
Chapter 15

Architectural Heritage

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Architectural Heritage

15.1 Introduction

This chapter examines the potential impact on the architectural heritage resource of the proposed flood defence development immediately north of the River Suir at Waterford City (Plate 15.1).

The assessment involved detailed interrogation of the architectural heritage background of the development area. This included information from the County and City Development Plans, the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage and cartographic and documentary records. A field inspection was carried out during March 2021 in an attempt to identify any known architectural heritage sites and previously unrecorded structures of significance within the study area.

An impact assessment and a mitigation strategy have been prepared. The impact assessment is undertaken to outline potential adverse impacts that the proposed development may have on the architectural heritage resource, while the mitigation strategy is designed to avoid or reduce such adverse impacts.



Plate 15.1 Proposed Development Location

15.1.1 Statutory Instruments and Guidance

In the first instance, the scope of the EIAR has been determined with regard to the statutory instruments and regulations relating to EIA and related guidance from the European Union, the Government and the EPA. These include the following:-

15.1.1.1 EU Directives / Legislation

- The EU Directives on Environmental Impact Assessment (85/337/EEC as amended by 97/11/EC, 2003/35/EC, 2009/31/EC (codified in 2011/92/EU) and 2014/52/EU)
- The Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended)

- The Planning and Development Regulations, 2001 (as amended)
- The Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Bill, 2006;
- Heritage Act, 1995;
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2000 and the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000;

15.1.1.2 **EIA and related Guidance**

- EPA, 2002, *Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements*
- EPA, 2003, *Advice Notes on Current Practice in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements*
- EPA, 2015, *Advice Notes for preparing Environmental Impact Statements* (Draft)
- EPA, 2017, *Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports* (Draft)
- European Commission, 2017, *Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects - Guidance on the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report*
- DHPCLG, 2018, *Circular PL05/2018 – Transposition into Planning Law of Directive 2014/52/EU amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (the EIA Directive) and Revised Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment.*
- DHPCLG, 2018, *Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment.*
- DEHLG, 2003, *Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Guidance for Consent Authorities regarding Sub-threshold Development.*

The scope of the study is also informed by various other sources of relevance to the proper planning and sustainable development of the site.

15.1.2 **Terminology**

In accordance with the EPA Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements (2002) and Advice Notes on Current Practice in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements (2003), the descriptions in Table 15.1 are used in this EIAR to describe the effects on the environment.

These descriptions take account of updated Guidelines and Advice Notes prepared by the EPA in response to the 2014 EIA Directive, namely: - Draft Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (2017) and Draft Advice Notes for preparing Environmental Impact Statements (2015): -

Table 15.1 Description of Effects

The quality of the effects is defined as:-	
<i>Positive effects</i>	A change which improves the quality of the environment (e.g. by increasing species diversity; or the improving reproductive capacity of an ecosystem, or removing nuisances or improving amenities).
<i>Negative effects</i>	A change which reduces the quality of the environment (e.g. lessening species diversity or diminishing the reproductive capacity of an ecosystem; or damaging health or property or by causing nuisance).

<i>Neutral effects</i>	A change which does not affect the quality of the environment.
The significance of the effects is described as:-	
<i>Imperceptible</i>	An effect capable of measurement but without significant consequences.
<i>Not significant</i>	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.
<i>Slight effects</i>	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities.
<i>Moderate effects</i>	An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging trends.
<i>Significant effects</i>	An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment.
<i>Very significant</i>	An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters most of a sensitive aspect of the environment.
<i>Profound effects</i>	An effect which obliterates sensitive characteristics.
The magnitude of the effect is, where appropriate, indicated as:-	
<i>Extent</i>	Describe the size of the area, the number of sites, and the proportion of a population affected by an effect.
<i>Duration</i>	Describe the period of time over which the effect will occur. (See further detail below)
<i>Frequency</i>	Describe how often the effect will occur. (once, rarely, occasionally, frequently, constantly – or hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, annually)
<i>Context</i>	Describe whether the extent, duration, or frequency will conform or contrast with established (baseline) conditions (is it the biggest, longest effect ever?)
The probability of the effect is, where appropriate, indicated as:-	
<i>Likely Effects</i>	The effects that can reasonably be expected to occur as a result of the planned project if all mitigation measures are properly implemented.
<i>Unlikely Effects</i>	The effects that can reasonably be expected not to occur
The duration of the effect is, where appropriate, indicated as:-	
<i>Momentary Effects</i>	Effects lasting from seconds to minutes
<i>Brief Effects</i>	Effects lasting less than a day
<i>Temporary Effects</i>	Effects lasting for less than one year
<i>Short-term Effects</i>	Effects lasting one to seven years.
<i>Medium-term Effects</i>	Effects lasting seven to fifteen years.
<i>Long-term Effects</i>	Effects lasting fifteen to sixty years.
<i>Permanent Effects</i>	Effects lasting over sixty years.
<i>Reversible Effects</i>	Effects that can be undone, for example through remediation or
The type of effect is described, where appropriate, as:-	
<i>Cumulative Effects</i>	The addition of many minor or significant effects, including effects of other projects, to create larger, more significant effects.
<i>Do-nothing Effects</i>	The environment as it would be in the future should the subject project not be carried out.
<i>Indeterminable Effects</i>	When the full consequences of a change in the environment cannot be described.

<i>Irreversible Effects</i>	When the character, distinctiveness, diversity or reproductive capacity of an environment is permanently lost.
<i>Residual Effects</i>	The degree of environmental change that will occur <i>after</i> the proposed mitigation measures have taken effect.
<i>Worst-case Effects</i>	The impacts arising from a development in the case where mitigation measures substantially fail.
<i>Synergistic Effects</i>	Where the resultant effect is of greater significance than the sum of its constituents, (e.g. combination of SO _x and NO _x to produce smog).
<i>Indirect Effects</i>	Impacts on the environment, which are not a direct result of the project, often produced away from the project site or because of a complex pathway.
<i>Secondary Effects</i>	Effects that arise as a consequence of a project (a new waste water treatment plant will reduce the yield of mussels in a nearby estuary).

15.2 Methodology

Research for this chapter was undertaken in two phases. The first phase comprised a paper survey of all available architectural, historical and cartographic sources. The second phase involved a field inspection of the site.

15.2.1 Paper Survey

The following sources were reviewed as part of the paper survey:

- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area;
- Waterford City Development Plan 2013–2019 (as extended);
- Kilkenny County Development Plan 2014-2020;
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage.

Cartographic sources are important in tracing land use development within the development area as well as providing important topographical information on the development of buildings. Cartographic analysis of all relevant maps has been made to identify any structures that no longer remain within the landscape. The following sources have been reviewed:

- William Petty's Down Survey, Map of the Barony of Ida Igrin Ibercon, c. 1655;
- William Richards and Bernard Scale's Plan of the City and Suburbs of Waterford, 1764;
- Nicholas Sinnott's Map of Waterford, 1830;
- Patrick Leahy's Map of the city of Waterford and its environs..., 1834; and
- Ordnance Survey Mapping 1839-1953

Documentary sources were consulted to gain background information on the architectural heritage landscape of the proposed development area.

Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and architectural sites within the counties of Waterford and Kilkenny. The Waterford City and County Development Plan (2013–2019, as extended) and the Kilkenny County Development Plan (2014-2020) were consulted to obtain information on architectural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area. This included a review of additions and deletions from the RPS that was ratified by Waterford City and County Council in 2018.

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) was established in 1990 to fulfil Ireland's obligation under the Granada Convention, through the establishment and maintenance of a central record, documenting and evaluating the architecture of Ireland (NIAH Handbook 2005,2). As inclusion in the inventory does not provide statutory protection, the survey information is used in conjunction with the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities to advise local authorities on compilation of a Record of Protected Structures as required by the Planning and Development Act, 2000. The NIAH has also carried out a desk-based survey of all designed landscapes within the country and this was examined in relation to any demesnes within the study area.

15.2.2 Field Inspection

Field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of architectural and historical remains and can also lead to the identification of previously unrecorded structures of architectural merit.

The architectural field inspection, undertaken on the 15th of March 2021. Access to the landward side of the development (adjacent to the River Suir) was not possible due to the presence of a live railway track. As such, that section of the inspection was carried out from a boat on the River Suir. The remaining landward sections of the development were inspected on foot. The field inspection entailed -

- Walking the proposed development area and its immediate environs.
- Noting and recording the presence of features of historical or architectural significance.
- Verifying the extent and condition of any recorded structures.

15.3 Description of Receiving Environment

15.3.1 Architectural Background

The proposed development is located along the northern edge of the River Suir, in the townlands of Newrath, County Kilkenny and Mountmisery, County Waterford. Due to a slight change in the county boundary in the late 19th century, a small section of Newrath is now located in County Waterford. There are four built heritage sites within the boundary of the proposed development, three of which relate to the historic railway and the bridge across the River Suir, which is only partially within the development area (Plate 15.2a/b). There are two additional built heritage sites within a 200m radius of the proposed development.

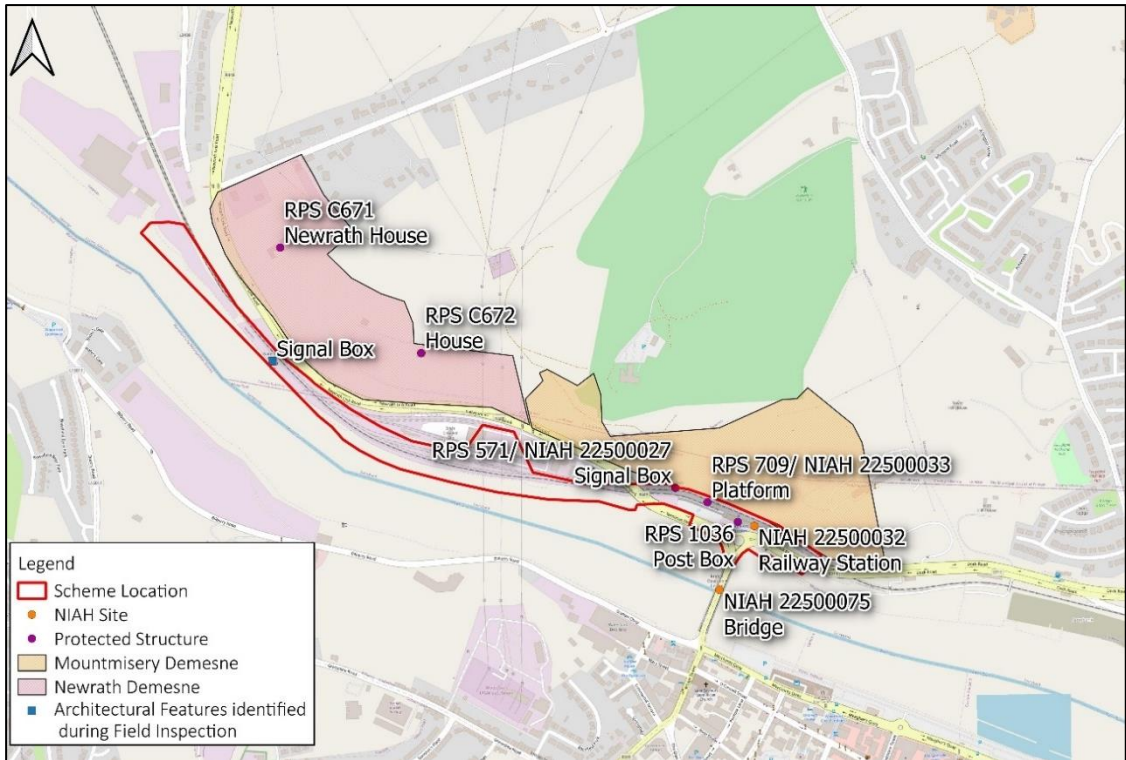


Plate 15.2a Architectural heritage sites within 200m of the proposed development



Plate 15.2b Architectural heritage sites within the Plunkett Station Complex

A detailed historical background is given in Chapter 14 Archaeological and Cultural Heritage of this EIAR. Specific information on the historic structures in and within the study area is provided below.

Edmund Rice Bridge (NIAH 22500075)

This structure was formerly listed within the RPS but was deleted from the record by Waterford City and County Council in 2018. During the late 18th century, an American engineer, Lemuel Cox, was working in Ireland and specialised in the construction of timber bridges of significant length. Whilst he was in Ireland, he built long bridges at Wexford, Ferrycarrig, New Ross, and Mountgarret (near New Ross). In 1793 he was engaged to bridge the Suir at Waterford and he selected a site at the western end of the town, where the river was only 250m wide. His timber trestle bridge was completed in January 1794 and survived more than a century until it was replaced by a ferro-concrete bridge in 1910. This, in turn, was replaced by the present bridge, the Edmund Rice Bridge (NIAH 22500075) built in 1986. During the post-medieval period the bridge greatly improved communications with the northern hinterland of Waterford, including the landscape containing the proposed development, which had been hitherto cut off from the bustling city to the south. Today the Edmund Rice Bridge remains an important element of the city. The NIAH describes it as possessing regional significance and it comprises a nine-span concrete road bridge with pair of pre-cast concrete oblong piers at the centre with a single-bay, single-storey, flat-roofed control tower at its western end. It possesses a central lifting ramp to allow tall ships to pass beneath the structure (Plate 15.3).



Plate 15.3 Edmund Rice Bridge (NIAH 22500075), facing west

Railway Infrastructure

By the opening years of the 20th century the most significant change along the northern bank of the Suir was the arrival of the railway. Waterford had received its first railway connection in 1854 with the opening of a line to Kilkenny by the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway Company and another to Limerick by the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company. These lines terminated to the west of Waterford Bridge and the station on the present site opened in 1864. A siding was constructed to Ferrybank in 1883 to serve Hall's Flour Mills and in 1904 the main line was continued through Ferrybank and onward to New Ross, while a second line opened to Rosslare in 1906.

Plunkett Station, located within the extents of the proposed development boundary (NIAH 22500032) dates to 1908 and was originally built as a wing of the railway station, the main section of which has been replaced (Plate 15.4). The cast-iron platform canopy (RPS 709, NIAH 22500033) dates from the same period (Plate 15.5). The signal box (RPS 571, NIAH 22500027, which is elevated and spans the railway line, dates to c. 1930, and while it has been subject to some renovation retains its original

character (Plate 15.6). A cast iron, freestanding post box is recorded adjacent to the station entrance, which is also listed within the RPS as 1036.

Country Houses

During the mid-late 18th century there was a dramatic rise in the establishment of large residential houses around the country. The large country house was only a small part of the overall estate of a large landowner and provided a base to manage often large areas of land that could be located nationwide. Lands associated with the large houses were generally styled to create a parkland (or demesne) landscape – to be able to view a large house within a natural setting. Although the creation of a parkland landscape involved working with nature, rather than against it, considerable constructional effort went into their creation. Earth was moved, field boundaries disappeared, streams were diverted to form lakes and quite often roads were completely diverted to avoid travelling anywhere near the main house or across the estate. It was popular to situate such houses near large rivers for picturesque views and activities such as boating and fishing. The post-medieval suburbs of Waterford City were particularly attractive for the establishment of demesnes and large houses along the River Suir. The study area of the proposed development contains two country houses, Newrath House (RPS C671) located 145m to the northeast of the proposed development and Newrath Lodge (RPS C672), located 191m to the northeast. Newrath House is earlier than Newrath Lodge and is marked on the first edition OS map (1839) with a demesne located to the northeast of what is now the R448. Newrath Lodge was constructed in the second part of the 19th century within what was part of the demesne associated with Newrath House.



Plate 15.4 Railway Station (NIAH 22500032), facing northwest



Plate 15.5 Platform canopy (RPS 709, NIAH 22500033), facing northwest



Plate 15.6 Signal box (RPS 571), facing west

15.3.2 Cartographic Analysis

15.3.2.1 *William Petty's Down Survey, Map of the Barony of Ida Igrin Ibercon c. 1655*

The study area is shown on the bank of the River Suir, to the north of the City and Liberties of Waterford. The area of the proposed development is located to the north of the River Suir, in open space with no structures shown.

15.3.2.2 *William Richards and Bernard Scale's Plan of the City and Suburbs of Waterford, 1764*

This historic map depicts the city and suburbs of Waterford, including a narrow section of the northern bank within the margin. No bridge is shown crossing the River Suir although a ferry boat slip is marked on the south bank directly opposite Ferrybank. Very little of the northern bank is depicted, though a small settlement is shown at Mount

Sion and Ferrybank to the east of the proposed development. The area of the proposed development, where it is shown, remains undeveloped and lies in open fields.

15.3.2.3 Nicholas Sinnott's Map of Waterford, 1830 (Plate 15.7)

By this time of this map, the wooden bridge that was constructed at the end of the 18th century is shown across the river. A road is now shown running west–east parallel with the river, along the route of the modern R711 and R448. To the north of the bridge a semi-circular scarpred area appears to indicate a former quarry. The quayside to the east has been developed with numerous warehouses and storehouses indicated on the approach to Ferrybank. A number of structures are also indicated in the vicinity of the northern side of the bridge which would be within the proposed development boundary.



Plate 15.7 Extract from Sinnott's map of 1830 showing the approximate location of the proposed development

15.3.2.4 Patrick Leahy's Map of the city of Waterford and its environs..., 1834

There are no major changes to the area of the proposed development by this mapping, which was published only four years later.

15.3.2.5 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1839-41, scale 1:10,560

The study area extends through the townlands of Mountmisery and Newrath. At this time the wooden bridge is shown with a Toll Gate marked on the northern bank of the River Suir. A group of structures are depicted in the immediate vicinity of the bridge's northern extent. A small demesne associated with Mountmisery Lodge is depicted to the immediate northeast of the proposed development. Newrath House (RPS C671) is also marked and is located within a demesne located to the north of what is now the R448.

15.3.2.6 Ordnance Survey Map, 1871, scale 1:1,250 (Plate 15.8)

Only a small portion of the eastern section of the proposed development is depicted on this map. The wooden bridge is depicted with a central draw bridge. On the northern bank, the Waterford and Limerick Railway Terminus has been established within the proposed development boundary, with the rail lines extending westwards. A number of terraced structures are shown lining the north of Dock Road and Terminus Street. The landscaped gardens of Knockane Villa (formerly Mountmisery Lodge) are shown to the northeast.

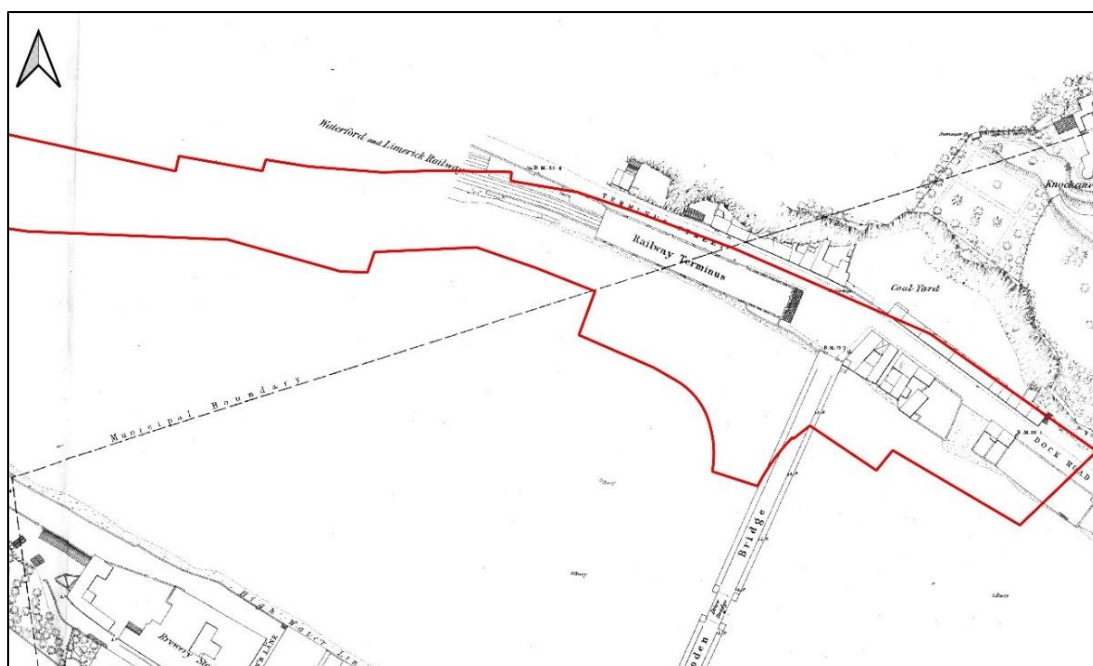


Plate 15.8 Extract from OS map of 1871 showing the east of the proposed development

15.3.2.7 Ordnance Survey Map, 1903/1907, scale 1:2,500 (Plate 15.9a/b)

The railway has expanded significantly by this time. Plunkett Station is at this time known as 'Waterford North Station' and is shown with a number of platforms. A number of landing stages are depicted along the river's edge. To the west of the main station a number of Goods Sheds, platforms and turn tables are shown. Newrath House is depicted with two small laneways leading south and southwest to the main road. Knockane Villa (formerly Mountmisery Lodge) is also shown to the northeast. The Newrath Road appears to cross the railway via a bridge. A large number of terraced structures are marked to the north of the development, in between the two areas of railway infrastructure.

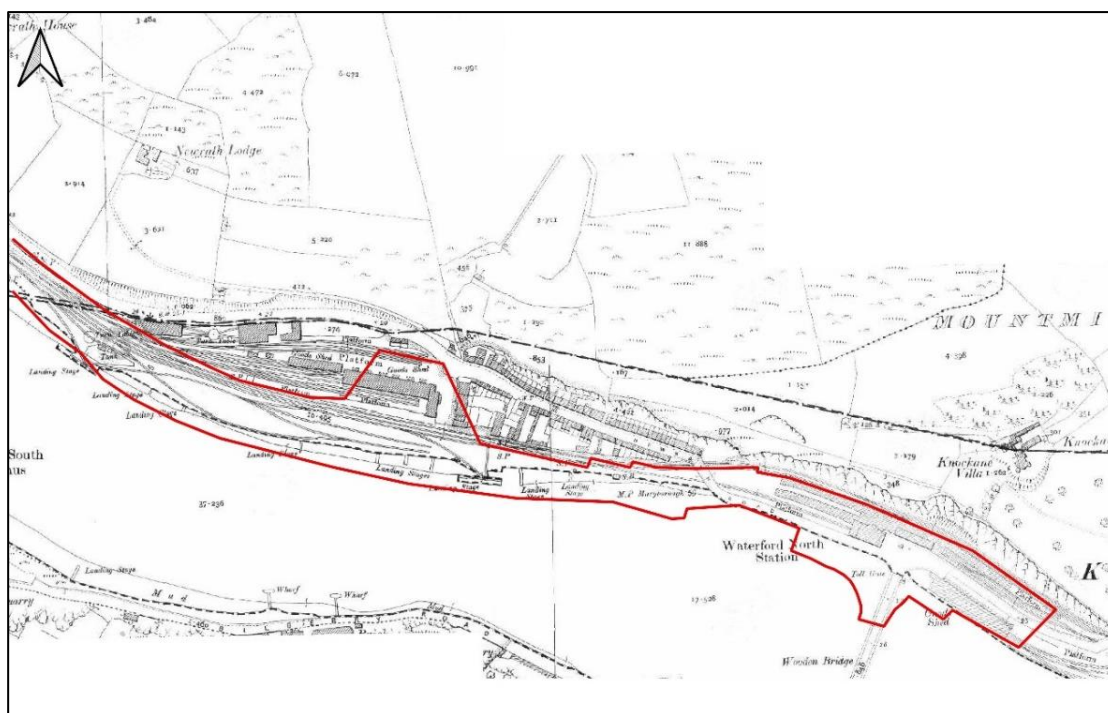


Plate 15.9a Extract from OS map of 1903/7 showing the east of the proposed development

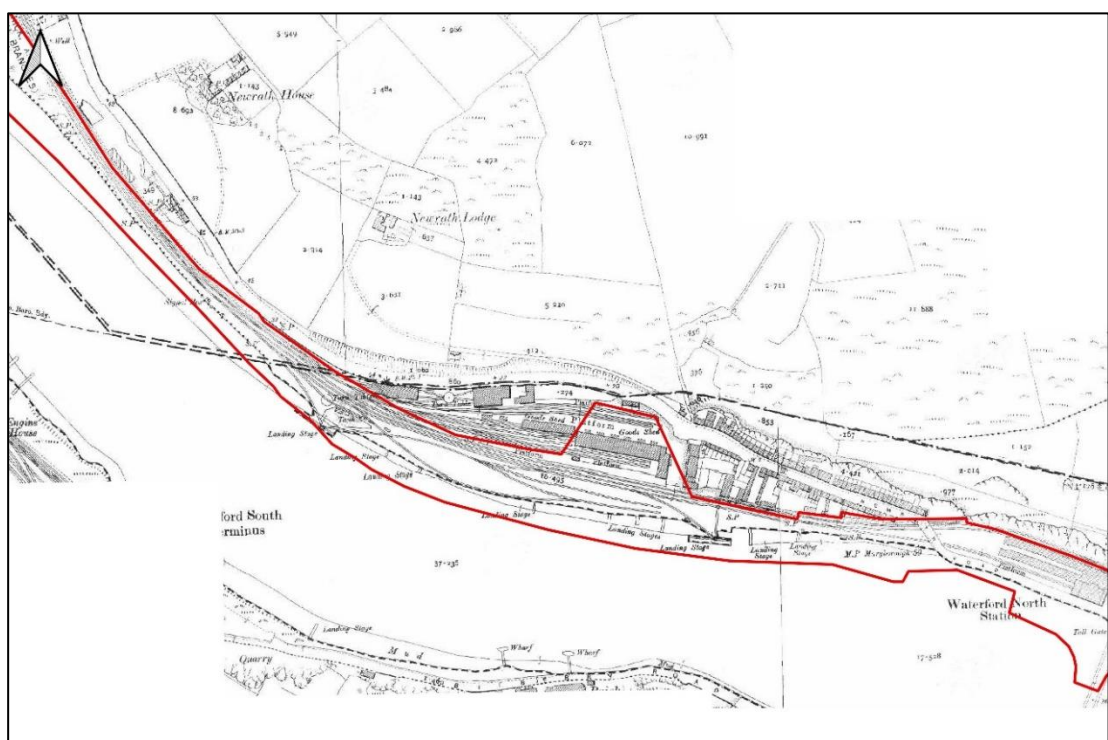


Plate 15.9b Extract from OS map of 1903/7 showing the central part of the proposed development

15.3.2.8 Ordnance Survey Map, 1909, scale 1:1,250 (Plate 15.10)

Only a portion of the proposed development is shown on this mapping of 1909. 'Waterford North Station' is shown with a number of platforms. The signal box (RPS 571/NIAH 22500027) is shown for the first time. A number of slips, wharfs and landing stages are depicted extending into the River Suir from the north bank of the river. Knockane Villa (formerly Mountmisy Lodge) is again depicted to the northeast.

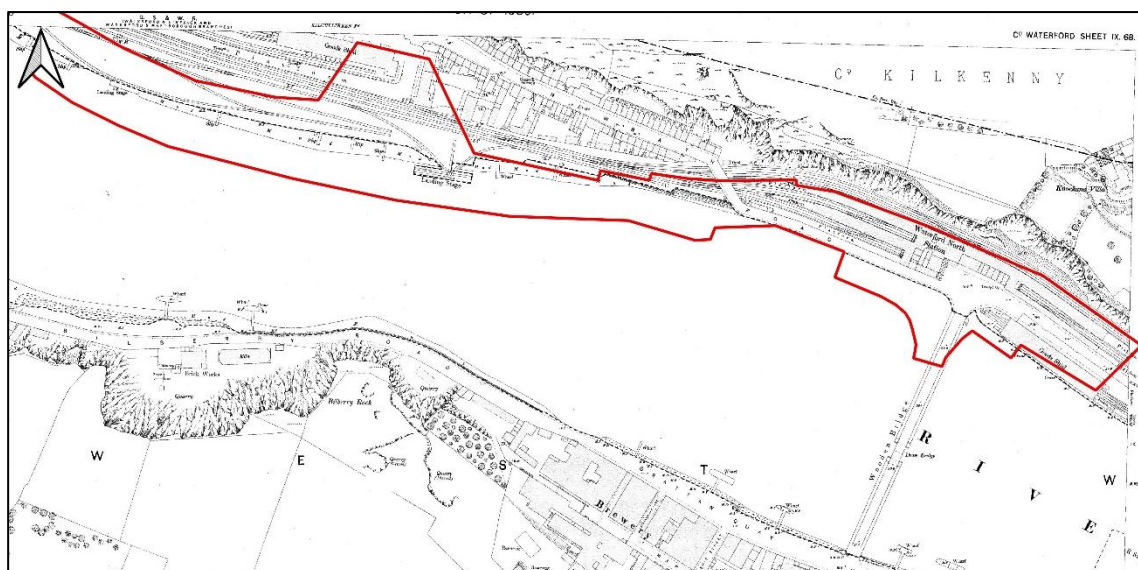


Plate 15.10 Extract from OS map of 1909 showing the east of the proposed development

15.3.2.9 Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1953, scale 1:10,560

There is little change to the railway structures within the proposed development boundary by the time of this map. To the west of the proposed development a Manure Works has been established.

15.3.3 Development Plan

15.3.3.1 Built Heritage

The Record of Protected Structures (RPS) for Waterford City is set down in the Waterford City Development Plan 2013-2019 (as extended) and the Kilkenny County Development Plan 2014-2020 details the Record of Protected Structures for County Kilkenny. These records include a number of structures within the proposed development boundary and a number of structures within 200m of the development. There are five protected structures in total, including two which are also listed in the NIAH Building Survey (Table 15.2, Plate 15.2, Appendix 15.1).

Table 15.2 Protected Structures within 200m of the proposed development

RPS No.	Location	Classification	Distance from proposed development
709*	Mountmisery, Waterford	Railway Station (platform)	Within development Boundary
571*	Mountmisery, Waterford	Signal Box	Within development Boundary
1036	Railway Station (Mountmisery, Waterford)	Post Box	Within development boundary
C671	Newrath, Kilkenny	Newrath House	c. 145m north
C672	Newrath, Kilkenny	House	c. 191m north

*also listed in the NIAH Survey

15.3.3.2 Architectural Conservation Areas

There are no Architectural Conservation Areas within the study area or its immediate environs.

15.3.4 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

15.3.4.1 Building Survey

A review of the architectural survey was undertaken as part of this assessment which included buildings within 200m of the study area. There are four structures listed on the NIAH building survey, including two that are also protected structures (Table 15.3, Plate 15.2, Appendix 15.1).

Table 15.3 NIAH Sites within 200m of the proposed development

NIAH Ref.	Location	Classification	Distance from proposed development
22500032	Mountmisery, Waterford	Railway Station	Within development Boundary
22500027*	Mountmisery, Waterford	Signal Box	Within development Boundary
22500033*	Mountmisery, Waterford	Platform	Within development Boundary
22500075	Mountmisery, Waterford	Bridge	Partially within the development Boundary

*also recorded as protected structure

15.3.4.2 Garden Survey

There are no demesne landscapes listed on the NIAH Garden Survey within the study area. However, the modest former demesne of Mountmisery Lodge, later known as Knockane Villa, is located to the immediate northwest of the proposed development and a demesne associated with Newrath House is located immediately north and northeast of the proposed development.

The aerial photography shows that the outline of Mountmisery Lodge demesne remains visible although portions of the parkland is overgrown with scrub. The principal structure is no longer present and a large, former hotel, has been constructed to the east of where the main building was located. A large amount of the specimen planting has been retained in the landscape and it retains its main driveway from the R448 that borders the demesne to the south. Due to the widening of the R448, the entrance and demesne boundary wall have been replaced with modern structures.

Newrath House demesne has retained some greenfield elements and specimen planting but has been impacted by scattered modern residential development. The widening of the R448 along the south-western boundary has also impacted on the original demesne boundary.

15.3.5 Results of Field Inspection

The field inspection sought to assess the site, its previous and current land use, the topography and any additional information relevant to the report. Access to the landside of the proposed development was not possible due to the presence of live railway tracks. Due to current Covid-19 restrictions and the required health and safety for live railway track access, the inspection was carried out on a boat from the River

Suir. The accessible sections of the development area were inspected on foot and photographic surveys compiled for ecological survey and geotechnical surveys in 2018 were also reviewed. Structures identified during the field inspection are identified in Plate 15.2.

A detailed description of the quay wall along the northern bank of the River Suir and any other associated features, such as landing stages, is included in Chapter 14 Archaeological and Cultural Heritage of the EIAR in the context of riverine archaeological and cultural heritage. This information is not repeated here.

The development boundary includes the northern section of the Edmund Rice Bridge (NIAH 22500075) and Plunkett Railway Station (NIAH 22500032). These structures are present and maintained in good condition due to their ongoing use. With the exception of the railway platform canopy (RPS 709, NIAH 22500033), former station wing (NIAH 22500032) and signal box (RPS 571), no other items of railway infrastructure survive in the vicinity of the proposed development area at the eastern end of the development area, although a post box adjacent to the station is included in the RPS as 1036. The dearth of historic structures is due to the widening of the existing road network and the insertion of a roundabout at the junction of the Edmund Rice Bridge and the R448. A plaque adjacent to the station and roundabout notes that it was opened in 1998 by Minister Noel Dempsey.

Further to the west, no built remains associated with the railway infrastructure located to the north of the river survive today, with the exception of a section of masonry boundary wall. The whole area now contains modern industrial structures. Similarly, the extensive terraced housing marked between the two areas of railway infrastructure (within the historic maps) has also been removed, due to the realignment and widening of the R448.

One surviving element of railway infrastructure was noted to the northwest of the flood development extents and southeast of the proposed main construction compound. The structure is not listed in the NIAH or the RPS. This comprises a signal box immediately adjacent to the northern edge of the river (Plate 15.11). The building comprises two-storeys and retains its hipped slate roof and wooden cladding but is in poor condition.

No other structures of architectural heritage merit were noted in and within the vicinity of the proposed development. A section of the metal railway bridge is present in the proposed compound area, which has been removed from the in-situ structure c. 700m to the northeast, outside of the study area for the assessment. The in-situ bridge is listed within the RPS as WA731015. This has been noted within Chapter 14 Archaeological and Cultural Heritage.



Plate 15.11 Signal box to the northwest of the proposed development

15.3.6 Summary of the Receiving Environment

The proposed development is located along the northern bank of the River Suir, in the townlands of Newrath, County Kilkenny and Mountmisery, County Waterford. Due to a slight change in the county boundary in the late 19th century, a small section of Newrath townland is now located in County Waterford. There are five recorded built heritage sites within the boundary of the proposed development, four relating to the railway (the Railway Station, Signal Box, Platform and post box) with the fifth comprising the Edmund Rice Bridge across the River Suir, which is only partially within the development boundary. The bridge and the original wing to the station are listed in the NIAH only and are not listed within the RPS. There are two additional built heritage sites within a 200m radius of the proposed development. The modest former demesne of Mountmisery Lodge, later known as Knockane Villa, is also located to the immediate northeast of the development, with the demesne associated with Newrath House located to the north and northeast.

Cartographic sources depict the proposed development area as occupied by the railway lines and associated infrastructure from the mid-19th century. The development of the railway is clearly visible in the historic mapping. The Railway Station structure that remains within the proposed development (NIAH 22500032) dates to 1908 and was built as a wing of the original railway station, which has been replaced. The cast-iron platform canopy (RPS 709, NIAH 22500033) dates from the same time.

Although the study area was dominated by railway infrastructure during the early 20th century, a field inspection confirmed that a large portion of these features have been removed, with the exception of the recorded elements at the station site. In addition, much of the terraced housing that formerly occupied the area to the north of the river has also disappeared due to the expansion of the road network. One post medieval signal box was noted to the northwest of the proposed development, adjacent to northern bank of the river. The structure retains some original elements but is in overall poor condition.

The existing quay wall along the northern bank of the River Suir has been noted and described in detail within Chapter 14 Archaeological and Cultural Heritage of this EIAR, in the context of riverine archaeological and cultural heritage.

15.4 Description of Potential Impacts

It is proposed to erect glass flood barriers along the three roundabout arms, at the Edmund Rice Bridge roundabout, to the immediate north of the bridge and south of the railway station. Demountable flood barriers are also proposed on the R680 Edmund Rice Bridge for the section leading to the North Quays Strategic Development Zone (see Figure 4.1 to 4.6 of Volume 3 in this EIAR). Ground works associated with required drainage and the underground impermeable trench will also be carried out within the car park associated with the existing train station. The glass and the demountable flood barriers, and ground disturbances, which are proposed will not result in any negative direct or indirect impacts, either during construction or the operation of the development, on the bridge, station and post box. This is due to the developed nature of the existing suburban environment and the minimal changes proposed by the proposed development.

The post medieval signal box, which is located to the northwest of the proposed flood development works, will not be negatively impacted by the works, as no changes are proposed to the structure or its setting.

15.5 Mitigation & Monitoring Measures

No mitigation measures relating to the architectural heritage resource are required as either part of the construction or operation of the proposed development.

15.6 Residual Impacts

No residual impacts on predicted upon the architectural heritage resource.

15.7 Difficulties Encountered

No access to the landward side of the proposed scheme (along the river) was possible during field inspections and as such the northern bank of the river was inspected from a boat in the River Suir. It should be noted that photographs from an ecological survey and geotechnical survey, carried out in 2018, were also reviewed in order to supplement the field inspection.

15.8 References

Environmental Protection Agency. 2015 Draft Advice Notes on Current Practice (in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements). Dublin. Government Publications Office.

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Waterford City Development Plan, 2013-2019 (as extended).

Cartographic Sources

William Petty, Down Survey, Map of the Barony of Ida Igrin Ibercon, c. 1655

William Richards and Bernard Scale, Plan of the City and Suburbs of Waterford, 1764

Nicholas Sinnott, Map of Waterford, 1830

Patrick Leahy, Map of the city of Waterford and its environs..., 1834
Ordnance Survey Mapping 1839-1953

Electronic Sources

www.heritagemaps.ie – The Heritage Council web-based spatial data viewer which focuses on the built, cultural and natural heritage.

www.googleearth.com – Satellite imagery of the proposed development area.

www.bingmaps.com – Satellite imagery of the proposed development area.

www.buildingsofireland.ie – Results of the NIAH Building and Garden Survey

Appendix 15.1

RPS/NIAH Sites within the Surrounding Area

APPENDIX 15.1 RPS/NIAH Sites within the Surrounding Area

RPS No.	571
NIAH Ref.	22500027
Townland	Mountmisery
Parish	Kilculliheen
Barony	Kilculliheen
I.T.M.	660089/613163
Classification	Signal Box, Plunkett Railway Station
Dist. From Development	Within proposed development
Description	<p>Description</p> <p>Freestanding five-bay two-storey elevated signal box, c.1930, over railway line with two-bay two-storey side elevation to south. Extensively renovated, pre-1999, with support replaced. Hipped slate roof with clay ridge tiles and cast-iron rainwater goods on timber eaves. Painted timber-clad walls. Square-headed window openings with timber sills. Replacement uPVC casement windows, pre-1999. Square-headed door opening approached by flight of replacement iron steps, pre-1999, with replacement tongue-and-groove timber panelled door, pre-1999. Sited spanning railway line on replacement single-span steel frame, pre-1999, with lattice supports, steel pillars to south, and red brick Common bond pier to north.</p> <p>Appraisal</p> <p>The appearance of this signal box is not unlike many signal boxes built around the country during the development of the railway network in the nineteenth century. However, it is distinguished by its position, elevated spanning the railway line on a metal support, which is of technical significance. The signal box, despite renovations in the late twentieth century, retains most of its original form and some of its early character and, together with a portion of the original railway station building (22500032/WD-5632-16-32) and the platform canopy (22500033/WD-5632-16-33), is of significance as a reminder of the original railway station complex in Waterford City, much of which has subsequently been replaced.</p>
Reference	www.buildingsofireland.ie/ Waterford City County Development Plan 2013-2019

RPS No.	N/a
NIAH Ref.	22500032
Townland	Mountmisery
Parish	Kilculliheen
Barony	Kilculliheen
I.T.M.	660247/613089
Classification	Railway Station
Dist. From Development	Within proposed development
Description	Description

	<p>Detached fifteen-bay single-storey red brick building, opened 1908, retaining early aspect, and originally built as wing to railway station. Now in use as offices. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles, cut-stone coping, and cast-iron rainwater goods on timber eaves. Red brick English bond walls with moulded red brick course to eaves. Square-headed window openings to front (south) elevation with cut-limestone flush sills, wrought iron sill guards and cut-limestone lintels having chamfered reveals. 6/9 timber casement windows. Square-headed door openings with cut-limestone lintels, timber panelled doors and overlights. Square-headed window openings to platform (north) elevation with timber sills, surrounds and continuous cornice over. 6/2 timber casement windows. Square-headed door openings with timber surrounds, continuous cornice over, timber panelled doors and overlights. Road fronted with concrete flagged footpath to front, and concrete flagged platform to north.</p> <p>Appraisal</p> <p>This building, built as a wing to the original railway station building on site, is an attractive composition of regular proportions that has been well maintained to present an early aspect. The building, together with the signal box (22500027/WD-5632-16-27) and platform canopy (22500033/WD-5632-16-33), is of significance as a reminder of the original railway station complex in Waterford City, the station building of which was subsequently replaced. The building retains many important salient features and materials to the exterior, and it is believed that some original fittings to the interior also survive intact. The building is an attractive feature of the streetscape of Dock Road, terminating the vista from Rice Bridge to the south.</p>
<p>Reference</p>	<p>www.buildingsofireland.ie/ Waterford City County Development Plan 2013-2019</p>

<p>RPS No.</p>	<p>709</p>
<p>NIAH Ref.</p>	<p>22500033</p>
<p>Townland</p>	<p>Mountmisery</p>
<p>Parish</p>	<p>Kilculliheen</p>
<p>Barony</p>	<p>Kilculliheen</p>
<p>I.T.M.</p>	<p>660232/613099</p>
<p>Classification</p>	<p>Platform, Plunkett Railway Station</p>
<p>Dist. From Development</p>	<p>Within proposed development</p>
<p>Description</p>	<p>Description</p> <p>Freestanding canopy, built 1908, over platform on cast-iron piers. Series of hipped felt roofs in timber frames on cast-iron beams and lattice girders with reeded Perspex skylights, and cast-iron rainwater goods on timber eaves having timber boarded apron. Series of paired cast-iron girder piers on cast-iron plinths having moulded necking. Sited sheltering concrete flagged platform.</p> <p>Appraisal</p> <p>This canopy, which extends almost the entire length of the railway station complex, is an attractive composition in early surviving cast-iron work. The construction of the canopy is of technical significance. The canopy, together with the signal box (22500027/WD-5632-16-27) and the surviving portion of the original railway station (22500032/WD-5632-16-32), is of significance as a reminder of the original railway station</p>

	complex in Waterford City, much of which has subsequently been replaced.
Reference	www.buildingsofireland.ie/ Waterford City County Development Plan 2013-2019

RPS No.	1036
NIAH Ref.	N/a
Townland	Mountmisery
Parish	Kilculliheen
Barony	Kilculliheen
I.T.M.	660214/613096
Classification	Post Box
Dist. From Development	Within proposed development
Description	Free standing cylindrical cast iron post box adjacent to the modern entrance into Plunkett Station.
Reference	Waterford City County Development Plan 2013-2019

RPS No.	N/a
NIAH Ref.	22500075
Townland	Mountmisery
Parish	Kilculliheen
Barony	Kilculliheen
I.T.M.	660173/612953
Classification	Edmund Rice Bridge
Dist. From Development	Partially within the proposed development
Description	<p>Description</p> <p>Nine-span concrete road bridge over river, built 1986, with pair of pre-cast concrete oblong piers to centre having single-bay single-storey flat-roofed control tower to west. Series of nine reinforced concrete spans (lifting spans to centre) on concrete cylindrical piers with hollow iron railings over to parapet. Flat concrete roof to control tower. Square-headed window openings with fixed-pane tapered aluminium windows. Sited spanning River Suir.</p> <p>Appraisal</p> <p>This bridge is an imposing feature on the approach into Waterford City and is of significance continuing the long-standing presence of a bridge on the same section of the River Suir, the earliest bridge having been built in the late eighteenth century. The construction of the bridge, including the lifting span to centre, is of considerable technical and civil engineering importance.</p>
Reference	www.buildingsofireland.ie/ Waterford City County Development Plan 2013-2019

RPS No.	C671
NIAH Ref.	-
Townland	Newrath
Parish	Kilculliheen
Barony	Kilculliheen
I.T.M.	659302,613645
Classification	Newrath House
Dist. From Development	c. 145m north
Description	No description given.
Reference	www.buildingsofireland.ie/ Kilkenny County Development Plan 2014-2020

RPS No.	C672
NIAH Ref.	-
Townland	Newrath
Parish	Kilculliheen
Barony	Kilculliheen
I.T.M.	659582,613432
Classification	House
Dist. From Development	c. 191m north
Description	No description given.
Reference	www.buildingsofireland.ie/ Kilkenny County Development Plan 2014-2020

Appendix 15.2

Legislation Protecting the Architectural Resource

APPENDIX 15.2

Legislation Protecting The Architectural Resource

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

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

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

Protection Under the Record of Protected Structures and County Development Plan

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

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

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

Archaeological

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

Architectural

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

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

Historical

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

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

Technical

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

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

Cultural

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

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

Scientific

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

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

Social

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

- A focal point of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a group of people, e.g. a place of worship, a meeting point, assembly rooms.
- Developed or constructed by a community or organisation, e.g. the construction of the railways or the building of a church through the patronage of the local community.
- Illustrates a particular lifestyle, philosophy, or social condition of the past, e.g. the hierarchical accommodation in a country house, philanthropic housing, vernacular structures.

Artistic

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

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

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

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

Waterford City Development Plan 2013–2019 (as extended);

The Development Plan contains the following policies with regard to the architectural resource:

POL 10.2.1: To promote the protection of the architectural heritage of the City through the identification of structures of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest, by the inclusion of such structures on the RPS and by taking such steps as are necessary to ensure the protection of those structures.

POL 10.2.2: To promote the sustainable reuse of protected structures for any such purpose compatible with the character of the structure. The Planning Authority may, where considered appropriate, relax use zoning and other site development restrictions and may grant exemption from or reduce the amounts of development contributions payable in order to secure the protection and conservation of protected structures. These restrictions may be relaxed and development contributions reduced or exempted where the protected structure will be rehabilitated to a high standard, where the special interest, character and setting of the building is protected and where the proposed use and development is consistent with conservation policies and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area. In such cases the proposed development shall be open for consideration notwithstanding the current zoning objective for the site and therefore shall be considered as not materially contravening the Development Plan.

POL 10.2.3: To protect the structures included on the Record of Protected Structures their curtilage and setting from any works that would result in the loss or damage to their special character.

It is an objective of Waterford City Development Plan:

OBJ 10.2.1: To review the Record of Protected Structures during the lifetime of the Development Plan to ensure all records are consistent with the criteria for inclusion on the RPS, by being of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest.

OBJ 10.2.2: To include all of the structures within the city which are, in the opinion of the planning authority, of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest, in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and to ensure the protection of all structures included in the RPS.

OBJ 10.2.3: To carry out an audit of all protected structures in the ownership of the City Council with a view to securing uses that are compatible with the character of the individual protected structure.

OBJ 10.2.4: To achieve the protection of the architectural heritage within the city by giving advice to owners of protected structures on appropriate measures or actions to take in regard to their property; by promoting best practice in the use of materials in repair and adaptation work, including referral to appropriate documents such as the 'Architectural Heritage Protection, Guidelines for Planning Authorities, 2004' issued by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government; and the use of skilled specialist practitioners in the conservation of protected structures.

OBJ 10.2.5: In considering development which may have a significant impact on the architectural heritage to require the preparation and submission of an architectural heritage impact assessment detailing the potential impact of the development on the architectural heritage. The report shall be compiled generally in accordance with the details set out in Appendix B of the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities, Department of the Environment, Heritage & Local Government, 2004.

OBJ 10.2.6: To issue declarations on request to owners or occupiers of protected structures detailing the type of works that it is considered would or would not materially affect the character of the structure or of any element of the structure which contributes to its special interest.

OBJ 10.2.7: To promote public awareness of the value of the protected structures within the city and the positive contribution protected structures make to the built environment, the distinctiveness and authenticity of the city and the tourism potential of the city and to develop specific measures to achieve such awareness.

OBJ 10.2.8: To identify and implement measures for promoting the character and distinctiveness of the historic city and improving its physical condition and presentation.

OBJ 10.2.9: To seek the retention and repair of shop and pub fronts of architectural interest. Kilkenny County Development Plan.

The Development Plan contains the following policies with regard to the architectural resource:

- The Council will have regard to the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines when assessing proposals for development affecting a protected structure.
- To encourage the sympathetic retention, reuse and rehabilitation of protected structures and their setting.

- To have regard to the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines when assessing applications and proposals for development affecting structures included in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage.
- To seek the protection and sustainable management of historic gardens, parklands and designed landscapes in the county, their setting and their visual amenity.
- To have regard to the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines, when assessing proposals for development affecting the character of an ACA
- To ensure the retention, repair rather than replacement and the regular maintenance of original/early features in buildings which contribute to the character of an ACA such as chimney stacks, roof coverings, roof profiles, external wall treatments, doors and windows, shopfronts and pubfronts and to ensure the use of appropriate materials and repair techniques when repairs are being carried out.
- To ensure that inappropriate materials such as windows, doors and rainwater goods constructed in aluminium or uPVC are not introduced to buildings within ACAs.
- To encourage high quality, contemporary design and materials where appropriate when new buildings are being introduced into an ACA and the retention of the historic scale and plot size.
- To ensure the preservation of the character of an ACA when assessing proposals for advertising
- To retain historic items of street furniture where they contribute to the character of the ACA and to protect historic items of street furniture and roadside items as appropriate.
- To ensure the conservation of historic shopfronts and pubfronts. Where replacement is necessary, to encourage the introduction of shopfronts and pubfronts of contemporary high-quality design and materials.
- To seek the retention of mature trees/significant planting (those in good condition) which contribute to the character of each ACA where appropriate.

