and coal holes noted in Fitzwilliam Street and Baggot Street Lower. They are indicated in Table **16.15** and are described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The descriptions are based on information obtained from field inspections. They are shown on Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. Historic finishes may also be buried below the modern surface along the primary route and are addressed in Chapter 15 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage).

These structures have been assessed using the using the assessment methodology contained in the NIAH Handbook (NIAH 2017). They range from local to regional importance and of low to medium sensitivity. Those of local importance are generally isolated or incomplete sections of granite kerb in suburban areas. Their contribution to the character of the streets in which they are situated has been undermined by poor survival.

Kerbs, where they survive intact, or are associated with other surface treatments such as cobbles, granite paving, coal holes, cellar hatches, or are located in Conservation Areas or streets with large numbers of protected structures are of regional importance and medium sensitivity as they contribute to the character of the streetscape.

Table 16.15: Paving and Surface Treatments

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
Merrion Road (Nutley Lane to Ballsbridge)	CBC1415BTH239	Merrion View Avenue	Granite kerbing	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH240	Merrion View Avenue	Granite kerbing	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH238	The Spanish Embassy, Merrion Road	Granite kerbing	Local importance, Low sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH245	Anglesea Road/Merrion Road Junction	Granite kerbing	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
Ballsbridge to Merrion Square (Pembroke Road, Baggot Street and Fitzwilliam Street)	CBC1415BTH173	Balls Bridge, Ballsbridge	Granite kerbing	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH248	Junction of Shelbourne Road and Pembroke Road	Granite kerbing	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH174	Ballsbridge Terrace	Granite kerbing	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH246	Ballsbridge Terrace	Granite kerbing	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH247	Herbert Park	Granite kerbing	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH184	Herbert Park	Granite kerbing	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH242	59 Pembroke Road	Jostle stones	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH205	Baggot St Upper, South Side	Granite kerbing	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH206	Baggot St Upper, North Side	Granite kerbing	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH252	21 Baggot Street Upper	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH253	19 Baggot Street Upper	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH254	17 Baggot Street Upper	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH255	15 Baggot Street Upper	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH256	13 Baggot Street Upper	Cellar light with glass panels	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH257	9 Baggot Street Upper	Cellar light with glass panels	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH258	1 Baggot Street Upper	Iron grille	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH259	1 Baggot Street Upper	Iron cellar hatch with granite surround	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH207	1 to 1a Baggot Street Upper	Granite kerbing	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH260	10 Baggot Street Upper	Cellar lights with glass panels	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH261	22 Baggot Street Upper	Cellar lights with glass panels	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH210	McCartney Bridge	Granite paving on north and south sides	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH212	Baggot Street Lower	Granite kerbing	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH213	Baggot Street Lower	Granite kerbing	Regional importance, medium sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH262	88 Baggot Street Lower	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH263	91 Baggot Street Lower	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH264	92 Baggot Street Lower	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH265	93 Baggot Street Lower	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH266	95 Baggot Street Lower	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH267	98 Baggot Street Lower	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH268	101 Baggot Street Lower	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH289	101 Baggot Street Lower	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH269	102 Baggot Street Lower	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH290	102 Baggot Street Lower	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH244	Lad Lane	Jostle stones	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH243	109a Baggot Street lower	Jostle stones	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH270	110 Baggot Street Lower	Cellar light with glass panels	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH271	112 Baggot Street Lower	Glass Cellar Light with granite surround	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH291	112 Baggot Street Lower	Hatch with granite surround	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH218	113 Baggot Street Lower	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH219	113 Baggot Street Lower	Granite kerbing	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH272	63 Baggot Street Lower	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH273	62 Baggot Street Lower	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH274	62 Baggot Street Lower	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH275	61 Baggot Street Lower	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH276	60 Baggot Street Lower	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH277	60 Baggot Street Lower	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH278	45 Baggot Street Lower	Cellar light with Glass Panels	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH220	42 Baggot Street Lower	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH221	42 Baggot Street Lower	Granite kerbing	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH222	Fitzwilliam St Lower, West side	Granite kerbing	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH223	Fitzwilliam St Lower, East side	Granite kerbing	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH241	Fitzwilliam St Lower, west side	Cobbled surface to gutter	Regional importance, medium sensitivity

Section	ID	Location	Description	Significance and Sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH225	11a Fitzwilliam Street Lower	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH224	12 Fitzwilliam Street Lower	Coal hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH226	11 Fitzwilliam Street Lower	Coal hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH227	11 Fitzwilliam Street Lower	Coal hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH228	8 Fitzwilliam St Lower	Coal hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH229	7 Fitzwilliam St Lower	Coal hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH279	7 Fitzwilliam St Lower	Coal hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH230	6 Fitzwilliam St Lower	Coal hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH280	6 Fitzwilliam St Lower	Coal hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH231	5 Fitzwilliam St Lower	Coal hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH232	5 Fitzwilliam Street Lower	Coal hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH233	3 Fitzwilliam St Lower	Coal hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH234	2 Fitzwilliam St Lower	Coal hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH235	1 Fitzwilliam St Lower	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH236	1 Fitzwilliam St Lower	Cobbled surface	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH281	53 Merrion Square South	Coal hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH282	53 Merrion Square South	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH290	Merrion Square South	Granite Kerb	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH283	52 Merrion Square East	Coal hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH284	52 Merrion Square East	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH287	Merrion Square East and Mount Street	Granite paving	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH285	62 Mount Street	Coal hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH286	62 Mount Street	Coal Hole	Regional importance, medium sensitivity
	CBC1415BTH288	62 Mount Street	Granite paving	Regional importance, medium sensitivity

16.4 Potential Impacts

16.4.1 Characteristics of the Proposed Scheme

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

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

16.4.2 'Do Nothing' Scenario

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

The predicted impact in the 'Do Nothing' scenario is neutral.

16.4.3 Construction Phase

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

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

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

The identified Construction Phase impacts are described and assessed below and summarised in Table 16.16. 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

Protected Structures or Groups of Protected Structures were identified in the study area, as outlined in Sections 16.3.1.2 and 16.3.1.3, and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. They all have boundaries to the Proposed Scheme. They are medium sensitivity structures for the most part. Three are of National Importance and High Sensitivity and include the Royal Dublin Society Complex in Ballsbridge (DCC RPS 5086), Michael Scott's Bank of Ireland Buildings, now the Department of Health (DCC RPS 370) in Miesian Plaza, Baggot Street Lower and 53 Merrion Square South (DCC RPS 5151).

The boundary to 155 and 157 Merrion Road (DCC RPS 542 and 542a, odd numbers only) which consists of wrought and cast-iron railings in cut granite and red brick plinths with wrought and cast-iron gates terminating in red brick piers topped with granite capstones are to be repositioned to facilitate a land take which will accommodate a bus and cycle lane. The buildings are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The Magnitude of the impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent.

The boundary to 151 to 153 Merrion Road (DCC RPS 5090, 5091, odd numbers only) which consists of wrought and cast-iron railings in cut granite plinths with wrought and cast-iron gates and are Protected Structures, are to be repositioned to facilitate a land take which will accommodate a bus and cycle lane. The buildings are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The Magnitude of the impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent.

The existing wrought and cast-iron railings and cut granite plinths to the boundary treatment of the former Masonic School, now the Clayton Hotel, Merrion Road (DCC RPS 5086) will be repositioned as a result of a land take to accommodate a new bus lane and cycle lane. The buildings are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The Magnitude of the impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent.

The location of the proposed vehicular entrance gate to the former Pembroke Town Hall (DCC RPS 5084) on Anglesea Road will result in the alteration of an existing pedestrian iron gate, iron end posts, part of the wrought iron boundary railings and granite plinth and the removal of historic fabric. The buildings including the existing boundary treatment and pedestrian entrance are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The main entrance gate on the corner of Merrion Road will be retained as a pedestrian entrance and no works are proposed to it. The Magnitude of the impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent.

Accommodation works to amend egress from 1 Pembroke Road are proposed. This will include the relocation of the existing egress from Pembroke Road onto Waterloo Road. A new kerb will be installed across the existing exit at number 1 to prevent vehicles from egressing with the garden area extended across the existing gate. The existing entrance will not be altered and the entrance road along the eastern boundary of the site will remain as-is. At the location of the new egress, the stone plinth will be removed on either side of the pedestrian gate and the existing railing amended to fit the new egress. Excavation and installation of a new control system for the gates will be required. Along the existing western side of the garden, the driveway will be widened. The existing stone kerbs will be setback, and the garden excavated and reinstated with compacted granular stone. Plant will include a mini-excavator and a dumper. Numbers 1 Pembroke Road is part of a terrace of 6 houses, all of which are Protected Structures (DCC RPS 6552, 6554, 6556, 6558, 6560, 6562, odd numbers only) of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The Magnitude of the impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent.

It is proposed that the existing access ramp from the north-west corner of McCartney Bridge (DCC RPS 872) to the Grand Canal tow path (CBC1415BTH211) on the north side of the canal will be upgraded. This will include constructing a 42m long concrete ramp from McCartney Bridge to the existing walkway at a maximum of 1 in 20 gradient with appropriate landing areas at suitable intervals. The ramp will require a small retaining wall, of maximum height of 0.9m along its length. Fencing, to prevent any potential run-off from the construction area into the canal will be installed. Formation materials and concrete will be delivered from the Baggot Street end and only small plant of mini-excavators and dumpers will be utilised. No works are proposed to the bridge or the canal but there is potential for damage to McCartney Bridge, it's associated walls and railings and the Grand Canal including the tow path during the Construction Phase. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact on the identified Protected Structures is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated in three locations where protected structures of National Importance share a boundary with the Proposed Scheme including Royal Dublin Society complex, Merrion Road (DCC RPS 5085), the Department of Health Baggot Street Lower (DCC RPS 370, NIAH 50100635) and 53 Merrion Square South (DCC RPS 5151, NIAH 50100435), as outlined in Section 16.3.1.3 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact on the identified Protected Structures is Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

Indirect physical Construction Phase impacts are anticipated in the remaining 302 locations, where protected structures of Regional Importance share a boundary with the Proposed Scheme. They are identified in Table 16.16, and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The structures are of medium sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.2 Architectural Conservation Areas

There is one ACA and four candidate ACAs within the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.4.

The Seafort Parade Candidate Architectural Conservation Area has been amended under the Draft Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022 to 2028 (DLR 2021). Eight Protected Structures or groups of Protected Structures were identified within the amended Seafort Parade Candidate Architectural Conservation Area, which front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. These are 1 to 4 and 17 to 20 Seafort Parade (DLR RPS

36, 34, 33, 35, 54, 52, 57, 58). The Protected Structures and Candidate Architectural Conservation Area are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. There is potential for damage of these features during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. There will be an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the ACA during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

Five protected structures or groups of protected structures were identified within the Booterstown Avenue Candidate Architectural Conservation Area, which front directly onto the Proposed Scheme. These are the protected structures at 3 to 7 Booterstown Avenue (odd numbers only, DLR RPS 12, 13, 14) and part of the Punch Bowl Pub at 116 Rock Road (CBC1415ACA015). The protected structures and candidate ACA are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. There is potential for damage of these features during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. There will be an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the ACA during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.3 Conservation Areas

The Proposed Scheme adjoins or traverses through six CA as described in Section 16.3.1.5.

The Dodder Conservation Area is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. It intersects with the study area at Balls Bridge. The proposed paving and landscaping work directly impact heritage kerbs on Anglesea Road, Balls Bridge, Shelbourne Road and Ballsbridge Terrace (CBC1415BTH245, CBC1415BTH173, CBC1415BTH248, CBC1415BTH174, CBC1415BTH246). Lamp posts on Shelbourne Road (CBC1415LP100 to CBC1415LP102) will also be affected. The removal of the kerbs and lamp posts will carry a potential risk of loss or damage during their removal, transportation, storage and reinstatement, the magnitude of which is High. There will be an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the CAs during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Dodder CA is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

Thirteen protected structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity were identified in the Dodder Conservation Area which fall within the study area, and front onto, share a boundary with or are within the Proposed Scheme. They include Pembroke Town Hall (DCC RPS 5084), Balls Bridge (RMP DU018059), buildings on Ballsbridge Terrace (DCC RPS 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473) and Shelbourne Road (DCC RPS 7509, 2689, 2690) None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. There will be an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the CA during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Dodder CA is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The Baggot Street Upper Conservation Area contains granite heritage kerbs of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity (CBC1415BTH205, CBC1415BTH206, CBC1415BTH207), which will be repositioned as a result of proposed changes in the alignment of the footpaths to accommodate bus and cycle lanes and proposed concrete and stone paving on Baggot Street Upper, Mespil Road and Haddington Road. The removal of the kerbs will carry a potential risk of loss or damage during their removal, transportation, storage and reinstatement, the magnitude of which is High. There will be an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the CAs during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Baggot Street Upper CA is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

The Baggot Street Upper Conservation Area adjoins Protected Structures (DCC RPS 434 to 465) and architectural heritage structures (CBC1415BTH208, CBC1415BTH209) of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. There will be an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the CAs during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Baggot Street Upper CA is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The Grand Canal Conservation Area is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. It intersects with the study area at McCartney Bridge (DCC RPS 872), which is a protected structure. Granite paving (CBC1415BTH210) to the paths on McCartney Bridge will be repositioned as a result of proposed changes in the alignment of the footpaths to accommodate cycle lanes and the proposed concrete and stone paving on McCartney Bridge and Herbert Place. The removal of the kerbs and paving will carry a potential risk of loss or damage during their removal, transportation, storage and reinstatement, the magnitude of which is High. There will be an adverse,

indirect, visual impact on the CAs during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Grand Canal CA is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

The Grand Canal Conservation Area intersects with the study area at McCartney Bridge (DCC RPS 872) a protected structure of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The bridge will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. There will be an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the CAs during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Grand Canal CA is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The Baggot Street Lower Conservation Area is a streetscape of High sensitivity owning to the presence of buildings and features of Regional and National Importance. It also contains cut granite kerbing on both sides of Baggot Street Lower (CBC1415BTH212, CBC1415BTH213, CBC1415BTH219, CBC1415BTH221) and a coal hole (CBC1415BTH266) which will be repositioned as a result of proposed changes in the alignment of the footpaths to accommodate bus and cycle lanes and the proposed concrete paving treatments. The removal of the kerbs and coal holes will carry a potential risk of loss or damage during their removal, transportation, storage and reinstatement, the magnitude of which is High. There will be an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the CAs during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Baggot Street Lower CA is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

The Baggot Street Lower Conservation Area contains Protected Structures (DCC RPS 365 to 411), the Mercy International Centre (NIAH 50100643) and other architectural heritage structures (CBC1415BTH214, CBC1415BTH216) which are generally of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The former Bank of Ireland Headquarters, now the Department of Health (DCC RPS 370) is of National Importance and High Sensitivity. None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. There will be an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the CAs during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Baggot Street Lower CA is Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

The Fitzwilliam Street Conservation Area is a streetscape of High sensitivity owning to the presence of buildings and features of Regional and National Importance. The Fitzwilliam Street Conservation Area contains five no. lamp posts (CBC1415LP133, CBC1415LP134, CBC1415LP135, CBC1415LP137, CBC1415LP140), 12 No. coal holes and their granite surrounds (CBC1415BTH224 to CBC1415BTH235), granite kerbing on both sides of Fitzwilliam Street (CBC1415BTH222 to CBC1415BTH223) and two cobbled surfaces (CBC1415BTH236, CBC1415BTH241) all of which are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The granite kerbs and cobbles will be repositioned as a result of proposed changes in the alignment of the footpaths to accommodate bus and cycle lanes and the proposed concrete paving treatments. The removal of the kerbs and cobbles will carry a potential risk of loss or damage during their removal, transportation, storage and reinstatement, the magnitude of which is High. There will be an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the CAs during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Fitzwilliam Street CA is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

The Fitzwilliam Street Conservation Area contains Protected Structures (DCC RPS 2865 to 2879, 2919) NIAH structures such as the Convent of Marie Reparatrice (NIAH 50100455). 53 Merrion Square South (DCC RPS 5151, NIAH 50100435) the side elevation of which fronts on to Fitzwilliam Street. The building is of National Importance and High sensitivity. None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. There will be an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the CAs during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Fitzwilliam Street CA is Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

The Merrion Square Conservation Area is a streetscape of High sensitivity owning to the presence of buildings and features of Regional and National Importance. The Conservation Area contains protected structures in Merrion Square and Mount Street Upper (DCC RPS 5150, 5685) including Merrion Square Park (DCC RPS 5194, NIAH 50100398) which are of Regional Importance, 53 Merrion Square (DCC RPS 5151, NIAH 50100435) which had been rated by the NIAH as being of National Importance. It also contains a post box (CBC1415PB012) and five no. lamp posts (CBC1415LP146, CBC1415LP147, CBC1415LP148, CBC1415LP149, CBC1415LP150) which are also of Regional Importance. None of these features will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, but there is potential for damage during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. There will be an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the CAs during the Construction Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact on the Merrion Square CA is Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

16.4.3.4 NIAH Structures

There are two NIAH structures which are not currently included in the RPS and located within the study area of the Proposed Scheme which are included in Table 16.9 and are described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. They are the Mercy International Centre, Baggot Street Lower (NIAH 50100643) and the former Convent of Mary Reparatrice, Fitzwilliam Street (NIAH 50100455).

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

The identified NIAH structures are of medium sensitivity, share a common boundary with the Proposed Scheme and front directly on to it. The relationships of the NIAH structures to the Proposed Scheme boundary is illustrated in Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact on the identified NIAH Structures is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.5 Designed Landscapes

A total of 21 designed or man-made landscapes or parks have been identified whose boundaries overlap with the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.7 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

The low 20th century concrete boundary wall and a series of concrete piers and railings in a concrete plinth (CBC1415BTH032) to the boundary of Blackrock Park (DLR RPS 115) are to be removed to facilitate a land take which will accommodate a bus and cycle lane. They will be replaced with a new boundary treatment. The concrete wall, piers and railings were built following a previous road widening of the Rock Road. The wall and concrete piers are of crude construction of little architectural heritage interest and is not in keeping with the setting or designed landscape of the park which contains protected structures. Sections of the wall are also very low, presenting a potential hazard as there is a significant difference in level between the road and the park, particularly at the east end. The wall functions as a retaining wall where there is a significant difference in level. The concrete boundary is of Local Importance and low sensitivity. Given the low importance of the 20th century boundary, the Magnitude of the impact is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Permanent.

The protected dressed granite piers, plinth and wrought iron railings and main entrance gates to the boundary of Blackrock College, Rock Road, Blackrock (DLR RPS 99, NIAH 2484) are to be repositioned to facilitate a land take which will accommodate a bus and cycle lane. The demesne will also be slightly reduced under the proposal. The buildings including the boundary treatment, entrance gates and grounds are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The Magnitude of the impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent.

There are a series of concrete bollards which border the existing planted areas to the entrance to Willow Park School, Rock Road, Booterstown (DLR RPS 28, NIAH 2473). The buildings including the boundary treatment, entrance gates and grounds form part of a demesne and are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The proposed land take to the west of the entrance which will accommodate a bus and cycle lane will directly impact the bollards and the planted area to the front of Willow Park School and will also result in the removal of trees. Most of the trees and shrubs will be retained. The protected gates will not be directly impacted. The bollards are not of heritage significance. The Magnitude of the impact is low. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The dressed limestone gothic gateway and wrought iron gates (CBC1415BTH090), associated with the adjoining St. Mary's Home, formerly St Mary’s Asylum and Merrion Castle, Merrion Road (DU023001001 to DU023001003, NIAH 2463) and existing boundary wall are to be repositioned to facilitate a land take which will accommodate a bus and cycle lane and the alterations to the junction at Merrion Gates. The remains of the demesne will also be slightly reduced under the proposal. The existing boundary wall is a modern replacement rather than the original demesne boundary to Merrion Castle. Previous land takes along the road have reduced the demesne curtilage and the demesne itself has become built up with institutional buildings. The gateway is a surviving feature and retains its significance. It is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. It should also be noted that the gothic arched gateway and gates were previously moved as part of a previous road widening scheme. The Magnitude of the impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent.

The gothic gateway wrought and cast-iron gates, formerly to Bloomfield House, Merrion Road (CBC1415BTH110) will be repositioned in an alternative location at the pedestrian plaza at the junction of Merrion Road and Nutley Lane as a result of a land take to accommodate a new bus lane and cycle lane. The gateway is formerly associated with the demesne of Bloomfield House (NIAH 2447). The gateway is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity and is all that survives of the demesne landscape. The Magnitude of the impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent.

The wrought iron gate, granite plinths and railings (CBC1415BTH183) at the corner of Rolys Bistro, 7 Ballsbridge Terrace (CBC1415BTH178) and Herbert Park Road and which were built as part of the park, will be repositioned as a result of a land take. There will also be a loss of trees which will impact the setting and the vista down Herbert Park. The railings and vista are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The Magnitude of the impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent.

The existing boundary treatment (CBC1415BTH118) to the Radio Teilifís Eireann (RTE) Campus Montrose, Nutley Lane will be repositioned as a result of a land take to accommodate a new bus lane and cycle lane. The wall, though built on the demesne of Montrose (DCC RPS 7847, NIAH 2427), a protected structure, is most likely a rebuilt wall and is of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The proposal will not affect the setting of Montrose House which is screened by other buildings in the campus. The Magnitude of the impact is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Permanent.

The existing boundary treatment (CBC1415BTH124) to Nutley House, Elm Park Golf & Sports Club (NIAH 2440) will be repositioned as a result of a land take to accommodate a new bus lane and cycle lane. Though the house is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity, the boundary treatment has been altered previously and is of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The Magnitude of the impact is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Permanent.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to the designed landscapes, and where an adverse visual impact is anticipated during construction. Three designed landscapes of medium sensitivity were identified in the study area where there is potential for damage during the construction phase, these include Blackrock Park (DLR RPS 115) Herbert Park (CBC1415BTH183) and Merrion Square Park (DCC RPS 5194). They are listed Table 16.10 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The magnitude of impact would be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to the designed landscapes, and where an adverse visual impact is anticipated during construction. Two designed landscapes of Low sensitivity were identified in the study area where there is potential for damage during the construction phase, these include Temple Park, Newtown Avenue (CBC1415BTH008) and the demesne associated with Nutley House (NIAH 2440). They are listed in Table 16.10 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The magnitude of impact would be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.4.3.6 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest

201 structures or groups of structures of industrial or other architectural heritage interest were identified in the study area, as outlined in Sections 16.3.1.8 and Section 16.3.1.9. The majority will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme.

The eastern most gate pier and part of the plinth and railings (CBC1415BTH058) at Rock Road Halting Site will be repositioned as a result of a land take to accommodate a new bus lane and cycle lane. The gate piers and railings are of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The Magnitude of the impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Permanent.

The rendered pillar type gate piers and wrought iron gates Merrion View Avenue (CBC1415BTH131) will be repositioned as a result of a land take to accommodate a new bus lane and cycle lane. The gate piers and gates are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The Magnitude of the impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to sensitive fabric, and an adverse visual impact on the setting of a structure during construction. 147 Other Structures of Architectural

Heritage Interest were identified in the study area which are Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity will front directly onto the Proposed Scheme, as outlined in Table 16.16 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The relationships of these structures to the Proposed Scheme boundary are illustrated in Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to sensitive fabric, and an adverse visual impact on the setting of a structure during construction. 36 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest were identified in the study area which are Local Importance and Low Sensitivity will front directly onto the Proposed Scheme, as outlined in Table 16.16 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The relationship of these structures to the Proposed Scheme boundary is illustrated in Figure 16.1 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. The magnitude of impact is Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.4.3.7 Street Furniture

16.4.3.7.1 Post Boxes

A total of 13 cast iron post boxes were identified in the study area, as outlined in Section 16.3.1.10.1 and are described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Three are inset in to walls (CBC1415PB001, CBC1415PB002 and CBC1415PB004). The remainder are the freestanding pillar type. These are:

- The post box at Phoenix Terrace, Williamstown (CBC1415PB003);
- The post box at 238 Merrion Road (CBC1415PB005);
- The post box at Ailesbury Road (CBC1415PB007);
- The post box at Sandymount Avenue (CBC1415PB013);
- The post box at 43 Pembroke Road (CBC1415PB008);
- The post box at 63 Pembroke Road (BC1415PB009);
- Two post boxes on Baggot Street Lower (CBC1415PB010, CBC1415PB011);
- The post box at Mount Street Upper (CBC1415PB012); and
- The post box at Nutley Lane (CBC1415PB006).

They are predominantly of Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity. They will be retained in position and will not be directly impacted during the Construction Phase.

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

16.4.3.7.2 Lamp Posts

Lamp posts of architectural significance in the study area, are outlined in Section 16.3.1.10.2 and are described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

69 locations were identified where lamp posts of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity will be directly impacted during the Construction Phase, where it is proposed that they will be repositioned to accommodate urban realm improvements, road realignments, bus and and cycle lanes. These are:

- 12 no lamp posts to the Merrion Road Between Booterstown and Nutley Lane (CBC1415LP004, CBC1415LP006, CBC1415LP007, CBC1415LP008, CBC1415LP009, CBC1415LP010,

CBC1415LP011, CBC1415LP013, CBC1415LP014, CBC1415LP019, CBC1415LP021, CBC1415LP025);

- 46 lamp posts located on the Merrion Road between Nutley Lane and Ball's Bridge (CBC1415LP029 to CBC1415LP031, CBC1415LP033 to CBC1415LP036, CBC1415LP038, CBC1415LP039, CBC1415LP044 to CBC1415LP046, CBC1415LP050, CBC1415LP052, CBC1415LP053, CBC1415LP060 to CBC1415LP064, CBC1415LP066, CBC1415LP068 to CBC1415LP074, CBC1415LP076, CBC1415LP078, CBC1415LP079, CBC1415LP083 to CBC1415LP086, CBC1415LP088 to CBC1415LP098);
- Three no. lamp post to Shelbourne Road (CBC1415LP100 to CBC1415LP102);
- One no. lamp post to Herbert Park Road (CBC1415LP104);
- Six no. lamp post to Pembroke Road (CBC1415LP106, CBC1415LP107, CBC1415LP109, CBC1415LP110, CBC1415LP112, CBC1415LP118); and
- One lamp post to Northumberland Road (CBC1415LP115).

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

One location, a lamp post on Herbert Park Road (CBC1415LP103) was identified where a lamp post of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity will be directly impacted during the Construction Phase, where it is proposed that it will be repositioned to accommodate urban realm improvements and road realignments. There is potential for loss or damage to the lamp posts during their removal, transportation, storage and reinstatement, the magnitude of which is High. The potential Construction Phase Impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

A further 72 locations were identified where lamp posts of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity will be retained in position and will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme. These are:

- 10no. lamp posts located on the Merrion Road between Booterstown Avenue and Nutley Lane (CBC1415LP003, CBC1415LP005, CBC1415LP012, CBC1415LP015, CBC1415LP016, CBC1415LP017, CBC1415LP018, CBC1415LP022, CBC1415LP023, CBC1415LP024);
- 25no. lamp posts located on the Merrion Road between Nutley Lane and Ballsbridge (CBC1415LP028, CBC1415LP032, CBC1415LP037, CBC1415LP040, CBC1415LP041, CBC1415LP042, CBC1415LP043, CBC1415LP047, CBC1415LP048, CBC1415LP049, CBC1415LP051, CBC1415LP054, CBC1415LP055, CBC1415LP056, CBC1415LP057, CBC1415LP058, CBC1415LP059, CBC1415LP065, CBC1415LP067, CBC1415LP075, CBC1415LP077, CBC1415LP080, CBC1415LP081, CBC1415LP082, CBC1415LP087);
- One lamp post located on Ballsbridge Terrace (CBC1415LP099);
- Five lamp posts located on Pembroke Road (CBC1415LP105, CBC1415LP108, CBC1415LP111, CBC1415LP113, CBC1415LP114);
- Two lamp posts located on Lansdowne Road (CBC1415LP116, CBC1415LP117);
- One lamp post located on McCartney Bridge (CBC1415LP119);
- 16no. lamp posts located on Baggot Street Lower (CBC1415LP120, CBC1415LP121, CBC1415LP122, CBC1415LP123, CBC1415LP124, CBC1415LP125, CBC1415LP126, CBC1415LP127, CBC1415LP128, CBC1415LP129, CBC1415LP130, CBC1415LP131, CBC1415LP132, CBC1415LP136, CBC1415LP138, CBC1415LP139);
- Two lamp posts located on Fitzwilliam Street Upper (CBC1415LP133, CBC1415LP135);

- Five lamp posts located on Fitzwilliam Street Lower (CBC1415LP141, CBC1415LP142, CBC1415LP143, CBC1415LP144, CBC1415LP145); and

- Five lamp posts located on Merrion Square (CBC1415LP146, CBC1415LP147, CBC1415LP148, CBC1415LP149, CBC1415LP150).

Given the proximity to construction works, including the replacement of the ground surfaces on which the lamp posts sit, means that there is a potential for damage to the lamp posts during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. There will also be an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the settings of the lamp posts, during construction, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The remaining identified lamp posts are of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. These are three no. lamp posts on Fitzwilliam Street Upper (CBC1415LP134, CBC1415LP137, CBC1415LP140). These will be retained in position and will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme. The proximity of the construction works, including the replacement of the ground surfaces on which the lamp posts sit means that there is a potential for damage to the lamps during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. There will also be an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the settings of the lamp posts, during construction, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.4.3.7.3 Statuary and Miscellaneous Street Furniture

The ten items of statuary or miscellaneous street furniture, which were identified in the study area as directly adjoining the Proposed Scheme, are outlined in Section 16.3.1.10.3 and described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Of these, five will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme.

Three concrete benches (CBC1415BTH087 to CBC1415BTH089) located at the former Swiftcall Centre, and the Jacobs offices will be removed to accommodate a proposed land take and changes in the alignment of the footpaths to accommodate the proposed bus and cycle lanes on Merrion Road. They are of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The Magnitude of the impact is High. The potential impact of the Construction Phase is Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

The concrete trough located at the former Allied Irish Bank offices on Merrion Road (CBC1415BTH237) will be temporarily removed to accommodate the proposed changes in the alignment of the footpaths, the proposed bus and cycle lanes and proposed poured concrete paths on Merrion Road. There is potential for loss or damage of the sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage, and reassembly. The trough is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity The magnitude of this impact is High. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

A kiosk, and railings to the pocket park (CBC1415BTH198) on the corner of Pembroke Road and Northumberland Road will be repositioned to accommodate the proposed changes in the alignment of the road, footpaths and cycle track and proposed Urban Realm works. The Kiosk and pocket park are of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. There is potential for damage of the sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage, and reassembly. The magnitude of this impact is High. There will also be an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the settings of the park and kiosk during the Construction Phase the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

A further five will directly adjoin the Proposed Scheme. These include:

- The Black Rock Dolmen (CBC1415BTH015) of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.
- A Milestone to Rock Road (DLR RPS 8) of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity;
- A Limestone Celtic Memorial Cross in Herbert Park (CBC1415BTH185) Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity;
- A Milestone to Pembroke Road (CBC1415MS002) of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity; and
- The Electrical Cabinet Pembroke Road (CBC1415BTH250) of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.

No direct works are proposed to these structures but in all five locations, the Proposed Scheme will include significant changes in the vicinity of the street furniture, including paving, landscaping and urban realm improvements. The proximity of the construction works, including the replacement of the ground surfaces on which the street furniture sits means there is a potential for damage to the street furniture during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. There will also be an adverse, indirect, visual impact on the settings of the street furniture, during construction the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.7.4 Paving and Surface Treatments

Paving and surface treatments of architectural heritage value were identified at 39 locations in the study area, as indicated in Section 16.3.1.10.4 and described in more detail in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR.

Sixteen locations were identified where proposed kerb realignments will require existing granite heritage kerbs of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity to be repositioned. These are:

- Kerbs lining the footpath at the junction of Anglesea Road and Merrion Road (CBC1415BTH245) will be repositioned as a result of proposed changes in the alignment of the footpaths to accommodate bus and cycle lanes and proposed concrete paths;
- Kerbs lining the footpath (CBC1415BTH173) located on the north side of Ball's Bridge (DU018059) at Ballsbridge will be repositioned as a result of the installation of concrete paving to and changes in the alignment of the foot paths to accommodate bus and cycle lanes;
- Kerbs lining the footpath at Ballsbridge Terrace (CBC1415BTH174, CBC1415BTH246), will be repositioned as a result of the installation of concrete paving to and changes in the alignment of the foot paths;
- Kerbs lining the footpath to the corner of Pembroke Road which continues on to Shelbourne Road (CBC1415BTH248) will be repositioned as a result of proposed changes in the alignment of the footpaths to accommodate bus and cycle lanes and proposed concrete paths;
- Kerbs lining the footpath in Herbert Park and at the junction of Herbert Park, Elgin Road and Pembroke Road (CBC1415BTH184, CBC1415BTH247) will be repositioned as a result of proposed changes in the alignment of the footpaths to accommodate cycle lanes and proposed concrete paving and Urban Realm works;
- Kerbs lining the footpath on Baggot Street Upper (CBC1415BTH205, CBC1415BTH206, CBC1415BTH207) will be repositioned as a result of proposed changes in the alignment of the footpaths to accommodate bus and cycle lanes and proposed concrete and stone paving on Baggot Street Upper, Mespil Road and Haddington Road;
- Kerbs lining the footpath on both sides of Baggot Street Lower (CBC1415BTH212, CBC1415BTH213, CBC1415BTH219, CBC1415BTH221) will be repositioned as a result of proposed changes in the alignment of the footpaths to accommodate bus and cycle lanes and the proposed concrete paving treatments; and
- Kerbs lining the footpath on both sides of Fitzwilliam Street (CBC1415BTH222 to CBC1415BTH223) will be repositioned as a result of proposed changes in the alignment of the footpaths to accommodate bus and cycle lanes and the proposed concrete paving treatments;

The removal of the kerbs will carry a potential risk of loss or damage, the magnitude of which will be High. The temporary removal will also have a negative visual impact for the duration of the works, the magnitude of which will be Low. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

Three locations were identified where proposed kerb realignments will require existing granite kerbs of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity to be repositioned. These are:

- Kerbs lining the footpath at Merrion View (CBC1415BTH239, CBC1415BTH24) will be repositioned to as a result of proposed land take and changes to the paving treatment at the junction; and

- Kerbs lining the footpath at the Spanish Embassy, Ailesbury House Merrion Road (CBC1415BTH238) will be repositioned as a result of proposed changes in the alignment of the footpaths to accommodate cycle lanes and proposed concrete paths.

The removal of the kerbs will carry a potential risk of loss or damage, the magnitude of which will be High. The temporary removal will also have a negative visual impact for the duration of the works, the magnitude of which will be Low. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

One Coal Hole (CBC1415BTH266) and it's granite surround located at 95 Baggot Street Lower is to be repositioned in order to a provide a safe, fit for purpose cycle track. The coal hole is associated with the adjoining house, 95 Baggot Street lower (DCC RPS 392), a protected structure. The coal hole is also located within the Baggot Street Conservation area and is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. Relocating the coal hole cover and associated surround would result in a loss of function and the connection with the associated cellar but would retain the coal hole cover and associated surround in the setting of 95 Baggot Street lower (DCC RPS 392). It is possible that the cellars have been infilled previously or blocked off and the connection with the house and coal hole has already been lost. Given the potential loss of function the Magnitude of impact is High. The potential Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Permanent.

Two No. cobbled surfaces to lane at 1 Fitzwilliam St Lower and to the gutter on the west side of Fitzwilliam Street Lower (CBC1415BTH236, CBC1415BTH241) will be repositioned as a result of proposed changes in the alignment of the footpaths to accommodate bus and cycle lanes. The cobbled surfaces are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The proposed works will necessitate the removal and reinstatement or burial of the cobbles. The magnitude of the impact will be High. The potential Construction Phase impact will be Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary.

The proposed kerb realignments McCartney Bridge (DCC RPS 872) and the proposed stone paving on McCartney Bridge and Herbert Place may impact the existing granite paving (CBC1415BTH210) to the paths on the bridge. Both the bridge and the paving are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. There is potential for damage of these features during construction the magnitude of which will be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The proposed paving treatments on Pembroke Road and Baggot Street Lower will be in close proximity to five jostle stones in three locations, one at 59 Pembroke Road (CBC1415BTH242) two on Lad Lane (CBC1415BTH244) and two at 109a Baggot Street lower (CBC1415BTH243). The jostle stones are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. No works are proposed to the jostle stones but there is potential for damage of these features during construction the magnitude of which will be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The changes in the alignment of the footpaths and the proposed paving treatments on Baggot Street Upper, Baggot Street Lower and Fitzwilliam Street Lower will be in close proximity to 35 coal holes and their granite surrounds (CBC1415BTH218, CBC1415BTH220, CBC1415BTH224 to CBC1415BTH234, CBC1415BTH252 to CBC1415BTH255, CBC1415BTH262 to CBC1415BTH265, CBC1415BTH267 to CBC1415BTH269, CBC1415BTH272 to CBC1415BTH277, CBC1415BTH279, CBC1415BTH280, CBC1415BTH289, CBC1415BTH290). The coal holes are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. No works are proposed to the coal holes, but the setting will be Negatively affected during construction. There is potential for damage of these features during construction the magnitude of which will be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

The changes in the alignment of the footpaths and the proposed paving treatments on Baggot Street Upper, Baggot Street Lower and Fitzwilliam Street Lower will be in close proximity to other surface treatments. These are:

- Cellar lights with glass panels on Baggot Street Upper (CBC1415BTH256, CBC1415BTH257, CBC1415BTH260, CBC1415BTH261);

- An Iron grille on Baggot Street Upper (CBC1415BTH258);

- An Iron cellar hatch with granite surround on Baggot Street Upper (CBC1415BTH259);
- Cellar light with glass panels on Baggot Street Lower (CBC1415BTH270, CBC1415BTH271, CBC1415BTH278);
- An Iron cellar hatch with granite surround on Baggot Street Lower (CBC1415BTH291); and

The various grilles, cellar hatches and cellar lights are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. No works are proposed to these features but is potential for damage of these features during construction, the magnitude of which will be Medium. The potential Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary.

16.4.3.8 Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts

Table 16.16: Summary of Potential Construction Phase Impacts

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Impact Significance
Stradbrook Road to Booterstown Avenue	CBC1415BTH015 The Black Rock Dolmen	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC1415BTH032, Boundary to Blackrock Park	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Low	Direct, Negative, Slight and Permanent.
	Seafort Parade Candidate Architectural Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	DLR RPS 99, NIAH 2484 Blackrock College, Rock Road,	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent
	CBC1415BTH058 Railings and gate piers, Rock Road	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Slight, Permanent
	DLR RPS 28 NIAH 2473 Willow Park School, Rock Road,	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Booterstown Avenue to Nutley Lane	Booterstown Avenue Candidate Architectural Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	DLR RPS 8 Milestone Rock Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC1415BTH087 to CBC1415BTH089 Benches on Merrion Road	Local Importance and Low Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Slight Long-term
	CBC1415BTH090, NIAH2463, Gothic gateway at St. Mary's Home, Merrion Castle	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent
	DCC RPS 542 and 542a 155 and 157 Merrion Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent
	DCC RPS 5090, 5091, 151 to 153 Merrion Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent
	CBC1415BTH110, NIAH 2447 Gateway to Bloomfield House, Merion Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent
	CBC1415BTH131 Gate piers and gates, Merrion View	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent
	DCC RPS 5086 Masonic School, Merrion Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent
	CBC1415BTH237 Concrete trough Merrion Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	DCC RPS 5084 Former Pembroke Town Hall	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent
Ballsbridge to Merrion Square (Pembroke Road,	Heritage kerbs in the Dodder Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	The Dodder Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary.

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Impact Significance
Baggot Street and Fitzwilliam Street)	CBC1415BTH178, CBC1415BTH183 Plinth, and railings to 7 Ballsbridge Terrace and Herbert Park	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent
	CBC1415BTH185 Memorial Cross Herbert Park	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC1415MS002 Milestone Pembroke Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	CBC1415BTH198 Kiosk, railings and pocket park, Pembroke Road	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary
	CBC1415BTH250 Electrical Cabinet Pembroke Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	DCC RPS 6552 Numbers 1 Pembroke Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent
	Baggot Street Upper Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	Baggot Street Upper Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary.
	Grand Canal Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	Grand Canal Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary.
	DCC RPS 872 and CBC1415BTH211 McCartney Bridge & Grand Canal	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary.
	CBC1415BTH210 Granite paving McCartney Bridge	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary.
	Baggot Street Lower Conservation Area	National Importance, High Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	Baggot Street Lower Conservation Area	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary.
	CBC1415BTH266 Coal hole 95 Baggot Street Lower	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant Permanent
	Fitzwilliam Street Conservation Area	National Importance, High Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	Fitzwilliam Street Conservation Area	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary.
	CBC1415BTH236, CBC1415BTH241 Cobbled surfaces Fitzwilliam Street Lower	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	Merrion Square Conservation Area	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary.
Nutley Lane (R138 to Merrion Road)	CBC1415BTH118, NIAH 2427, Boundary wall, Montrose House, Radio Teilifís Eireann, Nutley Lane	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Low	Direct, Negative, Slight, Permanent
	CBC1415BTH124, NIAH 2440 Boundary wall Nutley House, Elm Park Golf & Sports Club, Nutley Lane	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Low	Direct, Negative, Slight, Permanent.
Protected Structures (all Sections) Refer to Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Protected Structures (3 locations)	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	Protected Structures (302 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
NIAH Structures (all Sections)	NIAH Structures (two locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Impact Significance
Refer to Table 16.9 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification				
Designed Landscapes (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.10 and Appendix A16.2 for feature identification	Designed Landscapes (three locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Designed Landscapes (two locations)	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest (all Sections) Refer to Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Other Structures (147 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Other Structures (36 locations)	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Post boxes (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.12 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Post boxes (13 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
Lamp Posts (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.13 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Lamp posts (69 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	Lamp posts (1 locations)	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Lamp posts (72 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Lamp posts (3 locations)	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Paving and Surface Treatments (all Sections) Refer to Table **16.15** and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Granite Kerbs (16 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary
	Granite Kerbs (3 locations)	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	High	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Jostle Stones (3 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Coal Holes (35 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary
	Grilles, Cellar Hatches and cellar lights (10 locations)	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary

16.4.4 Operational Phase

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

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

The identified Operational Phase impacts are described below and summarized in Table 16.17. No Moderate, Significant, Very Significant or Profound Operational Phase impacts are anticipated during the Operational Phase of the Proposed Scheme. Chapter 17 (Landscape (Townscape) & Visual) should also be consulted regarding potential visual impacts during the Operational Phase.

16.4.4.1 Protected Structures

The proposed bus shelter at Temple Hill is located at Mount Temple (DLR RPS 508) a protected structure of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. However, it is located outside the high boundary wall of Mount Temple and will not impact the setting of the Protected Structure. The Magnitude of the impact is Negligible. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Long-term.

The proposed location of a cantilever signal pole on Temple Hill will be located close to St Theresa's Lodge (DLR RPS 1960), a protected structure of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The cantilevers will have an indirect or visual impact on the setting of the Protected Structures, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

The proposed location of cantilever signal poles at the junction of the Rock Road and Mount Merrion Avenue will be located close to the protected structures of Mount Merrion Avenue (DLR RPS 117, 131, 137, 141, 145, 147, 165), and Lios an Uisce (DLR RPS 107), which are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The cantilevers will have an indirect or visual impact on the setting of the protected structures, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

The proposed location of cantilever signal poles on the Rock Road at the junction of Trimleston Avenue will be located close to the protected structure, Trimleston Lodge (DLR RPS 2), which is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The cantilevers will have an indirect or visual impact on the setting of the protected structure, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term

The proposed location of cantilever signal poles on Merrion Road will be located close to the protected structures at the Spanish Embassy (DCC RPS 8742), which are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The cantilevers will have an indirect or visual impact on the setting of the protected structures, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term

The proposed location of cantilever signal poles at the junction of the Merrion Road, Simmonscourt Road and Sandymount Avenue will be located close to the protected structures at the Masonic School, now Clayton Hotel, Merrion Road (DCC RPS 5086), which are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The cantilevers will have an indirect or visual impact on the setting of the protected structures, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

The proposed location of four proposed cantilever signal poles on Merrion Road at the Royal Dublin Society (RDS) and at the junction of Serpentine Avenue will be located close to the protected structures at the RDS (DCC RPS 5085), which are of National Importance and High Sensitivity. The cantilevers will have an indirect or visual impact on the setting of the protected structures, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

Bus shelters are proposed on the Merrion Road at the Royal Dublin Society (DCC RPS 5085), a protected structure of National Importance and High Sensitivity. The present shelter at the Royal Dublin Society detracts from the setting and entrance front to the Royal Dublin Society. It is anticipated that the addition of a second bus shelter in front of the Royal Dublin Society will have an indirect or visual impact on the setting of the protected structure, the magnitude of which is Low as the shelter will be screened by existing trees in the RDS grounds. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

The alteration to the entrance gates to the former Pembroke Town Hall (DCC RPS 5084) a protected structure of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity, will have an impact on the setting of the protected structure during the Operational Phase. The Magnitude of the impact is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

The proposed location of cantilever signal poles at Balls Bridge will be located close to the protected structures at Balls Bridge (RMP DU018059) and the Former Pembroke Town Hall (DCC RPS 5084), which are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The cantilevers will have an indirect or visual impact on the setting of the protected structures, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

A bus shelter is proposed adjacent to the 166a Shelbourne Road which adjoins Ball's Bridge (RMP DU018059), which is within a conservation area and is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The proposed shelter will be located to the west of the bridge, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

The proposed location of cantilever signal poles at the junction of Pembroke Road, Northumberland Road and Lansdowne Road will be located close to the protected structures at 71 to 77 Pembroke Road (DCC RPS 6609 to 6615, odd numbers only), which are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The cantilevers will have an indirect or visual impact on the setting of the protected structures and the vistas along Pembroke and Northumberland Roads during the Operational Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

Bus shelters are proposed at numbers 63 (DCC RPS 6601) and 90 Pembroke Road (DCC RPS 6622), protected structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. There are no bus shelters in these locations currently. The proposed bus shelters will be highly visible and will detract from the protected structure and the streetscape. The Magnitude of the impact is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

The alteration of the entrances to 1 Pembroke Road (DCC RPS 6552) will have an impact on the setting of numbers 1 to 11 Pembroke Road (DCC RPS 6552, 6554, 6556, 6558, 6560, 6562, odd numbers only) protected structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity, during the Operational Phase. The Magnitude of the impact is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

The proposed location of cantilever signal poles at Baggot Street Upper and at the junction of Waterloo Road will be located close to the protected structures at 1 to 11 Pembroke Road (DCC RPS 6552, 6554, 6556, 6558, 6560, 6562, odd numbers only) and those to Baggot Street Upper (DCC RPS 434 to 465), which are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The cantilevers will have an indirect or visual impact on the setting of the protected structures and the vistas and streetscape during the Operational Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

A bus shelter is proposed at number 50 Baggot Street Upper (DCC RPS 464) a protected structure of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. A bus shelter is currently located at 19 Baggot Street Upper and another at number 12 (DCC RPS, 444). The existing bus shelters have a negative visual impact on the character of the street and of the adjoining protected structures (DCC RPS 6552, 6554, 6556, 6558, 6560, 6562, 434 to 465). The proposed bus shelters will be highly visible and will detract from the protected structure and the streetscape. The Magnitude of the impact is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

The proposed location of cantilever signal poles at Baggot Street Upper and at the junctions of Haddington Road and Mespil Road will be located close to the protected structures at 1 and 2 Baggot Street Upper (DCC RPS 434 to 465), which are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The cantilevers will have an indirect or visual impact on the setting of the protected structures and the vistas and streetscape during the Operational Phase, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

Bus shelters are proposed at numbers 47 (DCC RPS 369) and 65 and 66 (DCC RPS 376, 377) Baggot Street Lower, protected structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. There are no bus shelters in these locations currently. The proposed bus shelters will detract from the protected structures and the streetscape particularly at number 68 as the bus shelter will be directly in front of it. The Magnitude of the impact is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

A bus shelter is proposed at numbers 5 and 7 Fitzwilliam Street (DCC RPS 2869, 2871) protected structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. There is no bus shelter in this location currently. Fitzwilliam Street also forms part of the Georgian Mile which runs from Merrion Square to Leeson Street. The proposed bus shelter will detract from the protected structures and on the streetscape and vistas of the Georgian Mile. The Magnitude of the impact is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

16.4.4.2 Architectural Conservation Areas

The proposed location of cantilever signal poles on the Rock Road at the junction with Booterstown Avenue will

be located close to the Booterstown Avenue Candidate Architectural Conservation Area which contains the Protected Structures at 3 to 9 Booterstown Avenue (DLR RPS 12, 13, 14, 15) the Punch Bowl Pub at 116 Booterstown Avenue (CBC1415ACA015) and is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The cantilevers will have an indirect or visual impact on the setting of the protected structures, the Candidate Conservation Area and the vistas of the conservation area, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact on the Candidate Architectural Conservation Area is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

16.4.4.3 Conservation Areas

The proposed location of cantilever signal poles at Balls Bridge will be within the Dodder Conservation Area. The conservation area contains protected structures which include Pembroke Town Hall (DCC RPS 5084), Balls Bridge (RMP DU018059), buildings on Ballsbridge Terrace (DCC RPS 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473), other architectural heritage buildings including Pembroke Library (CBC1415BTH249), 2 to 18 Merrion Road (CBC1415BTH166 to CBC1415BTH171), buildings on Ballsbridge Terrace (CBC1415BTH175 to CBC1415BTH178) as well as historic street furniture including lamp posts on Shelbourne Road and Ballsbridge Terrace (CBC1415LP099 to CBC1415LP102) and kerbs on Anglesea Road, Balls Bridge, Shelbourne Road and Ballsbridge Terrace (CBC1415BTH245, CBC1415BTH173, CBC1415BTH248, CBC1415BTH174, CBC1415BTH246). The conservation area is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The cantilevers will have an indirect or visual impact on the setting of the protected structures, the conservation area and the vistas of the conservation area, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact on the Conservation Area is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

A bus shelter is proposed adjacent to the Ulster Bank 166a Shelbourne Road (BC1415BTH179) which directly adjoins Ball's Bridge (RMP DU018059), both of which are within the Dodder Conservation Area. The conservation area is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The bus shelter has been located so as not to obscure the front elevation of 166a Shelbourne Road, however it will detract from the bridge and the conservation area, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact on the conservation area is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

The proposed location of cantilever signal poles at Baggot Street Upper and at the junction of Waterloo Road and at the junctions of Haddington Road and Mespil Road will be located within or next to the Baggot Street Upper Conservation Area. The conservation area contains the protected structures in Baggot Street Upper (DCC RPS 434 – 465) other architectural heritage structures (CBC1415BTH208, CBC1415BTH209) as well as historic street furniture including granite heritage kerbs (CBC1415BTH205, CBC1415BTH206, CBC1415BTH207). The Conservation Area is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The cantilevers will have an indirect or visual impact on the setting of the protected structures, the conservation area and the vistas of the conservation area, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact on the conservation area is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

Bus shelters are proposed at numbers 50 (DCC RPS 464) and number 19 Baggot Street Upper (DCC RPS 449). A bus shelter is currently located at 19 Baggot Street Upper and another at number 12 (DCC RPS, 444). The existing bus shelters have a negative visual impact on the character of the Baggot Street Upper Conservation Area which is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. It is anticipated that the additional bus shelter will detract from the setting of the adjoining protected structures, and the streetscape of the conservation area, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact on the conservation area is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

Bus shelters are proposed at numbers 47 (DCC RPS 369), 65 and 66 (DCC RPS 376, 377) and 86 (BC1415BTH214) Baggot Street Lower. There are no bus shelters in these locations currently. Baggot Street Lower is a Conservation Area and contains protected structures of Regional and National Importance and is of High Sensitivity. The proposed bus shelters will be highly visible and will detract from the protected structures and the streetscape of the conservation area the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

A bus shelter is proposed at number 5 and 7 Fitzwilliam Street (DCC RPS 2869, 2871). There is no bus shelter in this location currently. Fitzwilliam Street Lower Conservation Area contains protected structures of Regional and National Importance and is of High Sensitivity. It is also forms part of the Georgian Mile which runs from Merrion Square to Leeson Street. The proposed bus shelter will be highly visible and will detract from the protected structures and on the streetscape and vistas of the Georgian Mile, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

16.4.4.4 Designed Landscapes

Temple Park, Newtown Avenue (CBC1415BTH008) is a local park of Local Importance and Low sensitivity. The proposed location of a cantilever signal pole on Temple Hill will impact the setting of the park, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

Blackrock Park (DLR RPS 112, 115) is a designed landscape of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The proposed location of a cantilever signal pole at the junction of the Rock Road and Rock Hill and at the junction of Rock Road and Mount Merrion Avenue will impact the setting of the park, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

A bus shelter is proposed in front of the cycle track on the Rock Road at Blackrock Park (DLR RPS 112, 115). The proposed shelter will be highly visible and will detract from the setting of the park, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

Blackrock Park (DLR RPS 112, 115) is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The Proposed Scheme includes land take affecting the south boundary of the park which will slightly reduce the curtilage of the park, the magnitude of which is Low. The replacement of the existing low 20th century concrete boundary with a safer boundary treatment which is more appropriate to the setting of the park will have a positive impact in the Operational Phase, the magnitude of which is Medium. The potential visual impact during the Operational Phase is Indirect, Positive, Moderate and Long-term.

Blackrock College (DLR RPS 99) is set within a designed landscape of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The proposed location of cantilever signal poles on the Rock Road at the Blackrock Clinic and near the entrance to Emmet Square will impact the setting of Blackrock College, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

The proposed road realignments will slightly reduce the curtilage of Blackrock College, Rock Road, Blackrock (DLR RPS 99, NIAH 2484) the magnitude of which is Low. Blackrock College is set within a designed landscape of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

Booterstown Park (CBC1415SAC001) and Booterstown nature reserve (CBC1415SAC002) are parks or reserves of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The proposed cantilever poles at the junction of Booterstown Avenue have been set back or screened by trees so that the magnitude of impact is Negligible. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Long-term.

St. Mary's Home, formerly St Mary’s Asylum and Merrion Castle, Merrion Road (DU023001001 to DU023001003, NIAH 2463) is set within a designed landscape of Local Importance and Low sensitivity as it has been reduced by previous development on site. The proposed road realignments will slightly reduce the curtilage of St. Mary's Home, the magnitude of which is Low. The curtilage of the home has been previously reduced, and its demesne landscape has already lost much of its integrity. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

Herbert Park (CBC1415BTH183) is a designed landscape of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The removal of part of the railings to the park and the removal of trees to Herbert Park Road will alter the vista down Herbert Park Road and of the park, the magnitude of which is Low. It will be offset by the proposed urban realm works at the junction which will enhance the vista down Herbert Park Road the magnitude of which is Medium. The potential Operational Phase impact is Direct, Positive, Moderate and Long-term.

Nutley House, Elm Park Golf & Sports Club (NIAH 2440) is part of a designed landscape of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity as few features of the designed landscape remain. The Proposed Scheme includes land take affecting the west boundary of the house and the installation or reinstatement of the existing boundary wall and hedgerows. The proposed road realignments will slightly reduce the curtilage, the magnitude of which is Low. The curtilage has been previously reduced. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

16.4.4.5 Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest

A cantilever signal pole currently exists on Temple Hill near the junction with Temple Crescent. It is to be moved near to the junction with Newtown Avenue. The proposed location of a cantilever signal pole on Temple Hill will impact the adjoining architectural heritage structures (CBC1415BTH001 to CBC1415BTH015) located on Temple Hill and Temple Road, most of which are of Local Importance and low sensitivity. The magnitude of impact is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

Ben Inagh, a 19th century house, Blackrock (CBC1415BTH027) is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The proposed location of cantilever signal poles at the junction of the Rock Road and Mount Merrion Avenue will negatively impact the setting of Ben Inagh, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

The 19th century houses at 9 to 30 Rock Road (CBC1415BTH035 to CBC1415BTH038) are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The proposed location of cantilever signal poles on the Rock Road at the Blackrock Clinic and near the entrance to Emmet Square will negatively impact the setting of 9 to 30 Rock Road, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

The 19th century houses at 112a to 114 Rock Road (CBC1415BTH061, even numbers only), 118 to 124 Rock Road (CBC1415BTH067 to CBC1415BTH069, even numbers only), and 116 Rock Road Booterstown (CBC1415ACA015) are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The proposed location of cantilever signal poles on Rock Road at the junction of Booterstown Avenue will negatively impact the setting of 112a to 124 Rock Road Booterstown, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

Llandaff Terrace, Llandaff House and 205 Merrion Road (CBC1415BTH084, CBC1415BTH085, CBC1415BTH086) are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The proposed location of bus shelters on the Merrion Road at the Former Swiftcall Centre, which is located opposite Llandaff Terrace and at the Elm Park Apartments to the west of Llandaff Terrace, will negatively impact the setting of Llandaff Terrace, Llandaff House and 205 Merrion Road, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

The proposed location of cantilever signal poles on the Merrion Road at the junction of the Elm Park apartments will negatively impact the setting of Llandaff Terrace, Llandaff House and 205 Merrion Road (CBC1415BTH084, CBC1415BTH085, CBC1415BTH086), the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

Merrion Train Station, 288 Merrion Road (CBC1415BTH090, CBC1415BTH091) is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. A bus shelter is proposed to the west of Merrion Train Station and will negatively impact the setting of Merrion Train Station, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

Our Lady Queen of Peace Church, Merrion Road (CBC1415BTH113), Carew House, 129 Merrion Road (CBC1415BTH112) and Saint John's House, 202 Merrion Road (CBC1415BTH114) are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The proposed location of cantilever signal poles on the Merrion Road at the entrance and opposite the entrance to St. Vincent’s University Hospital will negatively impact the setting of the Church, Carew House and St. John’s House, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

168 to 170 Merrion Road (CBC1415BTH128, even numbers only) and 172 to 174 Merrion Road (CBC1415BTH127, even numbers only) are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The proposed location of cantilever signal poles at the junction of the Merrion Road and Ailesbury Park will negatively impact the setting of 168 to 174 Merrion Road, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

146a Merrion Road (CBC1415BTH140) and at numbers 59 and 61 Merrion Road (CBC1415BTH144, odd numbers only) are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. Bus shelters are proposed on the Merrion Road at number 146a and between number 59 and 61 Merrion Road. There are fingerpost bus stops in these locations currently. The proposed shelters will be highly visible and will detract from the setting of the architectural

heritage buildings, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

The Belgian Embassy (CBC1415BTH150) at Shrewsbury House, 2 Shrewsbury Road is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The proposed location of cantilever signal poles on Merrion Road at the junction with Shrewsbury Road will negatively impact the setting of the Belgian Embassy, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

74 to 80 Merrion Road (CBC1415BTH157) are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The proposed location of cantilever signal poles at the junction of the Merrion Road, Simmonscourt Road and Sandymount Avenue will negatively impact the setting of 74 to 80 Merrion Road (CBC1415BTH157), the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

44 Merrion Road (CBC1415BTH163), and former AIB Centre Merrion Rd (CBC1415BTH164) are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. Four no. proposed cantilever signal poles at the junction of the Merrion Road, at the Royal Dublin Society (RDS) and at the junction of Serpentine Avenue will negatively impact the setting of 44 Merrion Road and former AIB Centre, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

18 to 2 Merrion Road (CBC1415BTH166 to CBC1415BTH171, even numbers only) are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The terrace also partly lies within the Dodder Conservation Area. The proposed location of cantilever signal poles at Balls Bridge will negatively impact the setting of 18 to 2 Merrion Road, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

The Ulster Bank 166a Shelbourne Road (BC1415BTH179) is within a conservation area and is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. A bus shelter bus shelter is proposed adjacent to the bank and will detract from the building, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

The boundary treatment to Ballsbridge Hotels (CBC1415BTH196) is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The Kiosk and pocket park (CBC1415BTH198) at the junction of Pembroke Road is of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The location of cantilever signal poles at the junction of Pembroke Road, Northumberland Road and Lansdowne Road will negatively impact the setting of the railings and the kiosk, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

1 and 2 Victoria Buildings, Haddington Road (CBC1415BTH208) and Bridge House Mespil Road (CBC1415BTH209) are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The buildings also lie within a conservation area. The proposed location of cantilever signal poles at Baggot Street Upper and at the junctions of Haddington Road and Mespil Road will negatively impact the setting of 1 and 2 Victoria Buildings, Haddington Road and Bridge House Mespil Road, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

86 Baggot Street Lower (BC1415BTH214) is a mock Georgian Building of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity though it lies within a conservation area. Bus shelters are proposed at numbers 86 Baggot Street Lower. There are no bus shelters in this location currently. The proposed location of bus shelters will negatively impact the setting of 86 Baggot Street Lower and the streetscape, the magnitude of which is Low. The potential Operational Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

Table 16.17: Summary of Potential Operational Phase Impacts

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Impact Significance
Stradbrook Road to Booterstown Avenue	DLR RPS 508 Mount Temple	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Negligible	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Long-term
	DLR RPS 1960 St Theresa's Lodge Temple Hill	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC1415BTH001 to CBC1415BTH015 Cantilever signal poles near architectural heritage features Temple Hill and Temple Road	Local Importance. Low Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Impact Significance
	CBC1415BTH008 Cantilever signal poles near Temple Park, Temple Hill	Local Importance. Low Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	DLR RPS 112, 115 Cantilever signal poles near of Blackrock Park	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	DLR RPS 112, 115 Bus shelter near Blackrock Park	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	DLR RPS 107, 112, 115, 117, 120, 122, 125, 129, 131, 137, 141, 145, 147, 165 Cantilever signal poles near Protected Structures Lios an Uisce and Mount Merrion Avenue	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC1415BTH027 Cantilever signal poles near of Ben Inagh Rock Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	DLR RPS 112, 115 Land take and replacement boundary on the setting of Blackrock Park	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	low	Indirect, Positive, Moderate, Long-term
	DLR RPS 99, NIAH 2484 Cantilever signal poles on the setting of Blackrock College	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC1415BTH035 to CBC1415BTH038 Cantilever signal poles near 9 to 30 Rock Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	DLR RPS 99, NIAH 2484 Land take on the setting of Blackrock College	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC1415BTH061, CBC1415BTH067 to CBC1415BTH069, CBC1415ACA015 Cantilever signal poles near 112a to 114 and 118 to 124 Rock Road Booterstown	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC1415SAC001, CBC1415SAC002 Cantilever signal poles near Booterstown Park and Booterstown Nature Reserve	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Negligible	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant, Long-term
Booterstown Avenue to Nutley Lane	Booterstown Avenue Candidate Architectural Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	DLR RPS 2 Trimleston Lodge	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC1415BTH084, CBC1415BTH085, CBC1415BTH086 Bus shelters near Llandaff Terrace, Llandaff House and 205 Merrion Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC1415BTH084, CBC1415BTH085, CBC1415BTH086 Cantilever signal poles near Llandaff Terrace, Llandaff House and 205 Merrion Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	DU023001001 to DU023001003, NIAH2463 Land take at St. Mary's Home, Merrion Castle, Merrion Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC1415BTH090, CBC1415BTH091 Bus shelters near Merrion Train Station 288 Merrion Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Impact Significance
	CBC1415BTH112 to CBC1415BTH114 Cantilever signal poles near 129 Merrion Road, Our Lady Queen of Peace Church and Saint John's House, Merrion Road.	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
Merrion Road (Nutley Lane to Ballsbridge)	CBC1415BTH128, CBC1415BTH127 Cantilevers near 168 to 170 and 172 to 174 Merrion Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	DCC RPS 8742 Spanish Embassy, Merrion Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC1415BTH140, CBC1415BTH144 Bus shelters near 146a, 59 and 61 Merrion Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC1415BTH150 Cantilevers at Belgian Embassy, 2 Shrewsbury Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	DCC RPS 5086 The Masonic School, now the Clayton Hotel, Merrion Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC1415BTH157 Cantilevers on the setting of 74 to 80 Merrion Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	DCC RPS 5085 Cantilevers in the setting of the Royal Dublin Society	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight Long-term
	DCC RPS 5085 Bus shelters in the setting of the Royal Dublin Society	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight Long-term
	CBC1415BTH163, CBC1415BTH164 Cantilevers on the setting of 44 Merrion Road and the AIB Centre	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	DCC RPS 5084 Alteration to entrance of Pembroke Town Hall	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	DCC RPS 5084, RMP DU018059 Cantilever signal poles at Pembroke Town Hall and Balls Bridge	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC1415BTH166 to CBC1415BTH171 Cantilevers on the setting of 18 to 2 Merrion Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	Dodder Conservation Area Cantilever signal poles in the Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	Dodder Conservation Area Bus shelter in the Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
Ballsbridge to Merrion Square (Pembroke Road, Baggot Street and Fitzwilliam Street)	RMP DU018059, Bus shelter in the setting of Balls Bridge	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC1415BTH179 Bus shelter in the setting of 166a Shelbourne Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC1415BTH183 Land take and urban realm works at Herbert Park	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Medium	Direct, Positive, Moderate, Long-term
	DCC RPS 6609 to 6615 71 to 77 Pembroke Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC1415BTH196, CBC1415BTH198 Cantilever signal poles near	Local Importance, Low Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term

Section	Assessment Topic	Feature Sensitivity	Impact Magnitude	Impact Significance
	Ballsbridge Hotels and the Kiosk on Pembroke Road			
	DCC RPS 6601, 6622 Bus shelters at numbers 63 and 90 Pembroke Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	DCC RPS 6552, 6554, 6556, 6558, 6560, 6562 1 to 11 Pembroke Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	DCC RPS 6552, 6554, 6556, 6558, 6560, 6562, 434 to 465 Cantilever signal poles on the setting of Protected Structures on Baggot Street Upper and Pembroke Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	DCC RPS 6552, 6554, 6556, 6558, 6560, 6562, 434 to 465 Bus shelter on the setting of Protected Structures on Baggot Street Upper	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	Baggot Street Upper Conservation Area Cantilever signal poles in the Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	Baggot Street Upper Conservation Area Bus shelters in the Conservation Area	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	DCC RPS 434 to 465 Cantilever signal poles on the setting of 1 to 2 Baggot Street Upper	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC1415BTH208, CBC1415BTH209 Cantilever signal poles near 1 and 2 Victoria Buildings, Haddington Road and Bridge House Mespil Road	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	DCC RPS 369, 376, 377 47 and 65 and 66 Baggot Street Lower	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	BC1415BTH214 86 Baggot Street Lower	Local Importance. Low Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	Baggot Street Lower Conservation Area Bus shelters in the Conservation Area	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	DCC RPS 2869, 2871 5 and 7 Fitzwilliam Street	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	Fitzwilliam Street Conservation Area Bus shelters in the Conservation Area	National Importance, High Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term
Nutley Lane (R138 to Merrion Road)	NIAH 2440 Nutley House, Elm Park Golf & Sports Club, Nutley Lane	Regional Importance, Medium Sensitivity	Low	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Long-term

16.5 Mitigation and Monitoring Measures

16.5.1 Construction Phase

Proposed mitigation measures for architectural heritage features are outlined below and detailed in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The methodology has been prepared in accordance with the Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DEHLG 2011) and Paving: the conservation of historic ground surfaces (McLoughlin 2017). A summary of Construction Phase impacts following the implementation of mitigation measures is provided in 16.4.3.

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 impacts on Protected Structures assessed first, then Architectural Conservation Areas, followed by NIAH Structures, Designed Landscapes, Other Structures of Architectural Heritage Interest and Street Furniture. Within these categories, the assessment is further organised geographically, starting with the outer suburbs and working towards the City Centre.

16.5.1.1 Protected Structures

Five locations were identified where the Proposed Scheme will directly impact on the boundaries of protected structures during the Construction Phase. These include the boundaries to 155 and 157 Merrion Road (DCC RPS 542 and 542a, odd numbers only), 151 to 153 Merrion Road (DCC RPS 5090, 5091, odd numbers only), the boundary treatment of the former Masonic School, now the Clayton Hotel, Merrion Road (DCC RPS 5086). The boundaries are to be repositioned to accommodate a bus and cycle lane. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent. The mitigation is for recording the existing boundaries in position prior to the commencement of construction works. The affected masonry, brickwork, railings, gates, gate posts, capping stones are to be labelled prior to their careful removal to safe storage, and their reinstatement on new lines, reinstating the existing details, and the relationships between the entrances and the historic buildings. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement of the affected gates (which will be widened for safety reasons), the railings, piers, bricks and masonry. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the impact magnitude is reduced from Medium to Low. The predicted residual impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

Two further locations were identified where it is proposed that access, egress and gates to protected structures will be altered. These include the relocation of the vehicular entrance gate to the former Pembroke Town Hall (DCC RPS 5084) to Anglesea Road and relocation of the existing egress from 1 Pembroke Road (DCC RPS 6552) onto Waterloo Road. The existing gate will be retained as a pedestrian entrance. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Negative, Moderate and Permanent. The mitigation is for recording and labelling the affected sections of the boundary treatments in detail prior to the commencement of construction works. The existence of a pedestrian gates in the location of the proposed vehicular entrances will help mitigate the loss of historic fabric as the existing gates will be adapted. The existing gates are to be taken down along with the end posts, sections of railing and plinths. The north end post to the pedestrian gate on Anglesea Road will be retained in position. Removed sections of historic fabric are to be stored safely for reuse. The southern end posts are to be reinstated in the widened entrances. The removed railings will be adapted to form gates to match the existing pedestrian gates. The existing and new gates will be reinstated. Historic fabric which is not directly affected by the proposed landscaping works or works to the gates, such as adjoining sections of railing, or other architectural heritage features will be protected during the course of works. The kerbs or edging to the flower beds will be recorded and labelled before being carefully removed by the appointed contractor and stored for reuse in the proposed landscaping. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement of the affected gates, railings, piers, bricks and masonry. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The resulting vehicular entrances with double leaf gates will retain much of the existing historic fabric and will be in keeping with the Protected structures and the adjoining streetscapes. The reinstatement of historic fabric will reduce the magnitude of impact from Medium to Low. The predicted residual impact is Direct Negative, Slight and Long-term.

It is proposed that the existing access ramp from the north-west corner of McCartney Bridge (DCC RPS 872) to the Grand Canal tow path (CBC1415BTH211) on the north side of the Canal be upgraded. There is potential for damage to McCartney Bridge and its associated walls and railings and the Grand Canal including the tow path during the Construction Phase. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The mitigation is for recording, protection and monitoring prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

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

Three Protected Structures of National Importance and High Sensitivity including Royal Dublin Society complex, Merrion Road (DCC RPS 5085), the Department of Health Baggot Street Lower (DCC RPS 370, NIAH 50100635) and 53 Merrion Square South (DCC RPS 5151, NIAH 50100435), were identified in the study area. All share a common boundary with the Proposed Scheme. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary. The mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the boundaries prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

A further 302 Protected Structures of Regional Importance and Medium 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 in Volume 4 of this EIAR. All of these Protected Structures share a common boundary with the Proposed Scheme. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the boundaries, where they directly adjoin the Proposed Scheme, prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.2 Architectural Conservation Areas

Two Candidate Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA) border the Proposed Scheme. These include the Seafort Parade Candidate Architectural Conservation Area and the Booterstown Avenue Candidate Architectural Conservation Area (DLR 2016). There are protected structures in both candidate ACA which front or back directly on to the Proposed Scheme. No direct impacts are predicted in either ACA but there is potential for damage of these features during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.5.1.3 Conservation Areas

The Proposed Scheme intersects with or lies within three Conservation Areas of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. They include the Dodder Conservation Area, Baggot Street Upper Conservation Area and the Grand Canal Conservation Area. The proposed bus and cycle lanes, paving and landscaping works will directly impact heritage kerbs, paving and lamp posts in each conservation area. The removal of the paving, kerbs and lamp posts will carry a potential risk of loss or damage during their removal, transportation, storage and reinstatement. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary. Mitigation with regard to the protection of the historic lamp posts and paving is recommended in Sections

16.5.1.7.2 and 16.5.1.8 reducing the magnitude of the risk from High to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The Dodder Conservation Area, Baggot Street Upper Conservation Area and the Grand Canal Conservation Area contain protected structures and other architectural heritage buildings which fall within the study area, and front onto or share a boundary with or are within the Proposed Scheme. While these features will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, there is potential for damage during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The Proposed Scheme lies within two Conservation Areas of National Importance and High Sensitivity. They include the Baggot Street Lower Conservation Area and the Fitzwilliam Street Conservation Area. Both contain heritage kerbs, coal holes and cobbles which will be directly impacted by changes in the alignment of the footpaths to accommodate bus and cycle lanes as well as paving and landscaping works. The removal of the kerbs coal holes and cobbles will carry a potential risk of loss or damage during their removal, transportation, storage and reinstatement. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary. Mitigation with regard to the protection of the historic paving is recommended in Section 16.5.1.8 reducing the magnitude of the risk from High to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The Baggot Street Lower Conservation Area, Fitzwilliam Street Conservation Area and the Merrion Square Conservation Area contain protected structures and other architectural heritage features of Regional and National importance and Medium to High Sensitivity which fall within the study area, and front onto or share a boundary with or are within the Proposed Scheme. While these features will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme, there is potential for damage during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Significant and Temporary. Mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.5.1.4 NIAH Structures

There are two NIAH structures which are not currently included in the RPS were identified in the study area, these are the Mercy International Centre, Baggot Street Lower (NIAH 50100643) and the former Convent of Mary Reparatrice, Fitzwilliam Street (NIAH 50100455). Both share a common boundary with the Proposed Scheme and there is potential for damage of sensitive fabric during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric prior to and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.5 Designed Landscapes

The low 20th century concrete boundary wall and a series of concrete piers and railings in a concrete plinth (CBC1415BTH032) to the boundary of Blackrock Park (DLR RPS 112, 115, 1888) are to be removed to accommodate a bus and cycle lane. They will be replaced with a new boundary treatment. The concrete wall, piers and railings are of little architectural heritage interest and are not in keeping with the setting or designed landscape of the park which contains protected structures. Sections of the wall are also very low, presenting a potential hazard as there is a significant difference in level between the road and the park, particularly at the east end. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Permanent. The wall is to be carefully taken down to avoid damage to the 19th century entrance gate piers and railings (CBC1415BTH033,

CBC1415BTH034) at the west end of the park, a folly within the park (CBC1415BTH250), the designed landscape of the park and also to retain the structural integrity of the adjoining road. Where deemed necessary, the folly within the park (CBC1415BTH250) and the 19th century entrance gate piers and railings (CBC1415BTH033, CBC1415BTH034) will require protective measures. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR to avoid damage. A new boundary treatment in keeping with the retained entrance piers is to be erected on the proposed alignment by the appointed contractor reducing the magnitude impact from Low Negative to Medium Positive in terms of preserving the setting and views of the park. It will also be safer for pedestrians on the Rock Road. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Positive, Slight and Long-term.

The protected dressed granite piers, plinth and wrought iron railings and main entrance gates to the boundary of Blackrock College, Rock Road, Blackrock (DLR RPS 99, NIAH 2484) are to be repositioned to accommodate a bus and cycle lane. The demesne will also be slightly reduced under the proposal. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent. Mitigation is the recording of the existing boundaries in position prior to the works, labelling the affected railings and granite plinths, granite piers, gates and other ironwork, prior to their careful removal to safe storage and reinstatement on the new line. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement of the affected gates, railings, piers, and masonry. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. Although the curtilage of the demesne will be slightly reduced, the proposed mitigation in the form of reinstatement ensures that the boundary treatment to the old demesne will be preserved Long-term and also retain the character and setting of the Blackrock College and the Rock Road. The reinstatement of historic fabric will reduce the magnitude of impact from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

There are a series of concrete bollards which border the existing planted areas to the entrance to Willow Park School, Rock Road, Booterstown (DLR RPS 28, NIAH 2473). The proposed land take to the west of the entrance which will accommodate a bus and cycle lane will directly impact the bollards and the planted area to the front of Willow Park School and will also result into removal of trees. Most of the trees and shrubs will be retained. The protected gates will not be directly impacted. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary. Any trees and shrubs which are removed as a result of the land take at the entrance to Willow Park School, Rock Road will be reinstated or replaced by the appointed contractor in accordance with the landscape design set out in BCIDC-ARP-ENV_LA-1415_XX_00-DR-LL-9001 in Volume 3 of this EIAR. For consistency, any removed concrete bollards will also be replaced. The reinstatement of the landscaping and bollards will reduce the magnitude of impact from Low to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

The dressed limestone gothic gateway and wrought iron gates (CBC1415BTH090), associated with the adjoining St. Mary's Home, formerly Merrion Castle, Merrion Road (NIAH 2463) and existing boundary wall are to be repositioned to accommodate a bus and cycle lane and the alterations to the junction at Merrion Gates. The remains of the demesne will also be slightly reduced under the proposal. The existing boundary wall is a modern replacement rather than the original demesne boundary to Merrion Castle. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent. The mitigation is the recording of the gothic gateway and wrought iron gates and the various elements are to be labelled before the gateway is carefully taken down and stored securely by the appointed contractor. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The gateway and gates will be reinstated on the new alignment. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement of the affected gateway, railings, piers and masonry. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The reinstatement of historic fabric will reduce the magnitude of impact from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase Impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The gothic gateway wrought and cast-iron gates, formerly to Bloomfield House, Merrion Road (CBC1415BTH110) will be repositioned in an alternative location at the pedestrian plaza at the junction of Merrion Road and Nutley Lane as a result of a land take to accommodate a new bus lane and cycle lane. The gateway is formerly associated with the demesne of Bloomfield House (NIAH 2447). The gateway is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity and is all that survives of the demesne landscape. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is

Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent. The mitigation is the recording of the gothic gateway and wrought iron gates and the various elements are to be labelled before the gateway is carefully taken down. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The materials are to be stored in a secure location during the construction work. The gateway and gates will be reinstated at the pedestrian plaza at the junction of Merrion Road and Nutley Lane. The gates will remain open and in a fixed position. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement of the affected gates, railings, piers, and masonry. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The reinstatement of the gothic gateway ensures that it will be preserved and reduces the magnitude of impact from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

The wrought iron gate, granite plinths and railings (CBC1415BTH183) at the corner of Rolys Bistro, 7 Ballsbridge Terrace (CBC1415BTH178) and Herbert Park Road and which were built as part of the park, will be repositioned as a result of the Proposed Scheme. There will also be a loss of trees which will impact the setting and the vista along Herbert Park. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent. The mitigation is the recording of the wrought iron gate, granite plinths and railings and the various elements are to be labelled before they are carefully taken down and stored securely by the appointed contractor. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement of the affected gates, railings, piers, and masonry. The railings will be reinstated on the new alignment in Herbert Park Road. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The reinstatement of these architectural heritage assets ensures that they will be preserved Long-term and also retain the character and setting Herbert Park Road and Ballsbridge Terrace as well as the vistas along them and reduces the magnitude of impact from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

The existing boundary treatment (CBC1415BTH118) to the RTÉ Campus Montrose, Nutley Lane will be repositioned as a result of a land take to accommodate a new bus lane and cycle lane. The wall, though built on the demesne of Montrose House (NIAH 2427), has been significantly altered in the past and presents a poor street frontage. The proposal will not affect the setting of Montrose House which is screened by other buildings in the campus. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Permanent. The proposed land take presents an opportunity to create a more consistent boundary treatment. A limestone wall similar to the existing one is suggested as it is the dominant boundary treatment to RTÉ and is also in keeping with other boundary treatments along the Lane. The masonry from the existing wall will be retained and stored for reuse in the new boundary treatment in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude impact from Low Negative to Low Positive in terms of the entrance front and streetscape. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Positive, Slight and Long-term.

The existing boundary treatment (CBC1415BTH124) to Nutley House, Elm Park Golf & Sports Club (NIAH 2440) will be repositioned to accommodate a new bus lane and cycle lane. Though the house is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity, the boundary treatment has been altered previously and is of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Permanent. Mitigation is retaining the masonry from the existing wall and storing it for reuse in the new boundary treatment in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude impact from Low negative to Low positive in terms of the setting of Nutley House, the entrance front and streetscape. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Positive, Slight and Long-term.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to the designed landscapes, and where an adverse visual impact is anticipated during construction. Three designed landscapes of medium sensitivity were identified in the study area where there is potential for damage during the Construction Phase, these include Blackrock Park (DLR RPS 115) Herbert Park (CBC1415BTH183) and Merrion Square Park (DCC RPS 5194). The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation is for recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric prior to and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in

Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

Indirect Construction Phase impacts are anticipated where there is potential for damage to the designed landscapes, and where an adverse visual impact is anticipated during construction. Two designed landscapes of Low sensitivity were identified in the study area where there is potential for damage during the Construction Phase, these include Temple Park, Newtown Avenue (CBC1415BTH008) and the demesne associated with Nutley House (NIAH 2440). The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary. Mitigation is for recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric prior to and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the impact from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.6 Other Structures

The eastern most gate pier and part of the plinth and railings (CBC1415BTH058) at Rock Road halting site will be repositioned to accommodate a new bus lane and cycle lane. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Permanent. Mitigation is the recording of the existing boundaries in position prior to the commencement of construction works, labelling of the affected railings and granite plinths, piers, gates and other ironwork prior to their careful removal to safe storage and reinstatement on the new line. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement of the affected gates, railings, piers, and masonry. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The reinstatement of fabric will reduce the magnitude of impact from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The rendered pillar type gate piers and wrought iron gates Merrion View Avenue (CBC1415BTH131) will be repositioned to accommodate a new bus lane and cycle lane. Pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent. Mitigation is the recording of the existing gate piers, gates and rubble wall in position prior to the commencement of construction works, labelling the affected piers, gates and other ironwork. Recording will be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The modern granite wall will be carefully taken down by the appointed contractor to avoid damage to the piers and the materials will be stored in a secure location for reuse. The wall will be rebuilt on the new alignment using the existing materials and coursed on a like for like basis. The south pier will be retained in situ and protected against damage during the construction works. The north pier and gates will be carefully taken down and the materials stored in a secure location for reuse before being reinstated on the new alignment. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement of the affected gates, railings, piers, and masonry. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The reinstatement of fabric will reduce the magnitude of impact from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

A further 147 architectural heritage structures or groups of architectural heritage structures of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity will front directly onto the Proposed Scheme, as described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. There is potential for damage of sensitive fabric during the installation of the proposed concrete paving, removal and replacement of trees and planting and urban realm works. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The mitigation is recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric, which directly adjoin the Proposed Scheme, prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

There are 36 architectural heritage structures or groups of architectural heritage structures of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity which will front directly onto the Proposed Scheme, as described in Appendix A16.2 Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites in Volume 4 of this EIAR. There is potential for damage of sensitive fabric during

the installation of the proposed concrete paving, removal and replacement of trees and planting and urban realm works. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary. The mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring of the sensitive fabric prior to, and for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.7 Street Furniture

16.5.1.7.1 Post Boxes

A total of 13 post boxes, refer to Table 16.12 were identified which will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme but there is potential for damage of sensitive fabric during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary. Mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring prior to, and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring will be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from Medium to Low. The kerb alterations and the proposed cycle lanes will mean that the retained post-boxes will be set back from the traffic helping to protect them into the future. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.7.2 Lamp posts

Some 69 locations were identified where lamp posts of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity will be directly impacted during the Construction Phase, refer to Table 16.13. These lamp posts will be repositioned to accommodate urban realm improvements, road realignments, bus and and cycle lanes as detailed in Section 16.4.3.7.2. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary. Mitigation is the recording of the lamp-posts in position prior to the works, the labelling of the affected fabric prior to its careful removal to secure storage, and their reinstatement, where practicable, in new positions in close proximity (within 2m) of their existing positions. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement of the affected lamp posts by the appointed contractor. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from High to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

There is one location on Herbert Park Road (CBC1415LP103) where a lamp post of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity will be directly impacted during the Construction Phase. It is proposed that this lamp post will be repositioned to accommodate urban realm improvements and road realignments. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary. The mitigation is recording of the lamp post in position prior to the works, the labelling of the affected fabric prior to its careful removal to safe storage, and its' reinstatement in a new position, which will be within 2m of its' existing position. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement of the affected lamp post. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. With mitigation, the magnitude of impact is reduced from High to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Not significant and Temporary.

A further 72 lamp posts, refer to Table 16.13, which are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity were identified which will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme but there is potential for damage of sensitive fabric during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. The mitigation is recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, 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 Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

Three lamp posts of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity (CBC1415LP134, CBC1415LP137, CBC1415LP140) were identified which will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme but where there is potential for damage of sensitive fabric during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary. Mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor, 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 Medium to Negligible. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Not Significant and Temporary.

16.5.1.7.3 Statuary and Street Furniture

Three concrete benches (CBC1415BTH087 to CBC1415BTH089) located at the former Swiftcall Centre and at an office block will be removed to accommodate a proposed land take and changes in the alignment of the footpaths to accommodate the proposed bus and cycle lanes on Merrion Road. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-term. Given the benches will not be reinstated, the residual impact is predicted to be Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-term. The removal of the benches does not represent a significant loss of architectural heritage.

The concrete trough located at the former Allied Irish Bank offices on Merrion Road (CBC1415BTH237) will be temporarily removed to accommodate the proposed changes in the alignment of the footpaths, the proposed bus and cycle lanes and proposed poured concrete paths on Merrion Road and to ensure the protection of the trough, before being reinstated within the vicinity of the existing. There is potential for damage of the sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage, and reassembly. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary. Mitigation is the recording of the concrete trough and its component parts prior to the commencement of works, labelling the affected fabric prior to its careful dismantling and removal to secure storage, and the reinstatement of the trough in the vicinity of its original location. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, taking-down and reinstatement of the trough. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. This will reduce the magnitude of the risk from High to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

A kiosk, and railings to the pocket park (CBC1415BTH198) on the corner of Pembroke Road and Northumberland Road will be repositioned to accommodate the proposed changes in the alignment of the road, footpaths and cycle track and proposed urban realm works. The kiosk and pocket park are of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity. There is potential for damage of the sensitive fabric during its removal, transport, storage, and reassembly. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation is recording of the kiosk and railings and component parts prior to the commencement of works, labelling the affected fabric prior to its careful dismantling and removal to secure storage for the duration of the works. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling and taking-down of the kiosk and railings by the appointed contractor. The present railings form one continuous border to the pocket park. Given a pedestrian path through the reconfigured pocket park is proposed, it will be necessary to reinstate the railings in two separate sections, thus the railings will be cut. This has occurred previously as there is a missing section of railings on the south side of the pocket park. Works to historic fabric will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The railings are to be reinstated at the edge of the proposed two planted and grassed areas by the appointed contractor. The proposed mitigation works will retain the railings and park and will enhance the character of this junction and the vista up Pembroke Road. This will reduce the magnitude of the risk from High to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and and Long-term.

A further five features will directly adjoin the Proposed Scheme. These include:

- The Black Rock Dolmen (CBC1415BTH015) of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.
- A Milestone to Rock Road (DLR RPS 8) of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity;

- A Limestone Celtic Memorial Cross in Herbert Park (CBC1415BTH185) Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity;
- A Milestone to Pembroke Road (CBC1415MS002) of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity; and
- The Electrical Cabinet Pembroke Road (CBC1415BTH250) of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity.

In all five locations, the Proposed Scheme will include significant changes in the vicinity of the street furniture, including paving, landscaping and urban realm improvements. The proximity of the construction works, including the replacement of the ground surfaces on which the street furniture and sits means that there is a potential for damage to the street furniture during construction, the magnitude of which is Medium. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation is the recording, protection and monitoring prior to and during the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR, reducing the magnitude of the risk from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

16.5.1.8 Paving and Surface Treatments

Sixteen locations were identified where proposed kerb realignments will require existing granite kerbs of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity to be repositioned as detailed in Table 16.15. The removal of the kerbs will carry a potential risk of loss or damage. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary. The mitigation is the retention of the kerbs in-situ, and their integration into the proposed new paving design where paths are widened. Where paths are to be narrowed, kerbs will be repositioned. Additional mitigation will be to record the kerbs in position prior to the works, labelling the affected fabric prior to their removal to safe storage, and the reinstatement of the kerbs on the new line. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, careful removal, storage and reinstatement of the affected kerbs. Works to kerbs will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The proposed mitigation reduces the magnitude of impact from High to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

Three locations were identified where proposed kerb realignments will require existing granite kerbs of Local Importance and Low Sensitivity to be repositioned as detailed in. The removal of the kerbs will carry a potential risk of loss or damage. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight, and Temporary. Mitigation is the retention of the kerbs in-situ, and their integration into the proposed new paving design where paths are widened. Where paths are to be narrowed, kerbs will be repositioned. Additional mitigation will be to record the kerbs in position prior to the works, labelling the affected fabric prior to their removal to safe storage, and the reinstatement of the kerbs on the new line. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, careful removal, storage and reinstatement of the affected kerbs. Works to kerbs will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The proposed mitigation reduces the magnitude of impact from High to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Not Significant and Long-term.

One Coal Hole (CBC1415BTH266) and it's granite surround located at 95 Baggot Street Lower is to be repositioned in order to a provide a cycle track. The coal hole is associated with the adjoining house, 95 Baggot Street lower (DCC RPS 392), a protected structure. The coal hole is also located within the Baggot Street Conservation area and is of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. Relocating the coal hole cover and associated surround would result in a loss of function. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Permanent. Mitigation is recording the coal hole and surround in position prior to the commencement of works, labelling the affected granite surround and the iron cover prior to their removal to safe storage, and the reinstatement of the coal hole and cover on the new line. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, careful removal, storage and reinstatement of the affected granite surround and the iron cover. Works will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The proposed mitigation will retain the coal hole cover and associated surround in the setting of 95 Baggot Street lower (DCC RPS 392)

reducing the magnitude of impact from High to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

Two No. cobbled surfaces to lane at 1 Fitzwilliam St Lower and to the gutter on the west side of Fitzwilliam Street Lower (CBC1415BTH236, CBC1415BTH241) will be repositioned as a result of proposed changes in the alignment of the footpaths to accommodate bus and cycle lanes. The cobbled surfaces are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. The proposed works here will necessitate the removal and reinstatement or burial of the cobbles. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Significant and Temporary. Where possible cobbled surfaces will be retained in situ rather than reinstated. Mitigation is identifying a new position for the setts within the gutter and lane in Fitzwilliam Street Lower. Additional mitigation includes the recording of the setts in position prior to the commencement of works, the labelling of the affected fabric prior to their careful removal to safe storage, and their reinstatement in the new position. Recording is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor. The architectural heritage specialist will oversee the labelling, careful removal, storage and reinstatement of the affected setts. Works to sets will be carried out in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR and will reduce the magnitude of impact from High to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Direct, Negative, Slight and Long-term.

The proposed kerb realignments on McCartney Bridge (DCC RPS 872) and the proposed stone paving on McCartney Bridge and Herbert Place may impact the existing granite paving (CBC1415BTH210) to the paths on the bridge. Both the bridge and the paving are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. There is potential for damage of these features during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation is the retention of the flagstones and kerbs in-situ, and their integration into the proposed new paving design. Additional mitigation will be to record, protect and monitor the paving stones for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The proposed mitigation reduces the magnitude of impact from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The proposed paving treatments on Pembroke Road and Baggot Street Lower will be in close proximity to jostle stones in three locations, one at 59 Pembroke Road (CBC1415BTH242) two on Lad Lane (CBC1415BTH244) and two at 109a Baggot Street lower (CBC1415BTH243). The jostle stones are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. No works are proposed to the jostle stones but there is potential for damage of these features during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation is the retention of the jostle stones in-situ, and their integration into the proposed new paving design. Additional mitigation will be to record, protect and monitor the jostle stones for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The proposed mitigation reduces the magnitude of impact from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The changes in the alignment of the footpaths and the proposed paving treatments on Baggot Street Upper, Baggot Street Lower and Fitzwilliam Street Lower will be in close proximity to 35 coal holes and their granite surrounds (CBC1415BTH218, CBC1415BTH220, CBC1415BTH224 to CBC1415BTH234, CBC1415BTH252 to CBC1415BTH255, CBC1415BTH262 to CBC1415BTH265, CBC1415BTH267 to CBC1415BTH269, CBC1415BTH272 to CBC1415BTH277, CBC1415BTH279, CBC1415BTH280, CBC1415BTH289, CBC1415BTH290). The coal holes are of Regional Importance and Medium Sensitivity. No works are proposed to the coal holes, but the setting will be negatively affected during construction. There is potential for damage of these features during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Where coal holes are being retained in-situ, mitigation is their integration into the proposed new paving design. Additional mitigation to record, protect and monitor the coal holes for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The proposed mitigation reduces the magnitude of impact from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

The changes in the alignment of the footpaths and the proposed paving treatments on Baggot Street Upper, Baggot Street Lower and Fitzwilliam Street Lower will be in close proximity to other surface treatments in ten locations as detailed Table 16.15. No works are proposed to these features but there is potential for damage of these features during construction. The pre-mitigation Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Moderate and Temporary. Mitigation is the retention of the various grilles, cellar hatches and cellar lights in-situ, and their integration into the proposed new paving design. Additional mitigation is to record, protect and monitor the grilles, cellar hatches and cellar lights for the duration of the Construction Phase. Recording, overseeing of protective measures and monitoring is to be undertaken by an appropriate architectural heritage specialist engaged by the appointed contractor in accordance with the methodology provided in Appendix A16.3 Methodology for Works Affecting Sensitive and Historic Fabric in Volume 4 of this EIAR. The proposed mitigation reduces the magnitude of impact from Medium to Low. The predicted residual Construction Phase impact is Indirect, Negative, Slight and Temporary.

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

Section	Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (pre-mitigation)	Predicted Residual Impact
Stradbrook Road to Booterstown Avenue	CBC1415BTH015 The Black Rock Dolmen	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC1415BTH032, Boundary to Blackrock Park	Direct, Negative, Slight and Permanent.	Direct, Positive, Slight, Long-term
	Seafort Parade Candidate Architectural Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	DLR RPS 99, NIAH 2484 Blackrock College, Rock Road,	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent	Direct, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	CBC1415BTH058 Railings and gate piers, Rock Road	Direct, Negative, Slight, Permanent	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	DLR RPS 28 NIAH 2473 Willow Park School, Rock Road,	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Not Significant Temporary
Booterstown Avenue to Nutley Lane	Booterstown Avenue Candidate Architectural Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	DLR RPS 8 Milestone Rock Road	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC1415BTH087 to CBC1415BTH089 Benches on Merrion Road	Direct, Negative, Slight Long-term	Direct, Negative, Slight Long-term
	CBC1415BTH090, NIAH2463, Gothic gateway at St. Mary's Home, Merrion Castle	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	DCC RPS 542 and 542a 155 and 157 Merrion Road	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	DCC RPS 5090, 5091, 151 to 153 Merrion Road	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC1415BTH110, NIAH 2447 Gateway to Bloomfield House, Merion Road	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Permanent	Direct, Negative, Slight Long-term
	CBC1415BTH131 Gate piers and gates, Merrion View	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	DCC RPS 5086 Masonic School, Merrion Road	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC1415BTH237 Concrete trough Merrion Road	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	DCC RPS 5084 Former Pembroke Town Hall	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent	Direct, Negative, Slight, Long-term
Ballsbridge to Merrion Square	Heritage kerbs in the Dodder Conservation Area	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary

Section	Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (pre-mitigation)	Predicted Residual Impact
(Pembroke Road, Baggot Street and Fitzwilliam Street)	The Dodder Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary.	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC1415BTH178, CBC1415BTH183 Plinth, and railings to 7 Ballsbridge Terrace and Herbert Park	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent	Direct, Negative, Slight Long-term
	CBC1415BTH185 Memorial Cross Herbert Park	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC1415MS002 Milestone Pembroke Road	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC1415BTH198 Kiosk, railings and pocket park, Pembroke Road	Direct, Negative, Moderate and Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight Long-term
	CBC1415BTH250 Electrical Cabinet Pembroke Road	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	DCC RPS 6552 Numbers 1 Pembroke Road	Direct, Negative, Moderate, Permanent	Direct, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	Heritage Kerbs, Baggot Street Upper Conservation Area	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Baggot Street Upper Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary.	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Heritage Kerbs, Grand Canal Conservation Area	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Grand Canal Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary.	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	DCC RPS 872 and CBC1415BTH211 McCartney Bridge and the Grand Canal	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary.	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC1415BTH210 Granite paving McCartney Bridge	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary.	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Heritage Kerbs, Baggot Street Lower Conservation Area	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Baggot Street Lower Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary.	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC1415BTH266 Coal hole 95 Baggot Street Lower	Direct, Negative, Significant Permanent	Direct, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	Heritage Kerbs, Fitzwilliam Street Conservation Area	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Fitzwilliam Street Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary.	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	CBC1415BTH236, CBC1415BTH241 Cobbled surfaces Fitzwilliam Street Lower	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	Merrion Square Conservation Area	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary.	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
Nutley Lane (R138 to Merrion Road)	CBC1415BTH118, NIAH 2427, Boundary wall, Montrose House, Radio Teilifís Eireann, Nutley Lane	Direct, Negative, Slight, Permanent	Direct, Positive, Slight, Long-term
	CBC1415BTH124, NIAH 2440 Boundary wall Nutley House, Elm Park Golf & Sports Club, Nutley Lane	Direct, Negative, Slight, Permanent.	Direct, Positive, Slight, Long-term
Protected Structures (all Sections) Refer to Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for	Protected Structures (3 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Protected Structures (302 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant Temporary

Section	Assessment Topic	Potential Impact (pre-mitigation)	Predicted Residual Impact
feature identification)			
NIAH Structures (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.9 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	NIAH 50100643- Mercy International Centre, Baggot Street Lower NIAH 50100455 - former Convent of Mary Reparatrice, Fitzwilliam Street	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant Temporary
Designed Landscapes (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.10 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Designed Landscapes (three locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant Temporary
	Designed Landscapes (two locations)	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant Temporary
Other Structures of Architectural heritage Interest (all Sections) Refer to Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Other Structures (147 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Other Structures (36 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant Temporary
Post boxes (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.12 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Post boxes (13 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant Temporary
Lamp Posts (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.13 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Lamp posts (69 locations)	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Lamp posts (1 locations)	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Not Significant Temporary
	Lamp posts (72 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant Temporary
	Lamp posts (3 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Not Significant Temporary
Paving and Surface Treatments (all Sections) Refer to Table 16.15 and Appendix A16.2 in Volume 4 of this EIAR for feature identification	Granite Kerbs (16 locations)	Direct, Negative, Significant, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Slight, Long-term
	Granite Kerbs (3 locations)	Direct, Negative, Slight, Temporary	Direct, Negative, Not Significant, Long-term
	Jostle Stones (3 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Coal Holes (35 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, Temporary
	Grilles, Cellar Hatches and cellar lights (10 locations)	Indirect, Negative, Moderate, Temporary	Indirect, Negative, Slight, 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 include an analysis of existing and proposed bus-stops, bus- shelters and signal pole locations to avoid impacting on the settings of identified sites, buildings and features.

Given no significant Operational Phase impacts are anticipated during the Operational Phase therefore no mitigation measures are required during the Operational Phase.

16.6 Residual Impacts

Residual impacts are described in the EPA Guidelines as the final or intended effects or the degree of environmental change that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have been implemented or taken effect (EPA 2017).

16.6.1 Construction Phase

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

16.6.2 Operational Phase

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

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