

# **APPENDIX 11**

# **ARCHAEOLOGY**

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**APPENDIX 11-1 SMR/RMP SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA**

<b>SMR No.</b>	DU018-043003
<b>Townland</b>	Kimmage
<b>Parish</b>	St. Peter's
<b>Barony</b>	Uppercross
<b>I.T.M.</b>	713918, 731386
<b>Classification</b>	Weir (site of)
<b>Dist. From Development</b>	Within
<b>Description</b>	Weir, 'the tongue', part of the city watercourse. This feature divides the watercourse into two branches; one going to the Grand Canal Harbour and the other to about Dean Street. Referred to as a 'weir', although the term is not entirely correct, it is the closest word to describe the feature. Referred to as the 'Tongue' of the medieval watercourse in the City Development Plan (1991; No. 97). Described by Joyce (1912, 452-3) as a 'wedge-shaped stone or tongue' which divided the watercourse of the Poddle and the Dodder, two-thirds of which flowed to the city by way of Greenmount, under the canal at Goodbody's factory and then to Blackpitts, New Row, Patrick Street and past St Patrick's Cathedral before turning east at Ross Road through Castle and Palace Street to Wellington Quay where it entered the Liffey. The other branch was diverted north at The Tongue and flowed to Dolphin's Barn and then by an elevated rampart known as 'The Back of the Pipes' or 'The Pipes' to the old City Basin near James's Street. Marked on 1st ed. OS (1837) 'Tongue'. Not marked on 1935-6 ed.
<b>Reference</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file; Berry, H.F. 1891 'The water supply of ancient Dublin' <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland</i> 21, pp 557-73; Joyce, Weston St John 1912 <i>The Neighbourhood of Dublin</i> (1988 ed.), pp 452-3.

<b>SMR No.</b>	DU018-043004
<b>Townland</b>	Various
<b>Parish</b>	Various
<b>Barony</b>	Uppercross
<b>I.T.M.</b>	714509, 731773
<b>Classification</b>	Watercourse
<b>Dist. From Development</b>	Within
<b>Description</b>	Main Watercourse from the Dodder to the Tongue at Kimmage. Noted on J. Rocque's Map of Co. Dublin (1760) 'The City Water' and the Down Survey Maps of 1655-58 'The Water that Supplieth Dublin'. Marked on 1st ed. OS Map (1837) as 'City Water Course' and marked on 1836-7 ed. but not named.  According to Berry (1891) the watercourse was constructed in the middle of the 13th century. The 'Head' was in Balrothery or Balruddery in Tallaght and it flowed NE skirting the churchyard wall at Templeogue. It was joined by the Poddle at Mount Down Flour Mills and thereafter flowed as one stream until it met the 'Tongue' at

	<p>Kimmage where the waters separated, two-thirds via Harold's Cross into the city and the other third flowed to Dolphin's Barn. A large cistern was constructed about 1670 on the site of, or near, the ancient reservoir, which is thought to have been west of St Thomas's Abbey.</p> <p>Hegarty (1939) records that in 1844 Robert Mallet listed 24 mills in operation on the Dodder; 12 were on the main stream and the remainder on the City Watercourse. He states that as early as 1244 the city began to take its water supply from the Dodder and a weir was built to divert the river into the watercourse. The Poddle River then joined the watercourse and was divided by the 'Tongue', one-third going left to supply the city and two-thirds, generally referred to as the Poddle, flowing by Harold's Cross to St Patrick's and the Castle and into the Liffey. He describes 'the weir, the watercourse, the Tongue' as 'all still existing, and, to some extent, carrying on their old duties' at the time of writing.</p> <p>MacGiolla Phádraig (1954) dates the construction of the weir at Firhouse to 1254. There was sufficient water to provide for mills of which there were no fewer than 32 in 1879, as well as factories, breweries and distilleries on its banks. A stream taken off the watercourse in Terenure also supplied three fishponds.</p>
<b>Reference</b>	<p>www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file; Berry, H.F. 1891 'The water supply of ancient Dublin' Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland 21, pp 557-73; Berry, H.F. 1902-4 'Notes on an unpublished MS Inquisition (AD 1258) relating to the Dublin City watercourse from the muniments of the Earl of Meath' Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy 24, p. 39-46; Joyce, Weston St John 1912 The Neighbourhood of Dublin (1988 ed.), pp 452-3; Ronan, M.V. 1927 'The Poddle River and its branches' Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland 57, 39-46; Hegarty, J. 1939 'The Dodder Valley' DHR Vol II, No. 2, p.62; Mac Giolla-Phádraig, B. 1954 History of Terenure. Dublin.</p>

<b>SMR No.</b>	DU022-078
<b>Area</b>	St Martin's Drive
<b>Parish</b>	Rathfarnham
<b>Barony</b>	Rathdown
<b>I.T.M.</b>	713564, 731014
<b>Classification</b>	Windmill (possible)
<b>Dist. From Development</b>	20m east
<b>Description</b>	There is a windmill marked on the 1st ed. OS Map. Not marked on the 1936-7 map.
<b>Reference</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR No.</b>	DU022-077001
<b>Townland</b>	Templeogue
<b>Parish</b>	Crumlin, Rathfarnham and St. Peter's
<b>Barony</b>	Uppercross
<b>I.T.M.</b>	713661, 731208
<b>Classification</b>	Mill - unclassified

<b>Dist. From Development</b>	Within
<b>Description</b>	Original file missing.
<b>Reference</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file

<b>SMR No.</b>	DU022-007
<b>RMP Status</b>	RMP
<b>Townland</b>	Tallaght
<b>Parish</b>	Tallaght
<b>Barony</b>	Uppercross
<b>I.T.M.</b>	709305, 727692
<b>Classification</b>	Castle – tower house
<b>Dist. From Development</b>	55m east
<b>Description</b>	Demolished in 1960. It was formerly situated on a prominent gravel hillock off Tymon Lane. This was a small, square 15th-century tower house attached to the prebend of St Patrick's Cathedral. It is well illustrated in a drawing by Beranger dated 1763 (Harbison 1998, 44-45). It had two diagonally opposed corner towers, one containing a stair tower. The entrance was placed unusually in the SW stair tower and defended by machicolation. It rose to three storeys with a vaulted basement and battlements (Johnson 1988, 557-72).
<b>Reference</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file

<b>SMR No.</b>	DU018-020358
<b>RMP Status</b>	RMP
<b>Location</b>	Ormond Street
<b>Parish</b>	Donore Avenue
<b>Barony</b>	Dublin
<b>I.T.M.</b>	714467, 733265
<b>Classification</b>	House – 18th/19th century
<b>Dist. From Development</b>	235m northeast
<b>Description</b>	No information available
<b>Reference</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file

<b>SMR No.</b>	DU018-047001
<b>RMP Status</b>	RMP
<b>Location</b>	White Swan Business Park
<b>Parish</b>	Donore Avenue
<b>Barony</b>	Dublin
<b>I.T.M.</b>	714467, 733265
<b>Classification</b>	Castle - unclassified
<b>Dist. From Development</b>	31m south southeast
<b>Description</b>	Shown on the OS 1837 map as 'Site of Donore castle'. The site is occupied by a Business park. This castle was located within a medieval

	borough which is mentioned in Alen's Register for the year 1228 (Martin 1981, 40). No visible surface trace.
<b>Reference</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR No.</b>	DU022-003
<b>RMP Status</b>	RMP
<b>Location</b>	Dublin South City
<b>Parish</b>	Various
<b>Barony</b>	Various
<b>I.T.M.</b>	Various
<b>Classification</b>	Zone of notification for City Watercourse
<b>Dist. From Development</b>	Within the scheme
<b>Description</b>	No information available
<b>Reference</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR No.</b>	DU018-043002
<b>RMP Status</b>	RMP
<b>Location</b>	Dublin South City
<b>Parish</b>	Various
<b>Barony</b>	Various
<b>I.T.M.</b>	Various
<b>Classification</b>	Zone of notification for City Watercourse
<b>Dist. From Development</b>	Within the scheme
<b>Description</b>	No information available
<b>Reference</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR No.</b>	DU018-043001
<b>RMP Status</b>	RMP
<b>Location</b>	Dublin South City
<b>Parish</b>	Various
<b>Barony</b>	Various
<b>I.T.M.</b>	Various
<b>Classification</b>	Zone of notification for City Watercourse
<b>Dist. From Development</b>	136m east
<b>Description</b>	No information available
<b>Reference</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR No.</b>	DU018-048
<b>RMP Status</b>	RMP
<b>Location</b>	Kimmage
<b>Parish</b>	Crumlin
<b>Barony</b>	Uppercross

<b>I.T.M.</b>	Various
<b>Classification</b>	Zone of notification for Mill
<b>Dist. From Development</b>	60m south
<b>Description</b>	No information available
<b>Reference</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR No.</b>	DU018-020
<b>RMP Status</b>	RMP
<b>Location</b>	Dublin
<b>Parish</b>	Various
<b>Barony</b>	Various
<b>I.T.M.</b>	Various
<b>Classification</b>	Zone of Archaeological Potential for Dublin City
<b>Dist. From Development</b>	Within the scheme
<b>Description</b>	No information available
<b>Reference</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR No.</b>	DU018-048001
<b>RMP Status</b>	RMP
<b>Location</b>	Kimmage
<b>Parish</b>	Crumlin
<b>Barony</b>	Uppercross
<b>I.T.M.</b>	714508/732299
<b>Classification</b>	Mill - unclassified
<b>Dist. From Development</b>	195m south
<b>Description</b>	No information available
<b>Reference</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR No.</b>	DU018-020576
<b>RMP Status</b>	RMP
<b>Location</b>	Reuben Street
<b>Parish</b>	Dolphin's Barn Street
<b>Barony</b>	Dublin
<b>I.T.M.</b>	713851/732939
<b>Classification</b>	Watercourse
<b>Dist. From Development</b>	155m west
<b>Description</b>	No information available
<b>Reference</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

## **APPENDIX 11-2: STRAY FINDS WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA**

Information on artefact finds from the study area in County Dublin has been recorded by the National Museum of Ireland since the late 18th century. Location information relating to these finds is important in establishing prehistoric and historic activity in the study area.

A review of the topographical files for the study area of the proposed development revealed that no stray finds have been recorded.

**APPENDIX 11-3 PROTECTED STRUCTURES AND NIAH STRUCTURES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA**

<b>BH No</b>	BH 1
<b>RPS No</b>	874
<b>NIAH No</b>	50080461
<b>Statutory protection</b>	Yes
<b>Area</b>	Grand Canal
<b>Parish</b>	Donore Avenue
<b>Barony</b>	Dublin
<b>Classification</b>	Parnell Bridge
<b>ITM Ref</b>	714300, 732533
<b>Description</b>	<p>Single-arch limestone bridge carrying road over Grand Canal, dated 1791, with recent construction to east elevation. Elliptical arch having cut granite voussoirs to west elevation, concrete arch ring and soffit to east elevation. Cut limestone walls with granite string courses and cut limestone splayed parapet walls terminating in square-profile piers. Cut granite cappings and string courses. Carved limestone date plaques to both external elevations. Concrete towpath accessed from adjacent footpath on south-east and south-west banks by concrete steps within calp limestone retaining walls having concrete cappings.</p> <p>A traditionally constructed bridge in well cut locally-sourced stone resulting in an appealing textured visual effect. It was widened in the twentieth century, resulting in a recently constructed west elevation and soffit to the eastern half. Nonetheless, it retains much of its original character, and it is one of a simple yet distinctive style of bridge found the length of the canal. Named after John Parnell, great-great-grandfather of Charles Stewart Parnell, a director of the Grand Canal Company, it is popularly known as Sally's Bridge. The Grand Canal and the Royal Canal encircle Dublin city centre and provides a waterway connection between Dublin's River Liffey and the River Shannon. Construction of the canal began in 1757 and was completed in 1797.</p>
<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of special interest</b>	Architectural Historical Social Technical
<b>Source</b>	Dublin City Council RPS

<b>BH No</b>	BH 2
<b>RPS No</b>	1849
<b>NIAH No</b>	50080748
<b>Statutory protection</b>	Yes
<b>Area</b>	Grand Canal
<b>Parish</b>	Dolphin's Barn
<b>Barony</b>	Dublin
<b>Classification</b>	Church of Our Lady of Dolours
<b>ITM Ref</b>	713840, 732763
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding cruciform-plan gable-fronted double-height Roman Catholic church, built c.1890, comprising six-bay nave, gabled transepts to north and south elevations, single-bay chancel to east, single-bay porches to front (west) of transepts, gabled to north

elevation, flat-roofed to south elevation, confessional projections and side altars to nave, square-profile four-stage bell tower having octagonal fourth stage to north elevation. Pitched slate roofs with granite coping, cross finials, terracotta ridge cresting, and cast-iron rainwater goods. Octagonal-profile corner-finials to transepts, front and rear elevations. Copper-clad spired roof and cross finial to tower. Rusticated granite walls having stepped buttresses to corners of gables and to north and south of nave. Rusticated granite quoins with granite capping. Carved granite panel front of tower. Pointed arch niche to upper level to entrance front, with carved trefoil pedimented hood moulding supported on polished granite columns, and carved granite hood and pedestal, containing statue of Our Lady of Dolours. Inscribed stone to north of entrance to tower. Trefoil lancet windows to nave, transepts and chancel, with carved granite surrounds and sills, carved granite hood mouldings, and tracery incorporating trefoil to chancel. Pointed arch window openings to entrance front, comprising paired trefoil lancets with multifoil oculi over, carved granite surrounds, sills, mullions, hood mouldings and leaded windows. Triple arrangement of trefoil lancet windows to north and south elevations of transepts, with carved granite surrounds, sills, hood mouldings, stained glass windows and shared terracotta hood mouldings. Triple trefoil lancet window to east of chancel, with trefoils over sidelights, carved granite surround, sill, mullions and hood moulding, terracotta hood moulding over, and stained glass windows. Pointed arched window opening to north of tower, with paired square-headed window openings, carved granite surrounds, sill and mullions, carved quatrefoil to tympanum, carved granite hood mouldings, and terracotta hood moulding over. Pointed arch window openings to second stage of tower with carved granite surrounds, sills, hood mouldings and terracotta hood mouldings. Trefoil lancet windows to ground floor to front, with carved granite surrounds and hood mouldings. Triple arrangement of lancet windows to apex of gable to front, with carved granite surround and sill. Trefoil lancet openings to top stage of tower, having carved granite surrounds and hood mouldings, and timber louvered vents to alternating openings. Tripartite square-headed window openings to porches, with pointed arch door openings to front, bull-nosed granite surrounds, carved granite hood mouldings, double-leaf timber battened door with wrought-iron fittings and granite steps. Pointed arch door opening to front with bull-nosed cut granite surround, carved granite hood moulding, carved Portland stone tympanum, and double-leaf timber battened door. Pointed arch door opening to front of tower, with carved bull-nosed granite surround, carved granite hood moulding, terracotta panel over, double-leaf timber battened door having wrought-iron fittings, with render steps. Carved timber queen post truss roof to interior. Coffered ceiling to chancel. Plastered walls with moulded string courses. Pointed arches to transepts and chancel, moulded arches supported on decorative capitals, polished granite corbels with sculpted figurative stops. Carved marble altar table, reredos and pulpit. Stained glass windows. Gallery over entrance comprising Tudor arch arcade supported on polished granite columns, decorative balustrade having cinquefoil motif, colonnettes with figurative stops, organ to gallery. Timber-framed glazed porch. Timber panelled confessionals to niches to walls. Double-leaf decorative cast-iron gate to north, flanked by circular-profile carved granite piers with carved granite capping and cast-iron finials, having

	<p>matching railings on carved granite plinth wall. Pedestrian gates to north-east boundary.</p> <p>The regular form of this fine church is enhanced by the imposing entrance elevation, which is well executed in rusticated granite. The contrast between rusticated and smooth stonework, and the carved details create visual interest. Its form is characteristic of its date, with an attached tower and clasping buttresses. The elaborate timber roof structure and elaborate plasterwork create a pleasing interior, and are evidence of the skill and artisanship involved in its construction. An impressive range of stained glass windows, executed by Mayer &amp; Co. of Munich, adds contextual and visual interest to the interior. Built to designs by William Hague, with later additions by Robinson &amp; Keefe, it occupies a prominent position at the junction of South Circular Road and Dolphin's Barn. It continues to play an important social role in the local community</p>
<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of special interest</b>	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social
<b>Source</b>	Dublin City Council RPS; NIAH

<b>BH No</b>	BH 3
<b>RPS No</b>	2308
<b>NIAH No</b>	500080467
<b>Statutory protection</b>	Yes
<b>Area</b>	Grand Canal
<b>Parish</b>	St. Catherine's
<b>Barony</b>	Dublin
<b>Classification</b>	Rom Massey and Sons
<b>ITM Ref</b>	713784, 732839
<b>Description</b>	<p>Attached pair of double-pile two-bay three-storey former houses, built c.1800, subsequently also used as shops, now amalgamated with neighbouring building and in use as funeral home. M-profile hipped slate roof having terracotta ridge crestings, rendered parapet having cornice to front (east) elevation and rendered chimneystacks having clay chimneypots. Lined-and-ruled rendered walls having rusticated quoins, over cut granite walls with cornice to ground floor. Square-headed window openings to upper floors having granite sills and one-over-one timber sash windows. Segmental-arched door and window openings to ground floor having granite voussoirs and keystones. Plate glass windows to ground floor.</p> <p>Dolphin's Barn is marked on Brooking's map of Dublin as a built up street as early as 1728, and was an important industrial and milling area due to the proximity to the city watercourse, which flowed into the city basin in James's Street. It underwent considerable development following the completion of both the South Circular Road and the Grand Canal. These houses appear to have been part of a continuous terrace with long back gardens marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, and are important as isolated survivors amongst later development. The single-pane windows were probably a fashionable late-nineteenth century alteration, and create a notable facade which makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and reflects the continuing development of the area.</p>

<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of special interest</b>	Architectural, Social
<b>Source</b>	Dublin City Council RPS; NIAH

<b>BH No</b>	BH 4
<b>RPS No</b>	2053
<b>NIAH No</b>	50080734, 50080735, 50080733, 50080740, 50080736
<b>Statutory protection</b>	Yes
<b>Area</b>	Donore Avenue
<b>Parish</b>	Donore Avenue
<b>Barony</b>	Dublin
<b>Classification</b>	Bru Chaoimhin
<b>ITM Ref</b>	714230, 733260
<b>Description</b>	<p>Attached three-bay three-storey over basement former fever hospital, built 1801-04, having single-storey lean-to corridor to rear (south) elevation, connecting to wards to east and west. Now in use as community nursing unit. Hipped roof with yellow brick chimneystack having clay chimney pots, octagonal-plan domed cupola on square-plan base with cast-iron weather vane and round-headed openings having louvered vents, clock to front (north) elevation, and cast-iron rainwater goods. Parapet having carved granite coping. Yellow brick laid in Flemish bond to walls, with carved granite plinth course over rendered walls to basement level. Square-headed window openings having granite sills, two-over-two pane, six-over-six pane and six-over-three pane timber sash windows and replacement uPVC windows. Painted masonry doorcase to front (north) elevation comprising Doric columns supporting entablature, surrounding square-headed door opening with double-leaf timber panelled door and timber framed sidelights, approached by granite platform bridging basement area and steps flanked by cast-iron railings on render plinth wall with granite coping. Cast-iron bootscrape. Square-headed door openings to basement level with raised render reveals and half-glazed timber panelled doors.</p> <p>The Cork Street Fever Hospital was built by Henry, Mullins &amp; McMahon to designs by Samuel Johnston. It was laid out as three connected naturally ventilated pavilions, in an attempt to avoid the spread of disease in the poor quality air. The complex retains much of its early form and character, and provides a symmetrical focal point on the streetscape of Cork Street. This centre block was built to house new staff apartments and additional wards. The regular fenestration arrangement creates a well-balanced façade, with central emphasis created by the cupola over the tripartite doorcase. As an institutional</p>

	building, it makes an important contribution to the social and historical fabric of the area.
<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of special interest</b>	Architectural Historical Social
<b>Source</b>	Dublin City Council RPS; NIAH

<b>BH No</b>	BH 5
<b>RPS No</b>	2052
<b>NIAH No</b>	50080693
<b>Statutory protection</b>	Yes
<b>Area</b>	Ormond Street
<b>Parish</b>	Donore Avenue
<b>Barony</b>	Dublin
<b>Classification</b>	Sophia Housing Association – Nunnery/Convent
<b>ITM Ref</b>	714420, 733298
<b>Description</b>	Attached five-bay three-storey former convent, built 1875, with full-height breakfront to front (west) elevation and full-height projecting stairhall to rear elevation, single-storey multiple-bay kitchen block to rear elevation. Now in use as offices. Pitched slate roof with cut limestone coping having decorative carved stops, copper flashing, cast-iron rainwater goods, and polychrome brick and stone chimneystacks with yellow terracotta pots. Hipped slate roofs to breakfront and stairhall with metal cross finials. Pitched slate roof and hipped artificial slate roof to single-storey block. Trefoil lancet openings, unglazed and louvered, to apices of gables. Red brick laid in English bond, with cut granite and limestone plinth course and polychrome brick string courses. Shouldered cut limestone and red brick buttresses to north and south gables. Paired segmental-headed window openings to ground floor and paired pointed arch window openings to first floor with polychrome brick voussoirs, bullnosed brick reveals, sloping shared limestone sills and two-over-two pane timber sash windows. Paired square-headed window openings to second floor with sloping limestone sills and continuous cut limestone lintel course, alternating chamfered bricks to reveals. Pointed arch window openings to second floor to north and south gables, each having cut limestone lintel and sill, tiled tympanum, and two-over-two pane timber sash window. Segmental-headed window opening to breakfront, having trefoil-headed niche flanked by pointed arch stained glass lights, statue of Saint Joseph to niche. Pointed arch door opening to breakfront with polychrome brick voussoirs, stained glass

	<p>overlight and timber double-leaf door framed by sidelights and reeded columns on granite plinth, approached by granite steps and platform with cast-iron bootscrapes. Interior having pointed arch openings to ground floor corridor and carved timber staircase to stairhall.</p> <p>An imposing late nineteenth-century convent built in the Gothic Revival style and retaining its historic character and much of its original fabric. It was designed by the architect John L. Robinson for the Sisters of Mercy. The façade is enlivened by the black brick and stone detailing, varied window openings, and the statue niche set in the breakfront.</p>
<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of special interest</b>	Architectural Historical Social
<b>Source</b>	Dublin City Council RPS; NIAH

<b>BH No</b>	BH 6
<b>RPS No</b>	2325
<b>NIAH No</b>	N/A
<b>Statutory protection</b>	Yes
<b>Area</b>	White Swan Business Park
<b>Parish</b>	Donore Avenue
<b>Barony</b>	Dublin
<b>Classification</b>	Donore Castle
<b>ITM Ref</b>	714412, 732741
<b>Description</b>	No information available
<b>Rating</b>	No information available
<b>Categories of special interest</b>	No information available
<b>Source</b>	Dublin City Council RPS

<b>BH No</b>	BH 7
<b>RPS No</b>	2326
<b>NIAH No</b>	50080771
<b>Statutory protection</b>	Yes

<b>Area</b>	Donore Avenue
<b>Parish</b>	Donore Avenue
<b>Barony</b>	Dublin
<b>Classification</b>	Church of St. Catherine and James
<b>ITM Ref</b>	714324, 732701
<b>Description</b>	<p>Freestanding double-height Church of Ireland church, built 1896, extended 1906. Comprising four-bay nave, gable-fronted transepts to north and south elevations, single-bay chancel to east, square-profile three-stage bell tower to east, single-storey gable-fronted porches to east and north elevations, and vestry to south of chancel. North transept now in use as hall. Pitched slate roofs, having terracotta ridge cresting, granite coping with trefoil finials and stops, cast-iron rainwater goods, carved granite eaves courses, granite chimneystack, arcaded parapet to tower, and piers surmounted by pyramidal finials to corners. Red brick laid in English garden wall bond to walls, having carved granite platbands and stepped brick buttresses. Yellow brick laid in English garden wall bond to west elevation. Pointed arch window openings to nave and transepts having chamfered brick surrounds, flush granite keystones, stained glass windows, and granite platband forming continuous sill course. Pointed arch window openings to north and south of transepts, with chamfered brick surrounds, granite keystones, carved granite sills, timber framed windows with Y-tracery and stained glass windows. Pointed arch window opening to east of chancel, having carved chamfered granite surround and sill, carved granite hood moulding, carved granite mullions, Y-tracery and stained glass windows. Pointed arch lancet windows to first stage of tower, with chamfered brick surrounds, granite keystones, granite apron to centre, and coloured glass. Oculi to second stage of tower, having chamfered brick and granite surrounds, pointed arch carved granite hood mouldings, granite tracery forming quatrefoil motifs, and coloured glass windows. Pointed arch openings to third stage of tower, chamfered brick and granite surrounds, continuous granite sill course, timber louvered vents. Pointed arch door openings to porches to north and east elevations, with chamfered stepped granite and red brick surrounds, terracotta panels to plinths and double-leaf timber battened doors with decorative wrought-iron fittings. Carved granite hood moulding over door to east. Pointed arch door opening to east elevation of south transept, with chamfered granite and red brick surround, timber battened door having decorative wrought-iron fittings. Plastered walls to interior. Timber battened ceiling, with scissors-truss roof braces supported on carved masonry stops. Chamfered plaster arches to crossings. Carved timber pews. Tiled floor. Carved marble baptismal font, reading desk and pulpit. Decorative brass altar rail. Stained glass windows. Pipe organ to south transept. Pair of cast-iron gates to north, flanked by square-profile red brick piers with carved granite cappings, matching pedestrian gate to west, matching railings on carved granite plinth to north and east of building. Cast-iron single-leaf and double-</p>

	<p>leaf gates to east, flanked by square-profile red brick piers having carved granite cappings.</p> <p>This fine Church of Ireland church was built to designs by Robert John Stirling, originally as a Chapel-of-Ease in the parish of Saint Catherine's, Thomas Street. It was extended and dedicated to Saint Victor in the early years of the twentieth century, and subsequently re-dedicated as the Church of Saint Catherine and Saint James when the Church of Saint Catherine (Thomas Street) and that of Saint James (James' Street) were deconsecrated. It is laid out on a traditional cruciform plan, while the red brick creates a pleasing continuity with the surrounding late nineteenth century terraces. A tower and Y-tracery to the window openings are characteristic features of its ecclesiastical purpose. The construction of the church attests to high quality brick work and stone masonry, which are evident in fine detailing throughout, and granite is used to good effect to enliven the red brick walls. Many of the interior furnishings were obtained from the other churches. The reading desk and pulpit came from Saint James' Church, while the brass altar rail came from Saint Luke's in the Coombe. Decorative features, including the stained glass windows by Catherine O'Brien, depicting Columcille, and by Michael Healy, depicting Hope, Saint Catherine, and Saint Victor, add artistic interest to the interior, in particular the illustration of Saint Victor, which depicts the chancel of Saint Catherine's, the bridge at Athlone, and scenes from local history. This church forms an elegant and well-composed landmark in the locality, and the tower provides a focal point in the skyline.</p>
<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of special interest</b>	Architectural Historical Social
<b>Source</b>	Dublin City Council RPS; NIAH

<b>BH No</b>	BH 8
<b>RPS No</b>	1848
<b>NIAH No</b>	50080970
<b>Statutory protection</b>	Yes
<b>Area</b>	South Circular Road
<b>Parish</b>	Donore Avenue
<b>Barony</b>	Dublin
<b>Classification</b>	Dublin Mosque
<b>ITM Ref</b>	714445, 732572
<b>Description</b>	Attached Gothic Revival gable-fronted former Presbyterian church, built 1880-1881, with four-bay nave, now in use as mosque. Pitched

	<p>slate roof with cut sandstone barge copings and recent crescent finial to front (north) gable. Sneaked rock-faced granite walls with ashlar sandstone string courses to north gable, and stepped buttresses to east and west elevations. Pointed arch window openings with twin light lancet windows, sandstone surrounds and sloping sandstone sills to nave. Rose window set in pointed arch ashlar sandstone surround, having hood moulding, sloping sill and stained glass window to north elevation. Trefoil-headed window openings to north gable, having chamfered limestone surrounds and sills, and leaded stained glass windows. Pointed arch door opening to east elevation flanked by carved limestone and sandstone colonnettes approached by granite steps, with timber battened door having inset sandstone tympanum. Pointed arch door opening with sandstone quoins, granite steps and timber battened door to west elevation. Interior having timber Minbar and Mihrab to east elevation, timber gallery to west. Former chancel arch to south, with render hood moulding. Stained glass windows. Exposed roof timbers. Set in own grounds, with cast-iron railings on granite plinth to north and east. Five-bay single-storey former school building to south elevation, built c.1891, recently substantially rebuilt.</p> <p>The simple form of this former Presbyterian church is enhanced by the retention of many original features and materials. It was designed by the architect William Stirling and built by J. &amp; W. Beckett. The rock-faced elevations were clearly executed by skilled craftsmen and the red sandstone details enliven the façade and contrast with the rock-faced granite. In use as a mosque since the 1980s, an east-facing gallery and mihrab have been added to the interior. A former manse, now in use as an Islamic administrative and information centre, is located immediately to the east.</p>
<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of special interest</b>	Architectural Historical Social
<b>Source</b>	Dublin City Council RPS; NIAH

<b>BH No</b>	BH 9
<b>RPS No</b>	1847
<b>NIAH No</b>	50080971
<b>Statutory protection</b>	Yes
<b>Area</b>	South Circular Road
<b>Parish</b>	Donore Avenue
<b>Barony</b>	Dublin
<b>Classification</b>	Islamic Information Centre
<b>ITM Ref</b>	714465, 732569

<b>Description</b>	<p>Freestanding three-bay two-storey over basement former manse, built 1880-1881, with full-height canted bay window to west end, and two-storey return to rear. Now in use as Islamic cultural centre. Hipped slate roofs, triple-pile to rear, with clay ridge tiles, and red brick chimneystacks with recessed brick panels. Red brick laid in Flemish bond with rock-faced granite plinth course and rock-faced granite quoins to front (north) elevation. Exposed rubble stone to west and rear (south) elevations. Segmental-headed window openings to ground floor and square-headed window openings to first floor with red brick voussoirs and reveals, granite sills and replacement uPVC windows to front elevation. Square-headed window openings to west and rear elevations with rendered reveals, granite sills, two-over-two pane timber sash windows and replacement uPVC windows. Segmental-headed recessed porch with bull-nosed red brick voussoirs, bull-nosed red brick reveals, and yellow brick arch ring set on carved sandstone corbels, approached by tiled platform and granite steps. Recessed square-headed door opening with sidelights, overlight and timber panelled door. Cast-iron railings set on granite plinth walls with matching cast-iron pedestrian gates to front.</p> <p>This former manse was designed by the architect William Stirling and built by J. &amp; W. Beckett. The combination of red brick and rock-faced granite provides colour and textural interest and is typical of the materials utilised for contemporary housing in the surrounding area. Built to accommodate the clergyman of the adjacent church, together these buildings form part of an interesting religious group, which remains in religious use, now for the Islamic community.</p>
<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of special interest</b>	Architectural Historical Social
<b>Source</b>	Dublin City Council RPS; NIAH

<b>BH No</b>	BH 10
<b>RPS No</b>	186
<b>NIAH No</b>	N/a
<b>Statutory protection</b>	Yes
<b>Area</b>	Kimmage
<b>Parish</b>	Rathfarnham
<b>Barony</b>	Uppercross
<b>Classification</b>	Mill, mill race, weir and possible mound
<b>ITM Ref</b>	712575, 729987
<b>Description</b>	No indication of mill, millrace or weir in this location on historic maps and no evidence on the ground.
<b>Rating</b>	No information available
<b>Categories of special interest</b>	No information available
<b>Source</b>	Historic Ordnance Survey map, Dublin City Council RPS

<b>BH No</b>	BH 11
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<b>RPS No</b>	177
<b>NIAH No</b>	11211019
<b>Statutory protection</b>	Yes
<b>Area</b>	Kimmage
<b>Parish</b>	Rathfarnham
<b>Barony</b>	Uppercross
<b>Classification</b>	Northbrook
<b>ITM Ref</b>	713033, 730263
<b>Description</b>	<p>Description Detached five-bay two-storey former country house, c.1790, with two-storey rere wing and later brick built canted bay window to each side. Now used as a cultural centre. Roughcast rendered walls. Timber sash windows throughout. Timber panelled door with elaborate fanlight and side lights. Hipped slate roofs. Lean-to conservatory to south with uPVC windows. Set in gardens with large pond.</p> <p>Appraisal A handsome, balanced Georgian house retaining many notable features, including a particularly fine doorway. Though now surrounded by later houses, it preserves its original dignified appearance and setting.</p>
<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of special interest</b>	Architectural Artistic Technical
<b>Source</b>	www.buildingsofireland.com (NIAH, Co. Dublin), historic Ordnance Survey map, Dublin City Council RPS

<b>BH No</b>	BH 12
<b>RPS No</b>	4260
<b>NIAH No</b>	N/a
<b>Statutory protection</b>	Yes
<b>Area</b>	Harold's Cross Road
<b>Parish</b>	St. Catherine's
<b>Barony</b>	Uppercross
<b>Classification</b>	Church of Ireland Mount Argus Church
<b>ITM Ref</b>	714098, 731554
<b>Description</b>	No information available
<b>Rating</b>	No information available
<b>Categories of special interest</b>	No information available
<b>Source</b>	Dublin City Council RPS

<b>BH No</b>	BH 13
<b>RPS No</b>	6342-6365
<b>NIAH No</b>	50081071-50081075, 50081077-50081084
<b>Statutory protection</b>	Yes
<b>Area</b>	1-24 Parnell Road
<b>Parish</b>	Crumlin
<b>Barony</b>	Rathdown
<b>Classification</b>	House (x24)

<b>ITM Ref</b>	Various
<b>Description</b>	Addressing Dublin's Grand Canal, this terrace was built shortly after the completion of the circular line of the canal in 1797. The terrace was built on lands belonging to the Earl of Meath, beside the river Poddle and the Greenmount Spinning Manufactory which was built in 1808. This land had been the site of a corn mill since the mid-eighteenth century. The houses along the terrace exhibit a well-designed and well-executed early suburban architecture. Much early fabric is retained, adding to its historic character. The quality of materials, and composition and scale of the house create a pleasing coherent design with its neighbours, and makes a positive architectural contribution to the street and to the setting of the Grand Canal.
<b>Rating</b>	Local/ Regional
<b>Categories of special interest</b>	-
<b>Source</b>	www.buildingsofireland.com (NIAH, Co. Dublin), Dublin City Council RPS

<b>BH No</b>	BH 14
<b>RPS No</b>	3580
<b>NIAH No</b>	50081068
<b>Statutory protection</b>	Yes
<b>Area</b>	Greemount Industrial Estate
<b>Parish</b>	Crumlin
<b>Barony</b>	Rathdown
<b>Classification</b>	Greenmount Spinning Factory
<b>ITM Ref</b>	714608/732287
<b>Description</b>	<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>Attached multiple-bay four-storey former mill, built c.1860, having central projecting block, and recent extension to south of this, to front (east) elevation. Now in use as offices. Four-pile hipped slate roof with clay ridge tiles, cast-iron rainwater goods, moulded brick corbels, decorative red and yellow brick eaves course. Panelled render parapet to centre block to front. Brown brick laid in Flemish bond to walls, with red brick quoins. Rendered walls to extension to front. Steel external staircase adjoining south elevation. Square-headed window openings with granite sills, bipartite one-over-one pane timber sash windows and replacement uPVC windows, some with steel grilles. Segmental-headed door opening to front, partially blocked, having square-headed door opening within having steel roller shutter, flanked by steel bollards. Granite staircase to interior of block to front. Timber ceiling-beams, floorboards and cast-iron supporting columns to interior. Rubble limestone boundary walls to north. Square-profile dressed limestone piers and recent gates to entrance from Hatter's Lane.</p> <p><b>Appraisal</b></p> <p>This site has a long industrial association, with a corn mill on site as early as the eighteenth century, and by 1807 it was in the hands of James Greenham, who built the cotton mill which was to become known as Greenmount Spinning Manufactory. It was later taken over by the Pim family and expanded greatly in the middle of the nineteenth century, which included the construction of this building. The mill was partially driven by the River Poddle and produced cotton and linen items. Due to its form and scale, this building makes a</p>

	striking impression in the surrounding area. Polychrome brick is used to good effect to enliven the walls, and several interesting early interior features are retained, such as the granite staircase and timber floorboards, which add to its historic character. This building makes an important contribution to the social and industrial history of Harold's Cross.
<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of special interest</b>	-
<b>Source</b>	www.buildingsofireland.com (NIAH, Co. Dublin), Dublin City Council RPS

<b>BH No</b>	BH 15
<b>RPS No</b>	1846
<b>NIAH No</b>	50080866, 50080972-50080980
<b>Statutory protection</b>	Yes
<b>Area</b>	Griffith College
<b>Parish</b>	South Circular Road
<b>Barony</b>	Dublin
<b>Classification</b>	Former Griffith Barracks (now Griffith College): North Block, West Block. Former jail blocks (3) to east, including railings, gates, steps and walls. Former brick guardhouse at South Circular Road; boundary walls, entrance gates, gate piers and railings fronting South Circular Road
<b>ITM Ref</b>	Various
<b>Description</b>	The Richmond Bridewell was designed by Francis Johnston and construction began in the second decade of the nineteenth century. It was remodelled to accommodate a military function in the late nineteenth century and this building was probably constructed after the bridewell was commandeered by the War Department and converted into Wellington Barracks. Its architectural style is typical of military buildings built throughout the British Empire at the time.
<b>Rating</b>	Regional, Local
<b>Categories of special interest</b>	-
<b>Source</b>	www.buildingsofireland.com (NIAH, Co. Dublin), Dublin City Council RPS

<b>BH No</b>	BH 16
<b>RPS No</b>	N/A
<b>NIAH No</b>	50080781
<b>Statutory protection</b>	No
<b>Area</b>	Donore Avenue
<b>Parish</b>	Donore Avenue
<b>Barony</b>	Dublin
<b>Classification</b>	Church of St Theresa of the Child Jesus
<b>ITM Ref</b>	714332, 732909
<b>Description</b>	Freestanding gable-fronted double-height Roman Catholic church, built 1924, extended c.1950, comprising ten-bay nave, single-storey lean-to side aisles to east and west elevations, having side altar projections with catslide roofs. Single-bay flat-roofed porch to front (south) elevation, flat-roofed porches to east elevation, single-storey

	<p>sacristy adjoining west elevation. Pitched slate roof with cut granite copings, cast-iron rainwater goods and cross finial to south elevation. Cut granite gabled bellcote to north, with cross finial over. Square-profile chimneystack to west elevation. Carved granite copings to porch parapets, with statue of Saint Teresa over front porch. Rusticated cut granite walls, having plinth course with carved granite cappings. Date stone over plinth to south elevation. Paired pointed arch clerestory windows to nave, with chamfered cut granite surrounds and leaded windows. Paired pointed arch lancet windows to side aisles and east and west elevations of porch, with chamfered cut granite surrounds and leaded windows. Tripartite arrangements of pointed arch lancet windows to front and rear of nave, with chamfered cut granite surrounds and leaded windows. Pointed arch lancet windows to apices of gables, having cut granite surrounds with leaded windows. Quatrefoil window openings to projections to east and west, with carved granite surrounds. Pointed arch door openings to porches, having chamfered cut granite surrounds, double-leaf timber battened doors, and granite steps. Scissors-brace truss roof to interior. Arcades flanking nave, rendered pointed arches supported on pink granite columns, unpolished to south. Nosed marble steps leading to altar, carved marble altar and pulpit. Timber parquet floor. Timber glazed porch to east of nave. Stained glass windows to chancel. Double-leaf wrought-iron gates flanked by cast-iron columns, with matching railings on render plinth walls.</p> <p>This fine church was built to designs by Ashlin &amp; Coleman and subsequently extended by W. H. Byrne &amp; Son c.1950. It originally formed part of Saint Catherine's Parish, Meath Street, until the parish of Donore Avenue was established in 1946, indicating the ongoing expansion of the suburbs and of the Roman Catholic population in the middle of the twentieth century. Its design is traditional, with a strong sense of symmetry to the nave. Cut granite dressings contrast pleasingly with the rusticated granite construction. The statue of Saint Teresa over the porch to the front adds contextual and artistic interest to the exterior, while cross finials and lancet windows are characteristic of its function, and stained glass windows lend aesthetic interest to the interior. Built as a place of worship, this church continues to play an important role in the social life of this area.</p>
<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of special interest</b>	Architectural Artistic Technical
<b>Source</b>	www.buildingsofireland.com (NIAH, Co. Dublin), historic Ordnance Survey map

<b>BH No</b>	BH 17
<b>RPS No</b>	N/A
<b>NIAH No</b>	50080782
<b>Statutory protection</b>	No
<b>Area</b>	Donore Avenue
<b>Parish</b>	Donore Avenue
<b>Barony</b>	Dublin
<b>Classification</b>	Church of St Theresa of the Child Jesus Rectory
<b>ITM Ref</b>	714291, 732947
<b>Description</b>	No information available

<b>Rating</b>	No information available
<b>Categories of special interest</b>	No information available
<b>Source</b>	www.buildingsofireland.com (NIAH, Co. Dublin), historic Ordnance Survey map

<b>BH No</b>	BH 18
<b>RPS No</b>	N/A
<b>NIAH No</b>	50080783
<b>Statutory protection</b>	No
<b>Area</b>	Donore Avenue
<b>Parish</b>	Donore Avenue
<b>Barony</b>	Dublin
<b>Classification</b>	Church of St Theresa of the Child Jesus House
<b>ITM Ref</b>	714261, 732944
<b>Description</b>	No information available
<b>Rating</b>	No information available
<b>Categories of special interest</b>	No information available
<b>Source</b>	www.buildingsofireland.com (NIAH, Co. Dublin), historic Ordnance Survey map

<b>BH No</b>	BH 19
<b>RPS No</b>	N/A
<b>NIAH No</b>	50080794
<b>Statutory protection</b>	No
<b>Area</b>	Donore Avenue
<b>Parish</b>	Donore Avenue
<b>Barony</b>	Dublin
<b>Classification</b>	St. Catherine's National School
<b>ITM Ref</b>	714349, 732803
<b>Description</b>	<p>Detached gable-fronted multiple-bay national school, dated 1901, having two-bay gabled entrance hall with gabled single-bay entrance porch to south elevation to front (east) elevation, ten-bay north elevation with three-bay single-storey block having hipped roof to north elevation, and later single-storey extensions to west elevation and west end of south elevation. Pitched artificial slate roofs having granite capped verge stones with granite ball finials to gables, red brick chimneystacks having cornices, and metal vents to roofs. Red brick walls laid in Flemish bond, having chamfered plinth course, machicolated brickwork to gables, terracotta signage to front gable and cut limestone plaque to front elevation. Square-headed window openings having cut granite sills and replacement uPVC windows. Round-headed former door opening having recessed brick surround. Recent entrance to extension to west. Red brick plinth wall to front boundary having cut granite capping and metal railings. Recent red brick gate piers and metal gates.</p> <p>Retaining much of its original form and fabric, along with its historical fabric, this school makes a significant contribution to the historic character of the streetscape. Gabled bays give a domestic scale which is in keeping with the surrounding residential streets,</p>

	while the use of red brick and cut granite is in keeping with the houses in the area. The school was built in 1901 by the neighbouring Church of Ireland church of Saint Catherine and Saint James, to serve the newly developed residential area surrounding Donore Avenue.
<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of special interest</b>	Architectural Social
<b>Source</b>	www.buildingsofireland.com (NIAH, Co. Dublin), historic Ordnance Survey map

<b>BH No</b>	BH 20
<b>RPS No</b>	N/A
<b>NIAH No</b>	50080816
<b>Statutory protection</b>	No
<b>Area</b>	White Swan Business Park
<b>Parish</b>	Donore Avenue
<b>Barony</b>	Dublin
<b>Classification</b>	House
<b>ITM Ref</b>	714439, 732776
<b>Description</b>	No information available
<b>Rating</b>	No information available
<b>Categories of special interest</b>	No information available
<b>Source</b>	www.buildingsofireland.com (NIAH, Co. Dublin), historic Ordnance Survey map

<b>BH No</b>	BH 21
<b>RPS No</b>	N/A
<b>NIAH No</b>	11211017
<b>Statutory protection</b>	No
<b>Area</b>	Kimmage
<b>Parish</b>	Rathfarnham
<b>Barony</b>	Uppercross
<b>Classification</b>	Kimmage Manor Church
<b>ITM Ref</b>	712649, 729934
<b>Description</b>	Detached gable-fronted basilica plan church, c.1980. Ten-bay nave, projecting open flat-roofed porch with paired Doric columns, single-storey aisles and attached square-plan campanile. Roughcast rendered walls. Channelled render arcaded aisle walls. Round-headed windows, with stained glass to ground floor. Timber panelled door with fanlight. Pitched slate roof. An imposing modern interpretation of a traditional plan church, with simple detailing including attractive stained glass. An integral element of this religious complex.
<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Categories of special interest</b>	Architectural Artistic Social Technical
<b>Source</b>	www.buildingsofireland.com (NIAH, Co. Dublin), Historic Ordnance Survey map

<b>BH No</b>	BH 22
<b>RPS No</b>	N/A
<b>NIAH No</b>	50081085, 50081086
<b>Statutory protection</b>	No
<b>Area</b>	29-43 Parnell Road
<b>Parish</b>	Crumlin
<b>Barony</b>	Rathdrum
<b>Classification</b>	House (x15)
<b>ITM Ref</b>	Various
<b>Description</b>	-
<b>Rating</b>	Local
<b>Categories of special interest</b>	-
<b>Source</b>	www.buildingsofireland.com (NIAH, Co. Dublin), Historic Ordnance Survey map

<b>BH No</b>	N/A
<b>RPS No</b>	N/A
<b>NIAH No</b>	Various
<b>Statutory protection</b>	No
<b>Area</b>	Various
<b>Parish</b>	Various
<b>Barony</b>	Various
<b>Classification</b>	19th and 20th century houses
<b>ITM Ref</b>	Various
<b>Description</b>	Group of 808 structures dating to the 19th and early 20th centuries representing residential development to the north and south of South Circular Road and to the west of Dolphin's Barn Street.
<b>Rating</b>	Various
<b>Categories of special interest</b>	Various
<b>Source</b>	www.buildingsofireland.com (NIAH, Co. Dublin), Historic Ordnance Survey map

## **APPENDIX 11-4      LEGISLATION      PROTECTING      THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE**

### **PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE**

The cultural heritage in Ireland is safeguarded through national and international policy designed to secure the protection of the cultural heritage resource to the fullest possible extent (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands 1999, 35). This is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (Valletta Convention), ratified by Ireland in 1997.

### **THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE**

The *National Monuments Act 1930 to 2014* and relevant provisions of the *National Cultural Institutions Act 1997* are the primary means of ensuring the satisfactory protection of archaeological remains, which includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date except buildings habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes. A National Monument is described as 'a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto' (National Monuments Act 1930 Section 2). A number of mechanisms under the National Monuments Act are applied to secure the protection of archaeological monuments. These include the Register of Historic Monuments, the Record of Monuments and Places, and the placing of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders on endangered sites.

### **OWNERSHIP AND GUARDIANSHIP OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS**

The Minister may acquire national monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of national monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

### **REGISTER OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS**

Section 5 of the 1987 Act requires the Minister to establish and maintain a Register of Historic Monuments. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. Any interference with sites recorded on the register is illegal without the permission of the Minister. Two months' notice in writing is required prior to any work being undertaken on or in the vicinity of a registered monument. The register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All registered monuments are included in the Record of Monuments and Places.

### **PRESERVATION ORDERS AND TEMPORARY PRESERVATION ORDERS**

Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

### **RECORD OF MONUMENTS AND PLACES**

Section 12(1) of the 1994 Act requires the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (now the Minister for the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht) to establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes that such monuments exist. The record comprises a list of monuments and relevant places and a map/s showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the state. All sites recorded on the Record of Monuments and Places receive statutory protection

under the National Monuments Act 1994. All recorded monuments on the proposed development site are represented on the accompanying maps.

Section 12(3) of the 1994 Act provides that 'where the owner or occupier (other than the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands) of a monument or place included in the Record, or any other person, proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such a monument or place, he or she shall give notice in writing to the Minister of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands to carry out work and shall not, except in case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Minister, commence the work until two months after giving of notice'.

Under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004, anyone who demolishes or in any way interferes with a recorded site is liable to a fine not exceeding €3,000 or imprisonment for up to 6 months. On summary conviction and on conviction of indictment, a fine not exceeding €10,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years is the penalty. In addition, they are liable for costs for the repair of the damage caused.

In addition to this, under the *European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1989*, Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) are required for various classes and sizes of development project to assess the impact the proposed development will have on the existing environment, which includes the cultural, archaeological and built heritage resources. These document's recommendations are typically incorporated into the conditions under which the proposed development must proceed, and thus offer an additional layer of protection for monuments which have not been listed on the RMP.

#### **THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2000**

Under planning legislation, each local authority is obliged to draw up a Development Plan setting out their aims and policies with regard to the growth of the area over a five-year period. They cover a range of issues including archaeology and built heritage, setting out their policies and objectives with regard to the protection and enhancement of both. These policies can vary from county to county. The Planning and Development Act 2000 recognises that proper planning and sustainable development includes the protection of the archaeological heritage. Conditions relating to archaeology may be attached to individual planning permissions.

#### **South Dublin County Development Plan 2016-2022**

South County Dublin contains a large number of buildings, structures and sites of architectural, historic and/or artistic importance, in addition to numerous archaeological sites. This significant archaeological and architectural heritage is a valuable resource adding to the historical and cultural character of the County. The Development Plan contains policies which are intended to ensure the protection of this heritage. Village Design Statements can be utilised as a tool to guide development in smaller centres. It should be noted that archaeological sites and archaeological zones of interest are identified by a recorded monument reference number on the land use zoning maps. The recorded monument reference numbers are taken from the *Record of Monuments and Places for Dublin*, published by Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

#### **HCL1 Objective 1:**

To protect, conserve and enhance natural, built and cultural heritage features and restrict development that would have a significant negative impact on these assets.

#### **HCL2 Objective 1:**

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

**HCL2 Objective 2:**

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

**HCL2 Objective 3:**

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

**HCL2 Objective 4:**

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

**HCL2 Objective 5:**

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

**Dublin City Council Development Plan 2016-2022**

It is the policy of Dublin City Council

**CHC9:** To protect and preserve National Monuments.

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.
2. That where preservation in situ is not feasible, sites of archaeological interest shall be subject to 'preservation by record' according to best practice in advance of re-development.
3. That sites within Zones of Archaeological Interest will be subject to consultation with the City Archaeologist and archaeological assessment prior to a planning application being lodged.
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, where appropriate, to ensure that human remain are re-interred, except where otherwise agreed with the National Museum of Ireland.
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.
7. To have regard to the Shipwreck inventory maintained by the DAHG. Proposed developments that may have potential to impact on riverine, inter-tidal and sub-tidal environments shall be subject to an underwater archaeological assessment in advance of works.
8. To have regard to DAHG policy documents and guidelines relating to archaeology

## **APPENDIX 11-5            LEGISLATION            PROTECTING            THE ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE**

The main laws protecting the built heritage are the *Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and National Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999* and the *Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts 1963–1999*, which has now been superseded by the *Planning and Development Act, 2000*. The Architectural Heritage Act requires the Minister to establish a survey to identify, record and assess the architectural heritage of the country. The background to this legislation derives from Article 2 of the 1985 Convention for the Protection of Architectural Heritage (Granada Convention). This states that:

*For the purpose of precise identification of the monuments, groups of structures and sites to be protected, each member state will undertake to maintain inventories of that architectural heritage.*

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) was established in 1990 to fulfil Ireland's obligation under the Granada Convention, through the establishment and maintenance of a central record, documenting and evaluating the architecture of Ireland (NIAH Handbook 2005:2). As inclusion in the inventory does not provide statutory protection, the survey information is used in conjunction with the *Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities* to advise local authorities on compilation of a Record of Protected Structures as required by the *Planning and Development Act, 2000*.

### **PROTECTION UNDER THE RECORD OF PROTECTED STRUCTURES AND COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

Structures of architectural, cultural, social, scientific, historical, technical or archaeological interest can be protected under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, where the conditions relating to the protection of the architectural heritage are set out in Part IV of the act. This act superseded the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1999, and came into force on 1st January 2000.

The act provides for the inclusion of Protected Structures into the planning authorities' development plans and sets out statutory regulations regarding works affecting such structures. Under new legislation, no distinction is made between buildings formerly classified under development plans as List 1 and List 2. Such buildings are now all regarded as 'Protected Structures' and enjoy equal statutory protection. Under the act the entire structure is protected, including a structure's interior, exterior, attendant grounds and also any structures within the attendant grounds.

The act defines a Protected Structure as (a) a structure, or (b) a specified part of a structure which is included in a Record of Protected Structures (RPS), and, where that record so indicates, includes any specified feature which is in the attendant grounds of the structure and which would not otherwise be included in this definition. Protection of the structure, or part thereof, includes conservation, preservation, and improvement compatible with maintaining its character and interest. Part IV of the act deals with architectural heritage, and Section 57 deals specifically with works affecting the character of Protected Structures or proposed Protected Structures and states that no works should materially affect the character of the structure or any element of the structure that contributes to its special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. The act does not provide specific criteria for assigning a special interest to a structure. However, the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) offers guidelines to its field workers as to how to designate a building with a special interest, which are not mutually exclusive. This offers guidance by example rather than by definition:

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

It is to be noted that the NIAH is biased towards post-1700 structures. Structures that have archaeological features may be recorded, providing the archaeological features are incorporated within post-1700 elements. Industrial fabric is considered to have technical significance, and should only be attributed archaeological significance if the structure has pre-1700 features.

## **ARCHITECTURAL**

A structure may be considered of special architectural interest under the following criteria:

- Good quality or well executed architectural design
- The work of a known and distinguished architect, engineer, designer, craftsman
- A structure that makes a positive contribution to a setting, such as a streetscape or rural setting
- Modest or vernacular structures may be considered to be of architectural interest, as they are part of the history of the built heritage of Ireland.
- Well-designed decorative features, externally and/or internally

## **HISTORICAL**

A structure may be considered of special historical interest under the following criteria:

- A significant historical event associated with the structure
- An association with a significant historical figure
- Has a known interesting and/or unusual change of use, e.g. a former workhouse now in use as a hotel
- A memorial to a historical event.

## **TECHNICAL**

A structure may be considered of special technical interest under the following criteria:

- Incorporates building materials of particular interest, i.e. the materials or the technology used for construction
- It is the work of a known or distinguished engineer
- Incorporates innovative engineering design, e.g. bridges, canals or mill weirs
- A structure which has an architectural interest may also merit a technical interest due to the structural techniques used in its construction, e.g. a curvilinear glasshouse, early use of concrete, cast-iron prefabrication.
- Mechanical fixtures relating to a structure may be considered of technical significance.

## **CULTURAL**

A structure may be considered of special cultural interest under the following criteria:

- An association with a known fictitious character or event, e.g. Sandycove Martello Tower, which featured in Ulysses.
- Other structure that illustrate the development of society, such as early schoolhouses, swimming baths or printworks.

## **SCIENTIFIC**

A structure may be considered of special scientific interest under the following criteria:

- A structure or place which is considered to be an extraordinary or pioneering scientific or technical achievement in the Irish context, e.g. Mizen Head Bridge, Birr Telescope.

## **SOCIAL**

A structure may be considered of special social interest under the following criteria:

- A focal point of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a group of people, e.g. a place of worship, a meeting point, assembly rooms.
- Developed or constructed by a community or organisation, e.g. the construction of the railways or the building of a church through the patronage of the local community

- Illustrates a particular lifestyle, philosophy, or social condition of the past, e.g. the hierarchical accommodation in a country house, philanthropic housing, vernacular structures.

### **ARTISTIC**

A structure may be considered of special artistic interest under the following criteria:

- Work of a skilled craftsman or artist, e.g. plasterwork, wrought-iron work, carved elements or details, stained glass, stations of the cross.
- Well-designed mass-produced structures or elements may also be considered of artistic interest.

(From the NIAH Handbook 2003 & 2005 pages 15–20)

The Local Authority has the power to order conservation and restoration works to be undertaken by the owner of the protected structure if it considers the building to need repair. Similarly, an owner or developer must make a written request to the Local Authority to carry out any works on a protected structure and its environs, which will be reviewed within three months of application. Failure to do so may result in prosecution.

### **SOUTH DUBLIN COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2016-2022**

South County Dublin contains a large number of buildings, structures and sites of architectural, historic and/or artistic importance, in addition to numerous archaeological sites. This significant archaeological and architectural heritage is a valuable resource adding to the historical and cultural character of the County. The Development Plan contains policies which are intended to ensure the protection of this heritage. Village Design Statements can be utilised as a tool to guide development in smaller centres. It should be noted that archaeological sites and archaeological zones of interest are identified by a recorded monument reference number on the land use zoning maps.

#### **HCL1 Objective 1:**

To protect, conserve and enhance natural, built and cultural heritage features and restrict development that would have a significant negative impact on these assets.

#### **Heritage, Conservation and Landscapes (HCL) Policy 3 Protected Structures**

It is the policy of the Council to conserve and protect buildings, structures and sites contained in the Record of Protected Structures and to carefully consider any proposals for development that would affect the special character or appearance of a Protected Structure including its historic curtilage, both directly and indirectly.

#### **HCL3 Objective 1:**

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

#### **HCL3 Objective 2:**

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

#### **HCL3 Objective 3:**

To address dereliction and encourage the rehabilitation, renovation, appropriate use and re-use of Protected Structures.

**HCL3 Objective 4:**

To prevent demolition and inappropriate alteration of Protected Structures.

**Heritage, Conservation and Landscapes (HCL) Policy 5 Older Buildings, Estates and Streetscapes**

It is the policy of the Council to encourage the preservation of older features, buildings, and groups of structures that are of historic character including 19th Century and early to mid 20th Century houses, housing estates and streetscapes.

**HCL5 Objective 1:**

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

**HCL5 Objective 2:**

To ensure that the redevelopment of older buildings, including extensions and renovation works do not compromise or erode the architectural interest, character or visual setting of such buildings including surrounding housing estates or streetscapes.

**HCL5 Objective 3:**

To encourage the retention, rehabilitation, renovation and re-use of older buildings and their original features where such buildings and features contribute to the visual setting, collective interest or character of the surrounding area.

**HCL5 Objective 4:**

To ensure that infill development is sympathetic to the architectural interest, character and visual amenity of the area.

**Heritage, Conservation and Landscapes (HCL) Policy 6 Features of Interest**

It is the policy of the Council to secure the identification, protection and conservation of historic items and features of interest throughout the County including street furniture, surface finishes, roadside installations, items of industrial heritage and other stand alone features of interest.

**HCL 6 Objective 1:**

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

**HCL 6 Objective 2:**

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

**DUBLIN CITY COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2016-2022**

It is the policy of Dublin City Council to:

**CHC1:** To seek the preservation of the built heritage of the city that makes a positive contribution to the character, appearance and quality of local streetscapes and the sustainable development of the city.

**CHC2:** To ensure that the special interest of protected structures is protected. 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

(c) Be highly sensitive to the historic fabric and special interest of the interior, including its plan form, hierarchy of spaces, structure and architectural detail, fixtures and fittings and materials

(d) Not cause harm to the curtilage of the structure; therefore, the design, form, scale, height, proportions, siting and materials of new development should relate to and complement the special character of the protected structure

(e) Protect architectural items of interest from damage or theft while buildings are empty or during course of works

(f) Have regard to ecological considerations for example, protection of species such as bats.

Changes of use of protected structures, which will have no detrimental impact on the special interest and are compatible with their future long-term conservation, will be promoted.

**CHC3:** To identify and protect exceptional buildings of the late twentieth century; to categorise, prioritise and, where appropriate, add to the RPS. Dublin City Council will produce guidelines and offer advice for protection and appropriate refurbishment.

## **APPENDIX 11-6      IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE**

### **POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL REMAINS**

Impacts are defined as 'the degree of change in an environment resulting from a development' (Environmental Protection Agency 2003: 31). They are described as profound, significant or slight impacts on archaeological remains. They may be negative, positive or neutral, direct, indirect or cumulative, temporary or permanent.

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological and historical resources potentially affected. Development can affect the archaeological and historical resource of a given landscape in a number of ways.

- Permanent and temporary land-take, associated structures, landscape mounding, and their construction may result in damage to or loss of archaeological remains and deposits, or physical loss to the setting of historic monuments and to the physical coherence of the landscape.
- Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping and the passage of heavy machinery; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; or burial of sites, limiting accessibility for future archaeological investigation.
- Hydrological changes in groundwater or surface water levels can result from construction activities such as de-watering and spoil disposal, or longer-term changes in drainage patterns. These may desiccate archaeological remains and associated deposits.
- Visual impacts on the historic landscape sometimes arise from construction traffic and facilities, built earthworks and structures, landscape mounding and planting, noise, fences and associated works. These features can impinge directly on historic monuments and historic landscape elements as well as their visual amenity value.
- Landscape measures such as tree planting can damage sub-surface archaeological features, due to topsoil stripping and through the root action of trees and shrubs as they grow.
- Ground consolidation by construction activities or the weight of permanent embankments can cause damage to buried archaeological remains, especially in colluviums or peat deposits.
- Disruption due to construction also offers in general the potential for adversely affecting archaeological remains. This can include machinery, site offices, and service trenches.

*Although not widely appreciated, positive impacts can accrue from developments. These can include positive resource management policies, improved maintenance and access to archaeological monuments, and the increased level of knowledge of a site or historic landscape as a result of archaeological assessment and fieldwork.*

### **PREDICTED IMPACTS**

The severity of a given level of land-take or visual intrusion varies with the type of monument, site or landscape features and its existing environment. Severity of impact can be judged taking the following into account:

- The proportion of the feature affected and how far physical characteristics fundamental to the understanding of the feature would be lost;
- Consideration of the type, date, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, rarity, potential and amenity value of the feature affected;
- Assessment of the levels of noise, visual and hydrological impacts, either in general or site-specific terms, as may be provided by other specialists.

## **APPENDIX 11-7            MITIGATION MEASURES AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE**

### **POTENTIAL MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE REMAINS**

Mitigation is defined as features of the design or other measures of the proposed development that can be adopted to avoid, prevent, reduce or offset negative effects.

The best opportunities for avoiding damage to archaeological remains or intrusion on their setting and amenity arise when the site options for the development are being considered. Damage to the archaeological resource immediately adjacent to developments may be prevented by the selection of appropriate construction methods. Reducing adverse effects can be achieved by good design, for example by screening historic buildings or upstanding archaeological monuments or by burying archaeological sites undisturbed rather than destroying them. Offsetting adverse effects is probably best illustrated by the full investigation and recording of archaeological sites that cannot be preserved *in situ*.

### **DEFINITION OF MITIGATION STRATEGIES**

#### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE**

The ideal mitigation for all archaeological sites is preservation *in situ*. This is not always a practical solution, however. Therefore, a series of recommendations are offered to provide ameliorative measures where avoidance and preservation *in situ* are not possible.

*Archaeological Test Trenching* can be defined as 'a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate' (CIfA 2014a).

*Full Archaeological Excavation* can be defined as 'a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design' (CIfA 2014b).

*Archaeological Monitoring* can be defined as 'a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CIfA 2014c).

*Underwater Archaeological Assessment* consists of a programme of works carried out by a specialist underwater archaeologist, which can involve wade surveys, metal detection surveys and the excavation of test pits within the sea or riverbed. These assessments are able to access and assess the potential of an underwater environment to a much higher degree than terrestrial based assessments.

#### **ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE**

The architectural resource is generally subject to a greater degree of change than archaeological sites, as structures may survive for many years but their usage may change continually. This can be reflected in the fabric of the building, with the addition and removal of doors, windows and extensions. Due to their often more visible presence within the landscape than archaeological sites, the removal of such structures can sometimes leave a discernable 'gap' with the cultural identity of a population. However, a number of mitigation measures are available to ensure a record is made of any structure that is

deemed to be of special interest, which may be removed or altered as part of a proposed development.

*Conservation Assessment* consists of a detailed study of the history of a building and can include the surveying of elevations to define the exact condition of the structure. These assessments are carried out by Conservation Architects and would commonly be carried out in association with proposed alterations or renovations on a Recorded Structure.

*Building Survey* may involve making an accurate record of elevations (internal and external), internal floor plans and external sections. This is carried out using an EDM (Electronic Distance Measurer) and GPS technology to create scaled drawings that provide a full record of the appearance of a building at the time of the survey.

*Historic Building Assessment* is generally specific to one building, which may have historic significance, but is not a Protected Structure or listed within the NIAH. A full historical background for the structure is researched and the site is visited to assess the standing remains and make a record of any architectural features of special interest. These assessments can also be carried out in conjunction with a building survey.

*Written and Photographic* record provides a basic record of features such as stone walls, which may have a small amount of cultural heritage importance and are recorded for prosperity. Dimensions of the feature are recorded with a written description and photographs as well as some cartographic reference, which may help to date a feature.