

ACP *Architectural Conservation Professionals*



International Preservation and Conservation Award 2021

Winners



Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment Report

For
The Crescent / Sea Road

Client: Galway City Council



Date: 20 June 2022

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by ACP to:**

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Acknowledgements:

Architectural Conservation Professionals acknowledges any information supplied by the Client and information obtained from the Record of Protected Structures (RPS), the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) and record of Monuments and Places (RMP)

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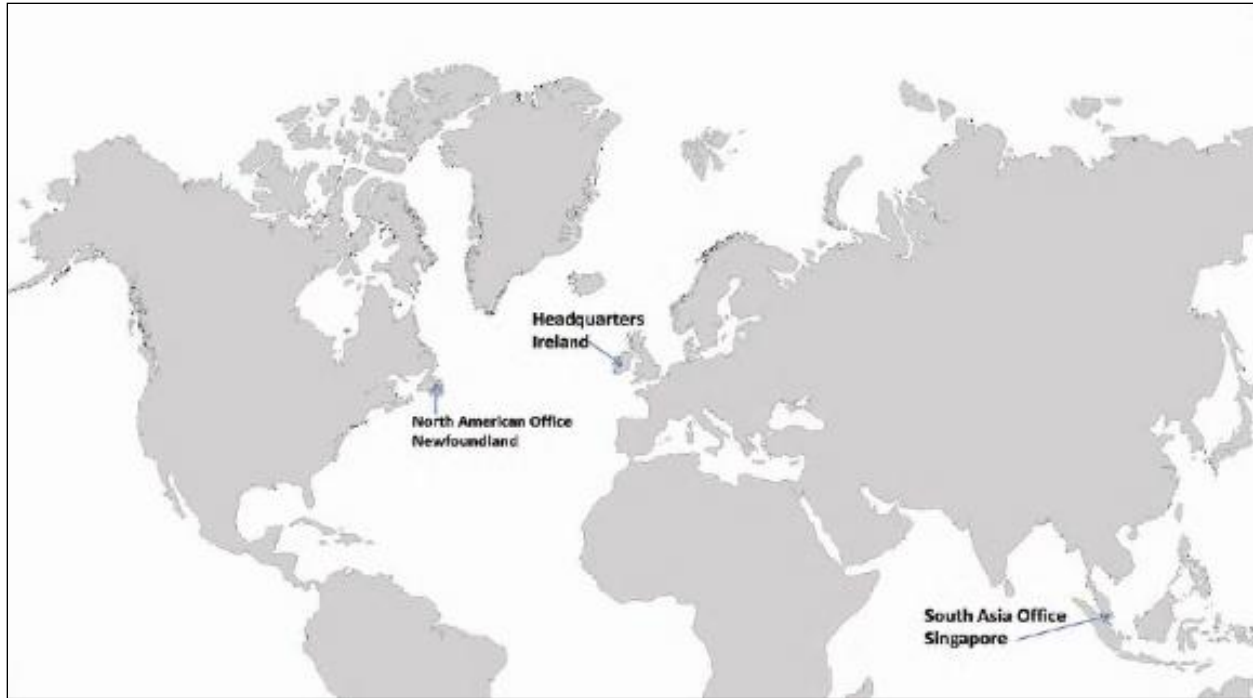
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. ACA

An Architectural Conservation Area is a place, area, group of structures or townscape that is of special architectural, scientific, social or technical interest, or that contributes to the appreciation of a protected structure, whose character it is the objective of a development plan to preserve - Section 52 (1) (b) of the 2000 Act.

2. Area of Special Planning Control

Areas of Special Planning Control provide powers to planning authorities not alone to give protection to the character of certain qualifying areas, but also to enhance that character, that is, to restore it and to require owners and occupiers to conform to a planning scheme – Section 84, of the 2000 Act

3. NIAH

The **National Inventory of Architectural Heritage**. 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 Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht to the planning authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in their Record of Protected Structures (RPS)

4. Protected Structure

A “**protected structure**” is defined as any structure or specified part of a structure, which is included in the Record of Protected Structures. The term “structure” is defined by Section 2 of the 2000 Act to mean ‘any building, structure, excavation or other thing constructed, or made on, in or under any land, or any part of a structure so defined, and where the context so admits, includes the lands on, in, or under which the structure is situate’. – Section 2 (1) of the 2000 Act

5. Section 57 Declaration

Section 57 Declaration Owners or occupiers of a protected structure may request a ‘declaration’ under Section 57 of the 2000 Act. The purpose of which is for planning authorities to clarify in writing the kind of works that would or would not materially affect the character of that structure or any element of that structure which contributes to its special interest. Declarations guide the owner as to what works would and would not require planning permission in the context of the protection of the architectural heritage. This is because the character of a protected structure cannot be altered without first securing planning permission to do so.

6. RMP

Archaeological sites are legally protected by the provisions of the National Monuments Acts, the National Cultural Institutions Act 1997 and the Planning Acts. The **National Record of Monument & Places (RMP)** is a statutory list of all known archaeological monuments provided for in the National Monuments Acts. It includes known monuments and sites of archaeological importance dating to before 1700AD, and some sites which date from after 1700AD.

7. RPS

Record of Protected Structures. A Protected Structure is a structure which is considered to be of special interest from an architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical point of view. The Record of Protected Structures (RPS) is a list of the buildings held by a Local Authority which contains buildings considered to be of special interest in its operational area. Section 51 (of the 2000 Act) requires that the development plan



shall include a Record of Protected Structures and that the Record shall include every structure which is, in the opinion of the Planning Authority, of special interest.

Levels of significance – NIAH Definitions 2006

<i>International Significance</i>	Structures or sites of sufficient architectural heritage importance to be considered in an international context. Examples include St Fin Barre's Cathedral, Cork. These are exceptional structures that can be compared to and contrasted with the finest architectural heritage in other countries.
<i>National Significance</i>	Structures or sites that make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of Ireland. These are structures and sites that are considered to be of great architectural heritage significance in an Irish context. Examples include Ardnacrusha Power Station, Co. Clare; the Ford Factory, Cork; Carroll's Factory, Dundalk; Lismore Castle, Co. Waterford; Sligo Courthouse, Sligo; and Emo Court, Co. Laois.
<i>Regional Significance</i>	Structures or sites that make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage within their region or area. They also stand in comparison with similar structures or sites in other regions or areas within Ireland. Examples would include many Georgian terraces; Nenagh Courthouse, Co. Tipperary; or the Bailey Lighthouse, Howth. Increasingly, structures that need to be protected include structures or sites that make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage within their own locality. Examples of these would include modest terraces and timber shopfronts.
<i>Local Significance</i>	These are structures or sites of some vintage that make a contribution to the architectural heritage but may not merit being placed in the RPS separately. Such structures may have lost much of their original fabric.
<i>Record only</i>	These are structures or sites that are not deemed to have sufficient presence or inherent architectural or other importance at the time of recording to warrant a higher rating. It is acknowledged, however, that they might be considered further at a future time



Penalties for Offences

Architectural Heritage Protection

A Protected Structure and built fabric within its curtilage is protected by law under Part IV of the Planning and Development Act 2000. The penalties for breaches of this Act are severe. Section 156 of the Act states:-

(1) A person who is guilty of an offence under *sections 58(4), 63, 151, 154, 205, 230(3), 239 and 247* shall be liable—

(a) on conviction on indictment, to a fine not exceeding £10,000,000, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, or to both, or

(b) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £1,500, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months, or to both.

Monuments and Places included in the Record

Section 12 (3) of the Act provides for the protection of monuments and places included in the record stating that

"When the owner or occupier (not being the Commissioners) of a monument or place which has been recorded under subsection (1) of this section or any person proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such monument or place, he shall give notice in writing of his proposal to carry out the work to the Commissioners and shall not, except in the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Commissioners, commence the work for a period of two months after having given the notice."

A person contravening this requirement for two months notification to the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland of proposed works at or in relation to a recorded monument or place shall (under Section 13 of the Act) be guilty of an offence and be liable on summary conviction to a maximum penalty of a £1000 fine and 12 months imprisonment and on conviction on indictment to a maximum penalty of a £50,000 fine and 5 years imprisonment.

It should also be noted that Section 16 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 amended the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987 (the Act of 1987) so that under Section 2 (1) (a) (iv) of that Act **the use or possession of a detection device**

"in, or at the site of, a monument recorded under section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994,"

is prohibited otherwise than in accordance with a consent of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland granted under the provisions of Section 2 of the Act of 1987.

A person contravening the above provisions relating to use or possession of detection devices shall (under Section 2 (5) of the Act of 1987) be guilty of an offence and be liable (under Section 23 (1) of the Act of 1987) on summary conviction to a maximum penalty of a £1000 fine and 6 months imprisonment or on conviction on indictment to a maximum penalty of a £50,000 fine and 12 months imprisonment.

It should be further noted that under Section 7 (1) (a) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 a member of the Garda Síochána may without warrant seize and detain:

"a detection device found in, at the site of, or in the vicinity of a monument recorded under Section 12 of the Act unless the person in possession of the device has a consent of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of the Act of 1987."



1.0 Scope of Study

This report has been prepared following a request by the client to undertake an Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment in conjunction with the proposed works to The Crescent / Sea Road junction.

This Impact Assessment aims to provide the following:

- A brief historical overview of The Crescent / Sea Road area.
- An assessment under Conservation Principles¹
- A comprehensive understanding of the impact of the proposed works.
- Conclusion and mitigation of the proposed works.

2.0 Method of study

The following methods and resources were used in establishing the Conservation Impact Assessment of the proposed works.

- The subject site was studied, visited and inspected by a Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor.
- The Record of Protected Structures constraint maps and lists (RPS) and the sites were studied.
- The author worked with the design team during the design stage to agree proposals that would meet with conservation best practice and minimise the impact on the historic fabric.
- The proposals were studied and assessed for their impact.

This Plan was prepared in accordance with national practice deriving from Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities by the Department of the Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht 2011 and International practice from The Burra Charter 2013 (The Australia ICOMOS Charter for places of Cultural Significance)

¹ adapted from Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government 2004



3.0 Existing Environment

3.1 Proposed Development

The Crescent / Sea Road Junction Upgrade Works proposed scheme is identified as part of a necessary series of junction revisions needed to facilitate the implementation of the GTS. The Scheme objectives aims are to re-design the junction of The Crescent, Salthill Road Lower, Taylor's Hill and St. Mary's Road. The Scheme also includes the upgrading of the junctions of Crescent Green, Palmyra Park and Sea Road with The Crescent as well as the adjacent pedestrian facilities. An aspiration of the Galway Transport Strategy (GTS) is to develop a City Centre Access Network to ensure that the transport system can cater for the projected future demand. This includes the provision of continuous bus priority from Salthill Road Lower to Saint Mary's Road and Newcastle Road. To achieve this objective, the junction of The Crescent, Salthill Road Lower, Taylor's Hill and St. Mary's Road is included and a series of junctions subject to revision to enable this. The proposed solution maintains a rationalised level of on-street parking and removing the left slip-lane from The Crescent to Salthill Road Lower. The proposal also includes to resurface the route and install crossing points with zebra crossings, buildouts and raised platforms at the junctions of the Crescent with Crescent Green, Palmyra Park and Sea Road.

3.2 Site Inspection

The site was inspected on the 25th of May by the Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor and a member of the design team from Galway City Council.



Figure 1 - Site location and scheme extents provided by the client

3.3 Site Survey

The following surveys were undertaken as part of the data gathering process: -

- Conservation Inspection and Fabric Assessment.
- Photographic record – refer to drawings J831D001 and photographs in appendices.

This information was used to inform the design team during the design development stage.



Photograph 1 - View of The Crescent end of Terrace onto Sea Road



Photograph 2 - The Crescent end of Terrace

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Photograph 3 – View up through The Crescent



Photograph 4 - View of Sea Road

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Photograph 5 - View to the end of The Crescent



Photograph 6 - Protected Structures along The Crescent

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Photograph 7 - Protected Structures along The Crescent



Photograph 8 - Protected Structures along The Crescent, modern public path

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Photograph 9 - Boundary plinth and railing.



Photograph 10 - View West - Adjoining Road 'Palmyra Park' from The Crescent



Photograph 11 - Details of original limestone kerbs insitu.



Photograph 12 - View North from The Crescent to Palmyra Park Road

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Photograph 13 - Eastern View of The Crescent



Photograph 14 - View of Limestone kerb insitu on junction to Palmyra Park



Photograph 15 - View of Protected Structures along The Crescent



Photograph 16 - View of Protected Structures along The Crescent

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Photograph 17 - No. 4 The Crescent pedestrian gate



Photograph 18 - Poor existing concrete path condition along The Crescent



Photograph 19 - Boundary wall type along The Crescent



Photograph 20 - Boundary wall type along The Crescent

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Photograph 21 - No. 6 The Crescent pedestrian gate, stone piers and limestone threshold



Photograph 22 - No. 7 The Crescent

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Photograph 23 - View East along The Crescent from No. 7/8



Photograph 24 - No. 9 The Crescent plinth and railing

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Photograph 25 - Boundary walls at The Crescent - View to the West



Photograph 26 - View of No.9 The Crescent from across the road

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Photograph 27 - West end of Terrace - The Crescent



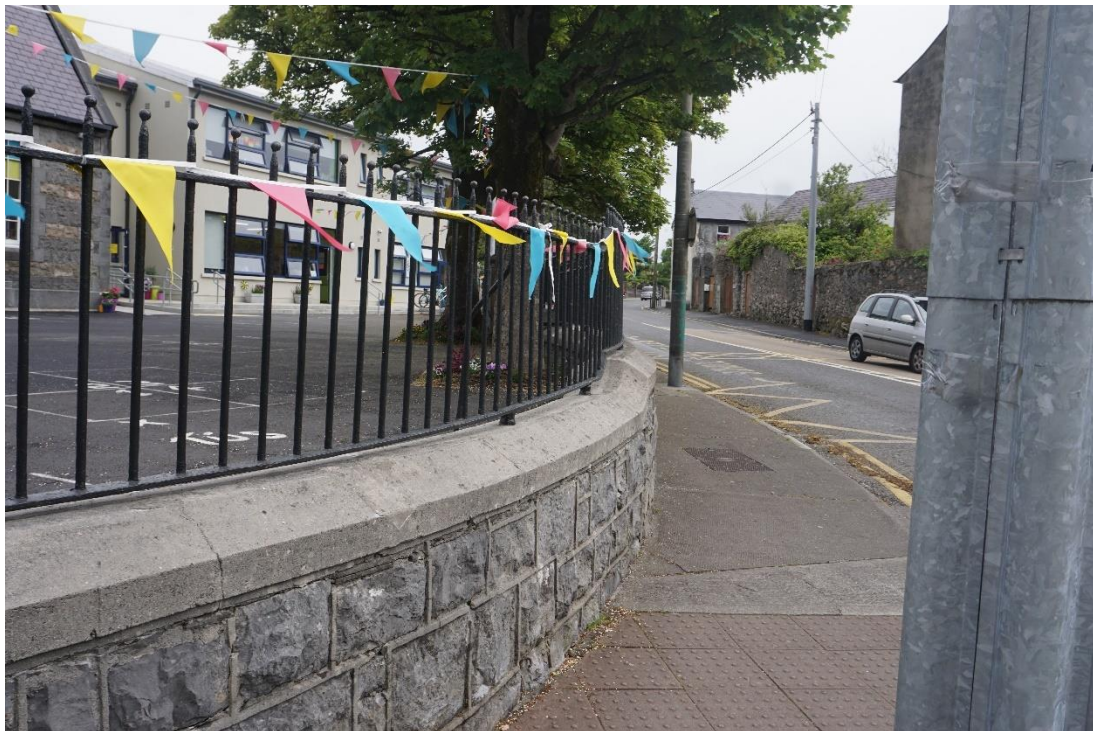
Photograph 28 - Modern building where the pedestrian plaza area is proposed to be located along

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Photograph 29 - View of the Junction from Taylors Hill Road



Photograph 30 - Existing Boundary Treatment at the site works junction

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Photograph 31 - Existing Boundary Treatment at the site works junction



Photograph 32 - View West along Taylors Hill



Photograph 33 - Original Irish water manhole covers on the footpath of junction



Photograph 34 - Original Irish water manhole covers at in the middle of the road at the junction leading onto Taylors Hill



Photograph 35 - View along Sherwood Avenue



Photograph 36 - Uneven and cracked path



Photograph 37 - Congested pathway with street lighting / signage / manhole covers along with tactile paving



Photograph 38 - View of junction from South

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Photograph 39 -View of slip road to be removed and location of proposed plaza.

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4.0 History of the site and vicinity

4.1 Historical background- Brief History of The Crescent and Sea Road

The map below from the *Irish Historic Towns Atlas (IHTA)*, no. 28, *Galway/Gaillimh* shows major works undertaken in the 19th century. This included the development of St. Mary's Road at The Crescent junction.

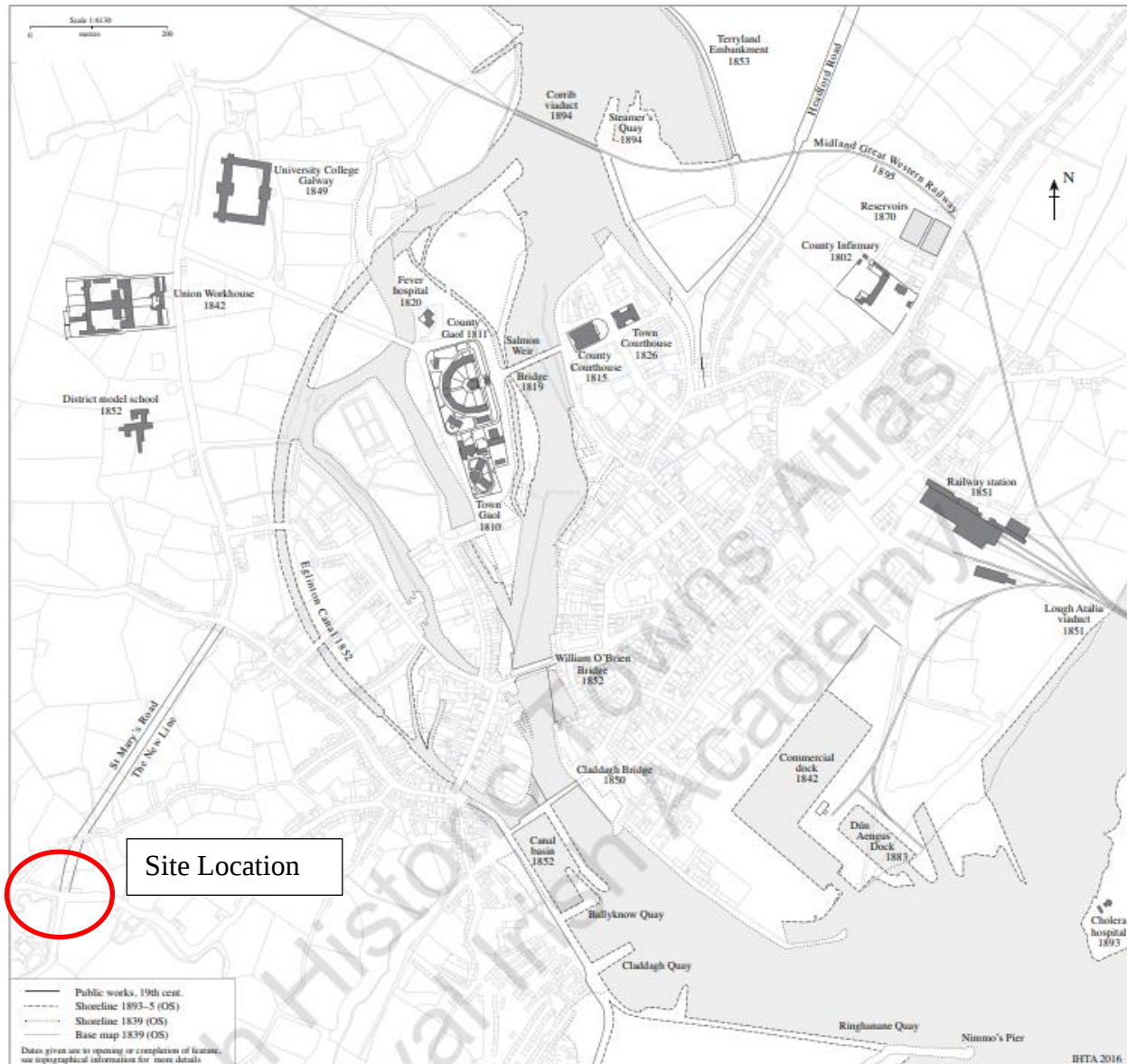


Fig. 6 Major public works in the nineteenth century



Photograph 40 - The Crescent / Sea Road junction 1940



Photograph 41 - The Crescent / Sea Road junction 2022

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4.2 Conservation of the site and vicinity

The author of this report is unaware of any conservation works undertaken to the site to date.

4.3 Protected Structures

The site location is within the ACA of The Crescent / Sea Road Junction, The list of protected structures is outlined within the figures below: -

Ref:	Location
The Crescent	
10201	No. 1 Palmyra Crescent
10202	No. 2 Palmyra Crescent
10203	No. 3 Palmyra Crescent
10204	No. 4 Palmyra Crescent
10205	No. 5 Palmyra Crescent
10206	No. 6 Palmyra Crescent
10207	No. 7 Palmyra Crescent
10208	No. 8 Palmyra Crescent
10209	No. 9 Palmyra Crescent
10210	No. 10 Palmyra Crescent
10211	No. 11 Palmyra Crescent
10212	No. 12 Palmyra Crescent
10213	No. 13 Palmyra Crescent
10214	No. 14 Palmyra Crescent
10215	No. 8 Montpellier Terrace
10216	No.9 Montpellier Terrace
10217	No. 10 Montpellier Terrace
10218	No. 4 Devon Place

Figure 2 - Record of Protected Structures - The Crescent

Ref:	Location
Sea Road	
9101	St. Ignatius' Church
9102	Columban Hall
9103	No. 1 Montpellier Tce., Sea Road
9104	No. 2 Montpellier Tce., Sea Road
9105	No. 3 Montpellier Tce., Sea Road
9106	No. 4 Montpellier Tce., Sea Road
9107	No. 5 Montpellier Tce., Sea Road
9108	No. 6 Montpellier Tce., Sea Road
9109	No. 7 Montpellier Tce., Sea Road
9110	No. 1 Ely Place, Sea Road
9111	No. 2 Ely Place, Sea Road
9112	No. 3 Ely Place, Sea Road
9113	No. 4 Ely Place, Sea Road
9114	No. 5 Ely Place, Sea Road
9115	No. 6 Ely Place, Sea Road
9116	No. 7 Ely Place, Sea Road
9117	No. 8 Ely Place, Sea Road
9118	No. 9 Ely Place, Sea Road
9119	No. 10 Ely Place, Sea Road
9120	Coláiste Iognaid, Sea Road

Figure 3 Record of Protected Structure – Sea Road

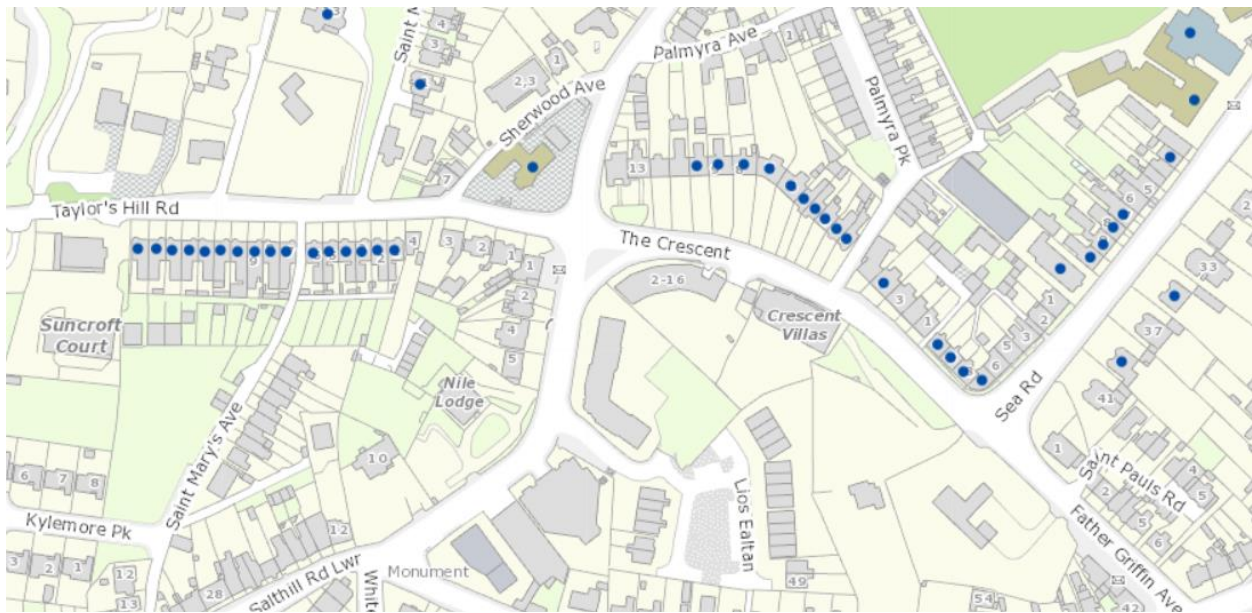


Figure 4 - NIAH structures within the vicinity of the proposed site works

The properties indicated on the NIAH, were constructed between 1830 and 1920. Each property was originally constructed as residential with some now in use as offices and surgeries.

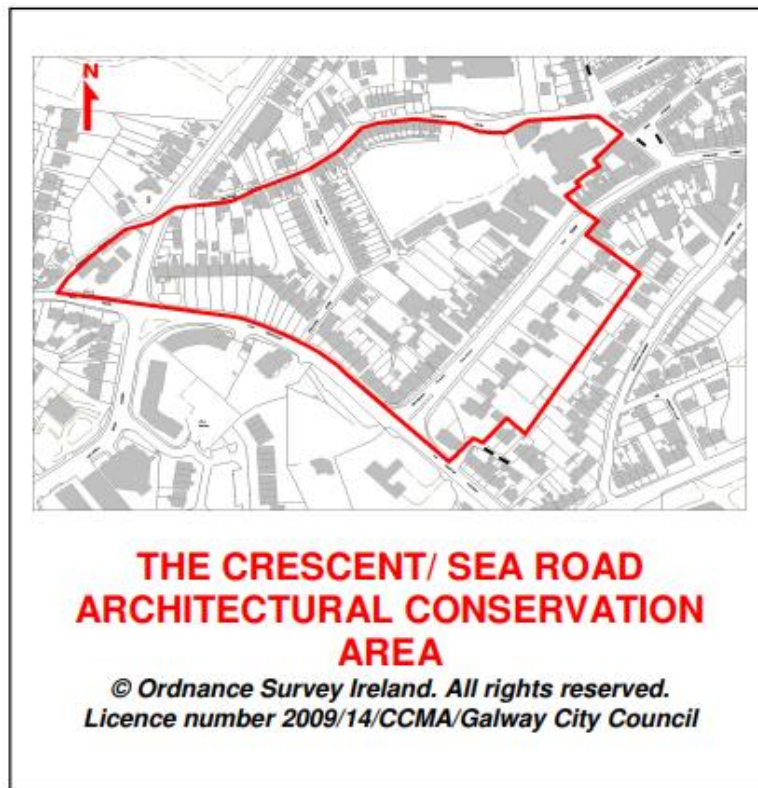


Figure 5 - ACA outline of The Crescent / Sear Road



4.3.3 Historic Maps

The landscape overtime has remained generally the same aside from the addition of Saint Mary's road sometime between 1840 and 1880.

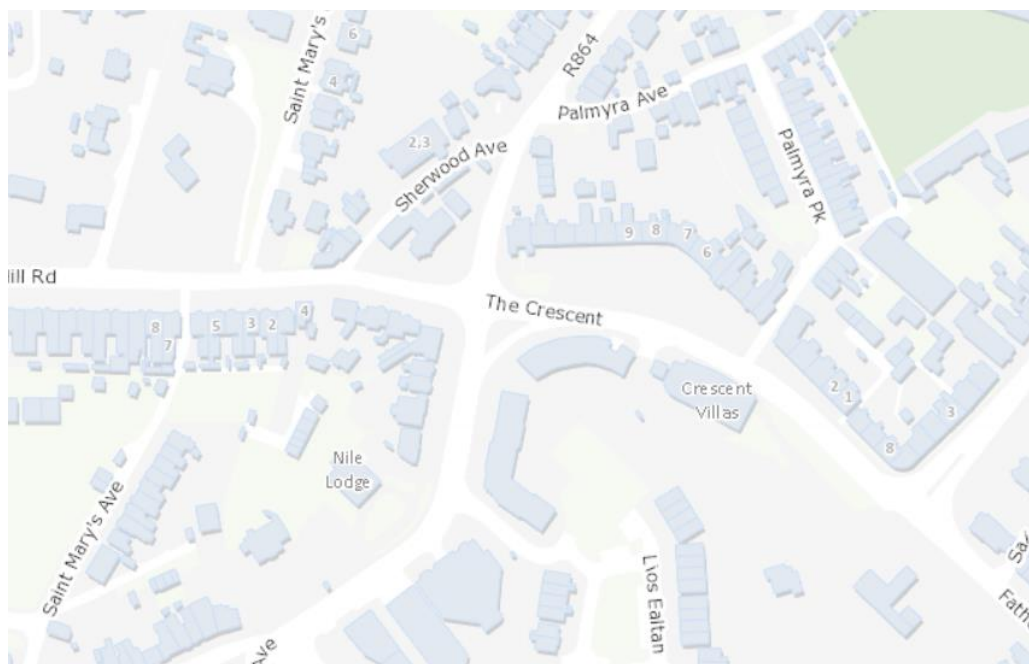


Figure 6 Location on Current OSI Plan

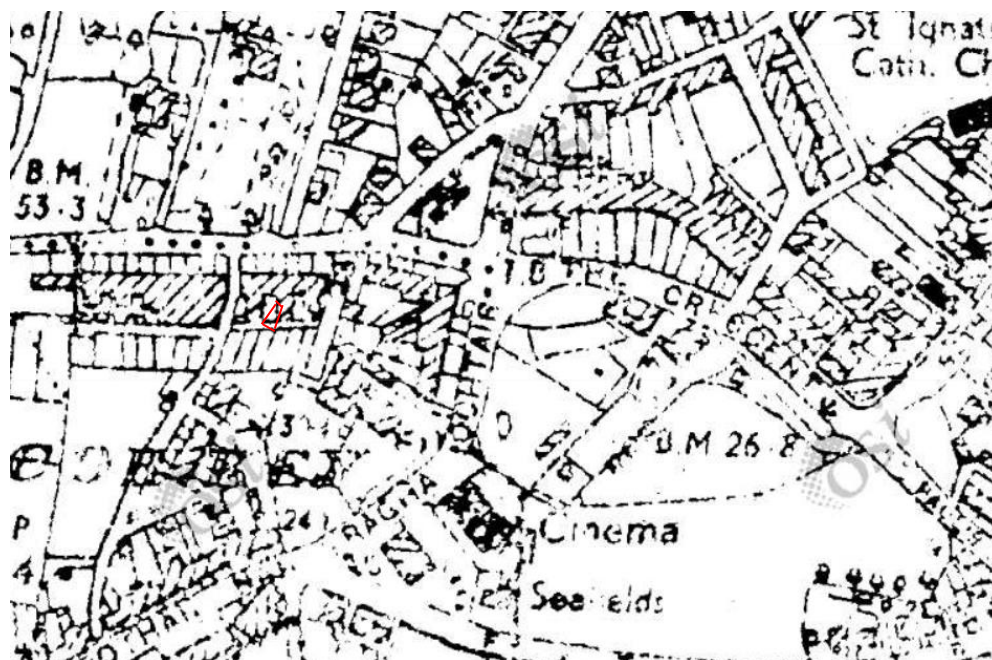


Figure 7 OSI - 6 inch Cassini Map



Figure 8 OSI – 1st Edition 6 inch Black and White Map circa 1837 - 1842

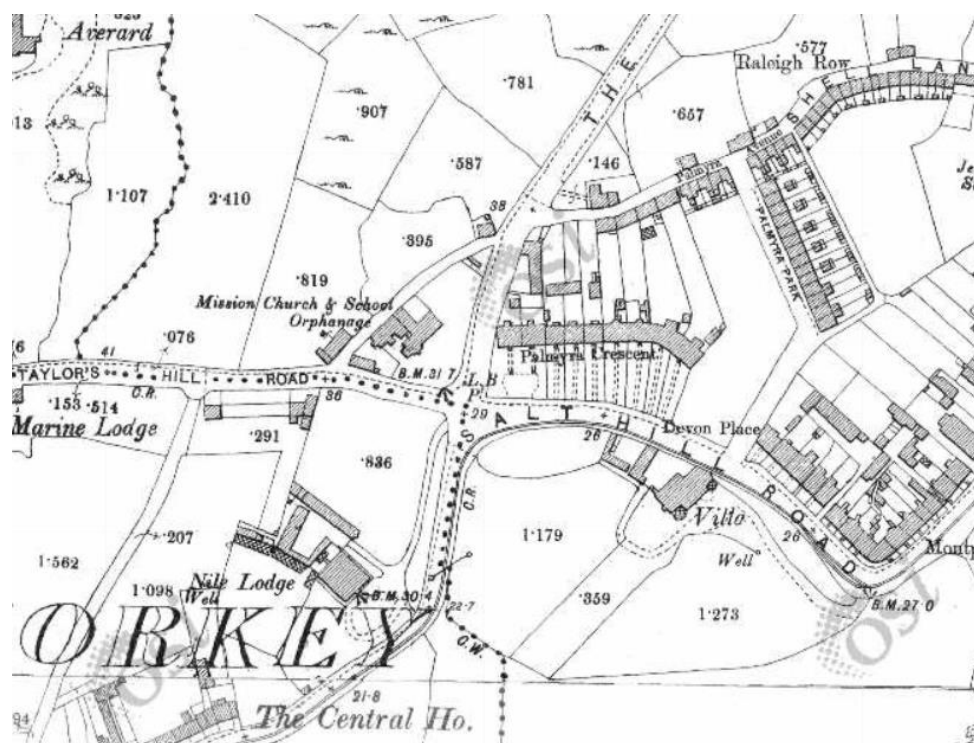


Figure 9 OSI - 25 inch Map circa 1888– 1913

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5.0 Impact of proposed development

This section is only a prediction of the proposed impacts as no impact has occurred yet.

- There will be minimal impact on the historic fabric of the ACA and protected structures.
- No works are proposed to be undertaken to the boundary walls along the road/junctions.
- All existing public paths are modern concrete or tarmacadam in need of repair and consolidation / replacement.
- The existing street furniture, signage and lighting is congested and overwhelming. The new scheme will minimise the impact on the ACA.

5.1 The ‘do nothing’ impact

A ‘do-nothing’ approach in relation to this site is not acceptable and all efforts should be undertaken to bring the junction up to current modern standards and complying with all necessary regulations, while retaining the remaining historic features within the streetscape.

5.2 The Predicted Impacts

It is predicted that the proposed works will have a positive impact on the area and that the streetscape of the ACA will be more appropriately laid out to promote use by the local community and reduce congestion for pedestrian use.

5.3 The ‘Worst Case’ Scenario

The ‘worst case’ scenario in this case, would be if the proposed project was not undertaken and the junction / streetscape of the ACA was left congested and busy, ruining the aesthetics of the ACA and function of the junction. This would mean the junction is left in a state of obstruction with uneven surfaces and presenting a health and safety risk to the local environment.

5.4 Assessment under Conservation Principles

The following Conservation Principles have been identified and are described in detail in the following sections.

- Principle 1 – Keeping a building in use
- Principle 2 – Researching and Analyzing
- Principle 3 – Using expert Conservation advice
- Principle 4 – Protecting the special interest
- Principle 5 – Promoting minimum intervention
- Principle 6 – Respecting earlier alterations of interest
- Principle 7 – Repairing rather than replacing
- Principle 8 – Promoting honesty of repairs and alterations
- Principle 9 – Using appropriate materials and methods
- Principle 10 – Ensuring reversibility of alterations
- Principle 11 – Avoiding incremental damage
- Principle 12 – Discouraging the use of Architectural salvage from other buildings
- Principle 13 – Complying with building regulations



5.4.1 Principle 1 – Keeping a building in use

It is generally recognised that the best method of conserving a historic building is to keep it in active use. Where a structure is of great rarity or quality, every effort should be made to find a solution which will allow it to be adapted to a new use without unacceptable damage to its character and special interest

N/A

5.4.2 Principle 2 – Researching and Analyzing

Before formulating proposals for works to a protected structure, the developer should research its historical development and understand thoroughly the present condition of the structure. The research should encompass not only the main structure and its interior but also its curtilage and attendant grounds, where relevant and any structures or features within them which contribute to the special interest of the protected structure/site.

The research should include an analysis of the physical fabric of the site and any available documentary or other evidence. The work should only be undertaken by those with the appropriate knowledge and skill.

In this case detailed research into the fabric and history of the site has been undertaken.

5.4.3 Principle 3 – Using expert Conservation advice

Building conservation is a specialised discipline and the method of work needs to be specified by experts with a knowledge and experience of historic buildings.

The Client has engaged a highly qualified and experienced design team to undertake this project including ACP Architectural Conservation Professionals to address all the conservation elements.

5.4.4 Principle 4 – Protecting the special interest

The character and special interest of a protected structure can be damaged by inappropriate works. The most obvious being demolishing or partly demolishing a structure. It can also be stripped of its value and distinctiveness by neglect and decay, unsuitable alteration, uninformed repair or over restoration.

There have been detailed discussions between the Project design team and client to ensure that the proposed works protect the character, historic fabric of the ACA, protected structures and special interest where possible within the constraints of the client's requirements.

5.4.5 Principle 5 – Promoting minimum intervention

The principle of promoting minimum intervention in a protected structure can be summed up by the maxim 'Do as much as necessary and as little as possible'. Dramatic interventions in a protected structure are rarely appropriate. The best work in conservation terms is often that which is low key, involves the least work and can be inexpensive



In this case the minimum intervention is being proposed to the historic fabric of the ACA and protected structures.

5.4.6 Principle 6 – Respecting earlier alterations of interest

Alterations and additions to a structure can themselves be an irreplaceable part of a unique history. Different periods of alteration can inform the social and architectural history of the build heritage.

In order to appreciate the integrity of a structure, it is important to respect the contribution of different stages of its historical development.

This principle will be respected during the proposed works.

5.4.7 Principle 7 – Repairing rather than replacing

It should be the aim of good conservation practice to preserve the authentic fabric which contributes to the special interest of the structure. Good repair will arrest the process of the decay of the structure and prolong its life without damaging its character and special interest.

This principle is being respected throughout the project where it is necessary and feasible. The use of traditional materials and methods will be undertaken if remedial works are required to boundary walls due to the road works.

5.4.8 Principle 8 – Promoting honesty of repairs and alterations

To promote good conservation practice in line with the recommendations of international charters, repairs to a protected building or structure should generally be carried out without attempt at disguise or artificial ageing. This does not mean that the repair should be obtrusive or that inappropriate materials should be used in order to contrast with the historic fabric. A good repair, carried out with skill, leaves an interesting record of works done. Deliberately obscuring alterations confuses the historical record that is the building. New repairs should not detract from the visual integrity of the structure but should be discernible on closer inspection.

This principle will be respected as part of the project. The proposed repair works will be carried out in accordance with best practice guidelines where applicable.

5.4.9 Principle 9 – Using appropriate materials and methods

Only appropriate material and methods should be used in works to a protected structure. The use of modern materials and techniques should only be permitted where their appropriateness is supported by firm scientific evidence or where they have proved themselves over a sufficient period and where traditional alternatives cannot be sourced.

The use of traditional materials and techniques is planned in this project where necessary. Modern materials and methods including services will be used where necessary, but due care and attention will be used to ensure that they have a minimal impact on the historic fabric if any.



5.4.10 Principle 10 – Ensuring reversibility of alterations

The use of processes which are reversible or substantially reversible, when understanding works to a protected structure is always preferable as this allows for the future correction of unforeseen problems, should the need arise, without lasting damage being caused to the architectural heritage.

Detailed records and quality photographs will be taken and further recording will continue during the build to ensure the reversibility of the building. The proposed works are to be reversible where practical.

5.4.11 Principle 11 – Avoiding incremental damage

Thought must be given by the planning authority to the potential cumulative impact of minor works to the character of protected structures and of ACA's. The quality and character of both can be damaged by incremental alterations. In the case of protected structures this applies to both internal and external works.

This principle will be respected during the proposed works.

5.4.12 Principle 12 – Discouraging the use of Architectural salvage from other buildings

The use of architectural salvage from other buildings should not be encouraged for two reasons. Firstly, the re-use of architectural features from elsewhere can confuse the understanding and appreciation of a building, casting doubt on the authenticity of even the untouched part of the fabric. Secondly, creating a market for salvaged building materials promotes the dismantling of other older buildings, for example the removal slates or cut-stone elements from a building for reuse elsewhere.

This principle will be respected during the proposed works.

5.4.13 Principle 13 – Complying with building regulations

The building regulations are designed to secure the health and safety of people in and around buildings.

The proposed works have been designed in accordance with modern building regulations.



6.0 Statement of Justification for works

The Crescent / Sea Road Junction Upgrade Works proposed scheme is identified as part of a necessary series of junction revisions needed to facilitate the implementation of the GTS. The Scheme objectives aims are to re-design the junction of The Crescent, Salthill Road Lower, Taylor's Hill and St. Mary's Road. The Scheme also includes the upgrading of the junctions of Crescent Green, Palmyra Park and Sea Road with The Crescent as well as the adjacent pedestrian facilities. An aspiration of the Galway Transport Strategy (GTS) is to develop a City Centre Access Network to ensure that the transport system can cater for the projected future demand. This includes the provision of continuous bus priority from Salthill Road Lower to Saint Mary's Road and Newcastle Road. To achieve this objective, the junction of The Crescent, Salthill Road Lower, Taylor's Hill and St. Mary's Road is included and a series of junctions subject to revision to enable this.

The proposed solution maintains a rationalised level of on-street parking and removing the left slip-lane from The Crescent to Salthill Road Lower. The proposal also includes to resurface the route and install crossing points with zebra crossings, buildouts and raised platforms at the junctions of the Crescent with Crescent Green, Palmyra Park and Sea Road. This solution will achieve the scheme objectives of:

- To provide safe, accessible and functional pedestrian network through improvement of footpath & crossing facilities for vulnerable road users and pedestrians, e.g. continuous and consistent pedestrian facilities; reduced crossing delays; and additional crossing locations for pedestrians;
- To provide a level of parking that is sufficient to facilitate access to local businesses but not to encourage commuter parking;
- Reduced carriageway widths on self-enforcing traffic calmed roads where cycle facilities are on the carriageway;
- To introduce traffic calming measures (tree lining, reduced carriageway width, toucan crossings etc) to enhance safety for vulnerable road users and reduce traffic speeds;
- To provide a route that can cater for demand;
- To maintain, and enhance where possible, the residential identity of the street and corresponding visual cohesion to avoid a 'built-up' streetscape whilst giving public transport and active modes priority where practicable. i.e. bollards instead of guard rails, providing shelter from wind/rain where possible and provision of smooth surfaces that are free from obstructions.



7.0 Conclusions and Suggested Mitigation

In conclusion the proposal as set out in this report refers to, will ensure that the junction and public paths will have a renewed look, more sympathetic with the ACA and local landscape. The proposed mitigation measures will ensure that the impact of the individual and overall impact is mitigated and any loss of fabric will be retained by record to an internationally accepted standard.

The following mitigation measures are proposed:

1. High resolution digital photographs are to be taken on a regular and ongoing basis for the duration of the works and a detailed description of the works undertaken be kept and complied.
2. The original stone kerbing found on The Crescent should be kept and reinstated within the new layout to show the original line of the road along the Crescent.
3. The number of poles, traffics lights and signage on the streetscape should be kept to a minimum to reduce the impact on the ACA.
4. The original Irish Water manhole covers are to be reused within the design in their original locations.
5. The new public foot paths, paving and kerbing should be specified sympathetically with the ACA and surrounding boundary walls, plinths & railings.
6. It is suggested that more trees are incorporated to the streetscape fronting the South side of The Crescent to soften the streetscape of the existing modern buildings where the new proposed plaza is located.
7. Any protected fabric scheduled for removal shall be 'Retained by Record ' to ICOMOS standard.
8. A conservation record survey is to be carried out by the Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor on all architectural features of the junction within the ACA and adjoining protected structures boundary walls prior to the works commencing. This will ensure that a comprehensive record of the existing streetscape is established and added to the historical record before any changes are made.
9. Any Specifications, plans, and method statements prepared by the Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor are to be read and adhered to by the contractor, staff and all involved with the proposed works.
10. All works on site are to be supervised on an ongoing basis by the Project Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor (Accredited by the RICS and SCSI). A detailed record of works is to be kept and compiled for submission to the record after proposed works have been completed.
11. All specialist conservation works are to be undertaken by appropriately qualified and experienced tradesmen e.g. Heritage Blacksmith.



8.0 Signing Off Statement

Conservation Company:

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Chartered Landscape Architect
Chartered Project Manager
Chartered Environmentalist

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Historic Building Architect
Project Architect

Client: Galway City Council

Signed: _____
For ACP Archcon Professionals Limited.

Date: 20/06/2022



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9.0 Project References

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Irish Architectural Archive

<https://iarc.ie/>

National Monuments Service Ireland

<https://www.archaeology.ie/>

County Council Web Site

www.galwaycity.ie

Ordnance Survey Ireland

www.osi.ie

Trinity College Dublin – Glucksman Map Library

<https://www.tcd.ie/library/map-library/>



10.0 Appendices

1. Photo Location Plan Drawing

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Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Private Clients



Architects & Conservation Architects

Chartered Building Surveyors

Building Conservation Accredited Surveyors (SCSI/RICS)

Conservation Building Engineers

Historic and Ecological Landscape Consultants

Project Managers, Quantity Surveyors and Building Economists

Historic Metalwork Consultants

UAV Aerial Surveys (Licensed By IAA)

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