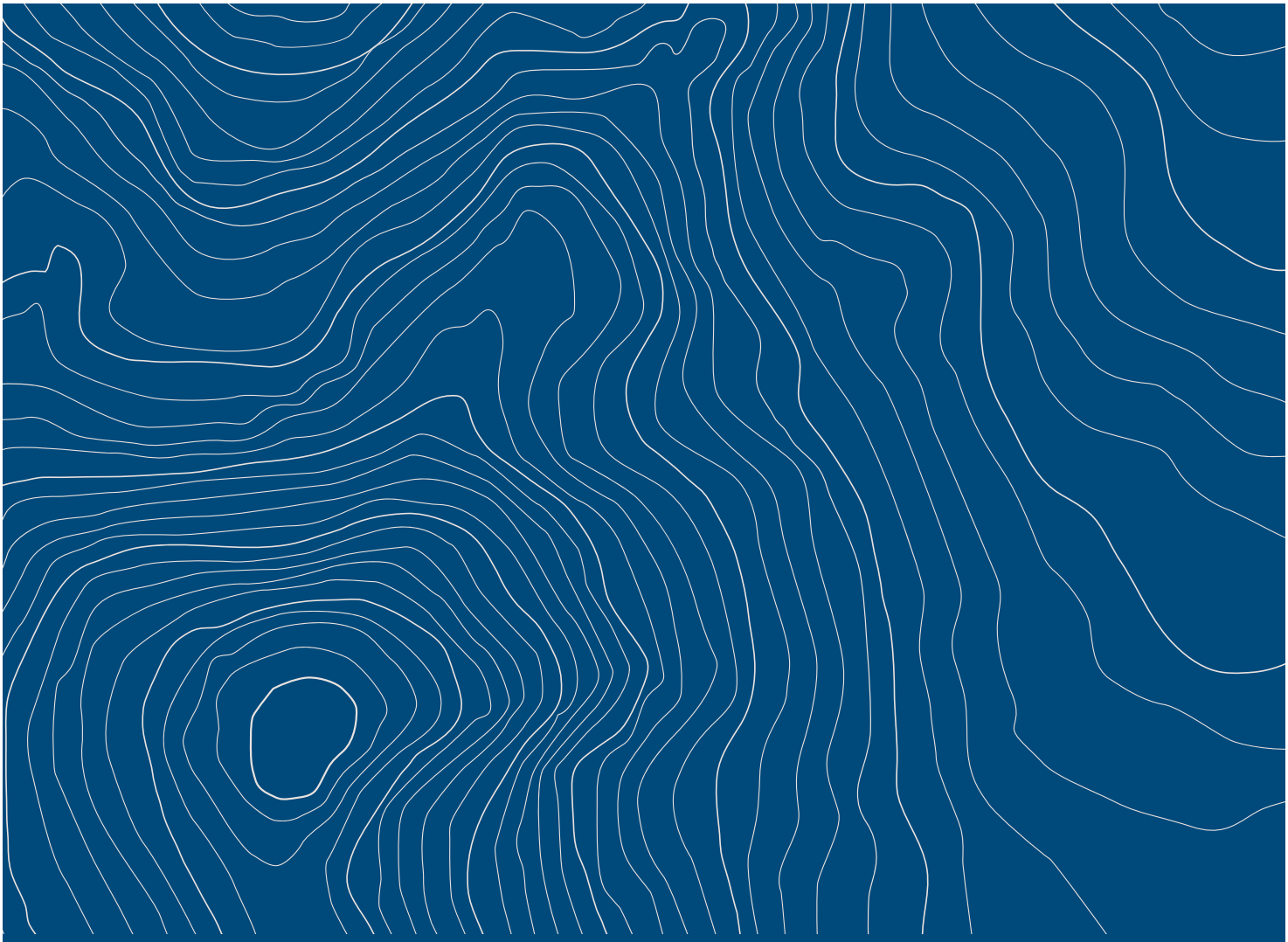

DublinArray
Generation for generations

EIAR Volume 4: Offshore Infrastructure Technical Appendices Appendix 4.3.14-1 Cultural Heritage Settings Assessment Technical Baseline

Kish Offshore Wind Ltd

RWE SLR GoBe APEM Group

www.dublinarray-marineplanning.ie

Dublin Array Offshore Wind Farm

Environmental Impact Assessment Report

Volume 4, Appendix 4.3.14-1: Cultural Heritage Settings Assessment (Terrestrial Archaeology and Monuments) Technical Baseline Report

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Glossary

Term	Definition
Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs)	An area designated by local authorities that is recognised for its special architectural interest, character, and heritage value.
Battery	Batteries were coastal defensive structures, typically consisting of earthworks or masonry gun emplacements designed to house artillery for coastal defence.
Bare earth	A Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) that represents the theoretical extent of visibility of a proposed development without considering screening effects from vegetation, buildings, or other structures.
Blade tip height	The maximum height reached by the tip of a wind turbine blade when it is in a vertical position.
Blade-tip and hub/full blade visibility	Theoretical ZTVs used to assess the extent to which different parts of a wind turbine are visible from various locations. The blade-tip ZTV represents the maximum extent of turbine visibility, including the highest point reached by the blade tip, while the hub/full blade ZTV indicates areas where the turbine hub and the full length of at least one blade are visible.
Blockhouse	Blockhouses were small, fortified buildings used for defence, often constructed with thick walls and designed to provide protection for troops and armaments while offering a strategic vantage point.
Cartographic data	Maps and charts that provide information about the geography and layout of an area.
Cultural heritage	Tangible and intangible assets of historical, archaeological, architectural, or social significance, including sites, buildings, monuments, landscapes, and traditions, considered valuable for present and future generations.
Designed garden/parkland	Landscaped areas intentionally created for aesthetic, recreational, or functional purposes, often associated with historic houses or estates.
Designed landscape	A landscape intentionally modified for aesthetic, functional, or symbolic purposes, often associated with historic estates or gardens.
Designed seaward views	Views intentionally created to look out to sea, often associated with coastal heritage assets.
Designed views	Views intentionally created or framed to enhance the aesthetic or functional experience of a landscape or structure.
Field inspection	On-site examination of heritage assets to assess their condition, setting, and potential susceptibility to impact.
Functional associations	The historical and functional relationships between heritage assets, including their use, purpose, and connections to other assets.
Granada Convention	An international agreement promoting the conservation and enhancement of architectural heritage across Europe.
Grey literature	Unpublished reports and studies, often produced by organisations or researchers, that provide valuable information for heritage assessments.
Group value	The collective significance of a group of heritage assets that share historical, functional, or visual relationships.

Term	Definition
Heritage asset	A building, monument, site, place, area, or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest.
Hillforts	Fortified enclosures on hilltops, used for defense, communal activities, and as symbols of power and status.
Historic coastal fortifications	Defensive structures located along the coast, built to protect against naval attacks.
Historic landscape context	The historical background and setting of a landscape, including its development and use over time.
Inter-visibility	The ability to see one heritage asset from another, which can be important for understanding their historical and functional relationships.
LiDAR Data	Light Detection and Ranging data, used to create detailed topographic maps and models of the landscape.
Lowest Astronomical Tide (LAT)	The lowest level that can be predicted to occur under average meteorological conditions and under any combination of astronomical conditions.
Martello Tower	Small defensive forts built across the British Empire during the 19th century, typically coastal and designed to resist cannon fire.
National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)	A database of significant architectural heritage sites in Ireland, maintained by the Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht, and the Islands.
National Monuments Acts	Legislation providing for the protection of national monuments in Ireland, including monuments of architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social, or technical interest.
National Record of Monuments and Places (NRMP)	A database of recorded monuments and places of historical and archaeological significance in Ireland.
Offshore infrastructure	The offshore infrastructure comprises the wind turbine generators (WTGs), turbine foundations, subsea inter-array electricity cables connecting the WTGs to an offshore substation platform (OSP), and offshore electricity export cables linking the OSP to the onshore electrical system.
Ordnance Survey Ireland	The national mapping agency of Ireland, providing detailed maps and geographic information.
Prehistoric monuments	Structures or sites from prehistoric times, such as cairns, barrows, mounds, megalithic tombs, hillforts, and standing stones.
Promontory fort	A type of fortification located on a prominent headland or cliff, often with natural defenses on several sides.
Record of Protected Structures (RPS)	A list of structures in Ireland that are protected for their architectural, historical, or cultural significance.
Ritual/funerary monuments	Prehistoric structures used for ceremonial or burial purposes, often located in significant natural places.
Setting	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced, including all elements of its context that contribute to its significance.
Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)	A record of archaeological sites and monuments in Ireland, maintained by the National Monuments Service.

Term	Definition
Standing stones	Upright monoliths, often of prehistoric origin, thought to have served ritual or ceremonial purposes.
Topographic data	Information about the physical features of the landscape, including elevation, contours, and natural formations.
Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	Maps or models that show areas from which a particular development, such as wind turbines, would be visible.

Acronyms

Term	Definition
ACA	Architectural Conservation Area
ADO	Alternative Design Option
DSM	Digital Surface Model
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
DLRCC	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
LAT	Lowest Astronomical Tide
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MDO	Maximum Design Option
NMA	National Monuments Acts
NRMP	National Record of Monuments and Places
NIAH	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
OSP	Offshore Substation Platform
RHM	Register of Historic Monuments
RMP	Record of Monuments and Places
RPS	Record of Protected Structures
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
WTGs	Wind Turbine Generators
ZTV	Zones of Theoretical Visibility

1 Introduction

1.1 Baseline characterisation report

1.1.1 The purpose of the technical baseline report is to robustly characterise the baseline cultural heritage environment for the purposes of informing the detailed assessment of indirect effects of the offshore infrastructure of the proposed Dublin Array Wind Farm (Dublin Array) on onshore cultural heritage assets.

1.1.2 The offshore infrastructure comprises the wind turbine generators (WTGs), turbine foundations, subsea inter-array electricity cables connecting the WTGs to an offshore substation platform (OSP), and offshore electricity export cables linking the OSP to the onshore electrical system.

1.1.3 The report identifies those onshore cultural heritage assets, including archaeological monuments, historic buildings, and Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs), that might be susceptible to indirect effects and describes their cultural significance. In addition, it identifies those cultural heritage assets for which any further assessment of indirect effects would be disproportionate and recommends that they be scoped out of the EIA.

1.1.4 The potential effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning of Dublin Array and determination of the sensitivity of the cultural heritage receiving environment, the magnitude of any effects, the overall level of any effects, and whether any of those effects would be considered 'significant' in EIA terms, are discussed in detail within the Volume 3, Chapter 14: Cultural Heritage Settings Assessment (Terrestrial Archaeology and Monuments) (hereafter referred to as the Cultural Heritage Settings Assessment Chapter). Direct effects on marine archaeology are addressed in Volume 3, Chapter 13: Marine Archaeology.

1.2 Project overview

1.2.1 Dublin Array is a proposed offshore wind farm located on the Kish and Bray Banks, approximately 10 km off the coast of counties Dublin and Wicklow in Ireland. A detailed description of Dublin Array is presented in Volume 2, Chapter 6: Project Description of the EIAR (hereafter referred to as the Project Description Chapter).

1.2.2 This technical appendix relates to the indirect effect of the offshore infrastructure on onshore heritage assets as a result of change to setting.

1.2.3 As detailed in section 6.2 of the Project Description, the Applicant is seeking development permission for three design options consistent with the Opinion on Flexibility. To ensure a robust, coherent, and transparent assessment of the proposed Dublin Array project, the Applicant has identified and defined a Maximum Design Option (MDO) and Alternative Design Option(s) (ADO) for each environmental topic/receptor. The MDO and ADO are detailed in Table 7 of the Cultural Heritage Settings Assessment Chapter and have been assessed in the EIAR to determine the full range and magnitude of effects, providing certainty that any option within the specified parameters will not give rise to environmental effects more significant than that which could occur from the MDO.

1.2.4 The MDO for the assessment of the indirect effects of the Dublin Array offshore infrastructure on onshore cultural heritage assets comprises the operation of 39 WTGs, at a height of 309.6 m (LAT) to blade tip. The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) for this MDO layout has been used in this technical baseline report to ensure that the visual impact assessment accurately reflects the most impactful design scenario.

2 Methodology

2.1 Approach

2.1.1 The baseline characterisation methodology involved a detailed desktop review to gather existing information on onshore cultural heritage (archaeology and monuments) within a specified study area (outlined in section 2.2). This was complemented by a site walkover of selected assets, which provided additional insights into the study area's cultural heritage, thereby enhancing the baseline description of the project's receiving environment.

2.2 Study Area

2.2.1 The study area adopted for the assessment of those onshore cultural heritage receptors that might be susceptible to indirect effects from the offshore infrastructure has been defined through the analysis of the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of the offshore wind turbines. A 20 km study area surrounding the array area captures all relevant cultural heritage receptors within the ZTV. Additionally, any other assets within this 20 km radius that are relevant to establishing historic landscape context and/or potential impacts have also been considered.

2.3 Regulatory background

2.3.1 The assessment of potential impacts to cultural heritage settings has been made with specific reference to the relevant regulations, guidelines and guidance within Volume 2, Chapter 2: Consents, Legislation, Policy and Guidance of the EIAR. It has also been made with reference to relevant legislation, guidance and best practice as listed below, and detailed in the Cultural Heritage Settings Assessment Chapter.

- National Monuments Acts, 1930 – 2014: The National Monuments Acts 1930, as amended[1] (National Monuments Acts) provide for the protection of national monuments in Ireland. The scope of the National Monuments Acts includes monuments of architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural scientific, social, or technical interest. For the purposes of this chapter, National Monuments are designated cultural heritage receptors.

- Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended[2]): includes provisions relevant to offshore developments and integrates with the Maritime Area Planning Act 2021, which supports the management of maritime spatial planning for renewable energy projects;

1 The National Monuments Acts are due to be repealed by section 7 of the Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023, when the relevant part of that provision is commenced.
2 The Planning Acts are due to be repealed by section 6 of the Planning and Development Act 2024, when that section is duly commenced. The transitional provisions confirm that the Planning Acts shall continue to apply to any planning application submitted prior to the repeal of the Planning Acts, save insofar as the 2024 Act provides otherwise.

- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous) Provisions Act, 1999: Governs the establishment of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) and outlines protections for significant historic structures and sites; and
- Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 2023: The Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023 modernises and consolidates Ireland's legislation on heritage protection, repealing the 1999 Act (except Section 5) and introducing phased provisions to safeguard historic and archaeological assets through updated regulatory frameworks.
- Heritage Act, 1985: The functions of the Heritage Council include proposing policies and priorities for the identification, protection, preservation and enhancement of the national heritage, including national monuments, archaeological and heritage objects, architectural heritage, natural heritage, landscapes, seascapes, wrecks, geology, heritage gardens and parks, and waterways.
- Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, 1997: An international agreement to promote the conservation and enhancement of architectural heritage across Europe, to which Ireland is a signatory.
- Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Development Plan 2022-2028: Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council (DLRCC) adopted the current County Development Plan in April 2022. Policies relating to archaeology and cultural heritage are included in Chapter 11: Heritage and Conservation (pp. 211-224), and Chapter 12: Development Management (pp. 300-304).
- National Marine Planning Framework (NMPF), 2021: The NMPF is Ireland's first comprehensive marine spatial planning framework, providing a strategic approach to managing Ireland's maritime area. While its primary focus is on offshore and marine-based activities, it also acknowledges the importance of protecting seascapes, cultural heritage, and the coastal environment, which may have indirect relevance to certain onshore assets with a strong visual or contextual relationship to the marine area. In the context of offshore wind farm developments, the NMPF seeks to ensure that potential impacts on marine and coastal cultural heritage are considered, alongside broader environmental and spatial planning objectives.

2.4 Data sources

2.4.1 Baseline information on the receiving environment has been obtained from:

- The National Record of Monuments and Places (NRMP);
- The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH);
- The list of Monuments in State Care;

- The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR);
- The Record of Protected Structures (RPS); and
- The list of Architectural Conservation Areas.

2.4.2 In addition, the following sources have also been consulted:

- Ordnance Survey Ireland for historic mapping;
- Topographic, cartographic and hydrological data;
- Relevant historic documentary sources;
- Relevant grey literature relating to the onshore cultural heritage receptors;
- Available LiDAR data (DSM, DTM and point cloud);
- Local authority planning applications data, for relevant documentation submitted in relation to proximate applications.

2.4.3 A proportionate level of data, sufficient to inform the assessment has been obtained from the sources listed above. The data has been reconciled and analysed within the context of the objectives of the present assessment.

2.4.4 While all the data received has been reviewed and considered, not all records are discussed further within this report, only those that are of relevance to the determination of potential, significance and potential impact.

2.5 Assessment of heritage significance

Significance

2.5.1 To enable a detailed, justifiable, and clear determination of impact, it is essential to establish consistent terminology for discussing the importance of heritage assets. This terminology varies across heritage legislation, policy, and guidance documents, including terms such as importance, interest, significance, special interest, and character. For the purposes of this assessment, the term ‘significance’ will be used consistently hereafter.

Interest categories

2.5.2 It is also necessary to determine the source of heritage significance. The Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage[3], which relates specifically to archaeology, provides the following guidance on this matter:

'Any material remains which can contribute to understanding past societies may be considered to have an element of archaeological significance… Archaeological significance or interest may also be seen in terms of the potential for sites, monuments or artefacts to enable people to experience directly the evidence for past societies and through this allow them to better understand and appreciate their own past.'

2.5.3 A more detailed approach is provided within Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities[4], which identifies heritage significance as deriving from the following categories of special interest:

- Architectural;
- Historical;
- Archaeological;
- Artistic;
- Cultural;
- Scientific;
- Technical; and
- Social.

2.5.4 This guidance, principally based on the terms of the Granada Convention, emphasises that these categories are not mutually exclusive. An asset may derive its significance from one, multiple or all of these interests.

2.5.5 Following this guidance, the significance of the heritage assets described within this assessment is discussed in terms of these contributing interests. This approach allows for consistent, detailed, justifiable and clear determinations of heritage significance.

2.5.6 Detailed descriptions of the above interest categories are provided in Annex 1.

3 Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands. 1999.
4 Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands, 2011.

2.6 Assessment of harm (impact)

2.6.1 The assessment of impact will involve a qualitative evaluation of whether, how and to what extent the proposal would harm (reduce/erode) an asset's significance. Harm might occur either from direct physical impact on heritage assets, such as the truncation of archaeological remains, or from adverse changes to aspects a heritage asset's setting that contribute to its significance and/or to its intelligibility.

2.7 Setting assessment

General methodology

2.7.1 General guidance in relation to setting assessment is provided within section 13.8 of Architectural heritage protection[5] – 'Other Development Affecting the Setting of a Protected Structure or an Architectural Conservation Area' – as follows:

'When dealing with applications for works outside the curtilage and attendant grounds of a protected structure or outside an ACA which have the potential to impact upon their character, similar consideration should be given as for proposed development within the attendant grounds. A visit to the site should be considered an essential part of the assessment.[6]

New development both adjacent to, and at a distance from, a protected structure can affect its character and special interest and impact on it in a variety of ways. The proposed development may directly abut the protected structure, as with buildings in a terrace. Alternatively, it may take the form of a new structure within the attendant grounds of the protected structure. A new development could also have an impact even when it is detached from the protected structure and outside the curtilage and attendant grounds but is visible in an important view of or from the protected structure.[7]

The extent of the potential impact of proposals will depend on the location of the new works, the character and quality of the protected structure, its designed landscape and its setting, and the character and quality of the ACA. Large buildings, sometimes at a considerable distance, can alter views to or from the protected structure or ACA and thus affect their character. Proposals should not have an adverse effect on the special interest of the protected structure or the character of an ACA.[8]'

5 Ibid.
6 Ibid, paragraph 13.8.1.
7 Ibid, paragraph 13.8.2.
8 Ibid, paragraph 13.8.3

Detailed methodology

2.7.2 Due to the large area of potential onshore visual change anticipated to result from the WTGs, a sequential approach has been adopted to ensure a proportionate assessment of significant effects. Scoping has been key to this approach, involving the articulation of which types of asset have been assessed and why. This process has entailed the following steps:

- Procurement of datasets for all nationally important assets and their entry into a GIS database;
- Application of a 'bare earth[9]' ZTV to the above datasets, and the identification of those assets from which the WTGs would, in theory, be visible;
- The compilation of a 'long list' of assets potentially susceptible to impact as a result of changes to setting, layered into the GIS database;
- Further detailed review of the above 'long list' dataset in order to produce a proportionate short list of assets requiring detailed further assessment, including:
  - GIS interrogation and 3D modelling analysis of the theoretical inter-visibility identified for each receptor, utilising two further ZTVs: blade-tip and hub/full blade visibility[10]; and
  - Consideration of aspects unrelated to visibility, such as the nature, utility, and broader associations of those receptors. This involves exploring original design intent, historic and current function, topographic context, inter-relationships with other receptors, and how they collectively contribute to their significance. This includes understanding how they are typically and best appreciated as a cohesive set rather than as isolated elements.
- Identification of those assets that express a specific maritime association, e.g. lighthouses, harbour facilities, coastal defences, and those with designed seaward views or an otherwise coastal aspect;
- Grouping of those potentially susceptible heritage assets to reflect shared setting(s) and/or non-visual associations, enabling a proportionate, targeted and informed approach to their further assessment; and

9 A bare-earth ZTV represents the theoretical extent of visibility of a proposed development without considering screening effects from vegetation, buildings, or other structures. It is based solely on topographical data, showing areas where the development could potentially be seen in a worst-case scenario

10 Blade-tip and hub/full blade visibility: Theoretical ZTVs are generated to assess the extent to which different parts of a wind turbine are visible from various locations. The blade-tip ZTV represents the maximum extent of turbine visibility, including the highest point reached by the blade tip, while the hub/full blade ZTV indicates areas where the turbine hub and the full length of at least one blade are visible. These ZTVs help to refine visual impact assessments by distinguishing between partial and full turbine visibility.

- Field inspection of each short-listed designated heritage asset/heritage asset group in order to assess their setting(s) in detail alongside the actual degree of inter-visibility they share with the WTGs and any anticipated effects.

2.7.3 This baseline assessment has therefore progressed the settings assessment as far as identifying those assets that, following an initial site inspection, are still considered potentially susceptible to adverse indirect effects.

2.7.4 All shortlisted assets are listed in the gazetteer in Annex 2, along with a summary description of their settings and a discussion of any reasonably anticipated adverse indirect effects.

3 Settings assessment: receiving environment

3.1.1 A total of 152 heritage assets and 7 ACAs were identified as potentially susceptible to adverse indirect effects. These assets underwent further desk-based analyses and an initial site inspection in June 2021. Rather that providing a detailed discussion of each of these assets individually in this chapter, they can be grouped into specific asset categories or types, which include:

- Martello Towers;
- Historic coastal fortifications, including castles and promontory forts;
- Civilian coastal architecture, such as coastguard stations and lighthouses;
- Modern military coastal defences, such as batteries;
- Churches whose spires or towers are viewed against the ocean backdrop;
- Houses that may have been designed to include seaward views; and
- Prehistoric monuments, potentially intended to have coastal inter-visibility.

3.1.2 The following discussion focuses on these categories, including their significance, the reasons why their setting might contribute to their significance, and the potential for adverse indirect effects resulting from changes to their setting.

3.2 Martello towers

Description

3.2.1 A total of 21 Martello Towers were subject to site inspection in order to determine their susceptibility to impact as a result of changes to setting. Martello Towers are small defensive forts that were built across the British Empire during the 19th century, from the time of the French Revolutionary Wars onwards. The vast majority were coastal. Between 1796 and 1815, 194 towers were built, across Britain, Ireland, and other territories of the British Empire as part of a comprehensive defensive scheme and as a direct result of the British conflicts with both France and America.

3.2.2 Most stand up to 12 m high, with a ground floor, first floor, and roof that housed a cannon. They were typically garrisoned by a single commanding officer and 15 to 24 soldiers. Their round structure and thick walls of solid masonry made them resistant to cannon fire, and their height made them an ideal platform for a single heavy artillery piece, mounted on the flat roof and able to fire over a complete 360-degree circle. The towers around Dublin Bay were designed to be within line of sight of one another, to allow a warning to be communicated along their line.

Significance

3.2.3 The significance of Martello Towers primarily derives from their architectural and historical interests. Historically, they represent part of the then-British Empire's response to one of the defining military actions of the early-19th century: the Napoleonic Wars. Architecturally, their design is distinguished by its functionality and prominence, and by the uniformity of its design.

3.2.4 The visual, historical, spatial and functional association between the numerous individual Martello Towers also contributes to their significance. While discrete, they were designed to operate as a group, passing signals and warnings along their line, and together forming a formidable coastal defence.

Setting and potential susceptibility to impact

3.2.5 Martello Towers have a fundamental maritime association. They were intended to deter and defend against invasion, and so were strategically positioned and designed to afford wide-ranging views out to sea, along adjacent stretches of coastline and between one another. As such, the sea forms a key aspect of the setting of Martello Towers, having influenced their siting and remaining key to their intelligibility as a system of coastal defences within the landscape.

3.2.6 Martello Towers were also designed for functionality, however, and not for aesthetic purposes or to provide aesthetic or recreational coastal panoramas. They were defensive military installations located strategically for purposes of coastal defence. Their function is intelligible when looking towards and from those surviving examples, within the context of the adjacent coastline, and despite the modern development that has invariably taken place within their environs.

3.2.7 The introduction of the proposed WTGs *c.*10 km offshore would not be anticipated to erode that association between the towers and the sea, or the intelligibility of their function as coastal defences. Importantly, neither would the introduction of the WTGs be anticipated to affect the inter-visibility between adjacent Martello Towers, where it survives to present.

3.3 Historic coastal fortifications

3.3.1 A total of 20 castles, tower houses or other aspects of castle architecture and 5 promontory forts were subject to site inspection in order to determine their susceptibility to impact as a result of changes to setting. Castles and tower houses are principally medieval in origin, ranging in date from the Anglo-Norman period through until the 17th century.

3.3.2 Castles comprise defensive strongholds, while tower houses comprise more compact, fortified dwellings, often approximating to a single turret in appearance. Promontory forts are defensive fortifications of later prehistoric and/or medieval date, surmounting steep cliffs and often only linked to the mainland by a slender land bridge.

Significance

3.3.3 The significance of castles, tower houses and promontory forts derives from their archaeological, historic and architectural interests. Archaeologically, such assets are particularly rich. Both their upstanding architecture, and their underlying and surrounding buried archaeological remains, have the potential to make a substantive contribution to our understanding of their sequence of development and use, and of the social and economic circumstances of their successive occupants. Archaeological interest makes a particular contribution to the significance of promontory forts, the dating of which remains an area of keen academic discussion (much in need of refinement), and because their above-ground architectural remains, where they survive, are typically far less extensive.

3.3.4 Historically, castles tended to form important local/regional centres, not just in terms of defence and administration, but also politically, commercially, economically and socially. As such, they often had a defining influence on the development of surrounding historic settlements and landscapes, e.g. settlement, street and field patterns. They thus will tend to share key spatial and historical associations with such aspects of their surrounds.

3.3.5 Architecturally, castles and tower houses also retain a distinctive style, largely related to their defensive function, as well as a sense of prominence and overall architectural presence within their locality.

Setting and potential susceptibility to impact

3.3.6 As an asset type, castles and tower houses do not necessarily share an association with the sea. Notwithstanding this, those castles identified for further assessment as part of the present EIA are all located within proximity to the coast, raising the potential for it to have influenced their siting. Castles were established in strategic topographic locations, best suited to their defensibility and to enable them to administer places of strategic importance such as roads, rivers and ports. They thus share a key association with their surrounding topography, whether inland or coastal; common aspects of setting for castles would include raised locations such as hills, knolls and ridges, enhancing their prominence and field of vision; watercourses, as lines of defence as well as water supplies for general consumption, milling and flooding sections of moat; and certain types of geology, i.e. such as would protect from undermining during a siege. It is probable that for at least some of these assets identified here, a (if not 'the') principal threat of attack was from the sea, making them, at least in part, a response to that threat.

3.3.7 The above might be applied equally to certain tower houses, though they more frequently represent embellishments of existing structures/domestic centres in response to periods of war and/or socio-political unrest (architectural 'cure' as opposed to 'prevention'). In that context, the relevance of their topography is often the lesser, and so too the contribution of topography to their significance.

3.3.8 As an asset type, promontory forts have a much more fundamental maritime association than either castles or tower houses. They were specifically located in precarious, highly defensible cliff-top locations, often virtually removed from the adjacent mainland, and largely surrounded by a precipice rising from the sea below. The sea therefore made a defining contribution to the security and effectiveness of these fortifications. Similar to castles, the siting of promontory forts also allowed for strategic, wide-ranging views along the coastline and out to sea, both for purposes of defence and strategic administration of coastal/sea-borne trade.

3.3.9 As for Martello Towers, earlier coastal fortifications such as castles, tower houses and promontory forts were primarily functional in their design and siting. The viewshed that they afforded their occupants was not guided by aesthetic or recreational considerations, but by defensive ones. The introduction of the proposed WTGs *c.*10 km offshore would not be anticipated to erode their association with the coastline/sea, the intelligibility of that association, or its contribution to their significance. Neither would the introduction of the WTGs be anticipated to have any adverse effect upon the broader spatial, historical visual or topographic associations that also contribute positively to their significance and intelligibility.

3.4 Civilian coastal architecture

3.4.1 A total of 8 pieces of quayside architecture, 1 lighthouse and 2 coastguard stations were subject to site inspection in order to determine their susceptibility to impact as a result of changes to setting. The quayside architecture identified is all located in Dublin harbour and comprises aspects of the quay itself as well as certain quayside buildings, e.g. warehouses and trade premises reliant on imports. The lighthouse comprises the early-19th century Baily Lighthouse on the Howth promontory, and the coastguard stations are at Bray and Greystones.

Significance

3.4.2 Unlike the earlier defensive coastal architecture described above, more recent civilian coastal assets retain little, if any, archaeological interest. They are unlikely to be associated with any significant buried archaeological remains, and examination of their surviving architecture would contribute little to our understanding of their construction, function or sequence of development. In that context, their significance derives primarily from their historical and architectural interests, as well, to a lesser extent, as their cultural and technical interests.

3.4.3 Historically, culturally, and technically, the quayside architecture represents a time of rapid spatial and economic growth of Dublin Harbour during the 18th to 20th centuries. The port and port facilities saw great expansion and modernisation during this period, transforming what remained of the late-medieval/early post-medieval townscape. The same may be considered to apply to the later lighthouse and coastguard stations, though these assets are more a reflection of the area's continued association with, and reliance upon, the sea into the 20th century and through to present.

3.4.4 It is the lighthouse that derives the greatest contribution from its architectural interest, being visually prominent, and aesthetically both distinctive and highly recognisable. To a lesser, though still material, extent the quayside buildings also retain a level of architectural interest; they are good surviving examples of their type, representative of the architectural fashions of their time. By contrast, the coastguard stations derive their significance almost entirely from their historic, cultural and technical interests, and derive little from their more commonplace modern architecture.

Setting and potential susceptibility to impact

3.4.5 As for Martello Towers and promontory forts, civilian coastal heritage assets have a clear maritime association. This is particularly so of the lighthouse and coastguard stations, which relate directly to the use and administration of coastal waters. The sea therefore makes a, if not 'the', key contribution to the significance of these assets with respect to setting. There is a subtle difference, however, in relation to the quayside architecture, which relates less to the sea and more to the quay/harbour specifically.

3.4.6 These types of heritage asset were all designed for functionality above all other considerations; the lighthouse to protect shipping and safeguard maritime trade, the coastguard stations to safeguard human life at sea, and the quayside buildings to facilitate import and export. The coast guard stations and quayside buildings were sited in proximity to the water in order to provide ready access. Seaward views would not have influenced their design to any material extent, if at all.

3.4.7 Lighthouses were purposively sited in prominent locations, overlooking the coast, in order to optimise their visibility (and not least that of their surmounting lamp) in order to provide the best possible warning to approaching vessels. Neither their prominence nor their viewshed was designed to enable seaward views for aesthetic, recreational or any other non-functional purpose.

3.4.8 Overall, the introduction of the proposed WTGs c.10 km offshore would not be anticipated to erode the association of any of these civilian coastal heritage assets with the coastline/sea, the intelligibility of their associations, or their contribution to the significance of those assets. Neither would the introduction of the WTGs be anticipated to have any adverse effect upon the assets' key contributing historical, cultural, technical or architectural values, or upon any positive aspects of their setting.

3.5 Modern military coastal defences

3.5.1 A total of 3 batteries[11] and 1 blockhouse[12] were subject to site inspection in order to determine their susceptibility to impact as a result of changes to setting. Military batteries comprise defensive artillery emplacements, while blockhouses comprise small, fortified structures, usually single rooms, with loopholes enabling strategic defensive fire.

Significance

3.5.2 Where they survive above ground, the significance of these heritage assets would derive primarily from their historical, cultural, technical, and architectural interests. Where they survive only as buried remains, then they would not be considered to retain any architectural interest, though they would be considered to retain some modest archaeological interest.

Setting and potential susceptibility to impact

3.5.3 As for the earlier Martello Towers, these assets have a maritime association, being intended to defend against military sea-borne assaults, and particularly upon the strategically important quayside infrastructure. As such, the sea forms a key aspect of their setting, having influenced their siting and remaining key to their intelligibility within the landscape.

3.5.4 Again, however, these assets were also designed for functionality above all else. They were not designed for aesthetic purposes or to provide recreational coastal panoramas. They were defensive military installations located strategically for purposes of defence. Their function is intelligible when looking towards and from those surviving examples, within the context of the adjacent coastline/quayside, and despite the more recent surrounding modern development.

3.5.5 The introduction of the proposed WTGs *c.*10 km offshore would not be anticipated to erode the association between these assets and the sea/quay, or the intelligibility of their function as strategic military defences.

3.6 Churches

3.6.1 A total of 16 churches/chapels were subject to site inspection in order to determine their susceptibility to impact as a result of changes to setting.

11 Batteries were coastal defensive structures, typically consisting of earthworks or masonry gun emplacements designed to house artillery for coastal defence.
12 Blockhouses were small, fortified buildings used for defence, often constructed with thick walls and designed to provide protection for troops and armaments while offering a strategic vantage point.

Significance

3.6.2 Churches primarily derive their significance from a combination of their archaeological, historical, architectural, and social interests. Archaeological interest would largely pertain to those older churches, i.e. of medieval/early post-medieval date or earlier. Such churches are likely to overlie significant buried archaeological deposits with the potential to inform our understanding of their sequence of development and use. In addition, their surviving architecture might also contribute to our understanding of their construction, including the techniques and materials used, as well as their antiquity and phasing; there is also an evident crossover here with their technical interest. The more recent churches of the 19th and 20th centuries would be of much more modest, if any, archaeological interest, the exception being any that overlie the remains of earlier religious foundations.

3.6.3 Historically, churches of all periods have tended to form key foci within their respective communities. As with castles, they have often therefore influenced the development of the surrounding town/landscape, with which they thus share a key spatial and historical association. Again, this is enhanced in the case of those earlier churches, whose lengthier and more enduring presence within the landscape will typically have exerted an accordingly greater influence.

3.6.4 Architecturally and artistically, churches of all periods will tend to be of great interest for their reflection of prevailing trends and local vernacular qualities; again, here, there is also often a heightened technical interest. Appearance was a key design consideration for many grander churches, which were meant to be seen and admired for their artistry. That said, those smaller, less grand churches and chapels that were designed more for functional purposes do also retain a level of architectural interest; this is precisely because they differ from the archetype, and so tend to be that much rarer and/or idiosyncratic architecturally and artistically.

3.6.5 Finally, churches are also places of great social (spiritual) and cultural importance, and this too would be considered to make a key contribution to their significance as cultural heritage assets.

Setting and potential susceptibility to impact

3.6.6 Churches do not necessarily share a maritime association. Those identified for purposes of this assessment, however, are located within coastal settlements, and they either served or continue to serve coastal communities. As such, the sea is considered to form an aspect of their wider setting. On balance, the only circumstances under which it is considered that the significance of a church might be harmed by the proposal, would be where it was intended to be viewed against a maritime backdrop. The introduction of the WTGs into that backdrop *may* be considered to detract from the church's setting, and so to harm its significance.

3.6.7 Whether such harm would occur, and its extent, would be contingent upon a number of factors, including but not limited to:

- The degree of inter-visibility between the church and the WTGs, e.g. is there a single WTG faintly visible on the horizon, or are all of the WTGs clearly visible in the middle distance;
- The level of dynamism introduced by the WTGs into views towards the church; is the movement of the blades barely/not perceivable in the distance, or do the blades introduce a notable level of new movement into the seascape;
- The extent to which the WTGs might challenge the prominence of the church spire or tower in seaward views; and/or
- If, and to what extent, the presence of the WTGs otherwise detracts from the experience of the church and its architecture.

3.6.8 Given that churches will derive the majority of their significance from their historical, architectural, archaeological and social interests, and that these interests would be anticipated to be preserved, it is not considered that the introduction of the WTGs c.10 km away offshore would result in a particular level of harm to their significance. Dependent upon the sorts of factors listed above, however, it is anticipated that certain churches may potentially be susceptible to a small amount of harm, and this will be fully explored as part of the EIA process.

3.7 Houses

3.7.1 A total of 35 houses/lodges were subject to site inspection in order to determine their susceptibility to impact as a result of changes to setting.

Significance

3.7.2 Largely without exception, architectural interest comprises the key contributor to the significance of this asset type. Certain examples may also derive significance from their historic, artistic and/or technical interests, especially should they have been associated with notable historic persons or events, or should they represent a particularly fine example of a historic fashion or vernacular style. A certain level of archaeological value may pertain to any earlier e.g. 16th – 18th century examples, though this would be comparatively modest.

Setting and potential susceptibility to impact

3.7.3 In general, any significance that historic houses might draw from setting, would derive principally from their surrounding gardens, yards and driveways etc., within the context of which they are best intelligible as historic houses. In the case of more opulent examples, such as mansions, halls and manors, however, there is also the potential for aspects of the surrounding topography and for associated vistas to also contribute; a clear example would be where a grand house is set within a designed garden/area of parkland, or where its surrounds have otherwise been landscaped bespoke to provide a particular mode of approach and/or sense of experience of the house. Such settings often involved designed views, including long distance views and/or complete panoramas.

3.7.4 Such designed settings and associated viewsheds would be considered to make a key contribution to the significance of the assets to which they relate. The introduction of the WTGs into those views/that experience may therefore be considered to detract, and so to harm their significance. To a lesser extent, more modest dwellings, without formally designed settings, may also have been located so to benefit from seaward views, or to be appreciated against a coastal backdrop. Should the introduction of the WTGs into those views/that backdrop adversely affect the experience of their architecture, then harm to their significance may be identified.

3.7.5 Given that these assets still derive the majority of their significance from their historical, architectural, artistic and/or technical interests, however, and that these interests would be anticipated to be preserved, it is not considered that the introduction of the WTGs *c.*10 km away offshore would result in a particular level of harm to their significance. Certain examples may potentially be susceptible to a small amount of harm though, and this will be fully explored as part of the EIA process.

3.8 Prehistoric monuments

3.8.1 A total of 14 funerary/ritual monuments, 2 hillforts and 1 standing stone were subject to site inspection in order to determine their susceptibility to impact as a result of changes to setting. Prehistoric funerary monuments include cairns, barrows, mounds and megalithic tombs, used to mark and monumentalise ancestral graves and special places within the landscape. Hillforts comprise later prehistoric hilltop enclosures fortified with ditches and ramparts; they served a variety of functions, both defensive and communal, as well as being conspicuous statements variously of power, status, community and tenure. Standing stones comprise monoliths commonly thought to have served a ritual purpose, perhaps having monumentalised important locations and/or formed a focus for ceremonial practices/rites.

Significance

3.8.2 As some of the earliest man-made landmarks, prehistoric monuments largely derive their significance from their archaeological interest. Examination of their upstanding remains and associated buried deposits would have the potential to make a substantive contribution to our understanding of their (often complex) sequence of development, and of the lives of the local prehistoric communities that built and used them. Megalithic tombs, specifically, may also be considered to retain a level of architectural and/or technical interest, albeit comparatively modest. Such monuments can also form key social and cultural foci, from which they also derive significance.

Potential susceptibility to impact

3.8.3 Prehistoric monuments share a fundamental association with their surrounding topography. In the case of ritual/funerary monuments, many were located in natural places that had already been venerated for generations prior. In that sense, their addition to those places might be seen more as an embellishment of specific important places – spiritually, culturally or otherwise – preserving an innate relationship. Inter-visibility between these monuments also often formed part of their design, allowing them to draw meaning and legitimacy from one another, and on occasion even to communicate a sense of genealogy.

3.8.4 Though for different reasons, this same innate relationship also exists between hillforts and their local topography; prominent locations were selected for the siting of these assets, elevating them above the surrounding region, enhancing their presence and symbolism within the landscape. As assets, that served at least a part-defensive function, hillforts were also typically designed to afford their occupants expansive outward views.

3.8.5 The ability to appreciate the topographic context of, and inter-relationships between, prehistoric monuments can therefore make a key contribution to their intelligibility and significance. Due to their proximity to the coast, those assets identified for further assessment as part of this study are likely to have included the sea within their surrounds; whether they shared any specific association with the sea and whether the sea therefore contributes anything to their significance will be key to understanding any potential impacts.

3.8.6 Given that these assets still derive the majority of their significance from their archaeological interest, however, and that that interest would be entirely preserved, it is not considered that the introduction of the WTGs *c.*10 km away offshore would result in a particular level of harm to their significance. Certain examples may potentially be susceptible to a small amount of harm though, and this will be fully explored as part of the EIA process.

3.9 Architectural Conservation Areas

3.9.1 As well as those asset types described above, a number of ACAs are also located within the bare earth ZTV, and thus may also be susceptible to impact. An ACA comprises a place, area, group of structures or townscape, taking account of building lines and heights, that is of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest or that contributes to the appreciation of a protected structure, and whose character it is an objective of a development plan to preserve.

3.9.2 The ACAs identified for further assessment comprise:

- Dún Laoghaire Harbour, Dún Laoghaire Seafront, Pavilion Complex, Moran Park and Adelaide Street;
- Sandycove Point, Sandycove;
- Dalkey Village;
- Vico Road, Sorrento Point, Dalkey;
- Killiney;
- The Harbour (Wicklow); and
- The Burnaby.

3.9.3 The ACAs listed above were subject to site inspection in order to determine any potential impacts that might result from changes to their setting. Given that many of the individual heritage assets described previously are located within these ACAs, there will be a degree of cross-over inherent to the assessment of their significance and any potential impacts.

4 Conclusions

4.1.1 Following a detailed scoping exercise, a shortlist of 152 heritage assets and 7 ACAs potentially susceptible to adverse indirect effects was compiled. Those shortlisted assets were then subject to further desk-based analysis and an initial site inspection to ground truth their potential susceptibility and either confirm or disprove it. This exercise identified that the majority of those assets would not be susceptible to a material level of adverse indirect effect as a result of the proposals. Only a small number were considered susceptible to adverse indirect effects, as follows:

- WI00117 – Bray Martello Tower;
- DU02236 – Killiney Martello Tower (No. 7);
- DU02247 – Killiney Martello Tower (No. 6);
- DU01961 – Dalkey Island Martello Tower;
- DU01964 – Dalkey Island battery;
- DU01917 – Bullock Martello Tower (Joyce's Tower);
- DU01924 – Bullock Martello Tower (Bartra Tower);
- DU01532 – Sutton South Martello Tower;
- DU01553 – Sandymount Martello Tower; and
- Vico Road, Sorrento Point, Dalkey, Conservation Area.

4.1.2 These 10 assets were the subject to a further site visit and to detailed impact assessment, the results of which are presented within the Cultural Heritage Settings Assessment Chapter.

4.1.3 The key contributing interests, and aspects of setting, to the significance of all of the other shortlisted assets would not be affected by the proposals. A description of those assets, their settings and the anticipated effects of the proposals upon them are provided in Annex 2. Any further assessment of those assets has been scoped out of the EIA.

Annexes

Annex A Interest category descriptions (Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities, Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands, 2011)

Architectural interest

The characteristics of architectural interest may be attributed to a structure or part of a structure with such qualities as the following:

a) a generally agreed exemplar of good quality architectural design;
b) the work of a known and distinguished architect, engineer, designer or craftsman;
c) 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;
d) 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;
e) a structure with an interior that is well designed, rich in decoration, complex or spatially pleasing.

Historical interest

The notion of historical interest underpins a general belief that it is worthwhile to preserve and conserve structures, sites and information from past centuries. The level of importance of the historical connection and its relationship to the existing fabric of the structure should be assessed. The historical interest relating to a structure or parts of a structure may be identified in various ways.

a) A structure may have historical interest as the location of an important event that occurred in, or is associated with it, or by its association with a historic personality. Some events or associations may be so important that the place retains its significance regardless of subsequent alteration. Where an otherwise unremarkable structure has historical associations, it may be more appropriate to commemorate the association with a wall-mounted plaque. Where the decision is difficult, it is helpful to discover whether other buildings connected with the personality or event still exist (and if they are protected) and to make an assessment that takes account of the value of such a group.
b) A structure may have influenced, or been influenced by, an historic figure. Important people may have lived in the structure or have been otherwise associated with it – for example its patron, designer or builder. Places in which evidence of an association with a person survive, in situ, or in which the settings are substantially intact, are of greater significance than those which are much changed or in which much evidence does not survive.
c) Historical interest can be attributed where light is thrown on the character of a past age by virtue of the structure's design, plan, original use, materials or location.
d) A structure may be a memorial to a past event;

e) A structure itself may be an example of the effects of change over time. The design and fabric of the structure may contain evidence of its former use or symbolic meaning. This may be the case with former gaols or churches that have since changed and, in so doing, illustrate a historic development.

f) Some fixtures and features may survive, for example in consistory courts and courts of law, that are important evidence of former liturgical or legal practice and may have special historical interest for that reason.

g) Some unusual structures may have historical or socio-historical interest, for example, early electricity substations, 'Emergency' era military pillboxes or sentry-boxes. Although not yet of popular heritage significance, such structures can nonetheless have special historical and social interest.

h) Special historical interest may exist because of the rarity of a structure. Either few structures of an identifiable type were built at a particular time, or few have survived. In either case, the extant structure may be one of the few representative examples of its time that still exists in the national, regional or local area. The rarity of surviving examples of a building type can ensure that special historical interest accrues to them. A planning authority should give careful consideration to protecting any examples of rare structures in its area, bearing in mind the degree to which past interventions may have altered their character.

Archaeological interest

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 (usually, but not always, the study of past societies). The characteristic of archaeological interest in the context of the RPS must be related to a structure. Structures of special archaeological interest may also be protected under the National Monuments Acts.

Structures can have the characteristics of both archaeological and architectural interest as these are not mutually exclusive. For example, the party walls or basements of houses of later appearance may contain mediaeval fabric and reveal information of archaeological interest. The standing walls of a sixteenth-century tower house will have both characteristics of interest. Fragments of early fabric, including carved or worked stone, may have been re-used in later buildings giving these structures archaeological significance as the current context of historically significant material. A complex of industrial buildings may have archaeological interest because of its potential to reveal artefacts and information about the evolution of industry that may be useful to archaeologists, historians and the public.

Artistic interest

Special artistic interest may be attributed to a structure itself, or to a part of a structure, for its craftsmanship, design or decoration. Examples could include:

a) examples of good craftsmanship;

b) decoratively carved statuary or sculpture that is part of an architectural composition;

c) decoratively-carved timber or ceramic-tiled shopfronts;

d) ornate plasterwork ceilings;

e) decorative wrought-iron gates;
f) religious art in a place of public worship such as the Stations of the Cross or stained-glass windows;
g) fixtures and fittings such as carved fireplaces, staircases or light-fittings;
h) funerary monuments within a graveyard;
i) the relationship of materials to each other and to the totality of the building in which they are situated, if these have been designed as an ensemble.

For an artistic work to be given protection under the Act, its degree of annexation to the structure should be taken into account. If the work of art is effectively fixed to the structure, it can be considered a part of the structure and therefore protected.

Cultural interest

The characteristic of cultural interest permeates the architectural heritage and can, in the broadest terms, include aesthetic, historical, scientific, economic or social values of past and present generations. Special cultural interest apply to:

a) those structures to which the Granada Convention refers as 'more modest works of the past that have acquired cultural significance with the passing of time';
b) structures that have literary or cinematic associations, particularly those that have a strong recognition value;
c) other structures that illustrate the development of society, such as early schoolhouses, library buildings, swimming baths or printworks. If these associations are not related to specific aspects of the physical fabric of a structure, consideration could be given to noting them by a tourism plaque or other such device.

Scientific interest

The scientific interest, or research value, of a structure will depend on the importance of the data involved and on its rarity and/or quality. Its scientific interest should also be assessed as to how well it represents the area of research in question and the degree to which the structure may contribute further objective information. For example:

a) the results of scientific research may be seen in the execution of the structure;
b) the materials used in the structure may have the potential to contribute to scientific research, for example extinct pollen or plant species preserved in the base layers of ancient thatch roofs;
c) 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 interest

Special technical interest in a structure relates to the art of the structural engineer in devising solutions to problems of spanning space and creating weatherproof enclosures. It may be found in structures which are important examples of virtuoso, innovative or unusual engineering design or use of materials. A structure may be of special technical interest for one or more of the following reasons:

a) it displays structural or engineering innovation evidenced in its design or construction techniques such as the use of cast- or wrought iron prefabrication or an early use of concrete;
b) it is the work of a known and distinguished engineer;
c) it is an exemplar of engineering design practice of its time. For example, a bridge may be a masonry arch, an iron suspension or a concrete span;
d) it displays technically unusual or innovative construction or cladding materials, such as early examples of glazed curtain walling, prefabricated concrete plank cladding or Coade stone;
e) contains innovative mechanical fixtures, machinery or plant or industrial heritage artefacts that describe the character of production processes. The specifically industrial aspect of some sites like mill buildings, millponds, tailings or derelict mines can often have a technical heritage value;
f) purely special technical interest can be ascribed to the innovative engineering qualities of a structure, as distinct from the building's appropriateness for use, or its appearance or form.

Social interest

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 community may have an attachment to a place because it is an essential reference point for that community's identity, whether as a meeting place or a place of tradition, ritual or ceremony. The configuration, disposition or layout of a space or group of structures, where they facilitate behaviour that would otherwise be difficult or impossible, may be of social interest. This category of special interest may sometimes not be directly related to the physical fabric of a particular structure or structures and may survive physical alteration. Care should be taken to recognise the pattern or internal relations of the parts of the structure that constitute its special interest, in order to ensure that they be conserved.

The fixtures and features that testify to community involvement in the creation of a structure or have a spatial form or layout indicating community involvement in the use of a structure, could include such elements as memorials, statues or stained-glass panels.

A structure may display vernacular traditions of construction and may be set in a group or area which illustrates the social organisation of the inhabitants. Most obviously this would include thatched cottages. In vernacular buildings, elements of the plan-form (for example, direct-entry, lobby-entry, doors opposite one another, bed outshots etc), as well as the roofing material of otherwise ordinary structures may be distinctive and have special social interest.

Types of decoration may have artistic as well as social interest, such as shell houses or the local manifestation of exuberant or astylar stucco decoration where it is particular to a town or region.

A social interest could also be attributed to structures illustrating the social philosophy of a past age, as in the case of philanthropic housing developments. Structures which illustrate a particular lifestyle or social condition, for example holy wells, are to be found in many parts of the country. Care must be taken to ensure that there is sufficient physical fabric to such places for them to be defined as 'structures'.

Annex B Assets Identified for Further Assessment

A Martello Towers

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to setting	Screened in for further assessment? (Yes/No)
DU01532	Dublin Nat Mons	SUTTON SOUTH	Martello tower	The Asset's setting primarily comprises Dublin Port and the North Bull Island. It occupies a defensive location overlooking Dublin Bay. The asset shares clear intervisibility with multiple other Martello Towers along the southern part of the bay. The asset's setting has changed considerably over the centuries following its construction, as Dublin's footprint has expanded radically, and its modern cityscape has developed.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 35 The WTGs would be visible and there is potential for there to be effect upon the monument.	**Yes**
DU01553	Dublin Nat Mons	SANDYMOUNT	Martello tower	The Assets setting is predominantly the observation of Dublin Bay with clear views out to sea and of the other Martello Towers to the north and south sides of the bay. The asset has been altered since construction with the	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 33 The views around the bay would not be compromised. However, the prominence of the WTGs may infringe on the edge of the bay and the views of other Martello towers.	**Yes**

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to setting	Screened in for further assessment? (Yes/No)
				addition of a 1970's extension to the southern side of the asset.		
DU02340	Dublin Nat Mons	SHANGANAGH	Martello tower	The asset is situated on the shore of Shankill Bay Beach. It occupies a defensive location monitoring movement to the north and south along the coast. The setting of the asset has changed since its inception with the setting along the coast altering to include more built environs.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39 While the WTGs would be visible, they appear as a moderate alteration to the landscape the tower looks out upon. It is unlikely to degrade the appreciation or setting of the monument in ways that would result in it not being understood.	No
DU02236	Dublin Nat Mons	KILLINEY	Martello tower	The tower is situated on a hill overlooking the coast of Killiney Beach. The tower is surrounded by modern residential buildings and intervening deciduous forestry. The asset looks onto Martello Towers, (DU002247 and DU02380).	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39 The WTGs would be visible and there is potential for there to be effect upon the monument.	**Yes**
DU01915	Dublin Nat Mons	GLASTHULE	Martello tower	Glasthule Tower is situated within Peoples Park overlooking the harbour of	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 33	No

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to setting	Screened in for further assessment? (Yes/No)
				Dún Laoghaire. The Tower has a clear view of Scotsmans Bay and a view to Martello Tower (DU1917). The asset has been demolished but it was situated in a 20th century park with modern residential buildings surrounding it.	The proposed development would only appear as a minor element in the landscape. Additionally, the intervening built environment would screen the development from the asset.	
DU02380	Dublin Nat Mons	KILLINEY	Martello tower	This asset is no longer upstanding. The asset lies along Seafield Road in Killiney. Directly to the east of the asset is a railway line. Modern residential development surrounds the asset to the north and south, with deciduous woodland and hedgerows restricting views to the sea.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39 The proposed development would appear as a minor element in the landscape; however, the intervening woodland would screen the development from the asset.	No
DU02247	Dublin Nat Mons	KILLINEY	Martello tower	The tower remains erect and overlooking the north and south approaches along the coast of the city. The asset would have been related to other towers in the area, such as DU02380. The tower is surrounded to the south	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39 The asset occupies a prominent location in Killiney Bay overlooking the approach from the south to Dublin Bay.	**Yes**

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to setting	Screened in for further assessment? (Yes/No)
				and west by modern residential development.	There is potential for there to be effect upon the monument.	
DU01886	Dublin Nat Mons	SEAPOINT	Martello tower	The tower is situated overlooking the bay and looking out to Dún Laoghaire as a point of focus as well as the northern outcrop of the bay. The asset has a clear setting on controlling the bay as its primary focus.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 18 The proposed development would be a minor aspect in the landscape of the tower.	No
DU01917	Dublin Nat Mons	BULLOCK	Martello tower	The setting of the Tower occupies an outcrop looking to the south of Dún Laoghaire. The site has clear views to the south onto Dalkey Island.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 35 The WTGs would occupy the backdrop of Dalkey Island; the understanding or appreciation of the monuments setting have the potential to be affected.	**Yes**
DU01924	Dublin Nat Mons	BULLOCK	Martello tower	Similar to DU01917, the site occupies a promontory position along the coast looking out to Dalkey Island and across the bay. It is currently surrounded by residential buildings to the norther and south.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39 The setting of the asset is primarily the bay and the approach into the bay; however, there is potential for an effect on setting.	**Yes**

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to setting	Screened in for further assessment? (Yes/No)
DU01961	Dublin Nat Mons	DALKEY ISLAND	Martello tower	The tower occupies the channel between Dalkey Island and the mainland of Ireland, Dalkey Sound. The tower is situated on Daley Island to the west.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 14 The tower is situated to the west of the island overlooking the approach from the south and along the southern coast of Ireland. There is potential for effect.	**Yes**
DU01878	Dublin Nat Mons	INTAKE	Martello tower	The asset is situated on the shore of Blackrock 16.1 km to the west of the proposed development. The asset looks out on to Dublin Bay and Howth to the north. The primary focus of the asset is the bay and its view to the north.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 26 The proposed development would occupy the periphery of the assets setting and would not impact its setting, understand nor appreciation.	No
DU02359	Dublin Nat Mons	CORK GREAT	Martello tower	This asset has been destroyed due to coastal erosion and sits under the water surface. It lies 11.6 km to the west of the proposed development. The setting of the asset was to control the approaches along the cost to the north and south.	Given that the asset has diminished due to coastal erosion, its setting cannot be fully appreciated due to access to the asset. Given the distance and the diminishment of the asset there is unlikely to be any effect.	No

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to setting	Screened in for further assessment? (Yes/No)
DU00472	Fingal Nat Mons	QUAY	Martello tower	The tower is situated on a knoll overlooking the channel between the asset and Lambay Island. The asset is surrounded by 21st century buildings for coastal rescue. The assets setting would primarily be focussed on the channel between the asset and Lambay island, overlooking the coast from a promontory position.	Asset falls outside of the 20 km buffer study area. Due to the primary setting of the asset being the channel which it overlooks the proposed development would be on the periphery of the viewpoint lying 22 km to the south of the asset. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
DU00283	Fingal Nat Mons	RUSH	Martello tower	The tower is situated on a knoll overlooking the channel between the asset and Lambay Island. The asset is surrounded by 21st century buildings for coastal rescue. The assets setting would primarily be focussed on the channel between the asset and Lambay island, overlooking the coast from a promontory position.	Asset falls outside of the 20 km buffer study area. Due to the primary setting of the asset being the channel which it overlooks the proposed development would be on the periphery of the viewpoint lying 22 km to the south of the asset. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to setting	Screened in for further assessment? (Yes/No)
DU00469	Fingal Nat Mons	BALCARRICK	Martello tower	The tower is situated on a knoll overlooking the bay and the approach to the Broadmeadow River. The asset is surrounded by 21st century buildings. The assets setting would primarily be focussed on the channel between the asset and Broadmeadow River. overlooking the coast from a promontory position.	Asset falls outside of the 20 km buffer study area. Due to the primary setting of the asset being the channel which it overlooks the proposed development would be on the periphery of the viewpoint lying 22 km to the south of the asset. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
11345002	Fingal NIAH	CARRICK HILL	Martello tower	The Carrickhill Martello Tower is located in Portmarnock, County Dublin, overlooking the Dublin Bay coastline. Situated on a headland near the village of Portmarnock, in a relatively quiet, residential area. The tower is part of a group of coastal defences built in the 19th century to protect Dublin from potential naval threats, and its location takes advantage of the elevated position for strategic defence purposes.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 7 The proposed development would be on the periphery of the viewpoint and there is unlikely to be any effect.	No

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to setting	Screened in for further assessment? (Yes/No)
11366017	Fingal NIAH	SUTTON CREEK	Martello tower	Duplication of asset DU01532	N/A	N/A
WI00117	Wicklow Nat Mons	BRAY	Martello tower	The asset overlooks Bray Harbour and the bay it sits within. It is situated on a prominent knoll above the harbour. The asset is surrounded by 20th century residential buildings.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39 With the proposed development situated in clear view of the asset, it is believed that there is potential for effect.	**Yes**
WI00118	Wicklow Nat Mons	BRAY	Martello tower	The asset is a part of a series of Martello Towers that occupy the Bray Beach. There are no above ground surviving structures/features for this asset.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39 WI00118 is scoped out of the setting assessment because there are no remaining visible structures or features above ground for this asset. This means that the Martello tower at this location no longer has any physical presence that could be impacted by Dublin Array.	**No**

B Fortifications

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in to further assessment? (Yes/No)
DU01545	Dublin Nat Mons	CLONTARF EAST	Anglo-Norman castle	The River Tolka Estuary, with a prominent position overlooking the bay. The Castle is surrounded by residential buildings from 18th century onwards, including 21st century modern built environment.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39 The proposed development is on the periphery of the views of focus from the asset and would not diminish its interpretation or impact its appreciation.	No
DU02406	Dublin Nat Mons	SHANGANAGH	Castle - unclassified	The castle is now a country house situated in Shanganagh Park. Located on a knoll looking out over the park the primary setting of the cast is the park with limited views to the proposed development.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39 A modern railway cuts through the parkland eroding the castle's setting. Despite 39 WTGs being potentially visible the castle will be screened by deciduous forestry and built modern environment.	No
DU02280	Dublin Nat Mons	SHANGANAGH	Castle - tower house	Fragmentary remains of a tower house that overlooks the Shanganagh River. Currently situated in deciduous forestry and surrounded by a modern 21st century-built environment	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39 Due to the primary setting of the asset being the channel which it overlooks the proposed development would be on the periphery of the	No

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in to further assessment? (Yes/No)
				the setting has largely degraded from time of use.	viewpoint lying 22 km to the south of the asset. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	
DU01918	Dublin Nat Mons	BULLOCK	Castle - tower house	Tower house overlooking Bullock Harbour. Occupying a knoll looking north across Dublin Bay.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 18 The WTGs are located on the periphery of the viewpoint to the monument. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
DU01926	Dublin Nat Mons	DALKEY	Castle - unclassified	Castle situated within Dalkey Village Conservation Area. The conservation area is of key architectural interest.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 31 The WTGs are located on the periphery of the viewpoint to the monument, which is surrounded by other buildings within Dalkey. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
DU01935	Dublin Nat Mons	DALKEY	Castle - tower house	A tower house situated in the Dalkey Village Conservation Area, in close proximity to DU01936, DU01937, DU1939 and the Castle of DU01926.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 31 The WTGs are located on the periphery of the viewpoint to the monument. Therefore,	No

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in to further assessment? (Yes/No)
					there is unlikely to be any effect.	
DU01936	Dublin Nat Mons	DALKEY	Castle - unclassified	A tower house situated in the Dalkey Village Conservation Area, in close proximity to DU01935, DU01937, DU1939 and the Castle of DU01926.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 32 The WTGs are located on the periphery of the viewpoint to the monument. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
DU01937	Dublin Nat Mons	DALKEY	Castle - unclassified	A tower house situated in the Dalkey Village Conservation Area, in close proximity to DU01935, DU01936, DU1939 and the Castle of DU01926.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 31 The WTGs are located on the periphery of the viewpoint to the monument, which is surrounded by other buildings within Dalkey. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
DU01939	Dublin Nat Mons	DALKEY	Castle - tower house	A tower house situated in the Dalkey Village Conservation Area, in close proximity to DU01935, DU01936, DU1937 and the Castle of DU01926.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 30 The WTGs are located on the periphery of the viewpoint to the monument, which is surrounded by other buildings within Dalkey. Therefore,	No

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in to further assessment? (Yes/No)
					there is unlikely to be any effect.	
DU01976	Dublin Nat Mons	SEAPOINT	Castle - unclassified	The castle is located in the immediate proximity of a modern train station. No remains could be located on the ground to be identified as the castle. The Castle overlooks Dublin Bay with the WTGs located on the periphery of the views.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 24 The WTGs are located on the periphery of the viewpoint to the monument. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
DU01880	Dublin Nat Mons	BOOTERSTOWN	Castle - tower house	Tower house occupying the bay between Dún Laoghaire and Cook Lake. PD on periphery The tower house is located in a position that occupied the bay between Dún Laoghaire and the city of Dublin. There are clear interrelationships with other tower houses along the coast such as DU01884 and DU01874.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 25 The WTGs are located on the periphery of the viewpoint to the monument. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
DU01884	Dublin Nat Mons	BLACKROCK	Castle - unclassified	Tower house occupying the bay between Dún Laoghaire and Cook Lake.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 25	No

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in to further assessment? (Yes/No)
				The tower house is located in a position that occupied the bay between Dún Laoghaire and the city of Dublin. There are clear interrelationships with other tower houses along the coast such as DU01880 and DU01874.	The WTGs are located on the periphery of the viewpoint to the monument. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	
DU01874	Dublin Nat Mons	MERRION (Dublin By.)	Castle - tower house	Tower house occupying the bay between Dún Laoghaire and Cook Lake. PD on periphery The tower house is located in a position that occupied the bay between Dún Laoghaire and the city of Dublin. There are clear interrelationships with other tower houses along the coast such as DU01880 and DU01884.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 28 The WTGs are located on the periphery of the viewpoint to the monument. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
WI02311	Wicklow Nat Mons	LITTLE BRAY	Castle - tower house	A tower house situated to overlooking the and its confluence with the Irish Sea. The Tower house's primary focus is on the route	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 35 The WTGs are located on the periphery of the viewpoint to the monument. Therefore,	No

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in to further assessment? (Yes/No)
				along the bay and not to the sea.	there is unlikely to be any effect.	
WI00115	Wicklow Nat Mons	BRAY	Castle - unclassified	A Castle situated to overlooking the and its confluence with the Irish Sea. The Tower house's primary focus is on the route along the bay and not to the sea.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 20 The WTGs are located on the periphery of the viewpoint to the monument. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
WI00287	Wicklow Nat Mons	POWERSCOURT DEMESNE	Castle - motte	Motte overlooking the confluences of the Cookstown River and the Dargle. The motte is currently situated within mixed use forestry obscuring views.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 35 The WTGs are located on the periphery of the viewpoint to the monument. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
WI00376	Wicklow Nat Mons	RATHDOWN UPPER	Castle – unclassified	The Castle overlooks the confluence of Templecarrig stream and the natural bay of the Irish Sea in which it sits. The castle has a clear focus to the approach from the south.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39 The WTGs are located on the periphery of the viewpoint to the monument. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
WI00839	Wicklow Nat Mons	NEWCASTLE MIDDLE	Anglo-Norman castle	Castle is situated along the main route north to Dublin City, the asset is occupying a	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 38	No

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in to further assessment? (Yes/No)
				defensive standpoint looking south.	The WTGs are located on the periphery of the viewpoint to the monument. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	
WI00841	Wicklow Nat Mons	NEWCASTLE MIDDLE	Castle - ringwork	Same as above.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39 The WTGs are located on the periphery of the viewpoint to the monument. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
DU01534	Dublin Nat Mons	CENSURE	Castle - unclassified	The castle is situated at the mouth of the bay overlooking the vessels entering and exiting the bay.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39 The WTGs are located on the periphery of the viewpoint to the monument. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
DU01952	Dublin Nat Mons	DALKEY ISLAND	Promontory fort	The fort occupies the channel between Dalkey Island and the mainland of Ireland, Dalkey Sound. The fort is situated on Daley Island to the north.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 11 The fort is situated to the north of the island overlooking the approach from the north and along the northern coast of Ireland.	No

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in to further assessment? (Yes/No)
					The proposed development would occupy the periphery of the assets setting and would not impact its setting, understand nor appreciation. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	
DU01980	Dublin Nat Mons	DUNLEARY	Promontory fort	A Promontory fort overlooking the harbour of Dún Laoghaire. The main focus of this asset is the fort and vessels entering and exiting the harbour. The proposed development is on the periphery of this asset's views.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 26 The WTGs are located on the periphery of the viewpoint to the monument. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
DU00837	Dublin Nat Mons	HOWTH	Promontory fort	The fort is located on the north coast of Webb's castle Rock. It occupies views of the bay to the east and north, observing the coast of Howth.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39 The WTGs are located on the periphery of the viewpoint to the monument. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
DU04547	Dublin Nat Mons	IRELANDS EYE	Promontory fort	The fort is located on the island of Irelands Eye. The fort is situated on the north coast of the island looking northwards.	The asset falls outside of the ZTV and is therefore scoped out of further assessment.	No

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in to further assessment? (Yes/No)
DU04544	Fingal Nat Mons	LAMBAY ISLAND	Promontory fort	The asset occupies a westerly knoll overlooking channel between Lambay island and Mainland.	Asset falls outside of the 20 km buffer study area. The WTGs are located on the periphery of the viewpoint to the monument. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No

C Coastal Architecture

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in to further assessment? (Yes/No)
DU03581	Dublin Nat Mons	Dublin South City	Sea wall	The sea wall is located along the north part of Dublin Bay's Harbour. The wall is surrounded by large levels of built environment screening the wall from the proposed development.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39 The WTGs are located on the periphery of the monument and the location of the proposed development does not contribute to the setting of the monument. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
50010011	Dublin NIAH	North Wall Quay	Quay/promenade	The Quays setting is that of the River Liffrey and its access to the sea. The proposed development would not impact on the ability to appreciate or understand the monuments setting.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 37 The WTGs are located on the periphery of the monument and the location of the proposed development does not contribute to the setting of the monument. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
50010012	Dublin NIAH	CIÉ Goods Depot	Railway station	The railway stations setting is the built environment of Dublin City and would not be impacted by the proposed	Due to there being no coastal focus and the built environment of the city of Dublin. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in to further assessment? (Yes/No)
				development as there is no coastal focus.		
50010013	Dublin NIAH	North Wall Quay (off)	Store/warehouse	The stores setting is that of the commercial zones of Dublin City.	Due to there being no coastal focus and the built environment of the city of Dublin. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
50010015	Dublin NIAH	North Wall Quay	Gates/railings/walls	Setting is the Quay of Dublin City and is listed for its architectural heritage.	Due to there being no coastal focus and the built environment of the city of Dublin. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
50011165	Dublin NIAH	Richford Motors	Shop/retail outlet	The stores setting is that of the commercial zones of Dublin City.	Due to there being no coastal focus and the built environment of the city of Dublin. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
50011167	Dublin NIAH	82 North Wall Quay	Building miscellaneous	The house's setting is that of the residential zones of Dublin City.	Due to there being no coastal focus and the built environment of the city of Dublin. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
16301131	Wicklow NIAH	The Esplanade	Promenade	The promenade's setting is the ability to appreciate the beach and sea in a recreational capacity. The proposed development would not infringe on this ability.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39 The WTGs are located on the periphery of the monument and the location of the proposed development does	No

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in to further assessment? (Yes/No)
					not contribute to the setting of the monument. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	
11367006	Fingal NIAH	The Baily Lighthouse	Lighthouse	The lighthouses setting is that which overlooks the bay of Dublin to guide vessels out and within the bay.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39 The WTGs are located on the periphery of the monument and the location of the proposed development does not contribute to the setting of the monument. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
16400808	Wicklow NIAH	Bray Station	Coastguard station	The coastguard station at Bray was used for the observation of vessels in the bay and observing for elements of distress. Therefore, the main focus of the asset is the immediate bay.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 34 The WTGs are located on the periphery of the monument and the location of the proposed development does not contribute to the setting of the monument. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
16304001	Wicklow NIAH	Greystones Station	Coastguard station	The coastguard station at Bray was used for the observation of vessels in the	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39	No

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in to further assessment? (Yes/No)
				bay and observing for elements of distress. Therefore, the main focus of the asset is the immediate bay.	The WTGs are located on the periphery of the monument and the location of the proposed development does not contribute to the setting of the monument. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	

D Military Coastal Defences

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in to further assessment? (Yes/No)
DU01563	Dublin Nat Mons	Dublin South City	Blockhouse	The battery occupies the mouth of the River Liffey while observing the entrance and exit of the Quay.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39 The WTGs are located on the periphery of the monument and the location of the proposed development does not contribute to the setting of the monument. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
DU01564	Dublin Nat Mons	Dublin South City	Battery	Battery situated along the great south wall of Dublin Port. The asset looks out over the bay with clear views to the east. There is a potential for 39 WTGs to be visible with clear views of the assets intended views to the east. Due to this asset being highlighted for the potential significant impact on its setting it has been selected for further assessment.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39 To be subject to further detailed assessment.	**Yes**
DU02237	Dublin Nat Mons	KILLINEY	Battery	The asset is situated to the south of Kilnney along the	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39	**Yes**

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in to further assessment? (Yes/No)
				shore looking to the north and south of passing vessels. However, due to this monitoring location, there is potential for significant impact. There is a potential for 39 WTGs to be visible with clear views of the assets intended views to the east. Due to this asset being highlighted for the potential significant impact on its setting it has been selected for further assessment.	To be subject to further detailed assessment.	
DU01964	Dublin Nat Mons	DALKEY ISLAND	Battery	The Battery occupies the channel between Dalkey Island and the mainland of Ireland, Dalkey Sound. The Battery is situated on Daley Island to the north.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39 The battery is situated to the north of the island overlooking the approach from the north and along the northern coast of Ireland. The proposed development would occupy the periphery of the assets setting and would not impact its setting, understand nor appreciation.	No

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in to further assessment? (Yes/No)
					Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	

E Churches

The setting of the assets under this category have been summarised. The setting of all assets below has been identified as not having a coastal focus and have since been scoped out of further assessment.

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in for further assessment? (Yes/No)
DU00736	Dublin Nat Mons	KILBARRACK LOWER	Church	Focus is the town and cemetery.	Nil	No
DU02239	Dublin Nat Mons	KILLINEY	Church	Residents of Killiney.	Nil	No
DU01927	Dublin Nat Mons	DALKEY	Church	Town of Dalkey and Architectural Conservation Area.	Nil	No
DU01983	Dublin Nat Mons	Dublin South City	Church	Town of Booterstown.	Nil	No
DU03716	Dublin Nat Mons	DALKEY ISLAND	Church	1 blade tip visible, island or approach is key to setting.	Nil	No
DU00832	Dublin Nat Mons	IRELANDS EYE	Church	Commute across the bay from mainland. Doesn't distract from assets setting.	Nil	No
DU02356	Dublin Nat Mons	CORK GREAT	Church	Town is setting.	Nil	No
60260154	Dublin DLR NIAH	SAINT JAMES'S	Church of Ireland	Shanhanagh is setting.	Nil	No
DU03053	Fingal Nat Mons	LAMBAY ISLAND	Church	Island setting and views to Portane are key.	Nil	No
WI00378	Wicklow Nat Mons	RATHDOWN UPPER	Church	Setting is the town.	Nil	No

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in for further assessment? (Yes/No)
WI00599	Wicklow Nat Mons	BALLYNERRIN	Church	Doesn't exist anymore, but would have been Charlesland as setting	Nil	No
16304032	Wicklow NIAH	MOST HOLY ROSARY	Church/chapel	Setting is surrounding settlement of Grey Stones.	Nil	No
16304036	Wicklow NIAH	SAINT PATRICK'S	Church/chapel	Similarly setting is the surrounding of St. Patricks area.	Nil	No
16310014	Wicklow NIAH	NEWCASTLE CHURCH	Church/chapel	Town of Newcastle.	Nil	No
16301274	Wicklow NIAH	THE HOLY REDEEMER	Church/chapel	Centre of Bray.	Nil	No
16301290	Wicklow NIAH	SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH	Church/chapel	Town of Bray visible along the River Dargle.	Nil	No

F Houses

The setting of the assets under this category have been described. The setting of all assets below have been identified as not having a coastal focus and have since been scoped out of further assessment.

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in for further assessment? (Yes/No)
50011166	Dublin NIAH	Vallence & McGrath	House	The house's setting is that of the residential zones of Dublin City.	Nil	No
60250005	Dublin DLR NIAH	Woodside Road	Entry House	Architectural designation, setting doesn't contribute and isn't affected.	Nil	No
60250006	Dublin DLR NIAH	Woodside Road	House	As above.	Nil	No
60250016	Dublin DLR NIAH	Ballyedmonduff Road	House	Architectural designation, setting doesn't contribute and isn't affected.	Nil	No
60260138	Dublin DLR NIAH	Clontra	House	House located on side of beach covered in deciduous forestry.	Nil	No
60260140	Dublin DLR NIAH	Clontra	Lodge	Gate lodge located at the west of Clantra estate.	Nil	No
60260141	Dublin DLR NIAH	Locksley	House	Architectural designation, setting doesn't contribute and isn't affected.	Nil	No
60260142	Dublin DLR NIAH	Locksley	Lodge	Gate lodge located at the west of Locksley estate.	Nil	No

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in for further assessment? (Yes/No)
60260143	Dublin DLR NIAH	Rosedale House	House	Architectural designation, setting doesn't contribute and isn't affected.	Nil	No
60260144	Dublin DLR NIAH	Rosedale House	Lodge	Gate lodge located at the north of the Rosedale estate.	Nil	No
60260146	Dublin DLR NIAH	Shanganagh Castle	Country house	Same as DU02406.	Nil	No
60260148	Dublin DLR NIAH	Shanganagh Castle	Lodge	Gate lodge located at the west of Shanganagh.	Nil	No
60260152	Dublin DLR NIAH	Sherrington	Lodge	Gate lodge located at the east of Sherrington.	Nil	No
60260164	Dublin DLR NIAH	Wilford House	House	A house occupying the scenic vistas of designed landscape that is cut by the Shankil Bray Bypass.	Nil	No
60260169	Dublin DLR NIAH	Beauchamp	Lodge	Gate lodge located at the east of Beauchamp estate.	Nil	No
60260128	Dublin DLR NIAH	Eaton Brae	Country house	Surrounded by modern housing, Setting lost.	Nil	No
60260129	Dublin DLR NIAH	Eaton Brae	Lodge	Gate house to the south of the main house, designed garden is setting.	Nil	No
60260145	Dublin DLR NIAH	Crinken Cottage	House	Architectural designation, setting doesn't contribute and isn't affected	Nil	No
60260147	Dublin DLR NIAH	Shanganagh Castle	Monument	Same as DU02406.	Nil	No

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in for further assessment? (Yes/No)
11351004	Fingal NIAH	Golf Links Hotel	House	Hotel, architecture, views of the beach and coast for appreciation.	Nil	No
11367001	Fingal NIAH	Drynan Lodge	House	Architectural significance.	Nil	No
11367003	Fingal NIAH	Stella Maris Convent	House	Assembly hall, no significance to bay.	Nil	No
11366013	Fingal NIAH	Shearwater	House	Overlooking the bay of Dublin, minor element in backdrop.	Nil	No
11366014	Fingal NIAH	The Cliffs	House	Overlooking the bay of Dublin, minor element in backdrop.	Nil	No
16400704	Wicklow NIAH	Kilcroney House	Country house	School, no coastal setting.	Nil	No
16304004	Wicklow NIAH	Grand Hotel	hotel	Conservation area is setting, not coastal.	Nil	No
16304011	Wicklow NIAH	Carrig House	House	Conservation area is setting, not coastal.	Nil	No
16304012	Wicklow NIAH	Cliff Road	House	Conservation area is setting, not coastal.	Nil	No
16304020	Wicklow NIAH	Carrig Eden School	House	School not coastal focus.	Nil	No
16304023	Wicklow NIAH	Bouladuff House	House	Conservation area is setting, not coastal.	Nil	No
16304024	Wicklow NIAH	Marine Road	House	Conservation area is setting, not coastal.	Nil	No
16304025	Wicklow NIAH	White Lodge	House	Conservation area is setting, not coastal.	Nil	No

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in for further assessment? (Yes/No)
16304026	Wicklow NIAH	Silverstream School	House	School not coastal focus.	Nil	No
16304027	Wicklow NIAH	Coroin Mhuire	House	Conservation area is setting, not coastal.	Nil	No
16304028	Wicklow NIAH	Ard-na-Ree	House	Conservation area is setting, not coastal.	Nil	No
16304098	Wicklow NIAH	Dunboy House	House	Conservation area is setting, not coastal.	Nil	No

G Prehistoric Monuments

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in for further assessment? (Yes/No)
DU01533	Dublin Nat Mons	HOWTH	Cairn - unclassified	The Cairn is situated on the southern slopes of Ben of Howth. It shares views of the bay with DU01528.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39 The proposed development would occupy the periphery of the assets setting which is to overlook Dublin Bay and would not impact its setting, understand nor appreciation. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
DU02235	Dublin Nat Mons	KILLINEY	Megalithic structure	The megalithic structure is situated in a modern housing estate and is surrounded by modern housing.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39 The proposed development would occupy the periphery of the assets setting which is to overlook Dublin Bay and would not impact its setting, understand nor appreciation. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
DU02279	Dublin Nat Mons	BALLYBRACK	Portal tomb	The main setting of the portal tomb is the confluence of that of the Kill	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39	No

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in for further assessment? (Yes/No)
				o'the Grange Stream and Shanganagh River. The asset is surrounded by built environment restricting views.	The proposed development would occupy the periphery of the assets setting which is to overlook the valley of the confluence of Kill o'the Grange stream and Shanganagh and would not impact its setting, understand nor appreciation. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	
DU01528	Dublin Nat Mons	SUTTON SOUTH	Cairn - unclassified	The Cairn is situated at the crest of Sheilmartin Hill on Howth. It shares views of the bay with DU01528.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 14 The proposed development would occupy the periphery of the assets setting which is to overlook Dublin Bay and would not impact its setting, understand nor appreciation. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
DU00740	Dublin Nat Mons	BURROW	Burial mound	The asset does not appear to exist as it is located underneath modern housing. As the asset has since been destroyed it has been scoped out of further assessment.	Nil	No

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in for further assessment? (Yes/No)
DU02142	Dublin Nat Mons	BALLYBRACK	Passage tomb	The Passage tomb is situated at the top of Three Rock Mountain overlooking Dublin Bay. The setting currently overlooks the bay with minor intrusion of the Dublin City; however, the addition of WTGs will impact the assets setting.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39 This asset has been identified for further assessment.	Yes
DU04824	Dublin Nat Mons	BALLYBRACK	Megalithic structure	The asset is situated on the southern slopes of Three Rock Mountain, it is currently surrounded by commercial forestry.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 24 The proposed development would occupy the periphery of the assets setting which is to overlook the Valley and Glencullen River and would not impact its setting, understand nor appreciation. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
DU03300	Fingal Nat Mons	LAMBAY ISLAND	Mound	An unclassified mound at crest of Irelands Eye. It is currently not visible from aerial imagery and cannot be publicly accessed for assessment. It is determined the asset no	Nil	No

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in for further assessment? (Yes/No)
				longer exists and is scoped out of further assessment.		
DU02446/2448/3047	Fingal Nat Mons	LAMBAY ISLAND	Cairn – unclassified	The assets have been grouped for assessment as they all share the same setting. All assets share intervisibility with one another. And the setting is primarily focussed on the approach to island from mainland.	Asset falls outside of the 20 km buffer study area. The proposed development would occupy the periphery of the assets setting which is to overlook Dublin Bay and would not impact its setting, understand nor appreciation. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
WI00109	Wicklow Nat Mons	BALLYBREW	Cairn - unclassified	The assets setting is the confluence of Glencullen River and the confluence of streams to the east. WTGs are located 17 km to the east.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 34 The proposed development would not infringe on the monuments setting due to its distance from the asset. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
WI00317/WI00355	Wicklow Nat Mons	GLENCAP COMMONS N	Cairn - unclassified	Both cairns overlook the valley between Sugarloaf and Little Sugar Loaf hills. The assets observe the routeway between the two hills.	Asset falls outside of the 20 km buffer study area. Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 26 (WI00317) and 45 (WI00355).	No

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in for further assessment? (Yes/No)
					The proposed development would occupy the periphery of the assets setting which is to overlook the valley and routeway beneath the assets and would not impact its setting, understand nor appreciation. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	
DU01530	Dublin Nat Mons	HOWTH	Hilltop enclosure	Intervisibility between DU01528 and DU01533. Not focus on southern bay, looking to the north. The Cairn is situated on the southern slopes of Ben of Howth. It shares views of the bay with DU01528	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 27 The proposed development would occupy the periphery of the assets setting which is to overlook Dublin Bay and would not impact its setting, understand nor appreciation. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No
WI00582	Wicklow Nat Mons	DOWNSHILL	Hillfort	The hillfort overlooks Dublin Bay, but clear setting is between Down's Hill and the unnamed hill to the south of Delgany. The hillfort appears to monitor the routeway north.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39 The proposed development would occupy the periphery of the assets setting which is to overlook the valley and routeway beneath the assets and would not impact its	No

ID	Source	Name	Description	Setting	Potential changes to Setting	Screened in for further assessment? (Yes/No)
					setting, understand nor appreciation. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	
WI02086	Wicklow Nat Mons	ANNACRIVEY	Standing stone	The standing stone is situated on the south easterly slopes of Prince Williams Seat overlooking stream descending to the south. The asset is shrouded in mixed use forestry screening the proposed development from view.	Number of WTGs theoretically visible: 39 The proposed development would occupy the periphery of the assets setting which is to overlook the valley and routeway beneath the assets and would not impact its setting, understand nor appreciation. Therefore, there is unlikely to be any effect.	No

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