

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	12-1
Background	12-1
Scope of Work / Methodology.....	12-1
Contributors / Author(s)	12-3
Limitations / Difficulties Encountered	12-4
REGULATORY BACKGROUND	12-4
Legislation	12-4
Planning Policy and Development Control.....	12-4
Guidelines	12-8
Significant Risks.....	12-8
RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT	12-8
Study Area	12-8
Baseline Study Methodology	12-8
Field Inspection.....	12-9
RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT, HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE.....	12-9
The Landscape	12-9
Historical and Archaeological Background.....	12-9
BUILDINGS	12-10
Protected Structures.....	12-10
National Inventory of Architectural Heritage.....	12-10
Field Survey	12-11
ARCHAEOLOGY	12-12
Archaeological Assessment.....	12-12
Field Assessment	12-13
ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS	12-15
Direct Impacts	12-15
Indirect Impacts.....	12-15
Interactions with Other Impacts.....	12-15
Do Nothing Impacts	12-15
Worst Case Impact.....	12-15

Unplanned Events.....	12-15
Cumulative Impacts	12-15
RECOMMENDATIONS / PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES	12-15
Direct Impacts	12-15
Indirect Impacts.....	12-16
BIBLIOGRAPHY	12-16
PLATES	12-17
Plate 12-1 Structure 1 looking west	12-17
Plate 12-2 Structure 2 looking west	12-17
Plate 12-3 Structure 3 looking south.....	12-18
Plate 12-4 Google earth aerial image of the application area (outlined in red) taken in 2020. The application area is indicated with the red line and the fieldwork areas are numbered.....	12-18
Plate 12-5 Panoramic view of area 1 looking south	12-19
Plate 12-6 Panoramic view of area 2 looking north-west.....	12-19
Plate 12-7 Panoramic view of area 3 looking north	12-19
Plate 12-8 Panoramic view of area 4 looking north	12-20
Plate 12-9 Panoramic view of area 5 looking north-east.....	12-20
Plate 12-10 Panoramic view of area 6 looking north-east.....	12-21
Plate 12-11 Panoramic view of area 7 looking north-east.....	12-21
Plate 12-12 Panoramic view of area 8 looking north-east.....	12-21
Plate 12-13 Panoramic view of area 9 looking south	12-22
APPENDICES
Appendix 12-1 Sites in the Record of Monuments and Places
FIGURES
Figure 12-1 The study area superimposed on the RMP map for Co. Cavan. The red line is the application area, and the blue line is the applicant’s land interest. RMPs are indicated with black circles, and structures with green circles.....
Figure 12-2 The OS 1 st edition map indicating the application area (red line)

INTRODUCTION

Background

- 12.1 This Chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), commissioned by SLR Consulting Ireland on behalf of P&S Civil Works Ltd. addresses the impacts on the archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage of the application area and the surrounding area of a proposal for a quarry extension on land at Mullymagowan townland, Stradone, Co. Cavan (previously permitted by P. Ref. 12/101). The site location and study area are indicated in **Figure 12-1**.
- 12.2 The proposed development is described in detail in Chapter 2 of this EIAR.

Scope of Work / Methodology

- 12.3 This study which complies with the requirements of Directive EIA 2014/52/EU is an assessment of the known or potential cultural heritage resource within a specified area and includes the information that may reasonably be required for reaching a reasoned conclusion on the significant effects of the project on the environment, taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment. It consists of a collation of existing written and graphic information in order to identify the likely context, character, significance and sensitivity of the known or potential cultural heritage, archaeological and structural resource using an appropriate methodology (EPA 2002, 2003 and 2022).
- 12.4 The criteria and definitions for describing effects set out below is drawn from the 2022 EPA Guidelines.

Quality of Effects	Positive A change which improves the quality of the environment.
	Neutral No effects or effects that are imperceptible, within normal bounds or variation or within the margin of forecasting error.
	Negative/adverse Effects A change which reduces the quality of the environment.
Significance of effects	Imperceptible Effect capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.
	Not significant Effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without noticeable consequences.
	Slight effects Effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities.
	Moderate effects Effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing & emerging trends.
	Significant effects Effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive

	aspect of the environment.
	Very Significant effects Effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters most of a sensitive aspect of the environment.
	Profound effects Effect which obliterates sensitive characteristics.
Describing extent & context of effects	Extent Describe area size, number of sites, and proportion of population affected by effect.
	Context Describe if the extent, duration, or frequency conforms or contrasts with established (baseline) conditions.
Describing Probability of effects	Likely effects Effects reasonably expected to occur because of proposal if all mitigation measures are properly implemented.
	Unlikely effects Effects reasonably expected not to occur because of proposal if all mitigation measures are properly implemented.
Describing duration /frequency of effects	Momentary effects Effects lasting from seconds to minutes.
	Brief effects Effects lasting less than a day.
	Temporary effects Effects lasting less than a year.
	Short-term effects Effects lasting one to seven years.
	Medium-term effects Effects lasting seven to fifteen years.
	Long term-term effects Effects lasting fifteen to sixty years.
	Permanent effects Effects lasting over sixty years.
	Reversible effects Effects that can be undone, for example through remediation or restoration.
	Frequency of effects Describe how the effect will occur.
Describing types of effects	Indirect effects Impacts on the environment which are not a direct result of the project.

	Cumulative effects Addition of minor or significant effects, including effects of other projects, to create a larger more significant effect.
	'Do-Nothing Effects' The environment as it would be in the future should the project not proceed.
	'Worst case' effects The effects arising from a project where mitigation measures substantially fail.
	Indeterminable effects When the full consequences of a change in the environment can't be described.
	Irreversible effects When character distinctiveness, diversity or reproductive capacity of environment is permanently lost.
	Residual effects Degree of environmental change that will occur after proposed mitigation measures take effect.
	Synergistic effects Where the resultant effect significantly greater than the sum of its constituents.

- 12.5 The study involved detailed investigation of the archaeological, architectural, and historical background of the application site, the applicant's landholding and the surrounding area extending c. 1km from the proposed development boundary (**Figure 12-1**). This area was examined using information from the Record of Monuments and Places of County Cavan, the Sites and Monuments Record, the Cavan County Development Plan, the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, lists of excavations and cartographic, remote sensing and documentary sources.
- 12.6 An impact assessment and mitigation strategy have been prepared. An impact assessment is undertaken to outline potential adverse impacts that the proposed development may have on the cultural resource, while a mitigation strategy is designed to avoid, reduce, or offset such adverse impacts.
- 12.7 The application area is located in east Cavan, in the townland of Mullymagowan, on OS Six Inch sheet No. 26, c. 1.25km to the northeast of the N3 road, and c. 4.5km south of Stradone, Co. Cavan. The application site is comprised of previous agricultural use and was previously permitted for rock extraction under P. Ref. 12/101, although no extraction has been carried out to date.
- 12.8 Extracts from the Record of Monuments and Places for County Cavan are presented on a map of the local area in **Figure 12-1**. RMP sites included on the Records of Monuments and Places statutory mapping are identified by black circles. The application area is shown in red.

Contributors / Author(s)

- 12.9 The assessment was prepared by Dr. Charles Mount who is a member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and a member of the Discovery Programme and has more than thirty years of cultural heritage assessment experience. He holds M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in archaeology as well as a professional diploma in EIA and SEA Management.

Limitations / Difficulties Encountered

- 12.10 No difficulties were encountered during the desktop study, field survey or in the preparation of this report.

REGULATORY BACKGROUND

- 12.11 The following paragraphs set out the regulatory background with regard to cultural impact assessments in Ireland in general and the site-specific planning background relevant to this cultural impact assessment, in particular.

Legislation

- 12.12 No specific Irish legislation exists governing cultural heritage assessments.

Planning Policy and Development Control

- 12.13 The Cavan County Development Plan 2022-2028 (CCDP) is the statutory plan detailing the development objectives/policies of the local authority. The plan includes objectives and policies, relevant to this assessment, i.e. regarding cultural heritage.

Built and Cultural Heritage

- 12.14 Volume 1, Chapter 11 of the Cavan County Development Plan sets out the policies on built and cultural heritage within the county. Cavan County Council values the importance of its built and cultural heritage asset. The conservation, enhancement and sustainable management of this heritage resource will insure its longevity into the future. The Built and Cultural Heritage Policy Objective is:

- “**BCHPO 01** Undertake to preserve, conserve, enhance and promote understanding of the cultural heritage of County Cavan by:
 - - Making heritage more accessible to all citizens of Cavan
 - - Promoting heritage learning and its value as an educational resource
 - - Developing heritage-based tourism products by facilitating the development of infrastructure both hard and soft, heritage events and festivals
 - - Supporting the development and implementation of the forthcoming Cavan Heritage Plan (currently in development).”

Architectural Heritage

- 12.15 The Council’s objectives regarding archaeological heritage are to:
- **AH1** *Protect and safeguard the county’s archaeological resource and ensure the **sympathetic** enhancement of archaeological heritage. Applications will be referred to the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage by the Planning Authority in its capacity of being charged with the implementation of the National Monuments Acts.*
 - **AH2** *Protect and enhance archaeological sites and monuments, their settings and zones of archaeological potential that are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, in the ownership/guardianship of the State, or that are the subject of Preservation Orders or have been registered in the Register of Historic Monuments. Ensure the protection of sites which have been identified subsequent to the publication of the Record of Monuments and Places.*

- **AH3** *Development adjacent to or near an archaeological site or monument should not interfere with the character of the site, or its setting. Proposed developments should be sited to ensure minimal impact on the site or monument. Development which has a negative impact on a site or monument will not be permitted.*
- **AH4** *Seek to promote best practice for archaeological excavation ensuring that they are undertaken according to best practice as outlined by the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, The National Museum and the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland.*
- **AH5** *Encourage the dissemination of findings from archaeological investigations and excavations through the publication of archaeological reports.*
- **AH6** *Support the growth of cultural tourism within the county, including the potential for niche heritage-tourism products by facilitating the development of heritage events and infrastructure such as heritage trails, walkways and cycleways.*
- **AH7** *Seek funding to prepare and implement a Conservation Management Plan for Clough Oughter Castle in consultation with the OPW and the National Monuments Service.*
- **AH8** *Continue to support the development of sustainable heritage-based tourism initiatives in the UNESCO Cuilcagh Lakelands Geopark subject to archaeological and ecological assessment.*
- **AH9** *Facilitate appropriate guidance in relation to the protection of the archaeological heritage and implications of a proposed development.*
- **AH10** *Promote public awareness of the rich archaeological heritage of the county.*
- **AH11** *Secure the preservation of sites and features of historical and archaeological interest. The preservation in-situ of archaeological monuments and sites as a preferred option.*
- **AH12** *Where archaeological sites or monuments have to be removed as a result of development, it is essential that they be preserved by record, through archaeological excavation and recording, which is to be undertaken by a suitably qualified professional archaeologist.*
- **AH13** *Support the appropriate management and maintenance of the county's historical burial grounds, in accordance with conservation principles and best practice guidelines. In this regard, seek to continue to support the work of the Historic Graveyards Network.*
- **AH14** *Seek to co-operate with other agencies regarding the impact of climate change on our archaeological heritage.*

Protected Structures

12.16 The Council's objectives regarding Protected Structures are to:

- **RPS1** *Protect, conserve and manage the built heritage of County Cavan and to encourage sensitive and sustainable development to ensure its preservation for future generations.*
- **RPS2** *Review and update the Record of Protected Structures on an on-going basis.*
- **RPS3** *Positively consider proposals to improve, alter, extend or change use of Protected Structures so as to render them viable for modern use, subject to suitably qualified Conservation Architects and / or other relevant experts, suitable design materials and construction methods.*
- **RPS4** *Quality contemporary and innovative designs will be supported. These designs should not detract from the historic fabric of a Protected Structure.*

- **RPS5** Ensure all development works on or at the sites of Protected Structures, including site works necessary are carried out using best heritage practice for the protection and preservation of those aspects or features of the structures /site that render it worthy of protection. The form and structural integrity of Protected Structures should be retained as part of any redevelopment proposal and the relationship between the Protected Structure and any complex of adjoining buildings, designed landscape features, or designed views and vistas from to the structure should be considered.
- **RPS6** Support the re-introduction of traditional features on Protected Structures where there is evidence that such features previously existed.
- **RPS7** Applications for works to Protected Structures will be assessed in accordance with the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines 2011. Works should ensure that the special character and integrity of the Protected Structure is preserved.
- **RPS8** Resist the demolition and inappropriate alteration of Protected Structures.
- **RPS9** Support the rehabilitation, renovation and re-use of existing Protected Structures for their own economic benefit and that area in which they are located.
- **RPS10** Proposals for large scale developments and infrastructure projects should consider the impacts on the architectural heritage and seek to avoid them. The extent, route, services and signage for such projects should be sited at a distance from Protected Structures, outside the boundaries of designed historic landscapes, and not interrupt specifically designed vistas. Where this is not possible the visual impact must be minimised through appropriate mitigation measures such as high-quality design and/or use of screen planting.
- **RPS11** Carry out an audit of Protected Structures within the council's ownership and devise a management / maintenance plan for these structures.
- **RPS12** Identify Protected Structures in council ownership that are under threat directly or indirectly through climate change.
- **RPS13** Seek to integrate climate adaptation measures into future conservation and management plans for Protected Structures.
- **RPS14** Support owners / occupiers of Protected Structures seeking to upgrade energy efficiency and climate resilience measures. Works to upgrade the environmental performance and the implementation of measures to address the impacts of climate change will be encouraged to ensure the sustainability of Protected Structures and buildings sited within an ACA. Such works should not adversely impact the special character of a structure.
- **RPS15** Support schemes which encourage the conservation of Protected Structures e.g. Built Heritage Investment Scheme, Historic Structures Fund, Historic Towns Initiative.

Architectural Conservation Areas

12.17 The Council's objectives regarding Architectural Conservation Areas are to:

- **ACA1** Ensure that all development proposals within the boundaries of the ACA will enhance rather than detract from the historic and architectural character and settings of the buildings within the ACA. Proposals within ACAs should be in accordance with Statement of Characters prepared for ACAs.
- **ACA2** Avoid the removal of structures and distinctive elements (such as boundary treatments, street furniture, paving and landscaping) that positively contribute to the character of Architectural Conservation Areas.

- **ACA3** Ensure that Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs), including any associated public realm area, are protected and ensure that any new development or alteration of a building within or adjoining an ACA positively enhances the character of the area and is appropriate in terms of plot size, proposed design, including: scale, mass, height, proportions, density, layout, materials, plot ratio and building lines. Planning permission will not normally be approved for developments that are not consistent with and complementary to the character of the ACA.
- **ACA4** Support and promote best practice conservation in works to Protected Structures and buildings within ACAs and to encourage the use of tradespeople, professionals trained in the use of traditional skills, materials, and building techniques.
- **ACA5** Protect and enhance the special character of the public domain of an ACA. Features of the public domain including traffic and parking infrastructure, signage, public utilities, street furniture, and street lighting must be appropriately designed to enhance and preserve the character of the ACA.
- **ACA6** Encourage the rehabilitation and reuse of derelict and vacant sites within an ACA.

Vernacular Buildings and Structures and Shopfronts/Historical Shopfronts

12.18 The Council's objectives regarding Vernacular Buildings and Structures and Shop fronts / Historical shop fronts are to:

- **VA1** Encourage the retention, rehabilitation and reuse of older buildings that are not Protected Structures in recognition of their contribution both individually and collectively to the unique character, heritage and identity of local areas and the County.
- **VA2** Seek the retention of original and early fabric of older buildings, including windows, doors, roof material, glazing and render or external finishes. The Planning Authority will encourage reinstatement of known original or early features where possible.
- **VA3** Protect vernacular architecture, such as thatched cottages, farm buildings and old school-houses in County Cavan for the benefit of future generations.
- **HSF1** Seek the repair and retention of traditional timber and/or rendered shop fronts and pub fronts, including, where appropriate, those that may not be Protected Structures.

Industrial Heritage

12.19 The Council's objectives regarding Industrial Heritage are to:

- **IH1** Utilise the information provided within Cavan Industrial Heritage Survey when assessing development proposals for industrial heritage sites.
- **IH2** Support the retention and appropriate repair/maintenance of historic bridges and other significant industrial heritage sites.
- **IH3** Protect our industrial architecture and encourage appropriate new uses for vacant structures.

Historic Gardens, Demesnes and Country Estates

12.20 The Council's objectives in respect of Historic Gardens, Demesnes and Country Estates are to:

- **HG1** Utilise existing surveys to identify and evaluate the surviving historic designed landscapes in Cavan and promote the conservation of their essential character, both built and natural.
- **HG2** Ensure that proposals for development within historic designed landscapes include an appraisal of the designed landscape, including an ecological assessment, prior to the initial

design of any development, in order for this evaluation to inform the design which must be sensitive to and respect the built heritage elements and green space values of the site.

Guidelines

- 12.21 The report format and some of the descriptions of effects are based on the **Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports**, published by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 2022.

Significant Risks

- 12.22 There are no known significant risks to human health or environmental effects, which may occur in relation to this cultural heritage assessment.

RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

Study Area

- 12.23 The overall study area is shown in **Figure 12-1**.

Baseline Study Methodology

- 12.24 Research has been undertaken in two phases. The first phase comprised a paper survey of all available archaeological, architectural, historical, and cartographic sources. The second phase involved the archaeological assessment of the proposed development area.

Paper Study

- 12.25 This is a document search. The following sources were examined, and a list of sites and areas of archaeological potential compiled:
- Record of Monuments and Places County Cavan;
 - The Sites and Monuments Record;
 - Available aerial photography;
 - Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area;
 - Cavan County Development Plan 2022-2028; and
 - The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage.

The Record of Monuments and Places

- 12.26 This was established under section 12 (1) of the 1994 National Monuments (Amendment) Act and provides that the Minister shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes there are monuments, such record to be comprised of a list of monuments and relevant places and a map or maps showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the State. The associated files contain information of documentary sources and field inspections where these have taken place. 12 Recorded monuments were noted within the study area. All available information on these sites is provided in **Appendix 12-1**.

Cartographic Sources

12.27 This included seventeenth century mapping as well the 1st and 2nd editions of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps and Documentary sources provide more general historical and archaeological background.

The County Development Plan

12.28 This notes structures listed for preservation.

Field Inspection

12.29 A field inspection was carried out on 11th of November 2022 to determine the location, extent and ascertain the significance of any archaeological sites and architectural structures, and to identify any previously unrecorded or suspected sites and portable finds.

RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT, HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE

The Landscape

12.30 The application area is located in the townland of Mullymagowan, Co. Cavan on OS Six Inch sheet No. 26, c. 1.25km to the northeast of the N3 road, and c. 4.5km south of Stradone, Co. Cavan. The application area is mostly previous agricultural land. The soil is a fine loamy drift with siliceous stones overlying drift with siliceous stones (gis.teagasc.ie).

Historical and Archaeological Background

12.31 The following is a brief summation of the main types of sites and monuments that are known from the county along with the historical development of the study area. It is intended as a guide to the types of sites and monuments that might be encountered in the study area.

12.32 The site is situated in the townland of Mullymagowan, in the Barony of Loughtee Upper, and the civil parish of Lavey.

The Prehistoric Period

12.33 There is no known evidence of prehistoric activity in the study area and the nature of prehistoric settlement is unknown. The closest prehistoric monument known externally to the study area is a Cairn- unclassified CV026-012---- in Carn townland which is located c. 3.1km to the southwest.

The Early Medieval Period

12.34 In the Early Medieval period (500 AD-1170 AD) the study area formed part of the trícha of Muintir Máel Mórda that was associated with the Uí Ragallaig in the later medieval period (MacCotter 2008, 154). Classically settlement at this period is indicated by the presence of enclosed farmsteads known as ringforts, when enclosed with earthen banks, and cashels when enclosed by stone walls. There are four ringforts in the study area that date to this period at Beaghy (CV026-007----), Drummuck (CV026-033001- and CV026-034----), and Mullymagowan (CV026-058001-) that indicate settlement in the study area during the Early Medieval period.

The Later Medieval Period

12.35 The Anglo-Norman occupation of Cavan was brief and made little impact on the study area. It was resisted by the O'Rourke's and O'Reilly's and did not enjoy the support of the Royal

- Government. By 1210 Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, occupied central Cavan and built a castle at Kilmore, and Richard de Tuit had acquired control of Tullyhunco barony (Otway-Ruthven 1980, 121). Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath, took Lough Oughter from Cahal O'Reilly in 1220 but was forced to return it by the Earl Marshall of England, William Marshall, in 1224. In 1226 William Marshall took Kilmore Castle from de Lacy and returned it to Hugh O'Rourke (Nicholls 1972, 178).
- 12.36 The process of Anglo-Norman settlement or sub-infeudation was often associated with the construction of timber castles, known as Motte and Baileys. These earthwork fortifications were used to house and defend the Norman lords and their retinues while they set about the process of pacifying and organizing their new fiefs. However, there are no mottes in the study area and the closest example is 12.9km to the south at Racraveen CV038-055----
- 12.37 Manorialism describes the organisation of the feudal rural economy and society characterised by the vesting of legal and economic power in a lord supported economically from his own direct landholding and from the obligatory contributions of a legally subject part of the peasant population under his jurisdiction. In Ireland the Lord's manor house was also sometimes enclosed by a rectangular moat and these sites are referred to as moated sites. They are a useful indicator of Anglo-Norman settlement. However, there are no moated sites in the study area. The closest example is at Swellan Lower CV025-110---- 11.9km to the northwest.
- 12.38 The fifteenth century was characterised by the construction of masonry tower houses which commenced in the early fifteenth century AD and lasted until the end of the sixteenth century. Tower Houses were built by both the English and the Irish. There are no Tower Houses in the study area, the closest example is at Tonymore CV025-113---- 12.9km to the northwest.

The Post-Medieval Period

- 12.39 In 1579 East Breifne was shired as Co. Cavan. Following the Nine Years war of 1594-1603 Cavan was involved in the Plantation of Ulster (after 1609) and most of the land expropriated from local landowners and allocated to new settlers. In 1617 Mullaghneecavan (Mullymagowan) was granted to William Hill of Allenstowne (Calendar of Patent Rolls of James I, 324). The Down Survey records that in 1641 Mullymagowan was held by Sir William Hill and by 1670 had come to the earl of Anglesey (<http://downsurvey.tcd.ie/>). Griffith's primary valuation of 1847-64 records that the entire application area was held by John R. Allen and was leased to Owen Smith and Thomas Reilly.

BUILDINGS

Protected Structures

- 12.40 The Cavan County Development Plan 2022-2028 and the Record of Protected Structures was examined as part of the baseline study for this chapter of the EIAR. The review established that there are no structures within the application area, or the study area listed as a Protected Structures (see **Figure 12-1**).

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

- 12.41 The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) which is maintained by the Dept. of Housing, Local Government and Heritage was examined as part of the baseline study for this chapter of the EIAR on the 17th of October 2022. The review established that there are no structures included in the NIAH located within the application area or the study area.

Field Survey

12.42 A field survey was carried out on the 11th of November 2022. This involved visiting and photographing all additional structures indicated on the 1907-8 edition of the six-inch Ordnance Survey mapping within 300m of the application area. The locations of the structures are indicated on **Figure 12-1**. There are three structures located in this area that are not of heritage interest (see below).

No.	1 (Referred to as R1 in receptor mapping within this EIAR)
Structure type	House
Townland	Mullymagowan
Designation	None
Data source	1907-8 edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map
Perceived Significance:	No special architectural or heritage interest.
Type of impact:	None
Significance & quality of impact	None
Description	Abandoned two storey, three-bay house with slate roof, central rendered chimney and slight projecting porch. No special architectural interest.
Mitigation proposal	No mitigation required
Illustration	Plate 12-1

No.	2 (Referred to as Derelict within receptor mapping in this EIAR)
Structure type	House
Townland	Mullymagowan
Designation	None
Data source	1907-8 edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map
Perceived Significance:	No special architectural or heritage interest.
Type of impact:	None
Significance & quality of impact	None
Description	Abandoned two storey, three-bay house, with slate roof, two brick chimneys and projecting porch with slate chimney. No special architectural interest.
Mitigation proposal	No mitigation required
Illustration	Plate 12-2

No.	3 (Referred to as R2 in receptor mapping within this EIAR)
Structure type	Cottage
Townland	Mullymagowan
Designation	None
Data source	1907-8 edition 6 inch Ordnance Survey map
Perceived Significance:	No special architectural or heritage interest.
Type of impact:	None
Significance & quality of impact	None
Description	Single storey, three-bay cottage with slate roof, single rendered chimney, and slight projecting porch with slate roof. Single room inline extension at west. No special architectural interest.
Mitigation proposal	No mitigation required
Illustration	Plate 12-3

ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological Assessment

Recorded Monuments

- 12.43 Examination of the Record of Monuments and Places for Co. Cavan indicated that there are no Recorded Monuments located within the application area (see **Figure 12-1** and **Appendix 12-1**).
- 12.44 The closest Recorded Monument to the application area externally is a Ringfort – rath CV026-033001- and souterrain CV026-033002-. These monuments are described in the RMP as:

CV026-033001- Drummuck Ringfort – rath

Raised circular area (int. diam. 29.1m) enclosed by two earthen banks with wide, deep intermediate fosse. The inner bank is very substantial while the outer bank is clearly modern. Break in inner bank with accompanying causeway at SE represents original entrance. Possible souterrain within internal area (CV026-033002-). CV026-033001-

CV026-033002- Drummuck Souterrain

At Drummuck rath (CV026-033001-). Inside the bank at S is a Y-shaped depression which probably marks the site of a souterrain. Local tradition of a tunnel here.

- 12.45 These monuments are located c. 0.5km to the northeast of the application area. This is considered to be too far distant to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed development.
- 12.46 The remaining Recorded Monuments in the study area are situated further from the application area and are considered too far distant to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed development.

Sites and Monuments Record

- 12.47 Examination of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) which is maintained by the Dept. of Housing, Local Government and Heritage on 14th of October 2022 indicated that there are no SMRs included within the application area or the study area (see **Figure 12-1**).

Cartographic Sources

12.48 The Ordnance Survey 1st and 3rd edition six-inch maps and the 1st edition 25-inch maps of the area were examined (**Figure 12-2**). There is no indication of any additional archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage material in the application area indicated in the cartography.

Place Name Evidence

12.49 The place names were extracted from the cartography in order to facilitate the search for structures and monuments and small finds, to help identify any unrecorded monuments or structures, to search for any published papers and documents related to the study area and to assist in the study of the historical development of the area. The English translations of the townland names of the study presented above below are based on Logainm.ie. The placenames refer mainly to topographical, ground cover features, livestock, and proprietors.

- Beaghy birch
- Corfad long hill
- Drumgora ridge of the goats
- Drummuck hill of the pigs
- Mullymagowan Mac Gowan's hill
- Tirlahode Lower land of (the) uneven sod

Previous assessment and planning permission

12.50 A review of planning applications on the planning portal of Cavan County Council's website indicated that the application area was previously the subject of an EIS carried out in 2008 by Pat Byrne Consultants that formed part of planning application **P. Ref. 08/1200**. This included an assessment of Cultural Heritage (Chapter 9) carried out by Sam Moore that consisted of a desktop report and field survey. The assessment identified no archaeological or cultural heritage material in the application area.

Archaeological investigations in the study area

12.51 Examination of the excavations database at excavations.ie indicated that there have been no licenced archaeological excavations carried out within the application area or the study area.

Cavan County Development Plan 2022-2028

12.52 No sites of archaeological importance, National Monuments, or Protected Structures listed in the Cavan County Development Plan 2022-2028 are located within the proposed development area.

Aerial Photographs

12.53 The Ordnance Survey 1994, 1999, 2004 and 2013 aerial imagery as well as Google Earth imagery from 2008, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2020 and 2021, and Bing imagery did not indicate any additional archaeological, architectural, or cultural heritage sites in the application area or vicinity.

Field Assessment

12.54 A field assessment was carried out on the 11th of November 2022 to identify any previously unknown archaeological or cultural heritage sites within the application area. See **Plate 12-4** for the numbered fieldwork areas.

Area 1

- 12.55 Roughly convex-shaped area of west-sloping pasture, with rushes and shrubs, enclosed by wire fencing and overgrown earth and stone banks with shrubs, brambles, and mature trees. There was no indication of any cultural heritage material at ground level (see **Plate 12-5**).

Area 2

- 12.56 Irregularly-shaped area of northeast sloping rough, rush covered pasture, with rock outcrops, enclosed by overgrown earth and stone banks with hedgerow, gorse and brambles and mature trees. The western part of the area is completely overgrown with shrubs, brambles, and trees, and on the western rocky slope of the area is a hazel coppice. There was no indication of any cultural heritage material at ground level (see **Plate 12-6**).

Area 3

- 12.57 Irregularly-shaped area of hummocky pasture, with some rock outcrops and overgrown shrubs and enclosed by earth and stone banks with hedgerow and mature trees overgrown with brambles and gorse. There was no indication of any cultural heritage material at ground level (see **Plate 12-7**).

Area 4

- 12.58 Irregularly-shaped area of low-lying waterlogged land covered in rushes and enclosed by banks with hedges, gorse, shrubs, and mature trees. There was no indication of any cultural heritage material at ground level (see **Plate 12-8**).

Area 5

- 12.59 Irregularly-shaped area of northeast sloping rough pasture, with a stream gully on its northern side, enclosed by earthen banks with hedgerow, brambles, and mature trees. There was no indication of any cultural heritage material at ground level (see **Plate 12-9**).

Area 6

- 12.60 Irregularly-shaped sloping area completely overgrown with brambles, shrubs and trees that is inaccessible (see **Plate 12-10**).

Area 7

- 12.61 Irregularly-shaped area which has been used for storage of materials by the applicant (as agreed with Cavan County Council). There was no indication of any cultural heritage material at ground level (see **Plate 12-11**).

Area 8

- 12.62 Irregularly-shaped area of northeast sloping rough pasture, with some rock outcrops at south, overgrown at east with brambles and ferns and enclosed by earthen banks and some drystone wall, with hedgerow, brambles, gorse, and mature trees. There was no indication of any cultural heritage material at ground level (see **Plate 12-12**).

Area 9

- 12.63 Irregularly-shaped area of generally northeast sloping rough pasture, with frequent rock outcrops, enclosed by earth and stone banks with gorse and brambles. There was no indication of any cultural heritage material at ground level (see **Plate 12-13**).

ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Direct Impacts

- 12.64 There will be no direct effects on any known items of archaeology, cultural heritage, or buildings of heritage interest in the application area or the vicinity.

Indirect Impacts

- 12.65 There will be no indirect effects on any known items of archaeology, cultural heritage, or buildings of heritage interest in the application area or the vicinity.

Interactions with Other Impacts

- 12.66 No interaction with other impacts has been identified.

Do Nothing Impacts

- 12.67 If the proposed development were not to proceed there would be no impact on the cultural heritage.

Worst Case Impact

- 12.68 In the worst case scenario, soil-stripping associated with the proposed development may have a significant, irreversible negative/adverse impact on unknown subsurface archaeological material in area 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 without preservation by record taking place.

Unplanned Events

- 12.69 No unplanned events arising from the proposal capable of impacting known cultural heritage within the application area has been identified by the assessment.

Cumulative Impacts

- 12.70 No known items of archaeology, cultural heritage, or buildings of heritage interest in the application area or the vicinity have been identified by the assessment. No impacts on any known items of archaeology, cultural heritage or buildings of heritage interest in the application site or the vicinity have been identified by the assessment and no cumulative impacts have been identified.

RECOMMENDATIONS / PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

Direct Impacts

- 12.71 No direct effects warranting specific mitigation were identified during the cultural heritage assessment. Due to the possibility of the survival of previously unknown sub-surface archaeological deposits or finds within the application area, in areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 all topsoil-stripping in these areas should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. Any archaeological material identified during archaeological monitoring should be preserved by record under licence from the National Monuments Service.

Indirect Impacts

12.72 No indirect effects on any items of cultural heritage, archaeology or architectures warranting specific mitigation were identified during the course of the cultural heritage assessment.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cavan County Council 2022. County Development Plan 2022-2028.

DAHGI 1995. Recorded Monuments Protected under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994.

EPA 2002. Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements.

EPA 2003. Advice Notes on Current Practice (in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements).

EPA 2022. Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports, published by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Heritage Council 1999. The role of the Heritage Council in the Planning Process. Kilkenny.

MacCotter, P. 2008. *Medieval Ireland*. Dublin.

Nicholls, K. 1972. Gaelic and Gaelicised Ireland in the Middle Ages. Dublin.

Otway-Ruthven, A.J. 1980. A History of Medieval Ireland. London.

PLATES



Plate 12-1 **Structure 1 looking west**



Plate 12-2 **Structure 2 looking west**



Plate 12-3 Structure 3 looking south

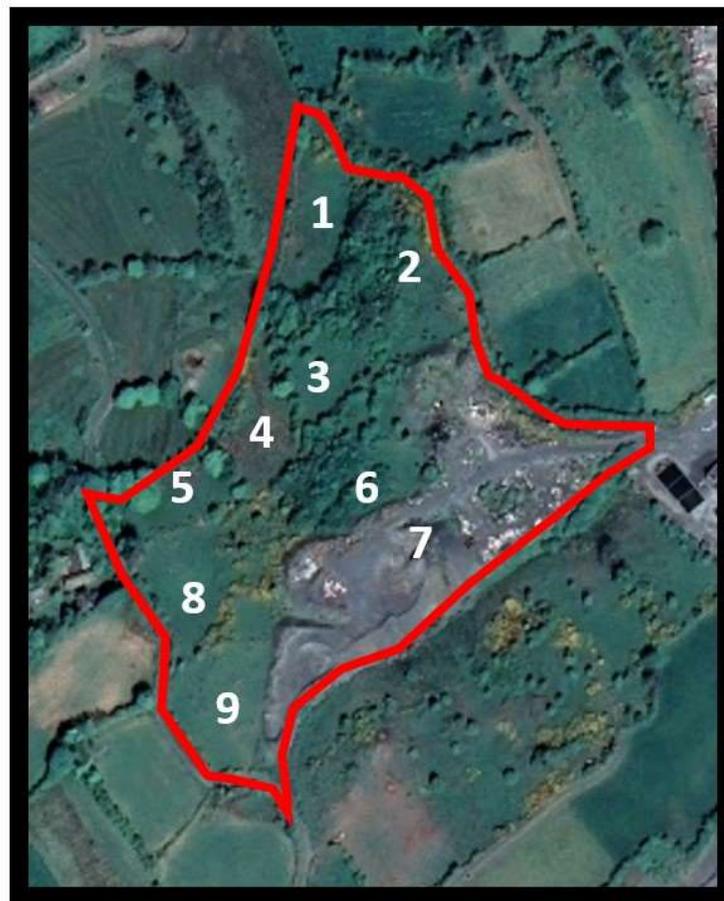


Plate 12-4 Google earth aerial image of the application area (outlined in red) taken in 2020. The application area is indicated with the red line and the fieldwork areas are numbered



Plate 12-5 Panoramic view of area 1 looking south



Plate 12-6 Panoramic view of area 2 looking north-west



Plate 12-7 Panoramic view of area 3 looking north



Plate 12-8 Panoramic view of area 4 looking north



Plate 12-9 Panoramic view of area 5 looking north-east



Plate 12-10 Panoramic view of area 6 looking north-east



Plate 12-11 Panoramic view of area 7 looking north-east



Plate 12-12 Panoramic view of area 8 looking north-east



Plate 12-13 Panoramic view of area 9 looking south

APPENDICES

Appendix 12-1

Sites in the Record of Monuments and Places

CV026-007----Beaghy Ringfort – rath

Raised subcircular area (int. diam. c. 22.4m) enclosed by a substantial earthen bank and a fosse which although infilled is nonetheless identifiable. Original entrance not recognisable.

CV026-033001- Drummuck Ringfort – rath

Raised circular area (int. diam. 29.1m) enclosed by two earthen banks with wide, deep intermediate fosse. The inner bank is very substantial while the outer bank is clearly modern. Break in inner bank with accompanying causeway at SE represents original entrance. Possible souterrain within internal area (CV026-033002-).

CV026-033002- Drummuck Souterrain

At Drummuck rath (CV026-033001-). Inside the bank at S is a Y-shaped depression which probably marks the site of a souterrain. Local tradition of a tunnel here.

CV026-034----Drummuck Ringfort – rath

Raised almost circular area (int. diam. 30.8m N-S) enclosed by a partly modernised, slight earthen bank and an almost totally infilled fosse. Break in bank at S probably represents original entrance. W of the centre of the internal area is a subrectangular depression (dims. 8m E-W; 3.2m N-S; D 0.3m) of unknown significance.

CV026-058001- Mullymagowan Ringfort – rath

Raised circular area (int. diam. 28.1m) enclosed by two substantial earthen banks with intermediate fosse. From E-S-SSW outer bank and fosse have been replaced by a modern field boundary. From NNE-E both banks have been levelled. Original entrance not recognisable. Circular platform at centre presumably represents house site. Extending E from this is a possible collapsed souterrain (CV026-058002-).

CV026-058002- Mullymagowan Souterrain

Situated within Mullymagowan rath (CV026-058001-). A well-defined, long rectangular depression extending SW from the house site in the interior of the rath, with a second depression opening off its SE side at a right angle. Most likely the site of a souterrain.

FIGURES

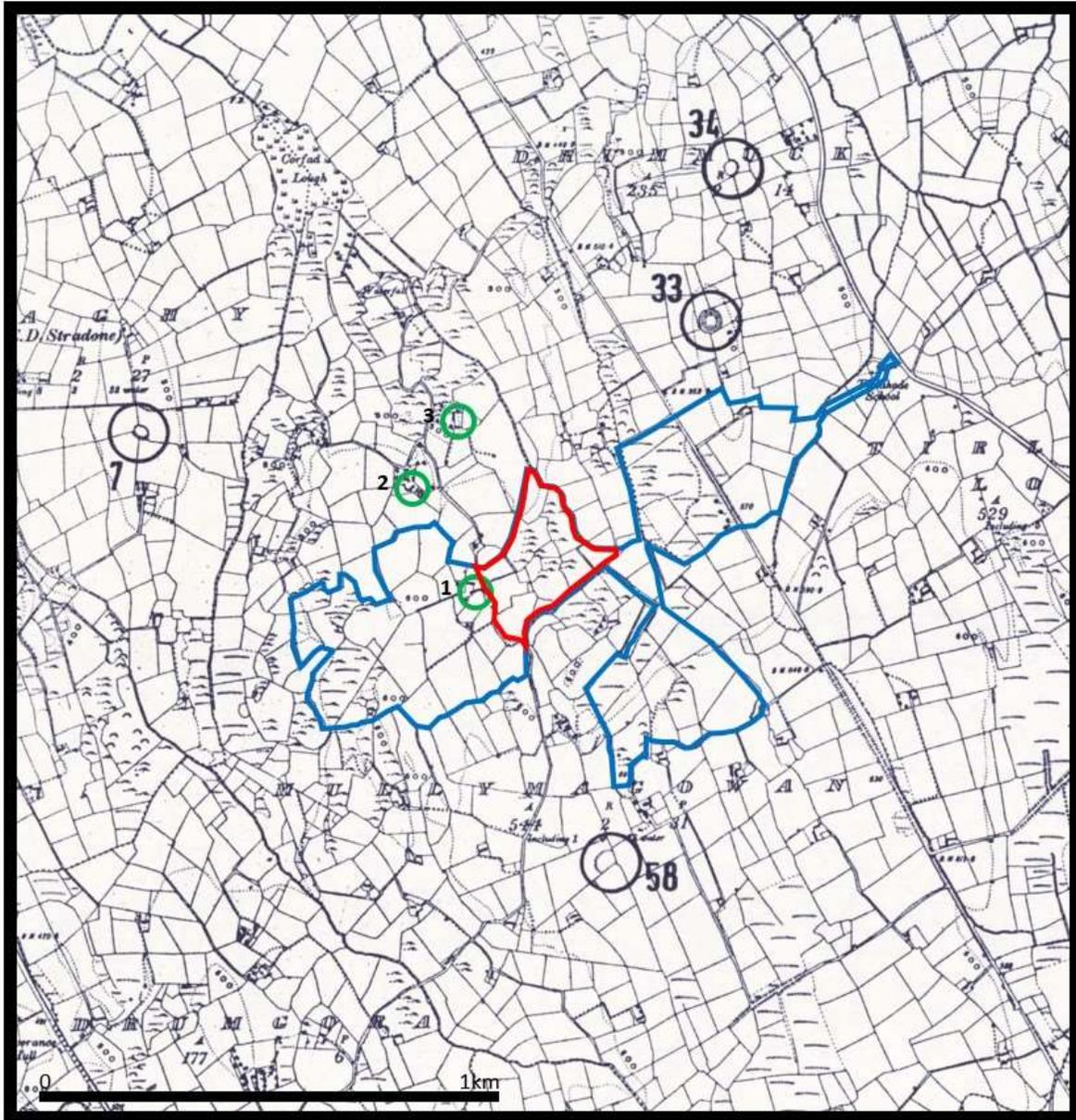


Figure 12-1 The study area superimposed on the RMP map for Co. Cavan. The red line is the application area, and the blue line is the applicant’s land interest. RMPs are indicated with black circles, and structures with green circles

