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An Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of Phase 1 of the Proposed Glanmire to City Cycle Route (C1001)

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Report Author: Tenaya Jorgensen

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to assess the importance and sensitivity of the known, as well as the potential, archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage environment of Phase 1 of the proposed Glanmire to City Cycle Route (C1001), to identify the impact of the proposed development on this environment and to propose mitigation measures to reduce any impacts on said environment.

These works were undertaken for Cork City Council in advance of a Part VIII Statutory Process.

The proposed development design is not yet finalised. However, it is expected to include the following elements: provision of new pedestrian footpaths and dedicated cycle lanes from “the Grotto” to the Dunkettle/Tivoli Roundabout; traffic calming/shared cycle lane from Church Hill Junction to “the Grotto”; installation of new energy efficient and biodiversity sensitive public lighting; renewed and upgraded traffic signals where required.

The archaeological and cultural heritage assessment identified ten sites of archaeological and/or cultural heritage significance within the study area (CH001–CH010). These comprise one RMP, St Mary and All Saint’s Church (CH001), three 19th century alms houses (CH002–CH004), an 18th–19th century gate (CH005), a 19th century house previously in use as Post Office (CH006), a gate lodge (CH007), a late 18th/ early 19th c. building/ dwelling (CH008), a townland boundary with no extant remains (CH009) and an area of archaeological potential (AAP) (CH010), the Glashaboy River.

The proposed development will require the re-profiling of the existing road, pedestrian footpaths and alteration to existing grass verges. As such, it is anticipated that localised ground reduction/ levelling associated with the new road surface, cycle lanes, and pedestrian footpaths will be required. This has the potential to encounter sub-surface archaeological material associated with the sites of cultural heritage significance identified along the route.

The following mitigation measures will be undertaken:

1. All ground reduction associated with the development (including any enabling works that are required in advance of construction, such as geotechnical investigations) should be subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring, under licence, by a suitably qualified archaeologist.
2. Where possible, every reasonable effort should be made to preserve *in situ* or reduce the impact on any identified archaeological material. Where preservation *in situ* cannot be achieved, either in whole or in part, then a programme of full archaeological excavation should be implemented to ensure the preservation by record of the portion of the site that will be directly impacted upon. This work should be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist under license and in accordance with the provisions of the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004.
3. A written report will be prepared detailing the results of all archaeological work undertaken.

Please note all recommendations are subject to the approval of the Cork City Archaeologist and the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report details the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage issues that need to be addressed in respect of a proposed development on the R639 along the Glashaboy River between the Dunkettle/Tivoli roundabout to the Church Hill Junction at Glanmire (Figure 1). These works were undertaken for Cork City Council.

This study has been undertaken in advance of a Part VIII Statutory Process.

This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the following legislative procedures which are further detailed in Appendix 3:

- National Monuments Acts 1930-2004
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999
- Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts 2000-2001

It has also been undertaken in accordance with the policies set out in Chapter 9 of the Cork City Development Plan 2015-2021.

1.1 Site Location

The proposed development site is located on the R639 along the Glashaboy River, from the Dunkettle/Tivoli Roundabout to the Church Hill Junction. The northern section of the site runs through the village of Glanmire, which is home to several 18th and 19th century buildings. The development site traverses the townland boundary between Lota More to the south and Poulacurry South to the north.

1.2 Proposed Development

The proposed development design is not yet finalised. However, it is expected to include the following elements: provision of new pedestrian footpaths and dedicated cycle lanes from “the Grotto” to the Dunkettle/Tivoli Roundabout; traffic calming/shared cycle lane from Church Hill Junction to “the Grotto”; installation of new energy efficient and biodiversity sensitive public lighting; renewed and upgraded traffic signals where required.

1.3 Study Area

The study area for this assessment has been defined in respect of two factors: 1.) the ability of sites/information sources to provide information pertaining to the archaeological potential of the proposed development site, and 2.) the potential physical impact, as well as impact on setting, that the proposed scheme may have on sites of cultural heritage significance.

Taking these factors into account the study area has been defined as follows:

Subject	Study area
National Monuments and Recorded archaeological monuments (RMPs)	Within 50 m of proposed development site
Protected Structures and/or their curtilage	Within approx. 50 m proposed development site
Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAS)	Within approx. 50 m proposed development site
Structures recorded in the NIAH	Within approx. 50 m of proposed development site
Unregistered features of cultural heritage	Within proposed development site
Townland boundaries	Within proposed development site
Areas of archaeological potential	Within proposed development site
Previous Excavations	Within street bounding and adjacent to the proposed development site.
Topographical files	Within respective townland incorporated by the proposed development site

Table 1 – Dimensions of the study area

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2. OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Objectives

This study aims to assess the baseline archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage environment, evaluate the likely significant impacts that the proposed development will have on this environment and provide mitigation measures, in accordance with the policies of the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, and Cork City Council, the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 and best practise guidelines, to ameliorate these impacts.

In order to provide a comprehensive assessment, an extensive desktop study in addition to a field inspection of the proposed development area was undertaken.

The scope and methodology for the baseline assessment has been devised with reference to the following guidelines:

- Environmental Protection Agency (2002) 'Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements'
- Environmental Protection Agency (2003) 'Advice notes on current practice (in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements)'
- Environmental Protection Agency (2017) 'Draft Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EIAR)'
- Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (DAHGI) (1999) 'Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage'
- Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (2004) 'Architectural Heritage Guidelines'
- National Roads Authority (2005) 'Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes'
- National Roads Authority (2005) 'Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes'

2.2 Desktop Study Methodology

The present assessment of the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage of the proposed development area is based on a desktop study of a number of documentary and cartographic sources. The desktop study was further augmented by an examination of aerial photography as well as a field survey. The main sources consulted in completing the desktop study are listed here.

- Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
- Cork City Development Plan 2015-2021
- National Museum of Ireland (NMI) Topographical Files
- Excavations Bulletin
- Aerial Photographs
- Cartographic Sources

Field Inspection Methodology

A field inspection of the proposed development site was undertaken by Rubicon Heritage Services Ltd on 2 December 2021 (Plates 1–7).

The primary purpose of a field inspection is to assess local topography in order to identify any potential low-visibility archaeological and/or historical sites that are not currently recorded and which may be impacted upon negatively by the proposed development. It is also the purpose of the field inspection to survey any known monuments or sites and to consider the relationship between them and the surrounding landscape, all of which need to be considered during the assessment process.

The methodology used during the field inspection involved recording the present land use as well as the existing topography for the entire area comprising the proposed development site. A photographic record and written description were compiled for any known and/or potential sites of archaeological, architectural and/or cultural significance.

2.3 Methodology used for assessing Baseline Value of Sites

In order to categorise the baseline environment in a systemised manner, ‘baseline values’ have been assigned to each identified site of cultural heritage significance and/or potential within the study area. The baseline value of a site is determined with reference to the ‘importance’ and ‘sensitivity’ of the site.

In accordance with NRA Guidelines, the importance of a site is determined based on the following criteria: legal status, condition, historical associations, amenity value, ritual value, specimen value, group value and rarity.

The sensitivity of a site is determined based on the presence of extant remains and/or the potential for associated sub-surface remains of the feature to be present *in situ*.

It should be noted that the National Monuments Act 1930-2004 does not differentiate between recorded archaeological sites on the basis of relative importance or sensitivity. In addition, the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 2000 does not differentiate between Protected Structures or Areas of Architectural Conservation on the basis of relative importance or sensitivity either. Consequently, professional judgement has been exercised to rate these features based on their perceived importance and sensitivity in relation to physical impacts and impacts on setting.

Taking the above factors into consideration, the criteria that have been defined are provided in Table 2 below.

Subject	Baseline Value
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recorded Archaeological Monuments - Protected Structures - Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) 	Very High
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sites listed in the NIAH that are not Protected Structures - Unregistered built heritage sites that comprise extant remains which are in good condition and/or which are regarded as constituting significant cultural heritage features 	High

Subject	Baseline Value
- Unrecorded features of archaeological potential	
- Unregistered built heritage sites that comprise extant remains which are in poor condition	Medium/High
- Unregistered cultural heritage sites (not including built heritage sites) that comprise extant remains	
- Townland boundaries that comprise extant remains	
- Marshy/wetland areas	
- Unregistered cultural heritage sites for which there are no extant remains but where there is potential for associated subsurface evidence	
- Townland boundaries for which there are no extant remains	Medium/Low
- Unregistered cultural heritage sites for which there are no extant remains and where there is little or no potential for associated subsurface evidence	Low

Table 2 – Baseline values of sites

Caution should be exercised when assessing the perceived significance of an archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage site as such categorisation is open to subjectivity. In addition, the perceived levels of importance as identified in this report are liable to future revision in the instance where new information, through the undertaking of further archaeological investigations, is provided.

2.4 Type of impacts

The following table lists the type of impacts that a proposed development may have on the cultural heritage resource:

Type of Impacts	Definition
Direct	Direct impacts arise where an archaeological, architectural and/or cultural heritage feature or site is physically located within the footprint of the proposed development, or its associated physical impact zone, whereby the removal of part, or all of the feature or site is thus required.
Indirect	Indirect impacts arise when an archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature is not located within the footprint of the proposed development, or its associated physical impact zone, and thus is not impacted directly. Such an impact could include impact on setting or impact on the zone of archaeological potential of site whereby the actual site itself is not physically affected.
Cumulative	The addition of many impacts to create a large, significant impact.
Undeterminable	Whereby the full consequence that the proposed development may have on the cultural heritage resource is not known
Residual	The degree of environmental change that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have taken effect.

Table 3 – Type of impacts

2.5 Methodology used for assessing magnitude of impacts

The methodology used to assess the magnitude of potential pre-mitigation impacts, as well as residual impacts, of the proposed development on the baseline environment is presented in Table 4 below.

Impact magnitude	Criteria
Severe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Applies where mitigation would be unlikely to remove adverse effects. Reserved for adverse, negative effects only. These effects arise where an archaeology site is completely and irreversibly destroyed. - An impact that obliterates the architectural heritage of a structure or feature of national or international importance. These effects arise where an architectural structure or feature is completely and irreversibly destroyed by the proposed development. Mitigation is unlikely to remove adverse effects.
Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An impact which, by its magnitude, duration or intensity, alters an important aspect of the environment. An impact like this would be where part of a site would be permanently impacted upon, leading to a loss of character, integrity and data about an archaeological feature/site. - An impact that by its magnitude, duration or intensity alters the character and/or the setting of the architectural heritage. These effects arise where an aspect or aspects of the architectural heritage is/are permanently impacted upon leading to a loss of character and integrity in the architectural structure or feature. Appropriate mitigate is likely to reduce the impact - A beneficial or positive effect that permanently enhances or restores the character and/or setting of a feature of archaeological or cultural heritage significance in a clearly noticeable manner.

Impact magnitude	Criteria
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A medium impact arises where a change to a site/monument is proposed which though noticeable, is not such that the archaeological integrity of the site is compromised and which is reversible. This arises where an archaeological feature can be incorporated into a modern day development without damage and that all procedures used to facilitate this are reversible. - A medium impact to a site/monument may also arise when a site is fully or partly excavated under license and all recovered data is preserved by record. - An impact that results in a change to the architectural heritage which, although noticeable is not such that alters the integrity of the heritage. The change is likely to be consistent with existing and emerging trends. Impacts are probably reversible and may be of relatively short duration. Appropriate mitigation is very likely to reduce the impact. - A beneficial or positive effect that results in partial or temporary enhancement of the character and/or setting of a feature of archaeological or cultural heritage significance in a clearly noticeable manner.
Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An impact which causes changes in the character of the environment, such as visual impact, which are not high or very high and do not directly impact or affect an archaeological feature or monument. - An impact that causes some minor change in the character of architectural heritage of local or regional importance without affecting its integrity or sensitivities. Although noticeable, the effects do not directly impact on the architectural structure or feature. Impacts are reversible and of relatively short duration. Appropriate mitigation will reduce the impact. - A beneficial or positive effect that causes some minor or temporary enhancement of the character of an architectural heritage significance which, although positive, is unlikely to be readily noticeable.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An impact on archaeological features or monument capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences. - An impact on architectural heritage of local importance that is capable of measure merit but without noticeable consequences. - A beneficial or positive effect on architectural heritage of local importance that is capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.

Table 4 – Criteria used for rating magnitude of impacts

2.6 Methodology used for assessing Significance Level of Impacts

The significance level of a construction or operation impact on a feature is assessed by combining the magnitude of the impact and baseline value of the feature. The matrix in Table 5.4 provides a guide to decision-making, but is not a substitute for professional judgement and interpretation, particularly where the baseline value or impact magnitude levels are not clear or are borderline between categories. The permanence of the effects are also taken into account, with irreversible effects being more significant while temporary or reversible changes are likely to be less significant.

Magnitude of Impact	Baseline Value				
	Very High	High	Medium/High	Medium/Low	Low
Severe	Very significant	Very significant	Significant	Moderate	Slight
Major	Very significant	Significant	Moderate	Slight	Slight
Moderate	Significant	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Negligible
Minor	Moderate	Slight	Slight	Negligible	Negligible
Negligible	Slight	Slight	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 5 – Criteria for assessing significance level of impacts

2.7 Difficulties experienced during compilation of assessment

No significant difficulties were encountered during the preparation of this impact assessment.

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3. BASELINE/RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Designated Archaeological Sites

3.1.1 *Record of Monuments and Places (RMPs)*

Section 12 (1) of the National Monuments Act 1994 made provision the establishment and maintenance of a Record of Monuments & Places (RMP). Under this Act, each site recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places is granted statutory protection. When the owner or occupier of a property, or any other person proposes to carry out, or to cause, or to permit the carrying out of any work at or in relation to a recorded archaeological monument they are required to give notice in writing to the Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht 2 months before commencing that work.

There is one recorded archaeological monument incorporated by the study area (please refer to Section 1.3: Study Area): St Mary and All Saints Church of Ireland Church (CH001). There will no impact to St Mary and All Saints Church.

3.1.2 *National Monuments*

National monuments are broken into two categories; National Monuments in the ownership or guardianship of the state and National Monuments in the ownership or guardianship of a local authority. Section 8 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1954 provides for the publication of a list of monuments, the preservation, of which, are considered to be of national importance. Two months' notice must be given to the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht where work is proposed to be carried out at or in relation to any National Monument.

There are no National Monuments incorporated by the study area (please refer to Section 1.3: Study Area).

3.1.3 *Sites with Preservation Orders*

The National Monuments Act 1930-2004 provide for the making of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders in respect of National Monuments. Under Section 8 of the National Monument Act 1930 (as amended) the Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, can place a Preservation Order on a monument if, in the Ministers' opinion, it is a National Monument in danger of being or is actually being destroyed, injured or removed or is falling into decay through neglect. The Preservation Order ensures that the monument shall be safeguarded from destruction, alteration, injury, or removal, by any person or persons without the written consent of the Minister.

There are no sites with preservation orders incorporated by the study area (please refer to Section 1.3: Study Area).

3.2 Designated Architectural Heritage Sites

In 1997 Ireland ratified the Granada Convention on architectural heritage. This provided the basis for a national commitment to the protection of the architectural heritage throughout the country. The Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000, and the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999, made the legislative changes necessary to provide for a strengthening of the protection of architectural heritage.

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3.2.1 Record of Protected Structures

The Cork City Development Plan 2015-2021 was consulted for schedules of Protected Structures. These are buildings that a planning authority considers to be of special interest from an architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social, and/or technical point of view. Protected Structures receive statutory protection from injury or demolition under Section 57 (1) of the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000. Protected structure status does not exclude development or alteration but requires the developer to consult with the relevant planning authority to ensure that elements which make the structure significant are not lost during development.

There are no Protected Structures within the study area. (please refer to Section 1.3: Study Area).

3.2.2 Architectural Conservation Areas

The Cork City Development Plan 2015-2021 was consulted for records relating to Architectural Conservation Areas ((hereinafter 'ACAs'). The stated objective of ACAs is to conserve and enhance the special character of the area, including traditional building stock and material finishes, spaces, streetscapes, landscape and setting.

There are no areas listed as ACAs within the study area (please refer to Section 1.3: Study Area).

3.2.3 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (hereinafter the 'NIAH') is a state initiative under the administration of the Department of Culture, 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. Its purpose 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).

There are six structures listed in the NIAH within the study area these include an 18th century church (CH001), three alms houses (CH002–004, Plate 2), Mervyn House Gate (CH005, Plate 1), and an early 19th century house previously in use as a Post Office (CH006) (please refer to Section 1.3: Study Area). None of these sites are directly located within the proposed development site, however, it is possible that features associated with the original streetscape (historic road and pavement surfaces) could be encountered by the proposed works at the northern end of the scheme.

3.2.4 Undesignated Cultural Heritage Sites that Comprise Extant Remains

Undesignated cultural heritage sites which comprise extant remains are typically, though not always, post-1700 in date. The majority of these sites are represented on the 6" and/or 25" Ordnance Survey maps. Many constitute country houses and associated lodges, while others may be bridges or industrial features, hollow-ways, mass rocks etc.

There is one cultural heritage site that comprises extant remains present within the study area (CH007). This site is depicted as the "gate lodge" associated with Lota Lodge (now the Vienna Woods Hotel) on the historical map. It survives as a single extant wall and although located just outside the proposed development route, encountering features associated features with the former gate lodge cannot be entirely dismissed.

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3.2.5 Undesignated Cultural Heritage Sites that do not Comprise Extant Remains

Undesignated cultural heritage features which do comprise extant remains typically include features such as lime kilns, dwellings, outhouses, trackways etc which are identifiable on maps such as the 6" and/or 25" Ordnance Surveys but which no longer have an above-ground presence.

Analysis of the First Edition 6" Ordnance Survey mapping identified one undesignated cultural heritage feature which does not comprise extant remains within the propose route: an unlabelled building/ dwelling (CH008) believed to originally have been associated with the adjacent Lota House.

3.2.6 Townland boundaries

A townland is the smallest official land unit in the country. Ireland is made up of approximately 60,000 townlands. As a result, townland boundaries are ubiquitous in the Irish countryside, and have been incorporated into the modern agricultural landscape. Many townlands predate the arrival of the Anglo Normans, and Irish historical documents consistently use townland names throughout the historic period to describe areas and locate events accurately in their geographical context. This suggests that many the boundaries of many of these territorial units preserve landscape divisions from the medieval period and perhaps earlier.

The proposed route traverses one townland boundary: Lota More and Poulacurry South (CH009).

3.3 Areas of archaeological potential

The proposed development is over 1 km in length and is situated adjacent to the Glashaboy River. Watercourses are considered to be of high archaeological potential, often associated with *fulachta fiadh* or burnt mounds in rural settings and more commonly, fords, ancient bridging sites, mills, quays and harbours in urban locations. In addition, riverbank sites, such as the location of the proposed cycle route have been favoured for human occupation since prehistoric times due to their proximity to rich food sources and fresh water and have additionally served as routeways, boundaries, defences and as a focus for ritual and votive offering. As a result, the eastern extent of development site is considered to be an Area of Archaeological Potential (AAP) (CH010).

3.4 Archaeological and historical context

The site follows a path or road along the Glashaboy River, which is likely to reflect a route of some antiquity.

The stone bridge in Riverstown in northern Glanmire is reputed to be one of the oldest constructions in Cork, with stories that both King John and Oliver Cromwell crossed over it. However, the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage dates the current triple-arch hump back road bridge to c. 1790, although an earlier iteration is visible on the 17th century Down Survey of Ireland.

By the middle of the 18th century, the Glashaboy Valley began to be developed for industry. A flour/bolting mill was built by Samuel Pike, and is one of the first in Ireland to use water-power to bolt and sift flour. Around the same time, Sadlier, a Cork Merchant, opened St Patricks Mill, which produced cotton, linen, beetling and bleaching. In the village of Riverston, just north of Glanmire, timber, iron, corn, and flour mills were established, and by the nineteenth century, an ale brewery and distillery were in operation. By the end of the 19th century, Glenmire and the rest of the Glashaboy Valley was considered an industrial hub, nicknamed "Belfast of the South."

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The Church of St Mary and All Saints was consecrated in 1786, and is famous for being the location where Sarah Curran married Captain Henry Sturgeon in 1806. Lota House was built where 1765 for Robert Rogers and designed by Davis Duckart. North along the river, Lota Lodge was built by the mid-nineteenth century, though the house was rebuilt in 1903 by the Cork brewer Sharman Crawford. The grounds for both properties are extensive, and remain largely undisturbed to this day. Similarly, Janemount (now Glen Mervyn House) was built in the 18th century; the location is famous for its unique crenelated twin-tower gate entrance (CH005, Plate 1), which was originally built in the 1700s and enlarged in the 1800s.

The Dunkettle Bridge was bombed in 1922 by Anti-Treaty forces, but was subsequently replaced by a solid bridge.

In 1949, the Grotto (Plate 3) was consecrated.

3.5 Cartographic evidence

3.5.1 *Down Survey of Ireland (1654-1656)*

This map reveals that the lands west of the Glashaboy River were largely undeveloped in the 17th century, with “Loattymoore” labelled as “unforfeited lands.” The Riverstown bridge, in what is now northern Glanmire, is visible on the map.

3.5.2 *1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch series (1842)*

This map shows a route running along proposed development site, on the western side of the river from Cork Harbour north to Glanmire village. From south to north, are Lota House and Lota Lodge with their surrounding buildings and grounds. North of these properties is the village of Glanmire, with the Church (CH001), the three alms houses (CH002-004), the Mervyn House Gate (CH005) and the Post Office (CH006) visible on the map.

3.5.3 *Ordnance Survey 25-inch series map (1910-11)*

This edition shows no great changes from the previous 19th century mapping to the proposed development site itself.

3.5.4 *Ordnance Survey Cassini 6-inch series*

Again, this does not show any great changes from the earlier map editions.

3.6 Recent excavations

There have been no archaeological investigations undertaken at adjacent sites (see Appendix 2). The Excavations Bulletin is an annual account of all excavations carried out under license. The database is available online at www.excavations.ie and includes excavations from 1985 to 2018. This database was consulted as part of the desktop research for this report to establish if any archaeological investigations had been carried out within the study area. The database produced no results for archaeological excavations undertaken within the study area.

4. IMPACT STATEMENT

4.1 Description of the site

The proposed development site is located on the R639 along the Glashaboy River, from the Dunkettle/Tivoli Roundabout the Church Hill Junction. The northern section of the site runs through the village of Glanmire, which is home to several 18th and 19th century buildings, to “the Grotto”. From “the Grotto,” the development site follows the road south to the Dunkettle/Tivoli Roundabout. The development traverses the townland boundary between Lota More to the south and Poulacurry South to the north.

4.1.1 Past impacts on site

Cartographic evidence shows that the buildings of cultural heritage interest have been on the site since the mid-19th century and indicates the addition of new buildings and removal of older structures at various points from then to the present day. Specifically, the modern road, R639, and the implementation of modern sidewalks in Glanmire village may have impacted on sub-surface remains of earlier activity at the site (Plates 4–7).

4.1.2 Summary of baseline environment

Site Type	Summary
- RMPs - National Monuments - Sites with Preservation Orders - Sites listed in the Register of Historic Monuments	There is one RMP incorporated by the study area (CH001). It is not located within the proposed development site. There are no National Monuments or sites with Preservation Orders placed on them with the study area.
- Protected Structures	There are no Protected Structures incorporated by the study area.
- Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs)	There is no Architectural Conservation Area incorporated by the study area.
- Sites Listed in the NIAH	There are six sites listed in the NIAH incorporated by the study area (CH001–006).
- Unregistered Cultural Heritage Sites	There are two unregistered cultural heritage sites incorporated by the development site CH007–008).
- Areas/features of archaeological potential	There is one area of archaeological potential incorporated by the study area (CH010).
- Townland boundaries	There is one townland boundary within the development site (CH009).

Table 6 – Summary of baseline environment

4.2 Description of the proposed development

The proposed development design is not yet finalised. However, it is expected to include the following elements: provision of new pedestrian footpaths and dedicated cycle lanes from “the Grotto” to the

Dunkettle/Tivoli Roundabout; traffic calming/shared cycle lane from Church Hill Junction to “the Grotto”; installation of new energy efficient and biodiversity sensitive public lighting; renewed and upgraded traffic signals where required.

4.3 Impact assessment

This section assesses the likely significant impacts that the proposed development will have on the baseline/receiving environment, prior to the implementation of any mitigation measures. The methodology used in ascertaining the baseline value of sites, the type, magnitude and significance level of impacts is set out in Section 2 above.

Mitigation measures to ameliorate these impacts and the residual impact that the proposed scheme will have on each site of cultural heritage significance and/or potential are provided in Sections 5 and 6 below.

Most impact are likely to be direct impacts as a result of sub-surface disturbance. The proposed development will require the re-profiling of the existing road, pedestrian footpaths and alteration to existing grass verges. As such, it is anticipated that localised ground reduction/ levelling associated with the new road surface, cycle lanes, and pedestrian footpaths will be required.

CH No.	Site	Impact Type	Description of Impact	Magnitude of impact prior to implementation of mitigation measures	Baseline Value	Significance level of impact prior to implementation of mitigation measures
CH002-004	Alms Houses	Indirect	Impacts may occur as a result of: New pedestrian footpaths and road re-profiling	Moderate	High	Moderate
CH005	Gate/ Entrance	Indirect	Impacts may occur as a result of: New pedestrian footpaths and road re-profiling	Moderate	High	Moderate
CH006	House	Indirect	Impacts may occur as a result of: New pedestrian footpaths and road re-profiling	Moderate	High	Moderate
CH007	UCH1	Direct	Impacts may occur as a result of: New pedestrian footpaths, cycle paths and road re-profiling	Major	Medium / High	Moderate

CH No.	Site	Impact Type	Description of Impact	Magnitude of impact prior to implementation of mitigation measures	Baseline Value	Significance level of impact prior to implementation of mitigation measures
CH008	UCH2	Direct	Impacts will occur as a result of: New pedestrian footpaths, cycle paths and road re-profiling	Major	Medium / Low	Slight
CH010	AAP	Direct	Impacts May occur as a result of: New pedestrian footpaths, cycle paths and road re-profiling	Major	High	Significant

Table 7 – Summary of impacts and impact magnitude prior to mitigation

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5. MITIGATION STRATEGY

The mitigation strategies outlined in this section detail the techniques to be adopted in order to ameliorate the impacts that the proposed development may have on features of archaeological, architectural and/or cultural heritage within the study area during both the construction and operational phases of the scheme. The residual impacts that will remain once these mitigation measures have been implemented are identified in Section 6 further on.

The following mitigation measures proposed are subject to approval by the Cork City Archaeologist and the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

The current policy of the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage is that preservation *in situ* of archaeological material is the preferred option. Where this cannot be achieved then a programme of full archaeological excavation should be implemented to ensure the preservation by record of all affected archaeological material.

The following mitigation measures will be undertaken:

1. All ground reduction associated with the development (including any enabling works that are required in advance of construction, such as geotechnical investigations) should be subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring, under licence, by a suitably qualified archaeologist.
2. Where possible, every reasonable effort should be made to preserve *in situ* or reduce the impact on any identified archaeological material. Where preservation *in situ* cannot be achieved, either in whole or in part, then a programme of full archaeological excavation should be implemented to ensure the preservation by record of the portion of the site that will be directly impacted upon. This work should be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist under license and in accordance with the provisions of the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004.
3. A written report will be prepared detailing the results of all archaeological work undertaken.

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6. CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Summary of Archaeological Findings

The results of this archaeological and cultural heritage impact assessment identified ten sites of archaeological and/or cultural heritage significance within the study area. These comprise one RMP, St Mary and All Saint's Church (CH001), three 19th century alms houses (CH002-CH004), an 18th-19th century gate (CH005), a 19th century house previously in use as Post Office (CH006), a gate lodge (CH007), a late 18th/ early 19th c. building/ dwelling (CH008), a townland boundary with no extant remains (CH009) and an area of archaeological potential (AAP) (CH010), the Glashaboy River.

6.2 Recommendations

The proposed development design is not yet finalised. However, it is expected to include the following elements: provision of new pedestrian footpaths and dedicated cycle lanes from "the Grotto" to the Dunkettle/Tivoli Roundabout; traffic calming/shared cycle lane from Church Hill Junction to "the Grotto"; installation of new energy efficient and biodiversity sensitive public lighting; renewed and upgraded traffic signals where required.

The proposed development will require the re-profiling of the existing road, pedestrian footpaths and alteration to existing grass verges. As such it is anticipated that localised ground reduction/ levelling associated with the new road, cycle lanes, and pedestrian footpaths will be required. This has the potential to encountered sub-surface archaeological remains.

The following mitigation measures will be undertaken:

1. All ground reduction associated with the development (including any enabling works that are required in advance of construction, such as geotechnical investigations) should be subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring, under licence, by a suitably qualified archaeologist.
2. Where possible, every reasonable effort should be made to preserve *in situ*, or reduce the impact on any identified archaeological material. Where preservation *in situ* cannot be achieved, either in whole or in part, then a programme of full archaeological excavation should be implemented to ensure the preservation by record of the portion of the site that will be directly impacted upon. This work should be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist under license and in accordance with the provisions of the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004.
3. A written report will be prepared detailing the results of all archaeological work undertaken.

CH No.	Site	Impact Type	Magnitude of impact taking into account mitigation measures	Baseline Value	Significance level of impact after implementation of mitigation measures
CH002-004	Alms Houses	Indirect	Minor	High	Slight
CH005	Gate	Indirect	Minor	High	Slight
CH006	House	Indirect	Minor	High	Slight
CH007	Gate Lodge	Direct	Moderate	Medium/High	Slight
CH008	UCH2	Direct	Moderate	Medium/Low	Slight
CH010	Glashaboy River	Direct	Moderate	High	Moderate

Table 8 – Summary of impacts and impact magnitude after implementation of mitigation

Please note all the recommendations in this report are subject to approval of Cork County Council and the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

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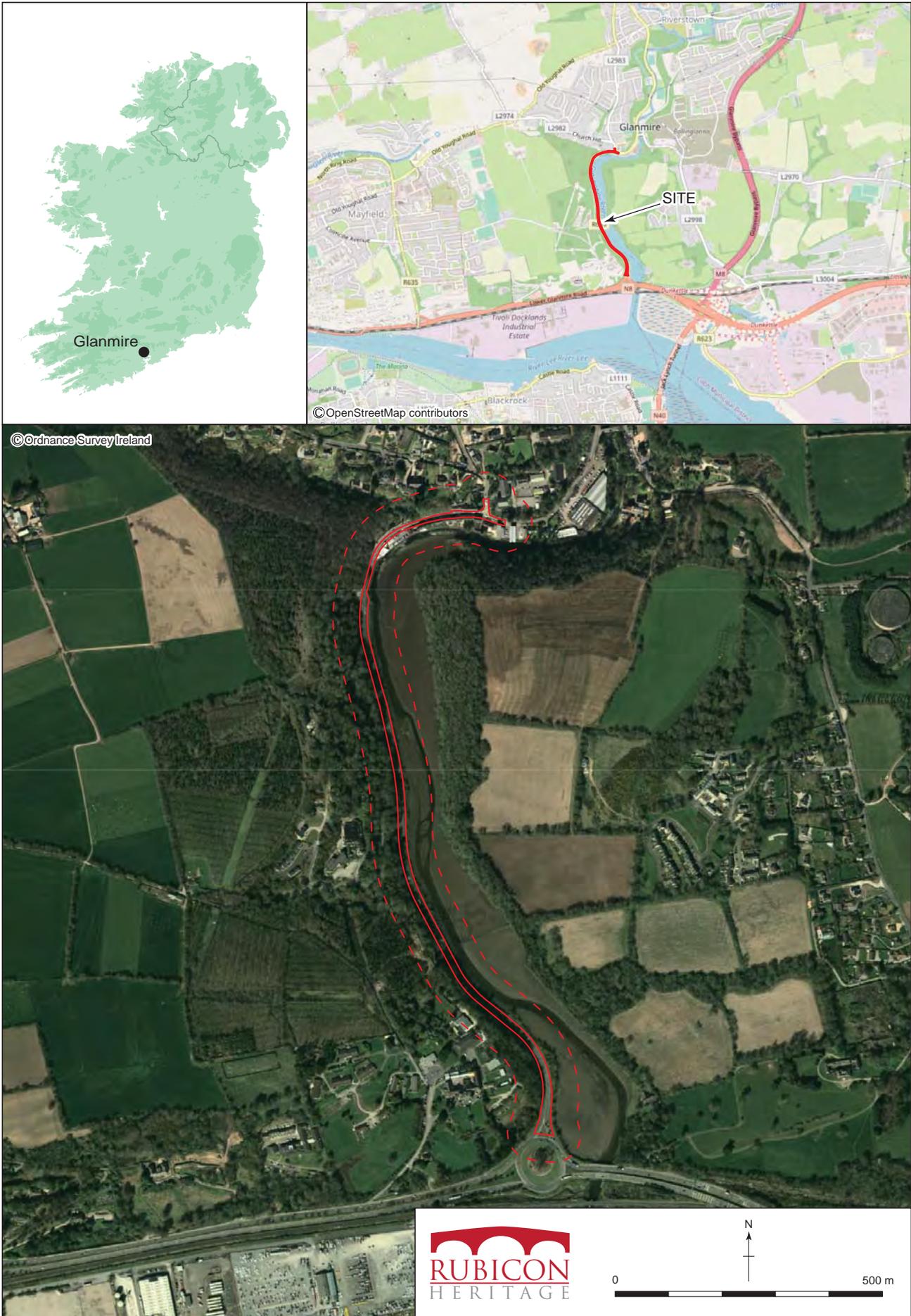


Figure 1 - Site location.

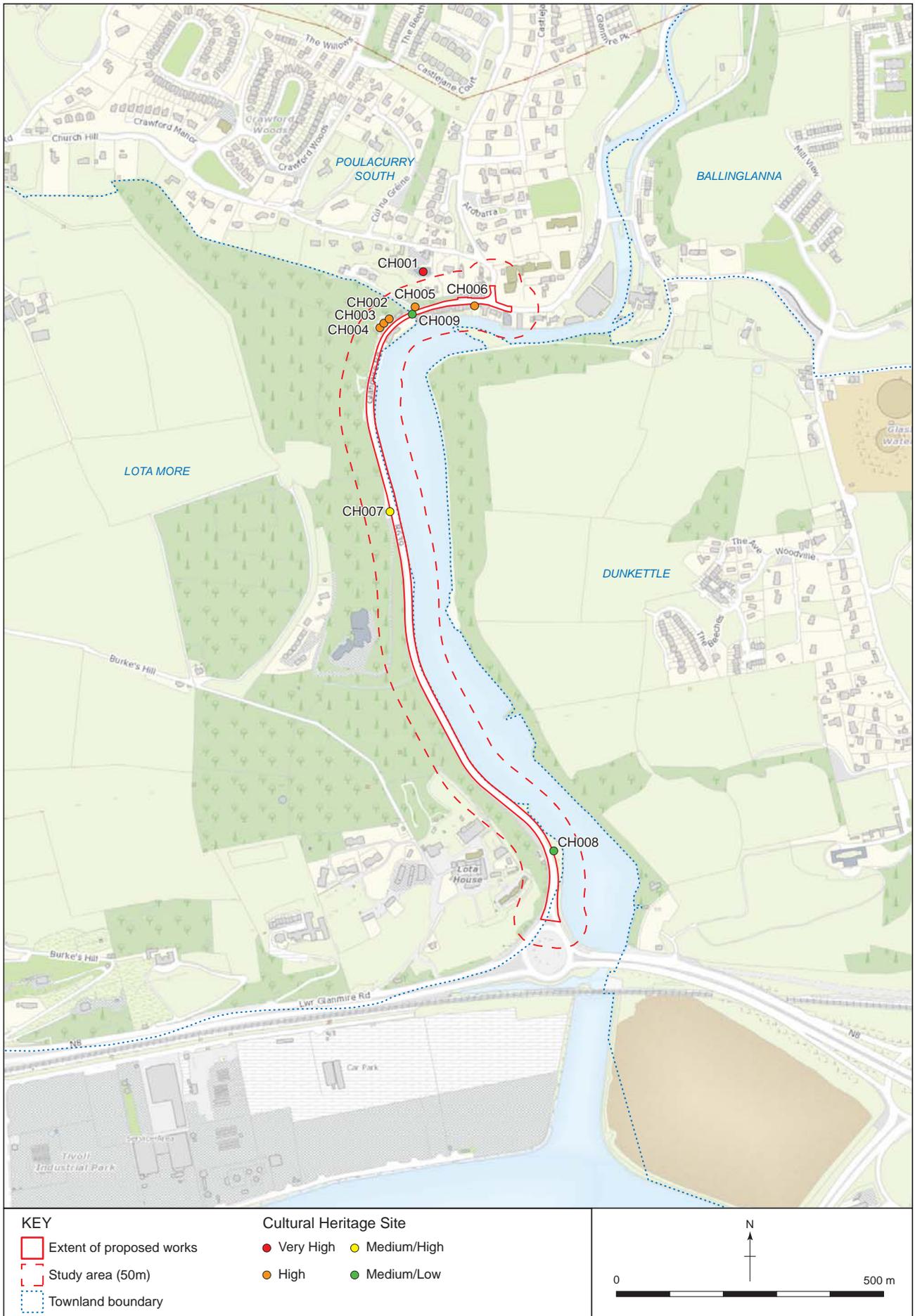


Figure 2 - Cultural Heritage sites within 50m radius of proposed development site.

Reproduced from 1935 Ordnance Survey of Ireland, Second Edition, Six Inch to One Mile map, Cork Sheet 74 & 75
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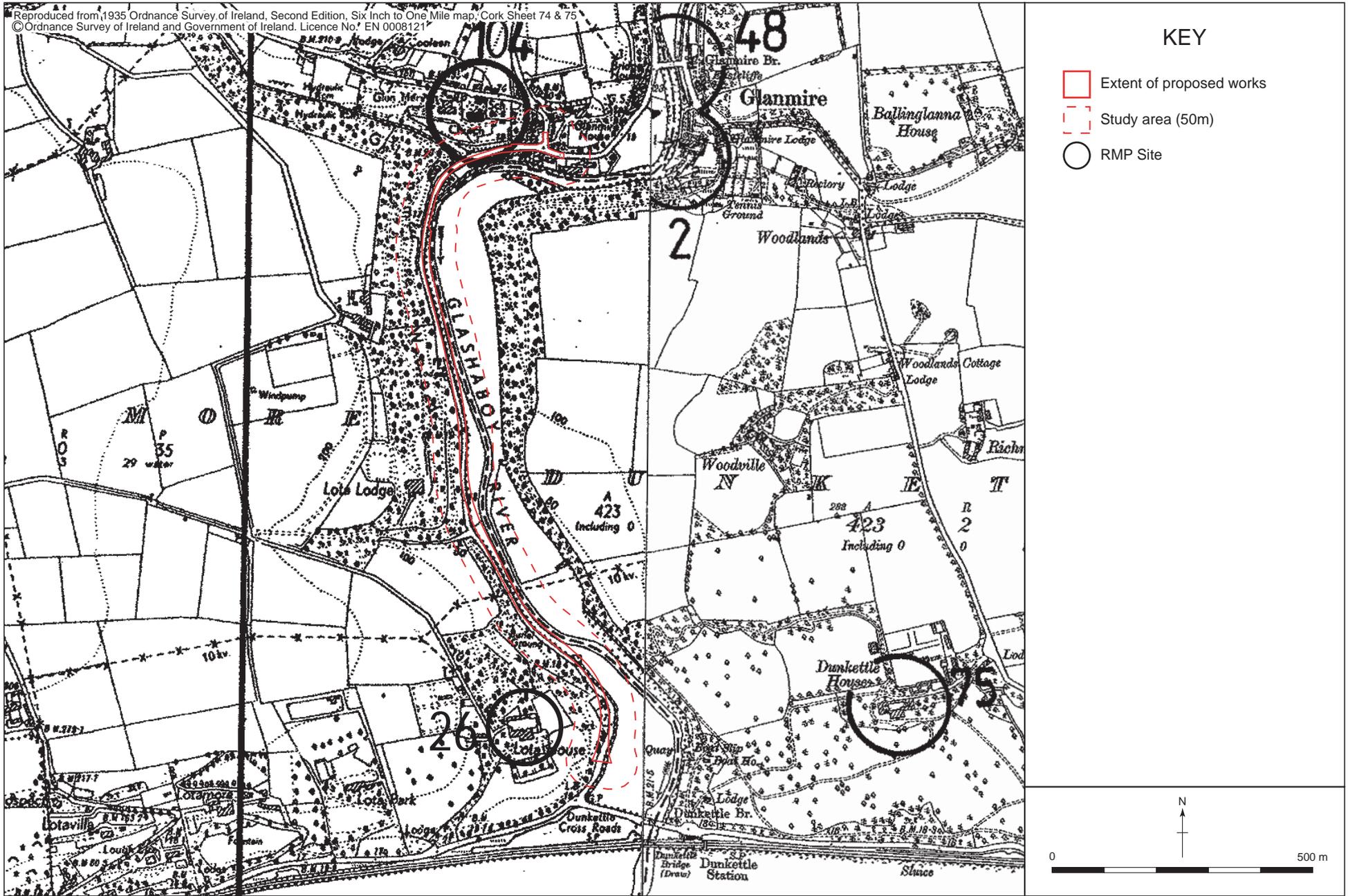


Figure 3 - Extract from RMP map with proposed development site.



Figure 4 - Extract from Ordnance Survey historic 6-inch map with proposed development.

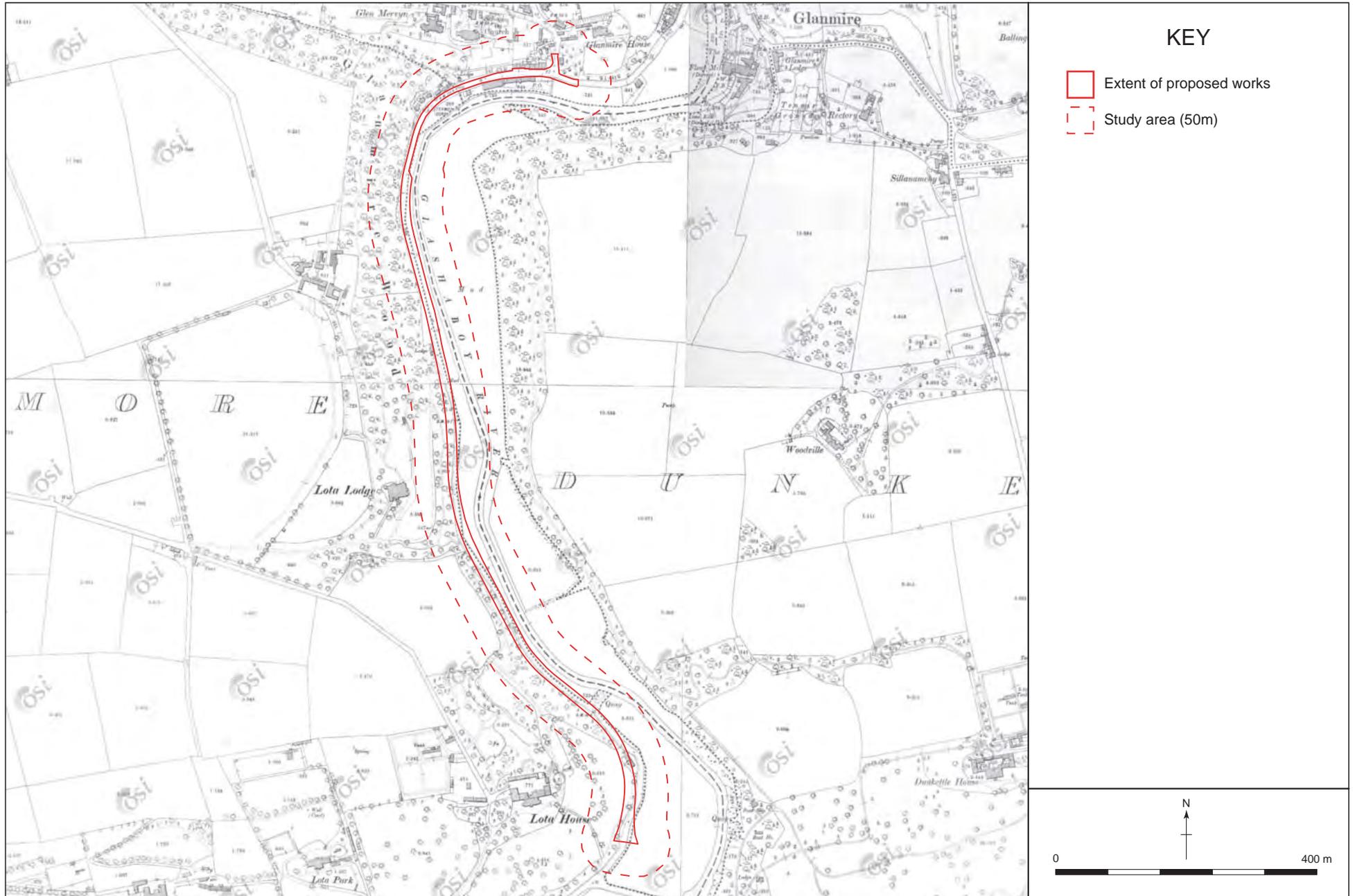


Figure 5 - Extract from Ordnance Survey historic 25-inch map with proposed development.

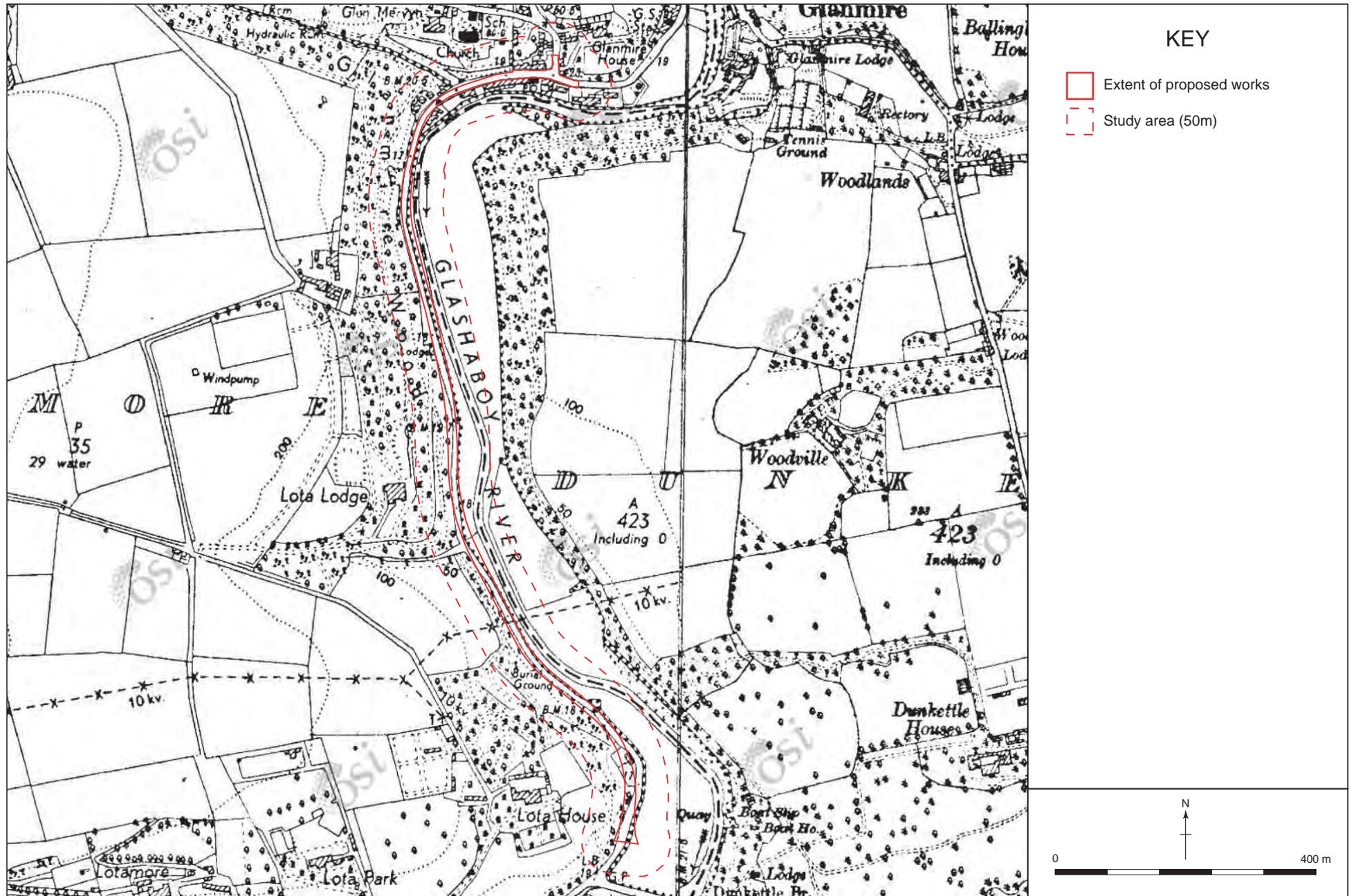


Figure 6 - Extract from Cassini historic 6-inch map with proposed development.



Plate 1 - Glen Mervyn House Gate with modern footpath, looking northeast



Plate 2 - Two of the three 19th century Alms Houses with the Mervyn House Gate, and the St Mary & All Saints Church, looking north-northeast



Plate 3 - Grotto, looking west



Plate 4 - Eastern footpath along the Glashaboy River, looking south



Plate 5 - R639 along the Glashaboy River with eastern footpath and western walls, looking south



Plate 6 - Modern Glanmire footpaths, looking east



Plate 7 - Footpath and wall in Glanmire village, looking north towards St Mary and All Saints Church

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APPENDIX 1 INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED SITES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE AND/OR POTENTIAL WITHIN STUDY AREA

CH No.	Category	ID	Summary	Description	Townland	Baseline Value	ITM E	ITM N
CH001	RMP/NIAH	CO074-104--- /NIAH20860010	Church/Chapel	<p>In Glanmire village, St. Mary and All Saints C of I church. Built in 1784 on privately donated site (Lewis 1837, vol. 1, 654). Shown on 1842 OS 6-inch map as plain rectangle with small extension to W. Nave has pointed 1- and 2- light windows on rendered N wall; aisle of uncoursed limestone blocks added to S with 2- and 3-light pointed windows. Short chancel, also of limestone blocks, has single pointed windows in N and S walls; central E window, 5 pointed lights divided by mullions. Vestry on S side of chancel. Rendered tower at W end; pointed arch entrance with traceried pointed fanlight on W face; blocked window on N face surmounted by clock; upper levels have octagonal belfry with slender spire....</p> <p>Freestanding Church of Ireland church, dated 1784, comprising three-bay side elevation to nave, with four-stage bell tower to west having octagonal-profile third stage tapering to steeple, projecting gable-</p>	Poulacurry South	Very High	572395	574079

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CH No.	Category	ID	Summary	Description	Townland	Baseline Value	ITM E	ITM N
				<p>fronted chancel addition to east and lean-to side aisle addition to south. Pitched slate roofs with lead coping, dressed limestone kneelers to gables and cast-iron and uPVC rainwater goods on limestone corbelled eaves course. Smooth-rendered walls to nave with moulded render pilasters having recessed panels articulating bays to north elevation, moulded render platband and stepped plinth, cut limestone stepped clasping buttress to north-east corner. Smooth-rendered walls to tower and steeple with moulded render angle buttresses to corners with recessed panels, blank recessed panel above door and clocks to north, south and west faces set in recessed panels. Random rubble limestone walls on base batter to chancel and aisle with stepped clasping buttresses to chancel. Pointed arch window opening to chancel with hood moulding, block-and-start limestone surround, splayed limestone sill and limestone traceried window with stained glass. Pointed arch window</p>				

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CH No.	Category	ID	Summary	Description	Townland	Baseline Value	ITM E	ITM N
				to centre bay of nave with ashlar limestone surround, splayed sill and stained glass window. Paired pointed arch window openings to end bays with ashlar limestone surrounds and stained glass windows, lattice window to south elevation. Lattice pointed arch window openings to side elevations chancel. Paired and tripartite pointed arch window openings to side aisle with limestone surrounds and stained glass and lattice windows. Alternating pointed arch openings and blind openings to third stage of tower. Pointed arch door opening to west elevation of tower with hood moulding having block stops, stop-chamfered reveals, timber battened double-leaf door and timber traceried overlight. Shouldered arch door opening to south elevation of chancel with ashlar limestone surround having chamfered reveals and timber battened door. Church set in grounds on height with former schoolhouse to north. Constructed in the fine late eighteenth-century				

CH No.	Category	ID	Summary	Description	Townland	Baseline Value	ITM E	ITM N
				church building style, St Mary's and All Saint's Church with its towering location forms an attractive landmark in the landscape of Glanmire. The form of the single cell nave is emphasised by the use of simple render detailing and the vertical treatment of the windows, with finely-executed render detailing also of note to the tower and spire. The stained glass windows adds artistic interest. Still in use, it continues to make an important social contribution to the surrounding area.				
CH002	NIAH	NIAH20860014	Almshouse	Detached three-bay single-storey with attic former almshouse, built c.1830, with gable-fronted end bay. Currently in use as private house. Pitched slate roofs with brick chimneystacks having platbands, timber bargeboards to gables and projecting eaves with cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast-rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with cast-iron diamond pane pivot windows set in timber frames. Oriel window to attic	Lota More	High	572319	573979

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CH No.	Category	ID	Summary	Description	Townland	Baseline Value	ITM E	ITM N
				with four-paned timber casement window. Square-headed door opening with tongue-and-grooved timber door and stone threshold. Set back from road with rockface to rear. Wrought-iron railings on rendered plinth and square-profile piers with wrought-iron gate to road front. This house is an important example of landlord-built housing from the early nineteenth century. One of a group of three, the group is an eye-catching roadside addition, which retains much of its historic character and fabric intact. The houses are linked the Colthurst-Bart family of Blarney Castle, who apparently built them as almshouses. The family was prominent in nineteenth century Cork charitable institutions, and held significant tracts of land to the north of the city.				
CH003	NIAH	NIAH20860013	Almshouse	Detached three-bay single-storey with attic former almshouse, built c.1820, with gable-fronted projecting central bay to east and canted bays to north and south. Currently unoccupied. Pitched slate roofs with	Lota More	High	572329	573984

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CH No.	Category	ID	Summary	Description	Townland	Baseline Value	ITM E	ITM N
				<p>brick chimneystacks having platbands, timber bargeboards to gables and projecting eaves with cast-iron rainwater goods. Slate roofs to canted bays. Roughcast-rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with stone sills, cast-iron diamond pane pivot windows set in timber frames. Square-headed door opening to north elevation of projection with tongue-and-grooved door and stone flags. Set back from road with rockface to rear. Wrought-iron railings on rendered plinth to road front. This house is an important example of landlord-built housing from the early nineteenth century. One of a group of three, the group is an eye-catching roadside addition, which retains much of its historic character and fabric intact. The houses are linked the Colthurst-Bart family of Blarney Castle, who apparently built them as almshouses. The family was prominent in nineteenth century Cork charitable institutions, and held significant tracts of land to the north of the city.</p>				

CH No.	Category	ID	Summary	Description	Townland	Baseline Value	ITM E	ITM N
CH004	NIAH	NIAH20860012	Almshouse	<p>Detached three-bay single-storey with attic former almshouse, built c.1820, with gable-fronted projecting end bay. Currently unoccupied. Pitched slate roofs with brick chimneystacks having platbands, timber bargeboards to gables and projecting eaves with cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with stone sills, cast-iron diamond pane pivot windows set in timber frames. Oriel window to attic with diamond pane pivot windows and slate roof. Square-headed door opening with recent timber door, limestone threshold and concrete steps. Set back from road with rockface to rear. Wrought-iron railings on rendered plinth and square-profile piers with wrought-iron gate to road front. This house is an important example of landlord-built housing from the early nineteenth century. One of a group of three, the group is an eye-catching roadside addition, which retains much of its historic character and</p>	Lota More	High	572341	573991

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CH No.	Category	ID	Summary	Description	Townland	Baseline Value	ITM E	ITM N
				fabric intact. The houses are linked the Colthurst-Bart family of Blarney Castle, who apparently built them as almshouses. The family was prominent in nineteenth century Cork charitable institutions, and held significant tracts of land to the north of the city.				
CH005	NIAH	NIAH20860017	Gates/railings/walls	Freestanding stone quadrant entrance gateway, built c.1810, comprising central castellated carriage arch flanked by turrets and screen wall to south side. Carriageway comprises a four-centred Tudor-style arch supported by corbels with parapet, two single-leaf stone stringcourses and brick crenellations. Octagonal rubble turrets with projecting crenellated parapet flank carriageway and section of screen wall with blind loop and two crenellations remaining. Previously formed entrance to Glen Mervyn House. A landmark in the village of Glanmire as it is approached from the south, this eye-catching entrance displays the decorative qualities of the 'gothick'	Poulacurry South	High	572371	574012

CH No.	Category	ID	Summary	Description	Townland	Baseline Value	ITM E	ITM N
				style of the nineteenth century, using motifs from medieval domestic building in largely classical forms.				
CH006	NIAH	NIAH20860015	House	<p>Pair of two-bay two-storey houses over basement, built c.1820. Previously in use as a post office, now a single property in private domestic use. Pitched slate roof with red brick and rendered chimneystacks, cast-iron rainwater goods to corbelled eaves course. Lined-and-ruled rendered wall to front elevation, roughcast render to side. Square-headed window openings with two-over-two sliding sash windows to ground and first floor and eight-over-eight (partially blocked) and six-over-six sliding sash windows to western house. Square-headed door opening to eastern house with replacement timber door. Square-headed door opening to basement with tongue-and-grooved door. Shopfront to western house comprises square-headed window opening with fixed light six-pane window set in timber architrave with adjacent timber</p>	Poulacurry South	High	572498	574012

CH No.	Category	ID	Summary	Description	Townland	Baseline Value	ITM E	ITM N
				panelled door having overlight (now blocked) and limestone step). Fronts directly onto street. The retention of the early simple shopfront and much early joinery makes this building of particular note. The shopfront is a rare surviving example of its type and is an important component in the historic streetscape of Glanmire. The building's previous use as a post office contributes to the social history of the village.				
CH007	UCH1		Gate Lodge	"Lodge" - Building identified on Historic 6-inch, Historic 25-inch, and Cassini 6-inch; possible upstanding wall remaining	Lota More	Medium/High	572319	573622
CH008	UCH2		Building	Building identified on Historic 6-inch, Historic 25-inch, and Cassini 6-inch; no extant remains	Lota More	Low	572631	572993
CH009	TB		Townland Boundary	Townland Boundary between Lota More and Poulacurry South	Poulacurry South	Medium/Low	572348	574015
CH010	AAP		Glashaboy River	River dividing the townlands of Lota More and Dunkettle	Lota More/ Dunkettle	High	572401	573518

Note: The abbreviations that have been used for the 'Category' section are as follows:

RMP: Recorded archaeological monument
 PS: Protected Structure
 NIAH: Site recorded in NIAH



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- ACA: Architectural Conservation Area
UBH: Unregistered built heritage site
UCH (1): Unregistered cultural heritage site that comprises extant remains
UCH (2): Unregistered cultural heritage site that does not comprise extant remains
TB: Townland boundary
AAP: Area/feature of archaeological potential

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APPENDIX 2 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The Excavations Bulletin is an annual account of all excavations carried out under license. The database is available online at www.excavations.ie and includes excavations from 1985 to present. This database was consulted as part of the desktop research for this report to establish if any archaeological investigations had been carried out within the study area. The database produced no results for archaeological excavations undertaken within the study area.

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APPENDIX 3 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

EIA Legislation

EIA Directive 85/337/EEC as amended by 97/11/EC, 2003/35/EC and 2009/31/EC requires that certain developments be assessed for likely environmental effects before planning permission can be granted. This original directive and its amendments were consolidated informally in EIA Directive 2011/92/EU and further amended 2014/52/EU.

Directive 2014/52/EU that among other factors, information is to be provided on:

‘cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological aspects’ (Annex IV, Section 3)

Each of these assets is addressed within this assessment report.

Cultural Heritage Legislation

Archaeological Monuments/Sites

Archaeological heritage is protected primarily under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004. Section 2 of the 1930 National Monuments Act defines the word ‘monument’ as including:

‘any artificial or partly artificial building, structure, or erection whether above or below the surface of the ground and whether affixed or not affixed to the ground and any cave, stone, or other natural product whether forming part of or attached to or not attached to the ground which has been artificially carved, sculptured or worked upon or which (where it does not form part of the ground) appears to have been purposely put or arranged in position and any prehistoric or ancient tomb, grave or burial deposit, but does not include any building which is for the time being habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes’

Under the 1994 Act, provision was made for a Record of Monuments & Places (RMP). The RMP is a revised set of SMR (Sites and Monuments Record) maps, on which newly-discovered sites have been added and locations which proved not to be of antiquity have been de-listed by the National Monuments Service.

In effect, the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 provide a statutory basis for:

- Protection of sites and monuments (RMPs)
- Sites with Preservation Orders
- Ownership and Guardianship of National Monuments
- Register of Historic Monuments (pre-dating 1700AD)
- Licensing of archaeological excavations
- Licensing of Detection Devices
- Protection of archaeological objects
- Protection of wrecks and underwater heritage (more than 100 years old)

In relation to proposed works at or in the vicinity of a recorded archaeological monument, Section 12 (3) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 states:

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‘When the owner or occupier (not being the Commissioners) of a monument or place which has been recorded [in the Record of Monuments and Places] 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.’

Archaeological artefacts

Section 2 of the 1930 National Monuments Act (amended) defines an archaeological object as (in summary) any chattel in a manufactured or partly manufactured state or an unmanufactured state but with an archaeological or historical association. This includes ancient human, animal or plant remains.

Section 9 (1) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 states that any such artefact recovered during archaeological investigations should be taken into possession by the licensed archaeological director and held on behalf of the state until such a time as they are deposited accordingly subsequent to consultation with the National Museum of Ireland.

Architectural Sites

In 1997 Ireland ratified the Granada Convention on architectural heritage. This provided the basis for a national commitment to the protection of the architectural heritage throughout the country. The Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 and Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000 made the legislative changes necessary to provide for a strengthening of the protection of architectural heritage. The former Act has helped to provide for a forum for the strengthening of architectural heritage protection as it called for the creation of a National Inventory of Architectural Heritage which is used by local authorities for compiling the Record of Protected Structures (RPS). The Record of Protected Structures (RPS) is set out in each respective county’s Development Plan and provides statutory protection for these monuments.

Section 1 (1) of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999 states:

‘architectural heritage means all—

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

The 1999 Act was replaced by the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000 where the conditions relating to the protection of architectural heritage are set out in Part IV of the Act. Section 57 (1) of the 2000 Act states that:

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

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

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Policy Framework

Cork City Development Plan 2015-2021:

Objective 9.1: Strategic Objectives: Built Heritage and Archaeology

- a. To promote the protection of the heritage of the city and the implementation of the Heritage Plan;
- b. Ensure that elements of archaeological, architectural and other cultural significance are identified, retained and interpreted wherever possible and the knowledge placed in the public domain;
- c. Promote the retention reuse, and enhancement of buildings and other elements of architectural or other significance;
- d. Ensure that development reflects and is sensitive to the historical importance and character of the city, in particular the street layout and pattern, plot sizes, building heights and scales;
- e. Improve and encourage access to and understanding of the architectural heritage of the city.

Objective 9.2: Heritage Plan

To implement the Natural, Built and Cultural Heritage Actions from the Cork City Heritage Plan

Objective 9.3: Conservation of Heritage in City

To ensure that consideration and conservation of heritage is an integral part of Cork City Council's plans and programmes for the physical, economic and social planning and development, and that the appropriate training and education is provided to enable the City Council to achieve Heritage Objectives.

Objective 9.4: Archaeological Heritage

Cork City Council will aim to protect, record and promote the rich archaeological heritage of the city.

Objective 9.5: Sites of Established Archaeological Interest

Cork City Council will protect and enhance the archaeological value of the sites (and their settings) listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).

Objective 9.6: Newly Discovered Sites

Cork City Council will protect and preserve archaeological sites discovered since the publication of the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).

Objective 9.7: Preservation of archaeological remains in-situ

In accordance with national policy (and in the interests of sustainability) impacts on the buried archaeological environment should be avoided where possible.

Objective 9.8: Development within the historic core

Where large-scale opportunity sites within the medieval historic core are available for development a policy of minimising the impact on the archaeological resource will be promoted. Any proposed development will be assessed on the level and amount of undisturbed archaeology present on the site.

Objective 9.9 The Value of Archaeological Knowledge

The acquisition and dissemination of knowledge is a core principle for the protection of the archaeological heritage of the city. All appropriate archaeological excavation should be undertaken to the highest possible standards and the information made publicly available.

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Objective 9.10: Protection of Cork’s Medieval Street Pattern

Cork City Council will seek to protect Cork’s medieval street pattern, and in particular, seek to conserve and enhance the laneways within the setting of the streetscape.

Objective 9.11: Protection of Medieval Plot Widths

Cork City Council will seek to retain and protect historic building lines and traditional plot widths when they derive from medieval origins.

Objective 9.12: Survey of Medieval Remains

Detailed archaeological survey of buildings proposed for demolition will be required, where in the opinion of Cork City Council medieval fabric may be present.

Objective 9.13: Protection of Cork’s Medieval City Walls

Cork City Council will secure preservation in-situ of the medieval city defences and will have regard to the preservation and enhancement of the line of the city wall when considering development proposals in its vicinity. Disturbance, removal and alteration of the line of the city wall will not be permitted. An appropriate buffer zone between the city wall and the development will also be required.

Objective 9.14: Promotion of Cork’s Medieval City Walls

Cork City Council will seek to improve public awareness and increase knowledge and appreciation of the medieval city walls. This will be achieved through the implementation of the recommendations of the Management Plan for the City Walls.

Objective 9.15: Surveys, Test Trenching and Monitoring

Archaeological surveys, test excavation and /or monitoring will be required for development proposals in areas of archaeological importance, if the application is likely to impact upon in-situ archaeological structures or deposits.

Objective 9.16 Large-scale Development (outside the boundaries of a RMP)

Outside the Zone of Archaeological Potential of a RMP, where in the opinion of the City Council a development involves major ground disturbance; archaeological conditions may be applied particularly in the vicinity of known monuments.

Objective 9.17: Development on burial grounds

Cork City Council will seek to preserve and enhance historic burial grounds and their settings. Where former burial grounds are in use as amenity spaces then their retention for passive recreational use will be required. Development in and adjacent to these areas will be limited and may also be subject to archaeological conditions.

Objective 9.18: Industrial Archaeology

All development proposals for industrial buildings and sites of industrial archaeological importance must be accompanied by an archaeological assessment of the building(s) and their surrounding environment. Retention and/or incorporation of industrial buildings will be encouraged. Where in exceptional circumstances demolition is permitted, a detailed building report will be required.

Objective 9.19: Industrial Heritage Record

To review the Industrial Heritage Record of the city.

Objective 9.20: Underwater Archaeology

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All development proposals which will impact on riverine, intertidal and sub-tidal environments should be accompanied by an archaeological assessment.

Objective 9.21: State of Cork’s Built Heritage

To pursue actions that ensure Cork’s built heritage will benefit from good custodianship and building occupation and to prepare a Cork Buildings At Risk Strategy and a Historic Centre Action Plan.

Objective 9.22: Reuse and Refurbishment of Historic Buildings and Protection of Archaeological Resource.

The City Council will positively encourage and facilitate the careful refurbishment of the historic built environment for sustainable and economically viable uses. In addition, it is recognised that the protection and retention of historic buildings within the medieval city, has the dual advantage of protecting the rich archaeological resource and the Recorded Monument of the City Wall.

Objective 9.23: Record of Protected Structures (RPS)

Cork City Council will maintain a Record of Protected Structures within the Cork City Development Plan, which shall include structures or parts of structures which are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest, and which it is an objective to protect.

Objective 9.24: Demolition of Protected Structures

Proposals for demolition of a Protected Structure shall not be permitted except in exceptional circumstances and where it can be showed that a greater public interest will be served which outweighs the loss to the architectural heritage.

Objective 9.25: Recording of Protected Structures

Any alteration or demolition of a Protected Structure shall require a full record to Best Conservation Practice.

Objective 9.26: Historic Landscapes

Cork City Council will ensure the historic landscapes and gardens throughout the city are protected from inappropriate development.

Objective 9.27: Enabling Development

Cork City Council will consider permitting the following, notwithstanding the zoning objectives of the area:

- The restoration of a Protected Structure, or other buildings of architectural or other merit, currently in poor condition, to conservation best practice standard for any purpose compatible with the character of the building;
- The conservation of a Protected Structure or other building of architectural merit or other merit, independent of its current condition, to a tourist related use, in cases where, in the City Councils opinion, the converted building is capable of functioning as an important additional tourist attraction or facility, and the use is compatible with the character of the building.

Objective 9.28: Protection of NIAH and other structures of built heritage interest

The City Council as planning authority aims to protect structures of built heritage interest.

The “Ministerial Recommendations”, made under Section 53 of the Planning Acts, asking the City Council to protect structures will be taken into account when the City Council as planning authority is

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considering proposals for development that would affect the historic interest of these structures of significance.

The City Council will protect structures by making additions to the Record of Protected Structures, designating Architectural Conservation Areas, or other appropriate means. Structures (including those recommended by the Minister) will be prioritized for protection, where:

- Key stakeholders groups, building owners or members of the public ask that Cork City Council provide protection to specific buildings ; or
- Area-wide assessment through architectural conservation area assessment or the development of forward planning frameworks lead to the need to protect key character areas and/ or buildings.

Objective 9.29: Architectural Conservation Areas

To seek to preserve and enhance the designated Architectural Conservation Areas in the City.

Objective 9.30: Demolition in Architectural Conservation Areas

Demolition of structures and parts of structures will in principle only be permitted in an Architectural Conservation Area where the structure, or parts of a structure, are considered not to contribute to the special or distinctive character, or where the replacement structure would significantly enhance the special character more than the retention of the original structure.

Objective 9.31: Recording of Structures in Architectural Conservation Areas

Where in exceptional circumstances a structure or a part of a structure which is considered to contribute to the special character of the area, is permitted to be demolished, it should first be recorded prior to demolition, and where appropriate should be monitored during demolition.

Objective 9.32: Development in Architectural Conservation Areas

Development in ACAs should take account of the following:

- Works that impact negatively upon features within the public realm such as paving, railings, street furniture, kerbing etc. shall not be generally permitted;
- Acceptable design, scale, materials and finishes for new developments;
- Original materials and methods of construction should be retained. For example, timber barge boards, windows and doors should not be replaced with PVC, original roofing material types should be retained along with original forms and locations of openings etc.;
- Features of historic or architectural value should not be removed.

Objective 9.33: Historic Street Character Areas

- To protect the physical and architectural character of these areas, avoiding insensitive alterations which would detract from their character;
- To seek the provision of higher quality public realm treatments in these areas reflecting their social value to the city.

Objective 9.34: Individual buildings of character in suburban areas/ villages

There will be a presumption against the demolition of buildings of Historic or Vernacular character in suburban areas/villages.

Objective 9.35: Elements of the Built Heritage

To ensure the protection of important elements of the built heritage and their settings as appropriate.

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Objective 9.36: Separate access to the Upper Floors of Buildings

There will be a presumption against the loss of upper floor access to buildings from street frontages, and the City Council will seek the reinstatement of upper floor access points wherever possible from the street.

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APPENDIX 4 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS USED

The following sets out the definitions of the terms which are used throughout the report:

- (i) The phrase ‘cultural heritage’ is a generic term used in reference to a multitude of cultural, archaeological and architectural sites and monuments. The term ‘cultural heritage’, in compliance with Section 2(1) of the Heritage Act (1995), is used throughout this report in relation to archaeological objects, features, monuments and landscapes as well as all structures and buildings which are considered to be of historical, archaeological, artistic, engineering, scientific, social or technical interest.

For the purpose of this assessment, each identified cultural heritage site is assigned a unique cultural heritage number with the prefix ‘CH’.

- (ii) A feature recorded in the ‘Record of Monuments and Places’ (RMP) refers to a recorded archaeological site that is granted statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1930-2004. When reference is made to the distance between an RMP and the proposed development site (see below), this relates to the minimal distance separating the site from the known edge of the RMP. Where the edge of the RMP is not precisely known, the distance relates to that which separates the site from the boundary of the RMP zone of archaeological potential as represented on the respective RMP map; where this is applied, it is stated accordingly.
- (iii) An ‘area of archaeological potential’ refers to an area of ground that is deemed to constitute one where archaeological sites, features or objects may be present in consequence of location, association with identified/recorded archaeological sites and/or identifiable characteristics.
- (iv) The term ‘proposed development site’ refers to the defined area of land within which the proposed development, including access tracks etc, may be constructed.
- (v) In relation to the term ‘study area’ please see Section 1.3 above.
- (vi) The term ‘receiving environment’ refers to the broader landscape within which the study area is situated. Examination of the site’s receiving environment allows the study area to be analysed in its wider cultural context.
- (vii) The terms ‘baseline environment’ and ‘cultural heritage resource’ refer to the existing, identifiable environment against which potential impacts of the proposed scheme may be measured.