

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE DEMOLITION OF AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURES AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY AT DERRYARKIN, RHODE, CO. OFFALY

VOLUME 2 – MAIN BODY OF THE EIAR CHAPTER 14 – HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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14. ARCHAEOLOGY, ARCHITECTURE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

14.1 Introduction

This chapter has been prepared to examine the potential effects of the proposed development on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource in the local environments, referred to in this chapter as the study areas.

The proposed development is defined in Chapter 1 Introduction in Volume 2 of this EIAR, and a detailed description of the proposed development is set out in Chapter 4 Description of the Existing and Proposed Development in Volume 2 of this EIAR.

The impacts of the proposed developments are considered, having taken account of mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate any residual impacts on the surrounding archaeology, architecture and cultural heritage.

14.1.1 Statement of Competency

This chapter has been prepared by Colm Flynn Archaeology. Colm is a Senior Archaeologist with over 20 years of experience in cultural resource management and licensed fieldwork. He has a BA in Heritage Studies (Archaeology and Heritage Management) from Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology and has been a licence eligible archaeologist in the Republic of Ireland since 2006, and in Northern Ireland since 2016. He is and a Member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland (MIAI).

This chapter assesses the impacts, if any, of the proposed developments on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage environment in the vicinity of the proposed development sites. This chapter will also propose mitigation measures to safeguard any monuments, features or finds of antiquity, if required.

14.2 Assessment Methodology

The objectives of this chapter are to:

- Identify all known features of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage importance in the vicinity of the proposed development sites;
- Determine any potential impacts of the proposed developments on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource; and
- Identify measures to mitigate any potential impacts of the proposed developments on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource.

The potential impacts considered include the following:

- Direct and indirect impacts of construction activities on recorded and unrecorded archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage features;





- Direct and indirect impacts of the operation of the proposed developments on recorded and unrecorded archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage features; and
- Cumulative and residual impacts of the proposed developments on recorded and unrecorded archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage features.

14.2.1 Relevant Legislation

Archaeological Resource

The *National Monuments Act, 1930 to 2004* and relevant provisions of the *National Cultural Institutions Act, 1997* are the primary means of ensuring the satisfactory protection of archaeological remains, which includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date except buildings habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes.

A number of mechanisms under the National Monuments Act are applied to secure the protection of archaeological monuments. These include the Record of Monuments and Places, the Register of Historic Monuments, the placing of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders on endangered sites and National Monuments in the Ownership or Guardianship of the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

The Minister may acquire National Monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The State or the Local Authority may assume Guardianship of any National Monument (other than dwellings). The owners of National Monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the Local Authority as Guardian of that monument if the State or Local Authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or Guardianship of the State, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

Section 5 of the 1987 Act requires the Minister to establish and maintain a Register of Historic Monuments. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the Register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. Any interference with sites recorded on the Register is illegal without the permission of the Minister. Two months' notice in writing is required prior to any work being undertaken on or in the vicinity of a Registered Monument. The Register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All Registered Monuments are included in the Record of Monuments and Places.

Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

Section 12(1) of the 1994 Act requires the Minister to establish and maintain a Record of Monuments and Places where the Minister believes that such monuments exist. The Record comprises a list of monuments and relevant places and a map/s showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the State. All sites recorded on the Record of Monuments and Places receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1994.



Section 12(3) of the 1994 Act provides that:

“where the owner or occupier (other than the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands) of a monument or place included in the Record, or any other person, proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such a monument or place, he or she shall give notice in writing to the Minister of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands to carry out work and shall not, except in the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Minister, commence the work until two months after the giving of notice” (www.archaeology.ie).

Architectural and Built Heritage Resource

The main laws protecting the built heritage are the *Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999* and the *Planning and Development Act, 2000* (Amended 2010). The Architectural Heritage and Historic Monuments Act requires the Minister to establish a survey to identify, record and assess the architectural heritage of the country. The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) records built heritage structures from within each county in the State. As inclusion in the Inventory does not provide statutory protection, the document is used to advise Local Authorities on compilation of a Record of Protected Structures (RPS) as required by the Planning and Development Act, 2000.

The Planning and Development Act, 2000 requires Local Authorities to establish a Record of Protected Structures to be included in the County Development Plan (CDP). This Plan includes objectives and policies designed to protect the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource during the planning process. Buildings recorded in the RPS can include Recorded Monuments, structures listed in the NIAH, or buildings deemed to be of architectural, archaeological or artistic importance by the Minister. Sites, areas or structures of archaeological, architectural or artistic interest listed in the RPS receive statutory protection from injury or demolition under the Planning and Development Act, 2000. Damage to or demolition of a site registered on the RPS is an offence. The RPS list is not always comprehensive in every county.

The Local Authority has the power to order conservation and restoration works to be undertaken by the owner of a Protected Structure if it considers the building in need of repair. An owner or developer must make a written request to the Local Authority to carry out any works on a Protected Structure and its environs, which will be reviewed within 12 weeks of application. Failure to do so may result in prosecution.

14.2.2 Impact Appraisal Methodology

There is no professional standard for defining the extent of a study area when assessing potential impacts on archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage remains. A study area of 1 km has been imposed around the proposed development sites to assess the presence of statutorily protected archaeological remains. A 1 km study area is an industry agreed approach for assessing potential impacts on archaeological remains and is accepted by National Monuments Service as providing an adequate assessment of any impacts that may occur on archaeological features. This involved mapping all Recorded Monuments within 1 km of the proposed development sites and assessing their potential to be impacted on as a result of the proposed developments. In addition, a 5 km study area has been assessed to look for the presence of any World Heritage Sites, sites included in the Tentative List as consideration for nomination to the World Heritage List, National Monuments or sites with Preservation Orders or Temporary Orders. However, monuments with any potential to be impacted outside of this defined study area were also taken into account.



Study areas of 1 km have been imposed around the proposed development sites to record the presence of Protected Structures or any additional statutorily protected architectural or cultural heritage features recorded in the *Offaly County Development Plan 2021 – 2027* (www.heritagemaps.ie). One km study areas have also been established to look for the presence of any buildings or historic gardens recorded in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (www.buildingsofireland.ie).

Research has been undertaken in two phases to establish the baseline environment. The first phase comprised a desk review, namely a paper and digital survey of archaeological, historical and cartographic sources. The second phase involved a field inspection of the proposed development site. Each phase is outlined in the following sections.

14.2.3 Evaluation Criteria

Elements of the proposed developments with the potential to impact on archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage remains in the vicinity of the proposed developments are primarily during the construction phase but can also have an impact in respect to the landscape and visual effects on nearby monuments.

The Proposed Development will involve the construction works as described in Chapter 4 proposed Development and will include earthworks involving ground disturbance activities.

Effects can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected, and the range of archaeological resources potentially affected. Development sites can affect the archaeological resource of a given landscape in a number of ways:

- Permanent and temporary land-take, associated structures, landscape mounding, and their construction may result in damage to or loss of archaeological remains and deposits, or physical loss to the setting of historic monuments and to the physical coherence of the landscape;
- Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping and the passage of heavy machinery; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; or burial of sites, limiting accessibility for future archaeological investigation;
- Hydrological changes in groundwater or surface water levels can result from construction activities such as de-watering and spoil disposal, or longer-term changes in drainage patterns. These may desiccate archaeological remains and associated deposits;
- Visual impacts on the historic landscape sometimes arise from construction traffic and facilities, built earthworks and structures, landscape mounding and planting, noise fences, and associated works. These features can impinge directly on historic monuments and historic landscape elements as well as their visual amenity value;
- Landscape measures such as tree planting can damage sub-surface archaeological features, due to topsoil stripping and through the root action of trees and shrubs as they grow;
- Ground consolidation by construction activities or the weight of permanent embankments can cause damage to buried archaeological remains, especially in colluvium or peat deposits;
- Disruption due to construction also offers in general the potential for adversely affecting archaeological remains. This can include machinery, site offices, service trenches etc.; and



- Although not widely appreciated, positive effects can accrue from permitted developments. These can include positive resource management policies, improved maintenance and access to archaeological monuments and the increased level of knowledge of a site or historic landscape as a result of archaeological assessment and fieldwork.

14.2.3.1 Assessment of Magnitude and Significance of Impact on Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage remains

There is no standard scale against which the severity of effects on the archaeological and historic landscape may be judged. The severity of a given level of land-take or visual intrusion varies with the type of monument, site or landscape feature and its existing environment. Severity of effect can be judged taking the following into account:

- The proportion of the feature affected and how far physical characteristics fundamental to the understanding of the feature would be lost;
- Consideration of the type, date, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, rarity, potential and amenity value of the feature affected; and
- Assessment of the levels of noise, visual and hydrological impacts, either in general or site-specific terms, as may be provided by other specialists.

For this impact assessment the significant effects criteria outlined in Table 14.1 is used:

Table 14-1: Significance of Effects

Level of Effect	Significance Criteria
Imperceptible	An effect capable of measurement but without significant consequences
Not Significant	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences
Slight Effects	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities
Moderate Effects	An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends
Significant Effects	An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment
Very Significant	An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters most of a sensitive aspect of the environment
Profound Effects	An effect which obliterates sensitive characteristics

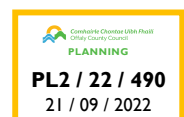


14.2.4 Desk Study

The study involved detailed interrogation of the archaeological and historical background of the proposed development sites and their surrounding landscape. In addition to the EIA related Guidance listed in Chapter 1, other reference documents used in the preparation of this chapter include the following:

- **Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) of County Offaly** - This is a list of archaeological sites known to the National Monuments Service. Back-up files of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) provide details of documentary sources and field inspections where these have taken place. There are no monuments recorded on the RMP within the proposed development site;
- **Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland** - This is the archive of all known finds recorded by the National Museum. This archive relates primarily to artefacts, but also includes references to monuments and unique records of previous excavations. The find spots of artefacts are important sources of information in the discovery of sites of archaeological significance. The townland of Derryarkin Co. Offaly has one Topographical File of the National Museum of Ireland (File No: 1969:836). This artefact has been identified as a polished stone adze head. A wooden shovel blade (File No 1987:40) was found at the boundary between Derryarkin and Ballybeg townlands, Co. Offaly.
- **Offaly County Development Plan (CDP) 2021 – 2027** (Offaly County Council, 2021) - Contains Objectives and Policies on the preservation and management of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage features. The “Record of Protected Structures” (Offaly County Council, 2021) for the County of Offaly is included as part of the CDP. Both documents were consulted to obtain information on features within the proposed development sites and the 1 km study area;
- **National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)** – This is a section within the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. The work of NIAH involves identifying, recording and evaluating on a non-statutory basis the architectural heritage of Ireland from 1700 to the present day. The NIAH website also contains a non-statutory register of historic gardens and designed landscapes, and this was assessed to look for the presence of any such features within the proposed development sites and the 1 km study area;
- **Cartographic sources** – These are important in tracing land-use development within the proposed development sites, as well as providing topographical information on sites and areas of archaeological potential. Cartographic analysis of relevant maps has been made to identify any topographical anomalies that may no longer remain within the landscape;
- **Documentary sources** – These were consulted to gain background information on the historical and archaeological landscape surrounding the proposed development sites. An assessment has been made of *Mills of Co Offaly: An Industrial Heritage Survey* (Offaly County Council, 2009) and *Bridges of Offaly County: An Industrial Heritage Review* (Offaly County Council, 2005);
- **Aerial photographs of Ordnance Survey Ireland and Bing aerial photography** - This coverage is an important source of information regarding the precise location of sites and their extent. It also provides initial information on the terrain and its potential to contain previously unidentified archaeological remains;
- **Previous Archaeological Fieldwork**- An assessment has been made of archaeological fieldwork programmes carried out in or near to the proposed development sites. This provides important information on the below-ground archaeological potential of the development sites;

A list of sites and areas of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage potential was compiled and a summary of the findings of this desktop review is presented in Appendix 14.1.





14.2.5 Field Assessment

Field inspection is necessary to determine the extent, character and condition of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage remains, and can also lead to the identification of previously unrecorded or suspected sites and portable finds through topographical observation and local information. The site visit took place on 18th August 2021 and weather at the time of the visit was dry and bright.

The area walked and visually assessed included the full extent of the proposed development site as shown on Figure 14.1. In addition, land surrounding this area, but which does not form part of the proposed development, was visually assessed in an attempt to gain information on the wider landscape. Further information in relation to the field inspection is included in Appendix 14.1 of Volume 3 of this EIAR. No archaeological, architectural, or cultural heritage features were revealed within the proposed development area or the surrounding landscape as a result of carrying out the field inspection.

14.3 Receiving Environment

14.3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

There are no Recorded Monuments within the proposed development site. There are two Recorded Monuments within the 1 km study area of the development site (www.archaeology.ie). The closest Recorded Monument (RMP OF003-033) is located approximately 500 m northeast of the proposed development location and takes the form of a class 1 togher (road) as shown in Figure 14-1.

Reference to Summary Accounts of Archaeological Excavations in Ireland (www.excavations.ie) has shown that three fieldwork programmes have been carried out in Derryarkin townland. Two of these programmes involved construction stage archaeological monitoring of development works (archaeological licence numbers 01E1126 and 06E1064), and one comprised an archaeological survey. Derryarkin Bog, which includes Bunsallagh, Derrycoffey, Derryarkin and Derrygreenagh townlands, was surveyed by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit in 2002 (Licence Number 02E0942). This survey identified 38 archaeological sightings, representing 29 archaeological sites and artefacts consisting of one primary togher, three secondary toghers, four tertiary toghers, 13 worked wood *in situ*, and four unworked wood *in situ*. Three lithics and two additional possible lithics were recovered during this survey. The majority of the archaeological sites identified in the survey were situated in Bunsallagh townland, approximately 1.5km to the west of the proposed development site. None of the archaeological sites identified during this survey are located within the proposed development area.

There are three known artefacts from Derryarkin Bog recorded in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland. One of these artefacts is from Derryarkin townland; a stone adze-head (NMI Reference 1969:863). The other artefacts from Derryarkin Bog have been identified as a bronze spearhead (NMI Reference: 1937:3666) and a bronze spearhead (NMI Reference R1951:51). Also, a wooden shovel (NMI Reference 1987:40) was recovered from the field boundary between Derryarkin and Ballybeg townlands.

Reference to cartographic sources failed to identify any archaeological or architectural features within the proposed development area and the surrounding environment is generally recorded as rough pasture on all editions of the Ordnance Survey maps. The Yellow River is depicted immediately south of the proposed development area on both the First Edition 1:10,560 map (1840) and the First Edition 1:2,500 map (1908 - 1910).





A crossing point labelled ‘foot stick’ is depicted to the southwest of the development area on First Edition 1:10,560 map (1840).

There was no evidence of any archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage features recorded on aerial photographs within the proposed development sites or their surrounding landscape.

The site visit walkover survey revealed the proposed location of the proposed development is a disused farm complex with extant farm buildings that date to the second half of the twentieth century. The buildings include cowsheds and silage barns. There is an underground tanks under the cowsheds. A concrete yard is situated to the north of the cowsheds. This concrete yard has several manholes and chambers indicating that underground services traverse the area. No archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage features were revealed within the proposed development site or the surrounding landscape as a result of carrying out the walkover survey.

Detailed information on the archaeological and historical background of the landscape surrounding the proposed development sites is provided in Appendix 14.1 of Volume 3 of this EIAR.

14.3.2 Record of Monuments and Places

There are no Recorded Monuments within the proposed development site. There are two Recorded Monuments within the 1 km study area of the development site as outlined in Table 14-2 and Figure 14-1. The closest Recorded Monument (RMP OF003-033) is located approximately 500 m northeast of the proposed development location and is identified in the RMP as a class 1 togher (road). This archaeological site is described in the RMP files as being orientated North – South and extending to 68.5m long, 2.95m wide and 0.26m deep. It consists of at least two layers, comprising a base layer of predominantly horizontally laid brushwood with some crossing pieces and fragments of split timbers. A morticed plank secured by a wood peg was constructed on top of the base layer. Horizontally laid wood planks supplemented with roundwood and brushwood form the upper layer. This upper layer is secured in place by several wood pegs. Some of the split planks display evidence of toolmarks. Dendrochronology was used to date this site to 3643 ± 9 BC.

Table 14-2: RMP Sites within the 1 km Study Area of the Development Site

RMP No.:	Classification	Townland
OF003-003	Enclosure	Ballyfore
OF003-033	Class 1 togher	Derrygreenagh



Figure 14-1: RMP Sites within the 1 km Study Area of the proposed development site

14.3.3 National Monuments

The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage maintains a database on a county basis of National Monuments in State Care: Ownership and Guardianship (www.archaeology.ie). The term National Monument is defined in Section 2 of the National Monuments Act 1930, (No. 2 of 1930), as amended, as a monument, or the remains of a monument:

“the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto” (www.archaeology.ie).

There are no National Monuments in State Care within the proposed development site or the wider 1 km study area.

There are no sites with Preservation Orders or Temporary Preservation Orders within the proposed development site or the wider 1 km study area.

There are no World Heritage Sites or sites included in the Tentative List as consideration for nomination to the World Heritage List within the proposed development site or the wider 1 km study area.



14.3.4 Offaly County Development Plan 2021-2027

14.3.4.1 *Archaeological Heritage*

It is the stated policy (BHP-33) of the Offaly County Council Development Plan 2021-2027 to:

“support and promote the protection and appropriate management and sympathetic enhancement of the county’s archaeological heritage within the Plan area, in particular by implementing the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) and the National Monuments Act 1930 (as amended).” (Offaly County Council 2021, 301).

It is also a stated policy (BHP 37) of the Offaly County Council Development Plan 2021-2027 that:

“any development that may, due to its size, location or nature, have implications for archaeological heritage (including both sites and areas of archaeological potential / significance) shall be subject to an archaeological assessment. When dealing with proposals for development that would impact upon archaeological sites and/or features, there will be presumption in favour of the ‘preservation in situ’ of archaeological remains and settings, in accordance with Government policy. Where permission for such proposals is granted, the Planning Authority will require the developer to have the site works supervised by a licenced archaeologist” (ibid.).

Table 10.1 of the Offaly County Development Plan 2021-2027 (*ibid.*, 291-2) contains a list of *National Monuments in State Ownership in County Offaly*. There are no National Monuments in State Ownership recorded in the Offaly County Development Plan within the proposed development sites or the wider 5 km study area.

Table 10.2 of the Offaly County Development Plan 2021-2027 (*ibid.*, 292) contains a list of *National Monuments in Guardianship of the State: County Offaly*. There are no National Monuments in Guardianship of the State recorded in the Offaly County Development Plan within the proposed development sites or the wider 5 km study area.

Table 10.3 of the Offaly County Development Plan 2021-2027 (*ibid.*, 293) contains a list of *Monuments Protected by Preservation Order County Offaly*. There are no Monuments Protected by Preservation Order recorded in the Offaly County Development Plan within the proposed development sites or the wider 5 km study area.

The Offaly County Development Plan 2021-2027 (*ibid.*, 294) contains a list of *Zones of Archaeological Potential* within the county. There are no Zones of Archaeological Potential recorded in the Offaly County Development Plan within the proposed development site or the wider 5 km study area.



14.3.4.2 Architectural Heritage

It is an Objective (BH01) of Offaly County Council to:

“It is Council policy to ensure the protection, sympathetic and sensitive modification, alteration, extension or reuse of protected structures or parts of protected structures, and the immediate surrounds included and proposed for inclusion in the Record of Protected Structures that are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest, together with the integrity of their character and setting” (ibid., 298).

The Offaly County Development Plan 2021-2027 contains the *Record of Protected Structures* for the county. There are no Protected Structures recorded in the Draft Offaly County Development Plan 2021-2027 within the proposed development site. There are no Protected Structure within the 1 km study area of the proposed development site

There are no Architectural Conservation Areas recorded in the Draft Offaly County Development Plan 2021-2027 within the proposed development sites or the wider 5 km study area.

Mills of Co Offaly: An Industrial Heritage Survey was published by Offaly County Council in 2009. There are no such structures within the proposed development site (Offaly County Council, 2009).

Bridges of Offaly County: An Industrial Heritage Review was published by Offaly County Council in 2005. There are no such structures within the proposed development site (Offaly County Council, 2005).

14.3.4.3 Cultural Heritage

The Offaly County Development Plan 2021-2027 does not contain any designated lists or sites of cultural heritage importance or significance.

14.3.5 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

NIAH (www.buildingsofireland.ie) maintains a non-statutory register of buildings, structures etc. recorded on a county basis.

There are no entries recorded on the NIAH building survey within the proposed development site. There are no entries recorded on the NIAH building survey within the 1 km study area of the proposed development site.

NIAH also maintains a non-statutory register of historic gardens and designed landscapes recorded on a county basis. There are no such features recorded on the NIAH within the proposed development site or the 1 km study area.



14.4 Potential Effects

The proposed development will involve the removal of existing farm buildings on site and the mechanical excavation of all ground materials, topsoil and overburden down to and through geologically deposited strata, followed by construction activities, removal of excavated material, the installation of drainage infrastructure and utilities services, and construction of other structures.

As a result of carrying out this assessment, the following potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage direct, indirect, construction, operational, decommissioning, cumulative and residual effects have been assessed:

14.4.1 Do-nothing Effect

- If the proposed development were not to proceed, there would be no effect on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource.

14.4.2 Construction Phase

14.4.2.1 *Potential Direct and Indirect Effects*

- There are no Recorded Monuments, Protected Structures, Architectural Conservation Areas, NIAH structures or NIAH historic gardens or designed landscapes within the proposed development site. As a result, there will be no direct construction effect on the recorded archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource.
- The proposed development has the potential to have a permanent direct imperceptible negative effect on any previously unrecorded archaeological remains that may exist within the development footprint of the development area. Due to the nature and extent of the existing concrete yards, underground tanks, and underground services, at the proposed development site, the risk of this occurring is considered to be low.
- The proposed development is considered to have no visual effect on the archaeological and architectural resource during the construction phase.

14.4.3 Operational Phase

14.4.3.1 *Potential Direct and Indirect Effects*

- There are two Recorded Monuments within the 1 km study area of the development site. Neither of these known archaeological sites are visible above ground. It is considered that the proposed development will not cause any operational effects on the archaeological and architectural resource.



14.4.4 Decommissioning phase

14.4.4.1 *Potential Direct and Indirect Effects*

- There will be no effects on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource during the decommissioning phase of the projects.

14.4.5 Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects are defined as:

“The addition of many minor or significant effects, including effects of other projects, to create larger, more significant effects” (Environmental Protection Agency 2017, 52).

- Due to the absence of additional effects, either as a result of proposed, present or foreseeable future development in the area, and the character of the existing environment, it is considered there will be no cumulative effects on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource.

14.4.6 Summary of Potential Effects

- The construction of the proposed development has the potential to have a permanent direct imperceptible negative effect on any previously unrecorded archaeological remains that may exist within the footprint of the development site. The risk of this occurring is considered to be low, due to the previous ground disturbance works at the development site. It is considered there will be no visual effect on the archaeological and architectural resource during the construction phase of the proposed development. It is considered there will be no operational visual effect associated with the proposed development on archaeological and architectural resources. There will be no decommissioning phase effects on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource. It is considered there will be no cumulative effects on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource.



14.5 Mitigation Measures

14.5.1 Construction Phase

- It is proposed that archaeological monitoring of all groundworks at development site be carried out. Monitoring will be carried out under licence to the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and the National Museum of Ireland. Provision will be made for the full excavation and recording of any archaeological features or deposits that may be exposed during monitoring.

14.5.2 Operational Phase

- No mitigation measures regarding archaeological and architectural resource are required for the operational phase of the proposed development.

14.5.3 Decommissioning phase

- There will be no decommissioning effects on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource. As such, no mitigation measures are required.

14.5.4 Cumulative

- It is considered there will be no cumulative effects on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource. As such, no mitigation measures are required.

14.6 Residual Effects

- There will be no residual effects of the proposed development on the archaeological and architectural resource.
- A summary of effects and proposed mitigation is outlined in Table 14-3.

14.7 Interactions

- It is considered there will be no interactive effects on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource.



Table 14-3: Summary of Effects and Proposed Mitigation

Potential Effect	Significance	Proposed Mitigation	Residual Effect
Potential permanent direct construction effect of the proposed development on previously unrecorded archaeological remains	Imperceptible	Monitoring will be carried out under licence to the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and the National Museum of Ireland. Provision will be made for the full excavation and recording of any archaeological features or deposits that may be exposed during monitoring	None are envisaged

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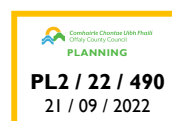


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