



Fingal County Council

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall



Fingal Landfill Project



VOLUME 4A

Environmental Impact Statement

Technical Appendices E & F



WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
Working for the Dublin Region

April 2006

RPS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

For The Proposed

Fingal Landfill

April 2006

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APPENDIX E

ARCHITECTURE

MARGARET GOWAN & CO. LTD.

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**Fingal Landfill Project
Fingal
County Dublin**

**Environmental Impact Statement
Architectural Heritage**

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By
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For
RPS Consulting Engineers

On behalf of
Fingal County Council

February 21st 2006

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The architectural heritage section of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) considers and assesses the importance of the receiving architectural heritage environment, the impact of the proposed landfill on this environment and to propose measures to ameliorate any impacts.

A total of 27 properties/structures were identified during the field assessment – 13 close to or within the footprint of the proposed disposal area and 14 on the periphery of the study area. None of these properties/structures have protected status.

Of the 13 properties/structures close to or within the footprint of the proposed disposal area, 6 are of architectural heritage merit (ID 1-6). These properties/structures will be removed by the proposed landfill and as such will be adversely impacted. The remaining 7 properties close to or within the disposal area (ID 7-11, 25 & 26) are of no architectural heritage merit and their removal will not result in an adverse impact.

Of the 14 properties/structures located on the periphery of the study area, 6 (ID 12-17) are of architectural heritage merit and the remaining 8 are of no architectural heritage merit.

None of the properties/structures scheduled for removal have protected status. Properties/structures of architectural heritage merit that are to be removed by the proposed landfill, ie. ID 1-6, do not warrant avoidance as part of the mitigation strategy and will be recorded prior to removal 'as a record of the past'. The removal of modern properties ID 7-11, 25 & 26 does not adversely affect the architectural heritage of the study area and therefore requires no mitigation measures. Furthermore, the properties/structures of architectural heritage merit located on the periphery of the study area ie. ID 12-17, will not be adversely impacted by the proposed landfill or access road and do not require mitigation.

'Architectural heritage' is defined as all structures and buildings together with their settings and attendant grounds, fixtures and fittings, groups of such structures and buildings and sites, which are of architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest.

INTRODUCTION

This report considers and assesses the architectural heritage issues with respect to the provision of a landfill in Fingal, Co. Dublin, the impact of the proposed landfill on this environment and proposes measures to ameliorate any impacts.

METHODOLOGY

General

The assessment of the architectural heritage was based on a desk study of published and unpublished documentary and cartographic sources, supported by both a field and aerial inspection of the site of the proposed landfill. A detailed list of all the sources used is presented in Appendix 3.

EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

Architectural Heritage Background

The landscape of north Co. Dublin has a rich and varied heritage of historic buildings ranging from estate houses to more modest vernacular architecture. The area is noted for its tillage and relative prosperity and stability throughout historic times.

There are many rural buildings in the county that have served varied purposes—domestic, agricultural, educational, religious and industrial. In particular, the expansions of agriculture and population in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries led to the construction of the familiar ‘cottage’ in farmyards and along roadsides throughout the countryside (McCullough & Mulvin 1987). Examples of such a property within the study area are ID 3 and ID 13.

North County Dublin is noted for its large number of clay houses, which are a step up from sod built houses. Mud or marly clay is a traditional building material in the area and these clay buildings survive best in warm dry areas. Some buildings have walls constructed of clay over stone. Stone foundations were usually 9 inches deep and another 9 inches above the ground. Walls were built in layers sometimes using boards or shutters and chimneys were constructed on mud cross walls. The traditional north county Dublin house has a roof of oaten thatch, the hip ends of which are swept in a distinctive curve. Surviving houses are now largely roofed with corrugated iron, slates or tiles. The visual impact of these buildings, or their associated outhouses in many cases, is often reinforced by the custom of whitewashing the walls (Aalen *et al* 1997). The more substantial two storey houses visible in the country are often simply elaborations of basic vernacular patterns; the majority developed in the nineteenth century as the dwellings of strong farmers or successful traders eg. ID 4..

Farmsteads in Fingal have many different layouts – most common is the courtyard farm where the farmhouse forms one side of a rectangular enclosure and one or more buildings form the others. In a second type the outbuildings are built onto the house in a linear fashion. A third is the parallel farmstead with house and outbuildings located opposite each other across a narrow yard or street. Outbuildings typically comprise one or more spaces or units, each with its own entrance and often closed by a half-door. They are frequently similar to, though of rougher construction than dwelling houses. Windows are scarce except for narrow slit openings splaying inwards to maximise the light. The most typical function of traditional farm buildings were as byres, stables, barns and stores. Nowadays most old outhouses are likely to be used for storage. An earlier wave of mass-produced farm buildings came in the early decades of this century with the introduction of the Dutch Barn – the familiar red barrel-roof iron hayshed.

The rural countryside is also full of secondary buildings or structures that would have been necessary and important for the daily workings of rural life. They include bridges, mills, schoolhouses, dispensaries, railway stations, creameries and forges or smithy's, typically of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century date. Perhaps more alluring, however, is the legacy of the stone manor house, or what became known in Ireland as the 'big house.' Big houses were constructed by planter families in north County Dublin, as elsewhere in the country, roughly between the years 1670 and 1850, and they are often found near to or on the sites of older ruined castles or tower houses, churches or defunct administrative centres. Big Houses were also often situated within embellished and ornamented demesne land ringed by high walls (McCullough & Mulvin, 1987). Many are now in ruins; in many other cases, demesne woodland remains as a vestigial element in landscapes where all trace of the original house, its gate lodges and follies have vanished. There are no demesnes or designed landscapes within the study area. Instead, the land within the study area was developed over time into a series of farms.

The industrial heritage of the county is represented by a number of lime kilns. They are usually square stone structures built into the side of a hill and next to the quarry from which the raw material for producing lime was extracted. They have a cylindrical brick-lined flue into which turf and crushed limestone were loaded in alternate layers from above. Each kiln has a well-built stone arched recess to the front.

The earliest historic map indicating settlement in the study area is John Rocque's map of County Dublin dating to 1760. This map shows the existing east-west aligned road running through Nevitt, then referred to as *Nevet*, with a number of properties positioned on both sides of the road. While the location of these properties corresponds to current properties ID 1, 2 and 3, an analysis of subsequent Ordnance Survey (OS) maps indicates that few of these earlier structures survive to the present. No structures are shown in the northwest corner of the study area in Walshestown. The Civil Survey of Co. Dublin, dating to 1654-56, records the owners of land in each parish and townland, the extent and quality of the land and also the type of settlement in each townland. Nevitt is mis-spelt as *Beavett* and is recorded as having no structures in its townland. This suggests that the settlement at Nevitt, the remnants of which survive today, had its origins in the eighteenth century. At the time of the survey the townland extended to 160 acres-157 acres arable and 3 acres of meadow and was in the possession of the 'Lord of Hoath'. The existing properties of architectural heritage merit in Nevitt and Walshestown most likely date from the early-mid nineteenth century. For a more detailed architectural heritage background see Appendix 3 at the end of the report.

There are no protected structures or demesne landscapes located within the study area.

Properties or structures of architectural heritage merit close to or within the footprint of the proposed disposal area

Six properties/structures of architectural heritage merit are located close to or within the footprint of the proposed disposal area. None of these structures have protected status. Each property/structure has been given an ID number, ID 1-6, and plate number (Plates 1-11) which are cross-referenced on the accompanying Figure 1. A number of modern properties of no architectural heritage merit are also located close to or within the footprint of the proposed disposal area. These have also been given an ID numbers (ID 7-11, 25 & 26), plate numbers (Plates 21-25, 33 & 34) and are listed in the summary tables in Appendix 2, Table 1.

No properties or structures are located in the line of the proposed access road.

ID No 1

Townland	Nevitt	Present Use	Farmhouse and outbuildings
Inspection Date	February 2004	Original Use	Farmhouse and outbuildings
Status/Protection	None	Type	Farmhouse and outbuildings
Condition	Excellent	Significance/Interest	Social, technical
Photographic Details	Plates 1 & 2	Observation	The original farmhouse has been extended on two different occasions.

Description	Composition	A two-storey rubble stone farmhouse with a complex of associated farm buildings.
	Roof	Hipped at sides, covered with modern tiles and single stone stack on west side of the roof.
	Walls	Rubble limestone
	Windows	Square-headed openings with uPVC casement windows.
	Doors	A modern projecting porch of rubble stone with side windows and a uPVC door.
	Site	The front boundary wall of the site is composed of a mixture of rubble stone and clay. The scars of a structure are visible along the inner side of the wall. The entrance is flanked by square stone piers with a wrought-iron gate. The remains of another structure is evident along the southern boundary wall.
	Outbuildings	A number of modern outbuildings are located around the yard at the east side of the house.
History (See Figs. 2-4)	Two structures are marked on the site on Rocque's map of 1760, however none of these structures survives. Three later structures are shown on the 1 st edition OS map of 1837, of which only the remnants of one survive along the rear wall of the site. Part of the present farmhouse is indicated on the 1906 OS map along with three outbuildings which have been replaced by modern structures.	

ID No 2

Townland	Nevitt	Present Use	Modern house and outbuildings
Inspection Date	February 2004	Original Use	Outbuildings
Status/Protection	None	Type	Residence & farm outbuildings
Condition	Fair to good	Significance/Interest	Social, technical
Photograph Details	Plates 3, 4 & 5	Observation	Site ground level has been reduced
Description	Composition	A complex of single and loft-storey clay and stone outbuildings with a modern house arranged around two yards. A number of modern sheds also form part of the site.	
	Roof	Covered with a mixture of corrugated concrete tiles & natural slate. Southern outbuilding has barrel-shaped corrugated roof. Site contains a number of early clay and stone structures. One outbuilding of modern construction has been built against an early gable wall.	
	Walls	Rubble stone and clay with a white-washed finish. Sections of some walls have been rebuilt with concrete blocks. The remnants of what appears to be a clay lean-to is attached to the east wall one of the outbuildings.	
	Windows	Small square or slit openings with unglazed panes.	
	Doors	Square-headed openings with replacement timber doors.	
	Site	The entrance to the property is marked by square pebble-dashed piers and wrought-iron gates.	
	Associated Features	A small stream running along the west side of the property is spanned by two culverts. Both are of	

History (See Figs. 2-4)	<p>rubble stone construction and have cut-stone blocks forming the arches.</p> <p>One structure is marked on Rocque's 1760 map but no longer survives. Three structures aligned in a row on the northeast side of a yard are indicated on the 1837 OS map and also on the 1870 and 1906 OS editions. The middle of these structures has been removed. By the time the 1936-37 OS map was surveyed a number of structures had been constructed along the opposite southwest side the yard and a detached structure is also shown in a second yard to the south.</p>
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ID No 3

Townland	Nevitt	Present Use	Outbuildings
Inspection Date	February 2004	Original Use	Dwelling and outbuildings
Status/Protection	None	Type	Farm outbuildings
Condition	Fair to poor	Significance/Interest	Social, technical
Photograph Details	Plates 6 & 7	Observation	Outbuildings have been repaired over time
Description	Composition	A complex of single-storey clay and rubble stone farm buildings. One structure has a gable fronting on the roadside and a replacement corrugated iron roof. West elevation is partially white-washed and has a number of square-headed openings. A later segmental headed opening with a glazed fanlight has been inserted. Remnants of clay walls are visible on the rear elevation. A rubble stone outbuilding abuts the east side and has a blank elevation fronting onto the road-side. A detached stone outbuilding is set back from the road and has a replacement corrugated roof.	
	Roof	Pitched and covered with corrugated iron sheets	
	Walls	Mixture of clay, stone and concrete blocks, partially rendered and painted.	
	Windows	Square-headed opes, no windows	
	Doors	1 Segmental headed ope with remnants of over-light. Remainder of opes have timber planked doors.	
	Site	No formal boundary to the site, located directly off side of road	
History (See Figs. 2-4)	Three structures are marked on the site on Rocque's map of 1760 however, none of these structures survives. A number of structures are shown on the site on the 1837 OS map, two of which correspond to the existing outbuildings. An additional structure is located at the rear of the site on the 1870 OS map. The 1906 OS map indicates that the original building flanking the roadside was removed and replaced in the early 20 th century by the present structure. Additional outbuildings are shown on the 1936-37 OS map some of which no longer survive.		

ID No 4

Townland	Nevitt	Present Use	Dwelling
Inspection Date	February 2004	Original Use	Dwelling

Status/Protection	None	Type	Dwelling
Condition	Fair to poor	Significance/Interest	Architectural
Photograph Details	Plate 8	Observation	Retains original external features
Description	Composition	A two-storey three bay house of circa early twentieth century date.	
	Roof	A single hipped pitch with natural slate and decorative terracotta ridge tiles. Two red brick stacks are positioned on the roof.	
	Walls	Pebble dashed and unpainted.	
	Windows	Small square openings with two-over-two pane timber sashes.	
	Doors	A slight segmental-shaped opening with a timber panelled door flanked by side-lights and an over-light.	
	Site	The entrance to the property is marked by a stretch of curved rendered walling with square piers and a wrought-iron gate. A lawn is positioned to the front and rear of the house.	
History	The house is first shown on the 1906 OS map		

ID No 5

Townland	Nevitt	Present Use	Bridge
Inspection Date	February 2004	Original Use	Bridge
Status/Protection	None	Type	Bridge
Condition	Good	Significance/Interest	Technical
Photograph Details	Plates 9 & 10	Observation	None
Description	Composition	A stone bridge spans a small stream located adjacent to west side of property ID No 2. It is constructed of rubble and cut stone. The wall of the bridge rises to less than .8m in height and is topped by rounded capping stones. The single arch is framed by cut stone voussoirs.	
	Associated features	A rubble stone wall with a single arch spans the stream a short distance south of the bridge. This wall is of rougher construction and has a series of vertical capping stones.	
History (See Fig. 3)	Roadside bridge marked on 1837 OS map. Associated feature is of later construction.		

ID No 6

Townland	Nevitt	Present Use	Dis-used limekiln
Inspection Date	February 2004	Original Use	Limekiln
Status/Protection	None	Type	Limekiln
Condition	Poor	Significance/Interest	Technical
Photograph Details	Plate 11	Observation	The remnants are located opposite the entrance of an old farmstead that is marked on the 1 st edition mapping.
Description	Composition	A mound composed of a pile of red brick and cut stone positioned along a field boundary. The remnants are located at the end of a sunken laneway, which would have acted as access to the limekiln.	

History (See Fig. 3)

The limekiln is indicated on the 1837 OS map at the end of the laneway.

Properties or structures of architectural heritage merit on the periphery of the study area

Six properties/structures of architectural heritage merit are located on the periphery of the study area. None of these structures have protected status. Each property/structure has been given an ID number (ID 12-17), and plate numbers (Plates 12-20), which are cross-referenced on the accompanying Figure 1. A number of properties of no architectural heritage merit are also located within the footprint of the study area. These have also been given an ID numbers (ID 18-24 & 27) and plate numbers (Plates 26-32 & 35) and are listed in the summary tables in Appendix 2, Table 2.

ID No 12

Townland	Walshestown	Present Use	Bridge
Inspection Date	February 2004	Original Use	Bridge
Status/Protection	None	Type	Bridge
Condition	Good	Significance/Interest	Technical
Photograph Details	Plate 12	Observation	None
Description	Composition	A rubble stone bridge spanning a stream. It is very overgrown along the roadside. The rear side of the bridge is cement rendered. The tall single arch also has cement rendered reveals.	
History (See Figs. 3)	The bridge is marked on the 1837 OS map		

ID No 13

Townland	Walshestown	Present Use	Abandoned dwelling and outbuildings
Inspection Date	February 2004	Original Use	Dwelling and outbuilding
Designation	None	Type	Dwelling and farm outbuildings
Condition	Good	Significance/Interest	Social, technical
Photograph Details	Plates 13, 14 & 15	Observation	An example of good quality farmyard.
Description	Composition	A one/two storey farmhouse with a complex of clay and stone outbuildings arranged around a yard.	
	Roof	Single pitches with natural slate. Two small pebble dash stacks on western roof.	
	Walls	Unpainted pebble dashed	
	Windows	Square-headed openings with timber sashes.	
	Doors	A projecting porch with a timber panelled door.	
	Site	The entrance to the property is marked by square stone piers and a wrought-iron gate. A lane leads down to the building complex.	
	Outbuildings	A range of white-washed stone and clay outbuildings surrounds two sides of a yard. Rubble stone foundation approx. 80cm high with the remaining elevations constructed of clay. Roofs are steeply pitched corrugated iron. L-plan	

<p>Associated Features</p> <p>History (See Figs. 3-4)</p>	<p>structure along the west side of the yard functioned as the original farmhouse -stone projecting porch with a short flight of steps leading up to it. Various sized window openings. Outbuilding along the south side of the yard has a number of door openings fronting onto the yard. A cast-iron pump, surrounded by briars, is positioned at the north side of the yard opposite the house.</p> <p>The property is indicated on the 1837 OS map and corresponds to the existing outbuildings. A rectilinear garden area is located in the northwest corner of the property and two square-plan plots of ground with tree-lined boundaries flank the east and west sides of the buildings. A number of alterations had occurred to the property by the time the revised edition OS map was surveyed. The existing house appears to have been modified by this time and additional structures including the large corrugated shed in the west side of the site were constructed.</p>
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ID No 14

Townland	Walshestown	Present Use	Bridge
Inspection Date	February 2004	Original Use	Bridge
Status/Protection	None	Type	Bridge
Condition	Good	Significance/Interest	Technical
Photograph Details	Plate 16	Observation	None
Description	Composition	A rubble stone bridge spanning a stream The walls of the bridge rise to approx .6m in height and is topped by rounded capping stones with a cement finish. The single arch has been repaired with cement. The rear sides of the bridge are partially obscured by vegetation.	
History (See Figs. 3)		The bridge is indicated on the 1837 OS map. A corn mill is indicated adjacent to the bridge on the west side of the road.	

ID No 15

Townland	Tooman	Present Use	Dis-used dwelling
Inspection Date	February 2004	Original Use	Dwelling
Status/Protection	None	Type	Dwelling
Condition	Fair	Significance/Interest	Architectural
Photograph Details	Plate 17	Observation	None
Description	Composition	A two-storey, two bay structure of early twentieth century date.	
	Roof	Single-pitch with natural slate and a yellow brick stack at the south gable. Timber eaves.	
	Walls	Painted pebble dashed	
	Windows	Square-headed openings with two-over-two paned sashes. Curved metal bars are positioned in front of the ground floor front windows.	
	Doors	A porch extends from the north side elevation.	
	Site	The building fronts directly onto the roadside.	
	Associated Features	None	
History (See Fig. 4)		The house is first shown on the revised edition OS map of 1936-7.	

ID No 16

Townland	Tooman	Present Use	Dwellings
Inspection Date	February 2004	Original Use	Dwellings
Status/Protection	None	Type	Dwellings
Condition	Good	Significance/Interest	Architectural, social
Photograph Details	Plate 18	Observation	The southern house is not occupied and the openings are blocked up.
Description	Composition	A pair of single-storey local authority houses of circa 1920 date.	
	Roof	Single-pitched hipped roofs with corrugated concrete tiles. Three rendered stacks are positioned on the ridge, one of which is shared by both.	
	Walls	Painted rendered and pebble dash.	
	Windows	Square-headed windows with painted cills and six-over-six paned sashes.	
	Doors	A square-headed door opening with timber and glazed door.	
	Site	A small garden is located in front of the houses and is bounded by a hedge.	
	Outbuildings	A small modern shed	
History (See Fig.4)		Both structures are indicated on the revised edition OS map of 1936-37.	

ID 17

Townland	Knightstown	Present Use	Ruined dwelling
Inspection Date	February 2004	Original Use	Dwelling
Status/Protection	None	Type	Dwelling (ruinous)
Condition	Poor	Significance/Interest	Social, technical
Photograph Details	Plates 19 & 20	Observation	The dwelling is in a poor state of repair with only parts of two walls surviving.
Description	Composition	A ruined clay dwelling of probable early-nineteenth century date.	
	Roof	Not surviving.	
	Walls	Clay walls	
	Windows	Square-headed openings	
	Doors	The door opening on the south elevation has a rubble stone projecting porch and a timber over-light.	
	Site	The structure is located in the corner of a field and is accessed via a laneway. A scattering of overgrown rubble stone is positioned close by which appears to be associated with the ruined dwelling. A large modern corrugated shed is positioned across the lane from the ruin.	
	Associated Features	A cast-iron pump rests on a concrete plinth positioned above a well.	

History (See Figs. 3-4)

Three structures are shown arranged around a central yard on the 1837 OS map. A straight laneway, corresponding to the existing laneway, leads up to the property. Two additional structures were built on the property by the time the revised edition OS map of 1936-37 was surveyed.

IMPACTS***“Do-Nothing” Impacts***

In the “do-nothing” scenario the proposed landfill and access road would not be constructed and therefore there would be no adverse impacts to any properties/structures of architectural heritage merit.

Predicted Impacts

13 properties/structures lie close to or within the footprint of the proposed disposal area and as such will be directly impacted. Of these 6 are of architectural heritage merit and will be adversely impacted.

ID 1

This property lies close to the proposed disposal area and is scheduled for removal. The property has undergone significant modifications involving the addition of a large extension to the original farmhouse and the construction of modern outbuildings. Remnants of early clay and stone outbuildings survive along the boundary walls of the property. The removal of these remnants, along with the modernised farmhouse, will result in a minor adverse impact.

ID 2

Property ID 2 lies close to the proposed disposal area and is scheduled for removal. The property is composed of farm buildings and a modern dwelling. The significance of the property lies in the technical use of clay in their construction. The removal of these structures will result in a significant adverse impact.

ID 3

Property ID 3 lies within the proposed disposal area and is scheduled for removal. It is composed of a number of structures forming a farmyard. Alterations have been carried out to openings of a number of the structures and a modern addition has been constructed at rear of one of the farm buildings. Parts of the property are also in a poor condition and repairs have been carried out using concrete blocks. Despite these factors, the significance of the property lies in the survival of clay within parts of the wall structure. The removal of these structures

will result in a significant adverse impact. It should be noted that a farmyard of good quality, ID 13, situated in the northwest corner of the study area will be unaffected by the proposed landfill and is a better example of this type of property.

ID 4

Property ID 4 lies within the proposed disposal area and is scheduled for removal. It is a dwelling of early-twentieth century date with a recessed entrance and cast-iron gates. The building retains its original external features and is a well proportioned structure. The removal of these structures will result in a significant adverse impact.

ID 5

ID 5, a small bridge, lies close to the proposed disposal area and is scheduled for removal. It is a well built structure of probable mid-nineteenth century date. The removal of this bridge will result in a moderate adverse impact.

ID 6

ID 6, a disused limekiln, lies within the proposed disposal area and is scheduled for removal. The limekiln is in a poor state of repair. It is therefore considered that its removal will result in a minor adverse impact.

The six properties/structures of architectural heritage merit located within the study area (ID 12-17) will not be impacted by the proposed landfill.

MITIGATING ADVERSE IMPACTS

Introduction

None of the impacted properties/structures have protected status. The properties/structures of architectural heritage merit that are to be removed by the proposed landfill, ie. ID 1-6, do not warrant avoidance as part of the mitigation strategy and will be recorded prior to removal 'as a record of the past' (See below). It is recommended that each of the completed records be deposited in an appropriate archive e.g. the County Library Archive. The removal of properties ID 7-11 does not adversely affect the architectural heritage of the study area and therefore requires no mitigation measures. Furthermore, the properties/structures of architectural heritage merit located within the study area ie. ID 12-17, will not be adversely impacted by the proposed landfill or access road and do not require mitigation.

ID. 1

Prior to removal it is recommended that a record of the property be compiled. This record should include an accurate and succinct written description of the property, the identification of the property on a map and a scaled photographic survey.

ID. 2

Prior to removal it is recommended that a record of the property be compiled. This record should include an accurate and succinct written description of the property, the identification of the property on a map, a scaled photographic survey particularly of architectural and constructional details and sketch floor plans and sections drawn on squared paper providing an indication of recognizable scale.

ID. 3

Prior to removal it is recommended that a record of the property be compiled. This record should include an accurate and succinct written description of the property, the identification of the property on a map, a scaled photographic survey particularly of architectural and constructional details and sketch floor plans and sections drawn on squared paper providing an indication of recognizable scale.

ID. 4

Prior to removal it is recommended that a record of the property be compiled. This record should include an accurate and succinct written description of the property, the identification of the property on a map, a scaled photographic survey particularly of architectural and constructional details and sketch floor plans and sections drawn on squared paper providing an indication of recognizable scale.

ID 5

Prior to removal it is recommended that a record of the bridge be compiled. This record should include an accurate and succinct written description of the structure, the identification of the structure on a map and a scaled photographic survey.

ID 6

Prior to removal it is recommended that a record of the structure be compiled. This record should include an accurate and succinct written description of the structure, the identification of the structure on a map and a scaled photographic survey.

CONSTRUCTION

During construction noise, dust and vibration levels may increase and these may have a temporary adverse impact on items of architectural heritage merit that are in close proximity to the landfill but are not considered to have any long lasting or permanent effect.

RESIDUAL IMPACTS

It is not anticipated that any residual impacts will remain if the appropriate mitigation measures are carried out.

Appendix 1

References

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Appendix 2

Summary Tables of Properties/Structures within Receiving Environment

Introduction

While the focus of the inspection is from an architectural heritage perspective, every upstanding structure encountered in the field including modern structures, is recorded so as to provide a comprehensive survey of the study area's built fabric.

The survey (i.e. written description and photographic record) undertaken of the structures or buildings identified is based on external elevations only. A total of 27 properties/structures were identified during the field assessment. None of the following structures have protected status.

The following properties/structures are all marked on Figure 1.

Table 1 Structures/properties located close to or within the disposal area

ID No.	Plate	Townland	Site type	Significance/Interest	Impact
ID 1	Plates 1&2	Nevitt	Farmhouse and outbuildings	Social, technical	Minor adverse
ID 2	Plates 3-5	Nevitt	Farm house & outbuildings	Social, technical	Significant adverse
ID 3	Plates 6-7	Nevitt	Farm outbuildings	Social, technical	Significant adverse
ID 4	Plate 8	Nevitt	Dwelling	Architectural	Significant adverse
ID 5	Plates 9 &10	Nevitt	Bridge	Technical	Moderate adverse
ID 6	Plate 11	Nevitt	Limekiln remnants	Technical	Minor adverse
ID 7	Plate 21	Nevitt	Modern dwelling	None	Not adverse
ID 8	Plate 22	Nevitt	Modern dwelling	None	Not

					adverse
ID 9	Plate 23	Nevitt	Modern dwelling	None	Not adverse
ID 10	Plate 24	Nevitt	Modern dwelling	None	Not adverse
ID 11	Plate 25	Nevitt	Modern dwelling	None	Not adverse
ID 25	Plate 33	Nevitt	Modern farm shed	None	Not adverse
ID 26	Plate 34	Nevitt	Modern sports building	None	Not adverse

Table 2 Structures/properties located on the periphery of the study area

ID No	Plate	Townland	Site type	Significance/Interest	Impact
ID 12	Plate 12	Walshestown	Bridge	Technical	No impact
ID 13	Plates 13-15	Walshestown	Dwelling and outbuildings	Social, technical	No impact
ID 14	Plate 16	Walshestown	Bridge	Technical	No impact
ID 15	Plate 17	Tooman	Dwelling	Architectural	No impact
ID 16	Plate 18	Tooman	Local authority dwellings	Architectural, social	No impact
ID 17	Plates 19 & 20	Knightstown	Dwelling (ruinous)	Social, technical	No impact
ID 18	Plate 26	Walshestown	Dwelling	None	No impact
ID 19	Plate 27	Walshestown	Modern dwelling	None	No impact
ID 20	Plate 28	Tooman	Modern dwelling and commercial premises	None	No impact
ID 21	Plate 29	Tooman	Modern dwelling	None	No impact
ID 22	Plate 30	Tooman	Modern dwelling	None	No impact

ID 23	Plate 31	Tooman	Modern dwelling	None	No impact
ID 24	Plate 32	Tooman	Modern dwelling	None	No impact
ID 27	Plate 35	Nevitt	Dwelling	None	No impact

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Appendix 3

METHODOLOGY

General

The assessment of the architectural heritage was based on a desk study of published and unpublished documentary and cartographic sources, supported by both a field and aerial inspection of the proposed realignment. A detailed list of all the sources used is presented in Appendix 1.

Desk Study

Fingal County Development Plan, 1999 – 2004 and Draft Fingal County Council Development Plan (2005-2011)

The Fingal County Development Plan (1999-2004) and the Draft Fingal County Council Development Plan (2005-2011) were consulted for schedules of buildings and items of architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest that are listed for protection in the study areas. These structures have been afforded increased protection under both the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 1999 and the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999. Under the former, the concept of List 1 and List 2 buildings has been replaced and all scheduled buildings or structures are to be listed in a 'record of protected structures'.

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage for Fingal

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage for Fingal, published by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, was consulted. The inventory is an evaluated record of a representative sample of the architectural heritage of Fingal, concentrating on the post-medieval period.

The Irish Architectural Archive

The Irish Architectural Archive was established in 1976 to collect and preserve records of Irish architectural heritage, and since then it has established itself as the principal source of records and information concerning architecture and architects in Ireland during all periods. In addition to an extensive reference library, the archive's collection includes a significant body of historical Irish architectural drawings and one of the largest collections of photographs in the country.

National Library of Ireland

The National Library of Ireland in Kildare Street, Dublin 2, contains the largest collection of books, catalogues, architectural drawings, maps and estate papers relating to the whole of the country. In particular, Hayes's catalogue of Manuscript Sources for the History of Irish Civilisation (various volumes) was consulted; entries in this catalogue are by person, place, subject and date, and they were studied for possible references to buildings of architectural heritage interest identified on nineteenth-century Ordnance Survey (OS) maps within the study area. Also consulted in the library were card catalogues relating to miscellaneous maps and architectural drawings.

Cartographic sources

John Rocque's map of the county of Dublin dating to 1760 was consulted along with the 1st edition 1837 Ordnance Survey six-inch series maps and revised edition 1936-37 map for Dublin. The 1870 and 1906 twenty-five inch Ordnance Survey maps were also consulted but due to their scale were not included in the report.

Aerial photographs

Colour vertical aerial photographs of the proposed development at 1:6,000 scale, taken by were supplied by RPS Consulting Engineers.

Field Inspection

The initial field inspection of the architectural heritage occurred in February 2004 and a second inspection was undertaken in April 2005. The primary purpose of the field inspection was to identify potential architectural heritage features that are subject to direct or indirect impacts as a result of the proposed development. Assessment of the landscape potential, and any possible interactions between this and past communities was also inspected in the field. Each feature was assessed in the context of the surrounding landscape.

Consultation

Consultation has taken place with the Architectural Protection Division of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

Legislation & Guidelines

The following legislation, standards and advice notes were consulted:

EC (EIA) (Amendment) Regulations, 1999

The EIA Amendment Regulations, S.I.93 of 1999, specify in Section 2(b) of the Second Schedule, ‘Information to be contained in an Environmental Impact Statement’, that further information is to be provided on

Material assets, including the architectural and archaeological heritage, and the cultural heritage.

As a result, the architectural and archaeological and cultural heritage sections have been separated into two chapters for the purpose of this report.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The following advice notes and guidelines were consulted during the course of the study.

Advice Notes on Current Practice in the Preparation of Environmental Impact Statements (1995) and Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements (March 2002).

Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2000 and the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000

The Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act provides for the establishment of a national inventory of architectural heritage and historic monuments.

Section 1 of the act defines “architectural heritage” as:

- (a) all structures and buildings together with their settings and attendant grounds, fixtures and fittings,
- (b) groups of such structures and buildings, and,
- (c) sites, which are of architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest.

The Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1999, which came into force on 1st January 2000, provides for the inclusion of protected structures into the planning authorities’ development plans and sets out statutory regulations regarding works affecting such structures, thereby giving greater statutory protection to buildings. All structures listed in the

development plan are now referred to as Protected Structures and enjoy equal statutory protection. Under the 1999 Act the entire structure is protected, including a structures interior, exterior, the land lying within the curtilage of the protected structure and other structures within that curtilage. This Act was subsequently repealed and replaced by the Planning and Development Act, 2000, where the conditions relating to the protection of architectural heritage are set out in Part IV of the Act.

A *protected structure* is defined as any structure or specified part of a structure, which is included in the planning authorities' Record of Protected Structures (RPS). Section 57 (1) of the 2000 Act states that “...*the carrying out of works to a protected structure, or a proposed protected structure, shall be exempted development only if those works would not materially affect the character of*

(a) *the structure, or*

(b) *any element of the structure, which contributes to its special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest.”*

Explanation of the Recording Procedure

The Draft best practice guidelines for architectural survey and assessment issued by the Heritage and Planning Division of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government have been followed for this survey. The special qualities of the structures are identified and recorded through an examination of fabric. Each structure or feature of architectural heritage merit encountered is listed Section x Existing Environment and described under the following headings:

Townland	Location of property	Present Use	Dwelling, commercial, agricultural etc
Inspection Date		Original Use	Dwelling, commercial, agricultural etc
Status/Protection	Whether it has protected status or is listed in NIAH survey	Type	Dwelling, commercial, agricultural etc
Condition	Poor/fair/good/excellent	Significance	Categories of significance include architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, technical or social
Plate No	Plate 1, 2 etc	Observation	Note of any specific details
Description	Composition	Brief general description of property/structural	

	elements
Roof	Covering material and shape
Walls	Material and finish
Windows	Type and size of opening eg. timber sash, metal casement, uPVC
Doors	Type and size of opening
Site	Brief description of front and rear site
Associated features	Any features such as outbuildings, pumps etc associated with a property
History (See Fig. x)	Whether property/structure is marked on historic and OS maps

Significance Criteria

The report seeks to identify the properties/structures of architectural heritage merit, including curtilage/immediate setting, that will have to be removed as a result of the proposed scheme. As the term curtilage is not defined by legislation, the extent of a structure's curtilage is usually determined on a case-by-case basis. For the purposes of this report the curtilage of a structure can be taken to be the parcel of land immediately associated with that structure i.e. its immediate setting.

A number of categories of special interest are taken into consideration when assessing the significance of a structure. These include:

Architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, technical or social.

Architectural

The characteristics of architectural interest may be attributed to a structure with such qualities as the following: a) a generally agreed exemplar of good quality architectural design; b) a structure which makes a positive contribution to its setting, such as a streetscape or a group of structures in an urban area, or the landscape in a rural area; c) a structure with an interior that is well designed, rich in decoration, complex or spatially pleasing; d) an exemplar of a building type, plan-form, style or styles of any period but also the harmonious interrelationship of differing styles within one structure; e) the work of a known and distinguished architect, engineer, designer or craftsman.

Historical

The historical interest relating to a structure may be identified in various ways. A structure may have historical interest as the location of an important event or may have influenced, or or been influenced by, an historic figure. Some unusual structures may have historical or socio-historical interest, e.g. early electricity substations. Special historical interest may exist

because of the rarity of a structure. Historical interest can be attributed where light is thrown on the character of a past age by virtue of a structure's design, plan, original use, materials or location.

Archaeological

Special archaeological interest is essentially defined by the degree to which material remains can contribute to our understanding of any period or set of social conditions in the past. The characteristic of archaeological interest in the context of the Record of Protected Structures must be related to a structure.

Artistic

Special artistic interest may be attributed to a structure for its craftsmanship, design or decoration e.g. ornate plasterwork or decorative iron gates.

Cultural

The characteristic of cultural interest can in the broadest terms include aesthetic, historical, scientific, economic or social values of past and present generations. Special cultural interest applies to those structures that illustrate the development of society, such as early schoolhouses, library buildings etc and to structures that have literary or cinematic associations.

Scientific

The scientific interest of a structure will depend on the importance of the data involved and on its rarity and/or quality e.g. the results of scientific research may be seen in the execution of the structure or the structure may be associated with scientific research that has left its mark on the place, such as early Ordnance Survey benchmarks carved into stonework.

Technical

The characteristic of special interest may be found in structures which are important examples of innovative or unusual construction materials such as prefabricated concrete, clay walling or Coade stone. A structure may also be an example of engineering design practice of its time e.g. bridges.

Social

The characteristic of special social interest embraces those qualities for which a structure, a complex or an area has become a focus of spiritual, political, symbolic or other sentiment to any group of people. A structure may display vernacular traditions of construction and may be in a group or area which illustrates the social organisation of the inhabitants eg. thatched cottages. In vernacular buildings, elements of the plan-form as well as the roofing material of otherwise ordinary structures may be distinctive and have special social interest.

The mitigation recommendations made in respect of the properties/structures identified relate to those that are impacted only. An impact occurs where a property/structure or its curtilage will be physically removed, either wholly or partially, as a result of the proposed landfill. Recommendations are based on the architectural heritage merit of a structure, and whether this necessitates its preservation, either by avoidance or by record.

Appendix 4

Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000

Structures of architectural, cultural, scientific, historical or archaeological interest are also protected under the Planning and Development Act, 2000.

This 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 the 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'.

The act defines a 'protected structure' as follows:

- (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.

‘Protection’, in relation to a structure or part of a structure, includes conservation, preservation, and improvement compatible with maintaining the character and interest of the structure or part;

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.

...the carrying out of works to a protected structure, or a proposed protected structure, shall be exempted development only if those works would not materially affect the character of—

- (a) the structure, or
- (b) any element of the structure which contributes to its special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest.

Section 58, subsection 4 states that:

Any person who, without lawful authority, causes damage to a protected structure or a proposed protected structure shall be guilty of an offence.

Appendix 5

Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999

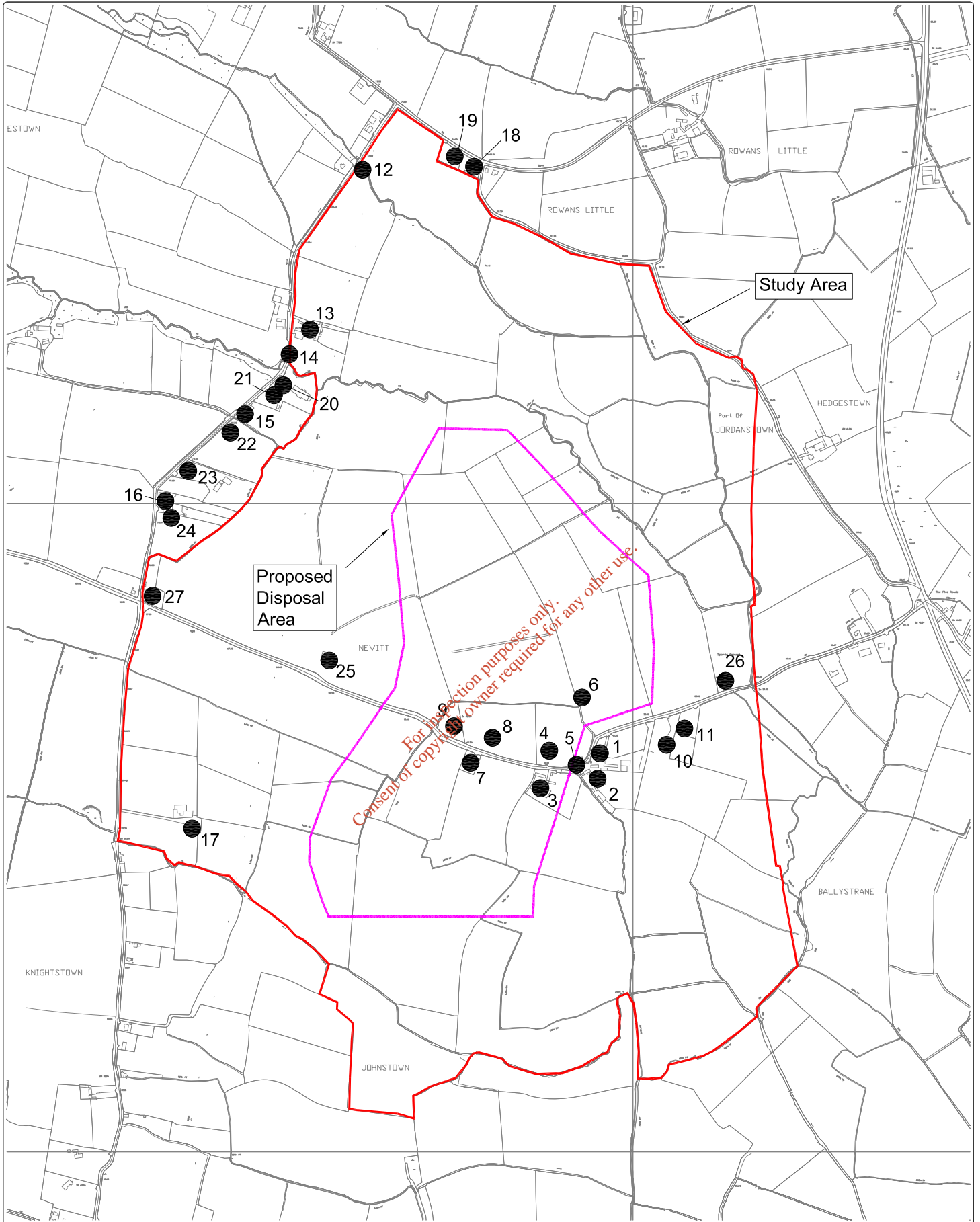
The Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999, provides for the establishment of a national inventory of architectural heritage. Section 1 of the act defines architectural heritage as

- (a) all structures and buildings together with their settings and attendant grounds, fixtures and fittings,
- (b) groups of such structures and buildings, and,
- (c) sites which are of architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest

The act does not provide protection for any of the features included in the National Inventory. These features are only protected if the relevant provisions of the National Monuments Acts are applied to them or if they are included in a local authority’s Record of Protected Structures, established under the 1999 Planning Act. The provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act are an

addition to and not a substitution for the provisions of the National Monument Act and Amendments (1930–94).

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● 8 - Property/structure ID numbers



REV	DATE	BY	REVISIONS

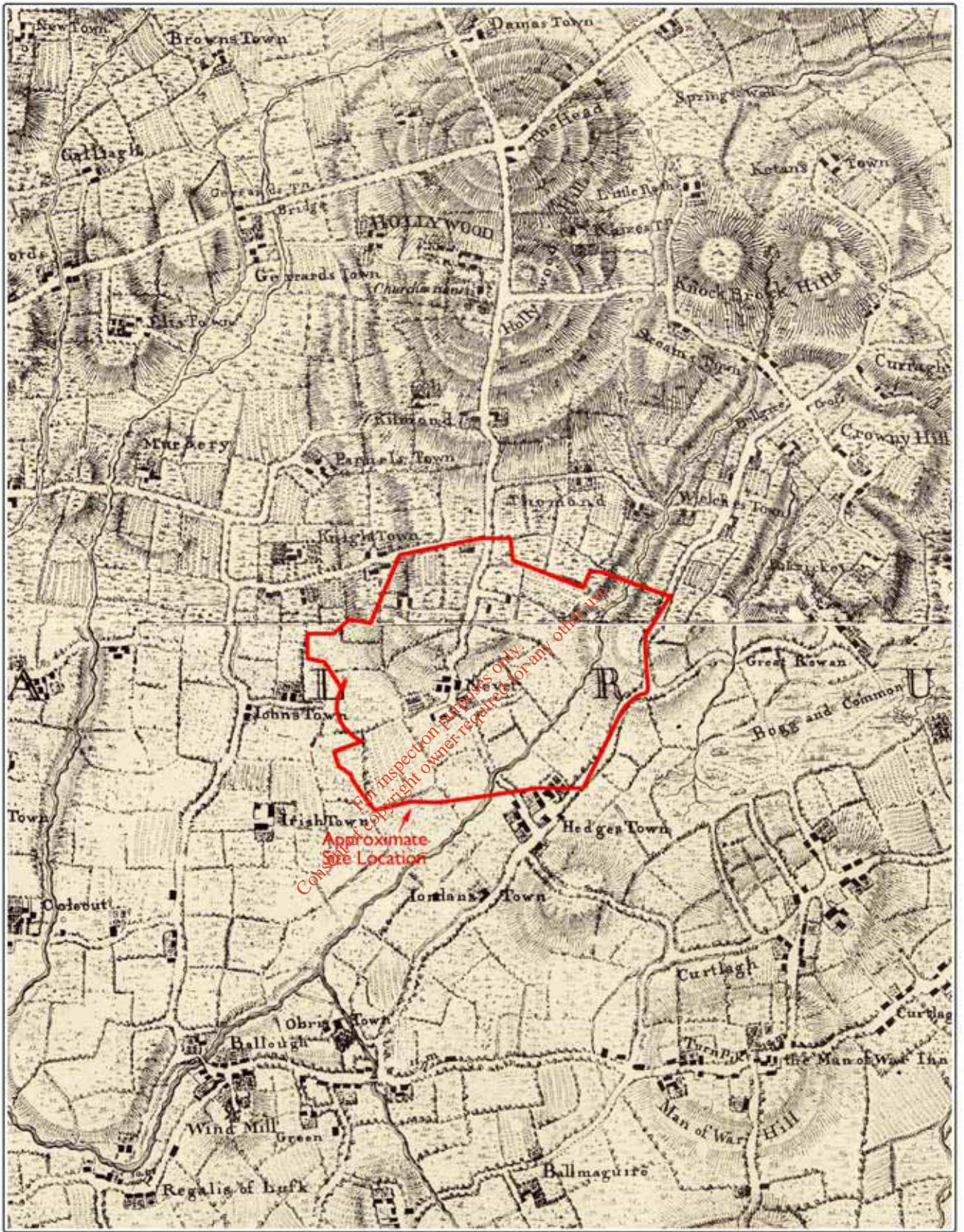
ARCHAEOLOGICAL LICENCE: NA	PROJECT: FINGAL LANDFILL EIS
PRODUCED BY: AA	DATE SURVEYED: NA
CHECKED BY: JJ	DATE ISSUED: 18.01.06

TITLE: Site location map showing property/structure ID numbers	CLIENT: Fingal County Council
--	-------------------------------

JOB NO: 05037	DRAWING NO: 05037-62
FIG. NO: Fig. 1	SCALE: 1:8000 @ A3

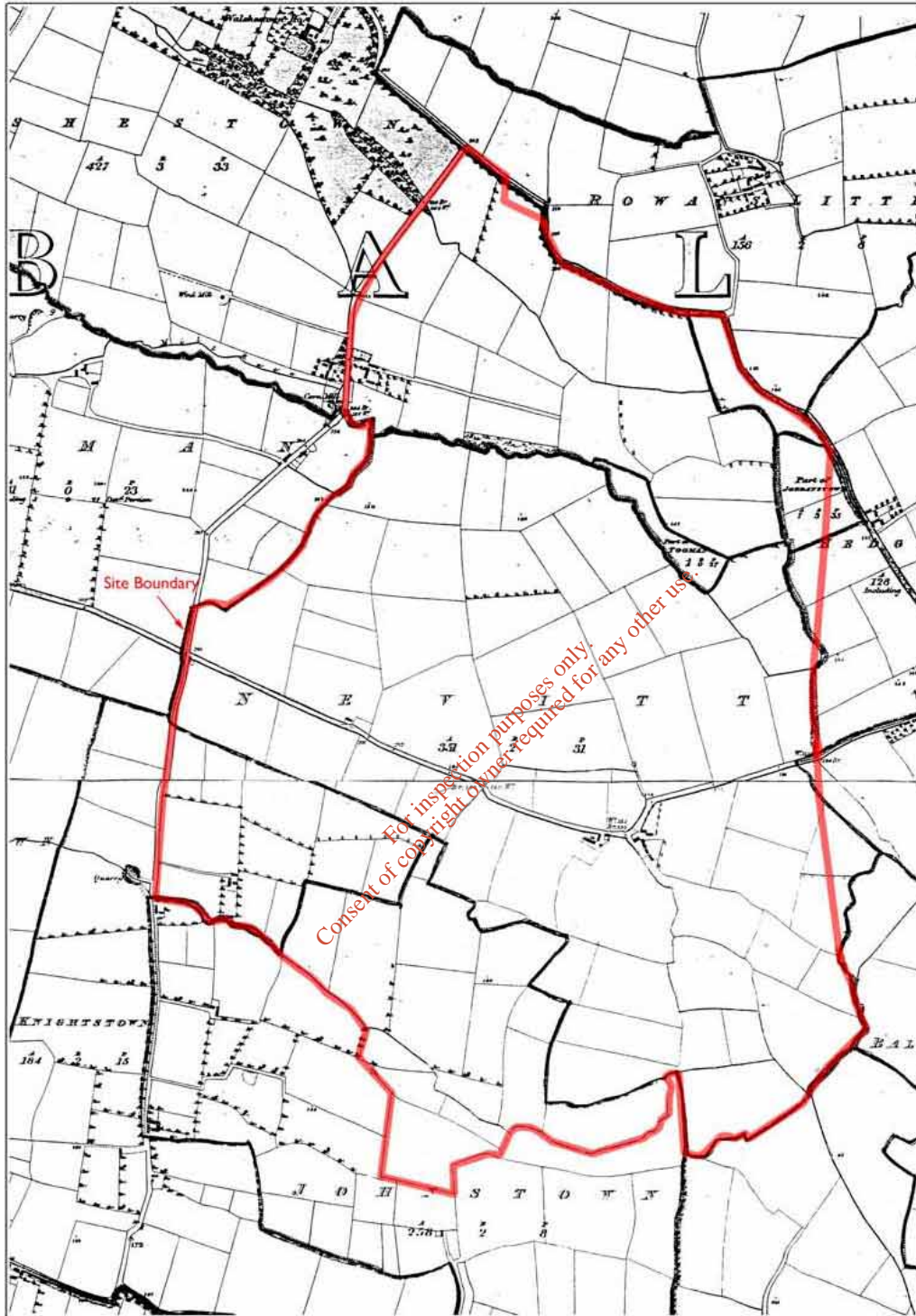


27 Merrion Square
 Dublin 2
 Tel: 01-7997200
 Fax: 01-7997201
 Email: archaeology@mglarc.com
 www.mglarc.com

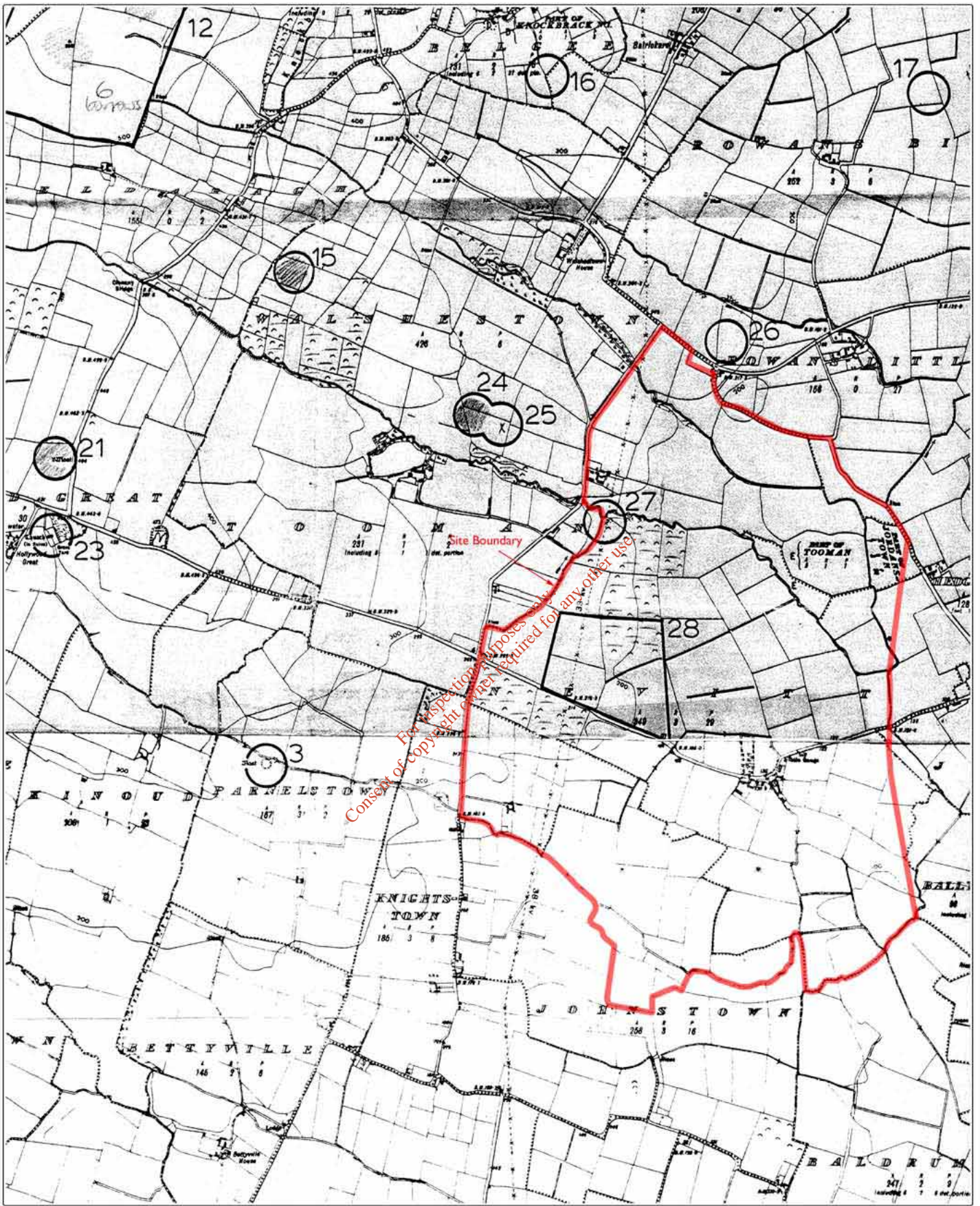


Margaret Gowen & Co Ltd
Archaeological Consultants & Project Managers

Job Fingal Landfill Project,
Fingal, Co. Dublin
Ref. 05037
Date 11.01.06
Client RPS MCOS
Scale Not applicable
Fig. 2 Rocque, 1760



Job Fingal Landfill Project,
 Fingal, Co. Dublin
Ref. 05037
Date 11.01.06
Client RPS MCOS
Scale 1:10,560 @ A3
Fig. 3 1st ed OS map, 1837



Job Fingal Landfill Project,
 Fingal, Co. Dublin
Ref. 05037
Date 11.01.06
Client RPS MCOS
Scale Not applicable
Fig. 4 OS map, 1936-37



Plate 1 ID 1



Plate 2 ID 1



Plate 3 ID 2



Plate 4 ID 2



Plate 5 ID 2



Plate 6 ID 3

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Plate 7 ID 3



Plate 8 ID 4



Plate 9 ID 5



Plate 10 ID 5



Plate 11 ID 6

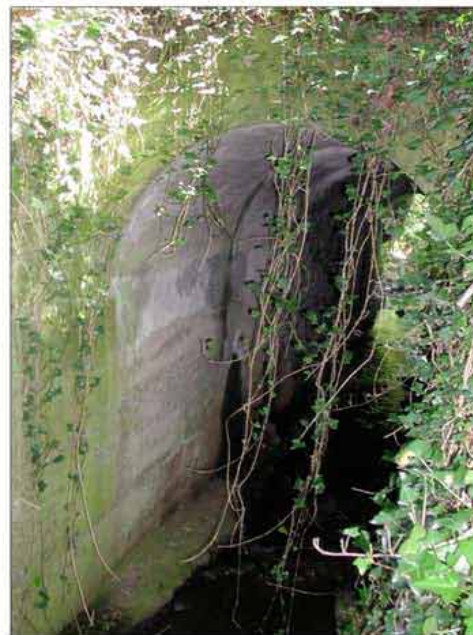


Plate 12 ID 12

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Plate 13 ID 13



Plate 14 ID 13



Plate 15 ID 13



Plate 16 ID 14



Plate 17 ID 15



Plate 18 ID 16

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Plate 19 ID 17



Plate 20 ID 17



Plate 21 ID 7



Plate 22 ID 8



Plate 23 ID 9



Plate 24 ID 10



Plate 25 ID 11



Plate 26 ID 18



Plate 27 ID 19

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Plate 28 ID 20



Plate 29 ID 21



Plate 30 ID 22



Plate 31 ID 23



Plate 32 ID 24



Plate 33 ID 25



Plate 34 ID 26



Plate 35 ID 27

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