

Protected Structures are legislated for under Section 12 and Section 51 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended. In addition to Protected Structures, the Planning and Development Act, 2000 provides the legislative basis for the protection of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs). An ACA is a place, area or group of structures or townscape which is of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest or value, or contributes to the appreciation of protected structures, whose character it is an objective to preserve in a development plan.

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) is a State initiative under the administration of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and was established on a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. The purpose of the NIAH is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. NIAH surveys provide the basis for the recommendations of the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government to the local authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in their Record of Protected Structures (RPS). The NIAH encompasses a survey of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes. Similar to the general spatial spread of archaeological heritage, clusters of architectural heritage are indicated within already developed urban and suburban areas.

### **3.11 Soil**

Information sources relevant to the environmental component of soil which may be used in lower tier assessments and decision making by local authorities and others includes:

- Soil types (2006) published by Teagasc, Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI), Forest Service & EPA;
- Soils and Subsoils Class (2006) published by Teagasc, GSI, Forest Service & EPA (2006);
- Sites of Geological Interest which have been published for some counties and provisional information on same for other counties (both available from GSI);
- Other datasets published by and available from GSI including those relating to Bedrock Geology, Quaternary Geology, Mineral deposits, Groundwater Resources and Landslides; and
- Datasets on contaminated soils which may be kept by local authorities (these occur most often in urban areas).

#### **Land Take and Soil Sealing**

Land take results from the expansion of cities and spread of urban areas, including development of transport infrastructure, and involves the replacement of formerly open soil with impermeable layers – this process is known as soil sealing.

Soil sealing can place pressure on water resources, increase the risk of flooding, affect the carbon cycle, reduce agricultural and extractive industry potential and adversely affect biodiversity.

#### **County Geological Sites**

Sites that are appraised, but which are not selected for NHA designation, are classified as 'County Geological Sites' (CGS), as recognised in the National Heritage Plan (2002). This enables their integration into County Development Plans. All sites of geological heritage importance are currently classified as CGS until such time that the most significant sites can be designated as geological NHAs. Nationally, audits of geological sites in 19 counties have been completed to date. There are 170 County Geological Sites located within the Greater Dublin Area.

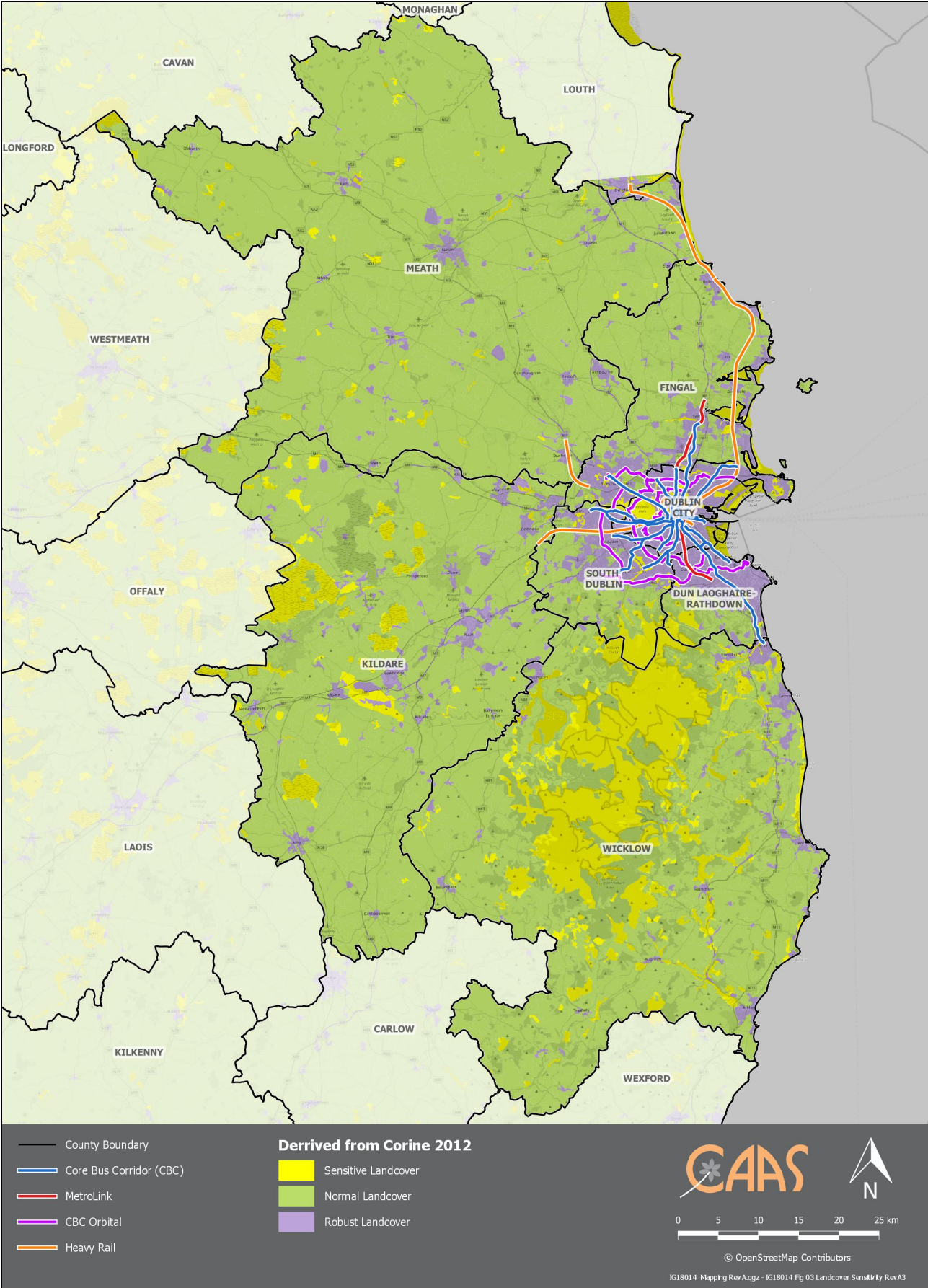


Figure 3.5 Potentially Sensitive Land Covers

### **3.12 Overall Environmental Sensitivities and Opportunities/Robustness**

Some of the environmental information for the Greater Dublin Area detailed under previous subsections has been weighted and mapped to show overall environmental sensitivity (see Figure 3.6) and overall environmental opportunities/robustness (see Figure 3.7) with regard to the development of transport projects. The purpose of the mapping is to indicate at a regional level where the main concentrations of sensitivities might occur.

The maps are prepared at the regional scale and different layers or weightings would produce different map outputs. Where the sensitivity mapping shows a concentration of environmental sensitivities there is an increased likelihood that development will conflict with these sensitivities and cause environmental deterioration, if mitigation is not applied. It is emphasised that the occurrence of environmental sensitivities does not preclude development; rather it flags at a strategic level that the mitigation measures - which have already been integrated into the Plan - will need to be adhered to at lower tiers of decision making in order to ensure that the implementation of the Plan contributes towards environmental protection.

Where the robustness mapping shows a concentration of environmental opportunities there is a decreased likelihood that development will conflict with the environment.

Heightened areas of sensitivity include those in the uplands and foothills of the Wicklow Mountains, in the bog areas of west Kildare, in river valleys (e.g. the River Boyne in central and North Meath, the River Barrow in West and South Kildare and Slaney in South Wicklow) and at lakes. Lands at the coastal margins and coastal waters are also sensitive, especially within and to the north of Dublin Bay. Lower levels of sensitivity occur elsewhere.

Heightened areas of opportunities/robustness include those within and surrounding the M50 motorway, in much of County Meath, especially south and south-east Meath, in much of County Kildare, especially north-east Kildare, and in County Wicklow, between the Mountains and the coast. Lower levels of opportunities/robustness occur elsewhere.



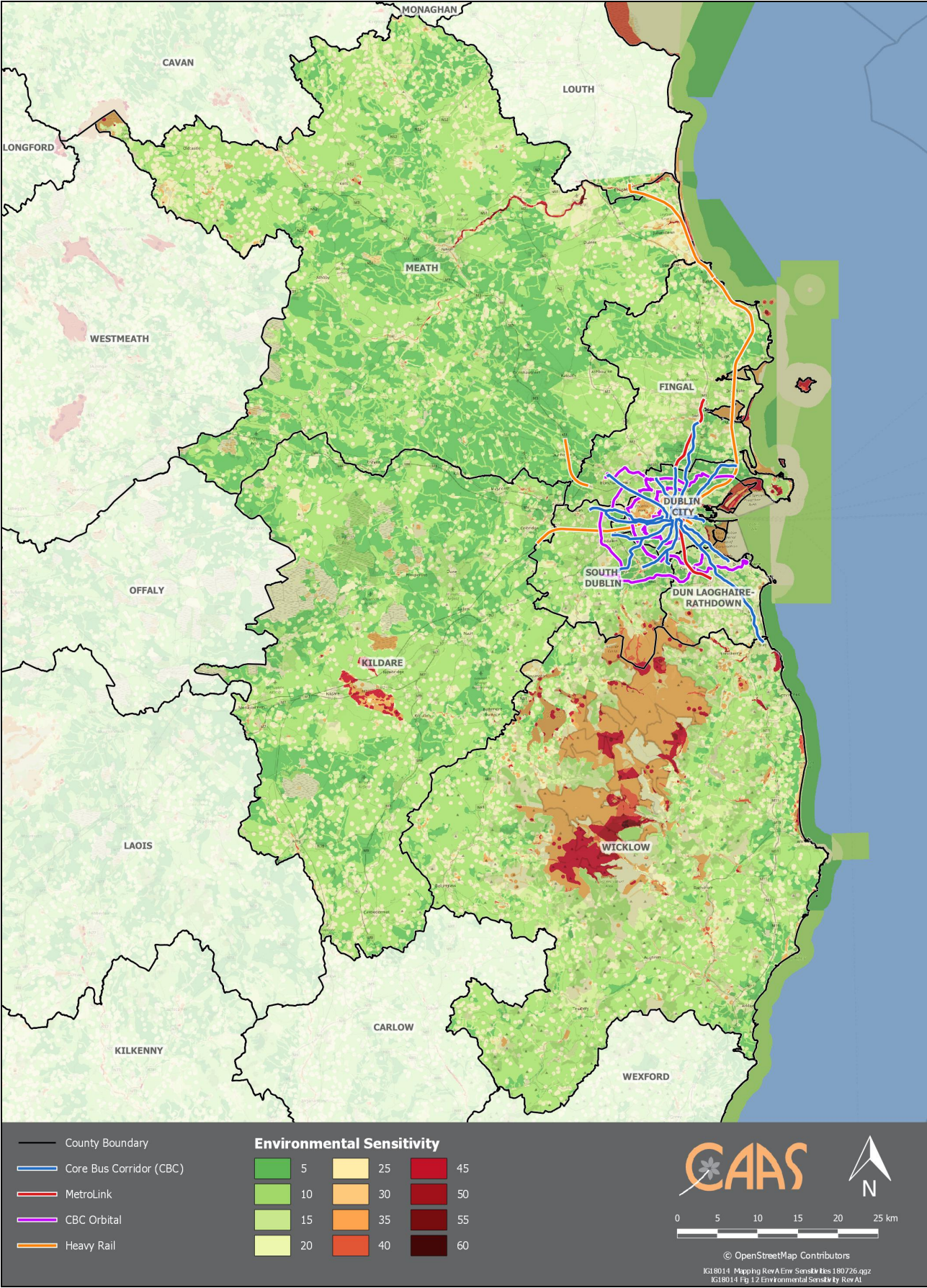


Figure 3.6 Overall Potential Environmental Sensitivity