

13 Archaeology & Cultural Heritage

13.1 Introduction

Moore Group was commissioned to complete a cultural heritage impact assessment of a proposed Biogas Facility at Cappanahane, Bruree, Co. Limerick as described herein. This subject site is in undulating agricultural land, the boundaries of which are demarcated by mature trees and hedgerows.

Recorded monument LI038-130----, a Ringfort – rath, of which no surface remains are visible is immediately to the east of the subject site. Roughly 140m to the west is LI038-129----, a Ringfort – rath. The proposed development is within the demesne (Garden No. 1475) of Glenbrook House (RPS No. 218/NIAH 21903811 – the house is located roughly 170m northeast of the subject site. A well (NIAH 21903819) is located 290m to the east of the subject site.

13.1.1 Scope of Work

This study aims to assess, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, the Archaeological and Cultural Heritage environment (hereafter referred to as Cultural Heritage environment or Cultural Heritage resource), to evaluate the potential or likely impacts that the Proposed Development will have on this environment and, where appropriate, to suggest mitigation measures to ameliorate potential impacts, in accordance with the policies of:

- Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.
- The National Monuments Acts (1930-2005).
- Waterford City & County Development Plan 2022 – 2028.
- Best practice guidelines.

Following on from this, the residual impact that the proposed scheme will have on the baseline environment is identified and evaluated.

13.1.2 Terms & Definitions

13.1.2.1 Cultural Heritage

The phrase ‘Cultural Heritage’ is a generic term used to identify a multitude of cultural, archaeological, and architectural sites and monuments. The term ‘Cultural Heritage’, in Environmental Impact Assessment 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 have historical, archaeological, artistic, engineering, scientific, social, or technical significance/merit. For the purposes of this report the definition of ‘Cultural Heritage’ is taken broadly from the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972, which considers the following to be “Cultural Heritage”:

- Tangible Cultural Heritage.
- Movable Cultural Heritage (artefacts).
- Immovable Cultural Heritage (monuments, archaeological sites, etc).

- Underwater Cultural Heritage (shipwrecks, underwater ruins, and cities); and
- Intangible Cultural Heritage (oral traditions, folklore etc).

Cultural Heritage comprises archaeology, architectural heritage, folklore, and history. Archaeology is the study of past societies through surviving structures, artefacts, and environmental data, and is concerned with known archaeological sites and monuments, areas of archaeological potential and underwater archaeology.

Architectural heritage comprises structures, buildings, traditional and designed, and groups of buildings including streetscapes and urban vistas, which are of historical, archaeological, artistic, engineering, scientific, social, or technical interest, together with their setting, attendant grounds, fixtures, fittings, and contents.

Architectural heritage and archaeology together form 'built heritage' or 'tangible heritage'. Folklore and history are aspects of 'intangible heritage', which also includes language, musical traditions, traditional crafts and skills, townland names, poetry and so on. These forms of Cultural Heritage are "non-moveable, non-material and largely non environmental although by their associations with certain sites and places, add to the character of an area".

13.1.2.2 World Heritage Sites

Although not formally recognised in Irish legislation, impacts on World Heritage Sites will nonetheless be a material consideration for developments in their wider vicinity. To be included on the World Heritage List, sites must be of outstanding universal value and meet at least one out of ten selection criteria.

A World Heritage Site is a landmark or area with legal protection by an international convention administered by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). World Heritage Sites are designated by UNESCO for having cultural, historical, scientific, or other form of significance. The sites are judged to contain "cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity".

13.1.2.3 National Monuments

On a national level, the highest degree of protection granted to archaeological monuments are those afforded National Monument status, which are protected under the National Monuments Act of 1930 and its various amendments. These are the pre-eminent archaeological sites in Ireland and fall into several categories including:

- Sites that are in the ownership or guardianship of the state.
- Monuments that are the subject of Preservation Orders.
- Monuments in the ownership of a local authority; and
- Walled towns.

Generally National Monuments in state care are numbered amongst the best preserved and most impressive monuments in the country.

13.1.2.4 Record of Monuments and Places/Archaeological Survey Database

The legislation that affords protection to the archaeology of Ireland has seen several amendments since the first National Monuments Act of 1930 and there is a legacy of several

different registers and associated terminology.

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. The RMP is the most widely applying provision of the National Monuments Acts. It comprises a list of recorded monuments and places (resulting from the Archaeological Survey of Ireland [ASI]) and accompanying maps on which such monuments and places are shown for each county. The information contained within the RMP is derived from the earlier non-statutory Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). However, some entries were not transferred to the statutory record as they refer to features that on inspection by the Archaeological Survey were found not to merit inclusion in that record or could not be located with sufficient accuracy to be included. Such sites however remain part of the SMR. The record is a dynamic one and is updated to take account of on-going research.

The most up-to-date record of archaeological monuments, the Archaeological Survey Database (ASD), is available for viewing and download on the www.archaeology.ie website. This record is continually revised and indicates several additional sites that do not feature in the RMP. The National Monuments Service also makes available SMR Zones of Notification on the website.

13.1.2.5 Sites and Monuments Record

The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) is an inventory of the known archaeological monuments in the State. There are more than 150,800 records in the database and over 138,800 of these relate to archaeological monuments.

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.

13.1.2.6 Register of Historic Monuments

Section 5 of the 1987 National Monuments Act states that the Minister is required 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 in the Register without the permission of the Minister is illegal, and two months' notice in writing is required prior to any work being undertaken on or in the vicinity of a registered monument. This list was largely replaced by the Record of Monuments and Places following the 1994 Amendment Act.

13.1.2.7 Architectural Conservation Areas

The Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, provides that all Development Plans must now include objectives for preserving the character of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs). An ACA is a place, area, group of structures or townscape of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social, or technical interest, or which contribute to the appreciation of protected structures.

In these areas, the protection of the architectural heritage is best achieved by controlling and guiding change on a wider scale than the individual structure, to retain the overall architectural or historic character of an area.

13.1.2.8 Record of Protected Structures/National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The importance of our built heritage is enshrined in the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (Part II, Section 10) which places a statutory obligation on local authorities to include in their Development Plans objectives for the protection of structures, or parts of structures, which are of special interest. The principal mechanism for the protection of these structures is through their inclusion on the Record of Protected Structures (RPS). This list provides recognition of the importance of a structure, protection from adverse impacts and potential access to grant aid for conservation works.

The record of Protected Structures is an ongoing process and can be reviewed and added to. In considering additions to the Record of Protected Structures local authorities have recourse to the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) which provides a source of guidance on the significance of buildings in their respective areas.

13.1.2.9 Designed Landscapes-Demesnes, Historic Gardens & Country Estates

The Architectural Section of the DHLGH is in the process of a multi-phase study looking at Designed Landscapes and Historic Gardens that appear as shaded areas on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Maps, circa. 1830.

The objective of this survey is to begin a process of understanding of the extent of Ireland's historic gardens and designed landscape. Sites were identified using the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps. These were compared with current aerial photography to assess the level of survival and change.

13.1.3 Methodology

In this assessment, tangible Cultural Heritage resources are captured under the relevant sections of archaeology and architectural/built heritage, while non-tangible associations with these sites and the wider study area (i.e., history and folklore) are assessed, where known, in the archaeological and historical background section of this report, with further information presented in relevant sections.

Evaluation of the potential impacts of the Proposed Development upon the archaeological, architectural, and Cultural Heritage resource is based on a desktop study of written, graphic, photographic, cartographic, and electronic information sources followed by a field survey. Considering, amongst other aspects, the legislative protection afforded to the Cultural Heritage resource, this report evaluates the archaeological, architectural, cultural, and historical importance of the subject area and examines the potential impacts of the Proposed Development and the effects on that resource.

The methodology used in the preparation of this assessment is broadly based on guidance provided in the Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of TII National Road and Greenway Projects (TII Publication Number PE-ARC-02009. 2024), the EPA's Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA 2023) and other relevant guidelines.

This impact assessment addresses Cultural Heritage under the two headings of archaeology

and architectural/built heritage.

13.1.3.1 Desktop Assessment

Known cultural heritage sites were reviewed on the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) along with aerial photography and Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) mapping and other relevant sources. The following information sources, where relevant, were used for this report:

Archaeological Heritage

- UNESCO World Heritage Sites including the tentative list of candidate sites.
- National Monuments, be they in the ownership or guardianship of the State, in the ownership of a local authority or monuments under preservation orders.
- Potential National Monuments in the ownership of a local authority.
- Walled Towns.
- Archaeological Monuments that are the subject of both Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders.
- The Register of Historic Monuments.
- Archaeological Survey Database (ASD) from www.archaeology.ie (Sites and Monuments Record available through the Historic Environment Viewer).
- Record of Monuments & Places (RMP) for Galway City.
- National Monuments Service (NMS) Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) Zones of Notification.

Architectural Heritage

- Architectural Conservation Areas from the Galway City Development Plan (2023 - 2029).
- Protected Structures from the Galway City Development Plan (2023 - 2029).
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) and NIAH Garden Survey.
- Demesnes Landscapes and Historic Gardens indicated on the OSI First Edition Mapping.

Where appropriate, sites considered of exceptional value or sensitivity in the broader area were also reviewed.

The Limerick Development Pla was reviewed to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the cultural heritage of the area. The development plans contain lists of cultural heritage sites including national monuments, recorded monuments, architectural conservation areas, protected structures, and protected views as well as baseline assessments of the landscape character of the county.

The plans also outline the county's heritage policies and objectives that aim to protect and promote the archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage resource. This evaluation was carried out with due regard to these policies and other relevant information contained within the plans.

To assess the potential impact of the Proposed Development the following sources were also consulted or reviewed:

- **Excavations Bulletin:** The Excavation Bulletin is both a published directory and an online database that provides summary accounts of all the excavations carried out in Ireland and

Northern Ireland from 1970 to 2012. The database gives access to over 15,000 reports and can be browsed or searched using multiple fields, including Year, County, Site Name, Site Type, Grid Reference, Licence No., Sites and Monuments Record No. and Author.

- **Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland:** The topographical files of the NMI identify all recorded finds held in the NMI archive that have been donated to the state in accordance with national monuments legislation. The files sometimes include reports on excavations undertaken by NMI archaeologists in the early 20th century. Valuable information that can be gleaned might include the exact location, ground type, depth below ground level and condition when found, of each find. However, the amount and the usefulness of the information available on each find can vary considerably. The topographical files are listed by county and townland and/or street name.
- **Cartographic Sources:** Analysis of historic mapping shows how the landscape has changed over time. The comparison of editions of historic maps can show how some landscape features have been created, altered, or removed over a period. Sometimes features that appear on these early maps are found to be of potential archaeological significance during fieldwork.
- **Toponyms:** Townland names are a rich source of information for the land use, history, archaeology, and folklore of an area. The placename can have a variety of language origins such as, Irish, Viking, Anglo-Norman and English. The names can provide information on families, topographical features, and historical incidents. In terms of the built environment many names reference churches, fords, castles, raths, graveyards, roads and passes etc. In compiling the following data, several resources were consulted including the Placenames Database of Ireland www.logainm.ie and Irish Names of Places by P.W. Joyce (Joyce, 1913).
- **Aerial photographs:** The usefulness of aerial photography is that it allows for a different perspective - 'the distant view'. Archaeological sites may show up on the ground surface, depending on their state of preservation, by light and shadow contrasts (shadow marks), tonal differences in the soil (soil marks) or differences in height and colour of the cultivated cereal (crop marks). It is also a useful aid in pinpointing existing features and can assist in ascertaining their extent and degree of preservation.
- **Lidar:** The Geological Survey Ireland Open Topographic Data Viewer was consulted for available 1m/2m DTM Lidar data of the site.
- **Published archaeological inventories;** and
- **Documentary Sources:** several literary references were consulted.

13.1.3.2 Field Inspection

In addition to documentary and archival research and analysis, a detailed surface-based inspection of the area of the Proposed Development was undertaken by the author. This also involved visiting selected accessible monuments to appraise the possible effects that the proposed development would have on the receiving archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage environment as well as to determine sites' current extent and condition. Field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of archaeological, architectural, and historical remains and can also lead to the identification of previously unrecorded or suspected

sites and portable finds through topographical observation and local information.

13.1.4 Difficulties Encountered

No difficulties were encountered during the completion of this assessment.

13.1.5 Description of Project

The Proposed Development will accept and treat 90,000 tonnes per annum of locally sourced agricultural manures, slurries, food processing residues and crop-based feedstocks to produce grid quality biomethane, also known as renewable natural gas (RNG) suitable for direct injection into Gas Network Ireland's (GNI) transmission and distribution network. The RNG produced at the Anaerobic Digestion Facility will be used as a direct replacement for conventional natural gas and in doing so contribute towards the Government's aspiration to develop 5.7TWh of indigenous biomethane production. In addition to RNG, the facility will produce a nutrient rich biobased fertiliser which can be used as a direct replacement for fossil fuel derived fertiliser. The Anaerobic Digestion Facility will also allow the recovery of biogenic carbon dioxide (CO₂).

The development will consist of the following:

- Construction of 2 no. primary digesters (with an overall height of c. 9.1m), a pump house (with a gross floor area (GFA) of c. 279.8 sq.m), and 2 no. post digester tanks (with an overall height of c. 9.1m), located in the northeastern section of the site.
- Construction of 2 no. prepits (c. 4.8m in height), a pasteurisation buffer tank (c. 4.8m in height), and a pasteurisation unit (with a maximum height of c. 4.2m), located west of the primary digesters, within the northern section of the site.
- Construction of a digestate storage tank (c. 11.3 in height) located centrally on site, to the south of the primary and post digester tanks.
- Construction of a digestate treatment building and a feedstock reception building (with a height of c. 12m and a GFA of c. 2,797.2 sq.m) with odour abatement system (with a height of c. 16.2m to odour abatement stack), located in the northwestern section of site.
- Construction of combined heat and power (CHP) unit (c. 2.6m in height and c. 5.6m in height to flue, with a GFA of c. 38.53 sq.m), a biogas boiler (c. 2.6m in height and c. 5.6m in height to flue, with a GFA of c. 12.74 sq.m), a backup boiler (c. 2.6m in height), a gas treatment system (c. 4.2m in height), a biomethane compression system (c. 4.2m in height), and a safety flare (c. 11.3m in height), located south of the digestate storage tank, in the south-east section of the site.
- Construction of a CO₂ liquefactor (with an overall height of c. 10.7m to top of storage vessels), a propane tank compound accommodating 2 no. propane tanks (c. 1.6m in height), and an ESB substation (with a GFA of c. 23.5 sq.m and a height of c. 3.4m), located in the south-eastern section of the site.
- Construction of roofed silage clamps (with a GFA of c. 2,424 sq.m and a height of c. 8.7m) and a fuel storage tank (c. 2m in height), located in the western section of the site.
- Construction of a two storey office building (with a GFA of c. 327.4 sq.m and a height of c. 11m) within the western section of the site, adjacent to the site entrance.

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- Alterations to the adjacent local road including a new site entrance and access arrangements, provision of a passing bay, boundary setbacks and replacement planting, and road improvements to allow for improved access and safety.
- Associated and ancillary works including parking (8 no. standard, 3 no. EV and 1 no. accessible parking spaces and bike storage for 10 no. bikes), a new site entrance and gate, a weighbridge, solar PV arrays at roof level, wastewater treatment equipment, bunding and surface treatments, attenuation pond, boundary treatments, lighting, services, lightning protection masts, drainage, landscaping, and all associated and ancillary works.

Extracts from the planning drawings as submitted can be seen in **Figure 13.1** and **13.2**. A detailed description of the processes involved at this Proposed Development are included in **Chapter 2: Project Description** of this EIAR.

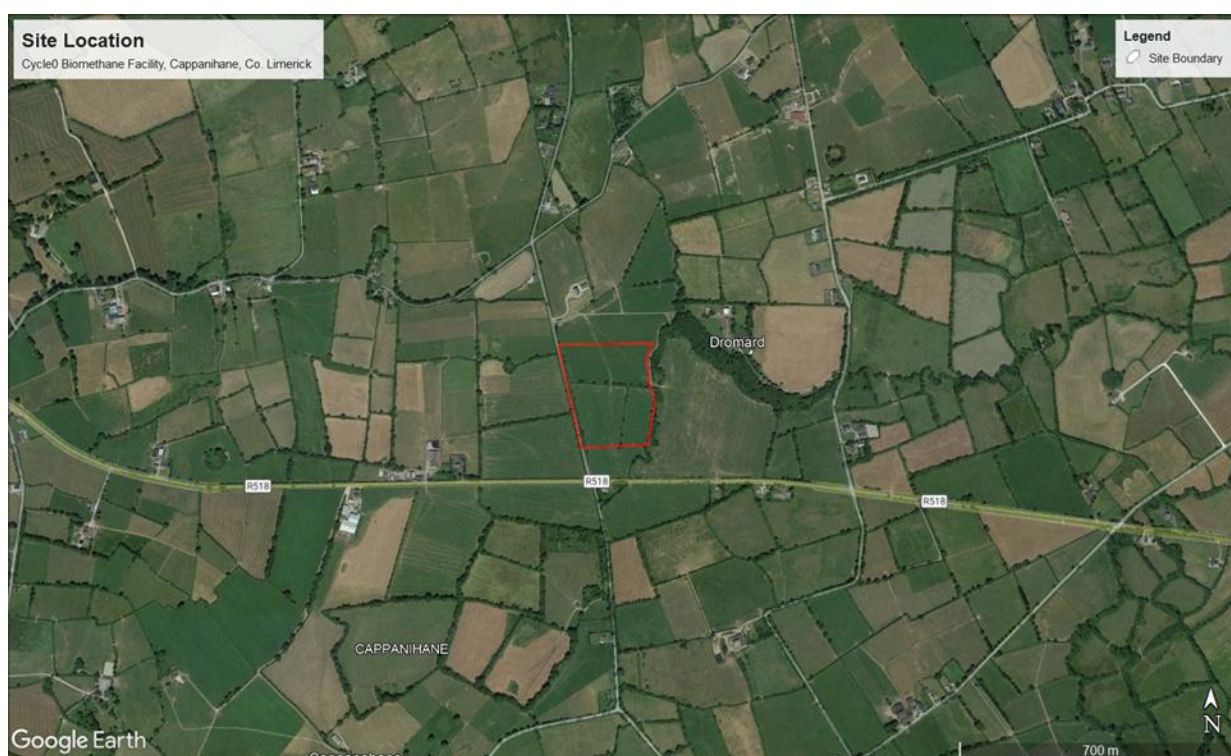


Figure 13.1: Location of the Proposed Development

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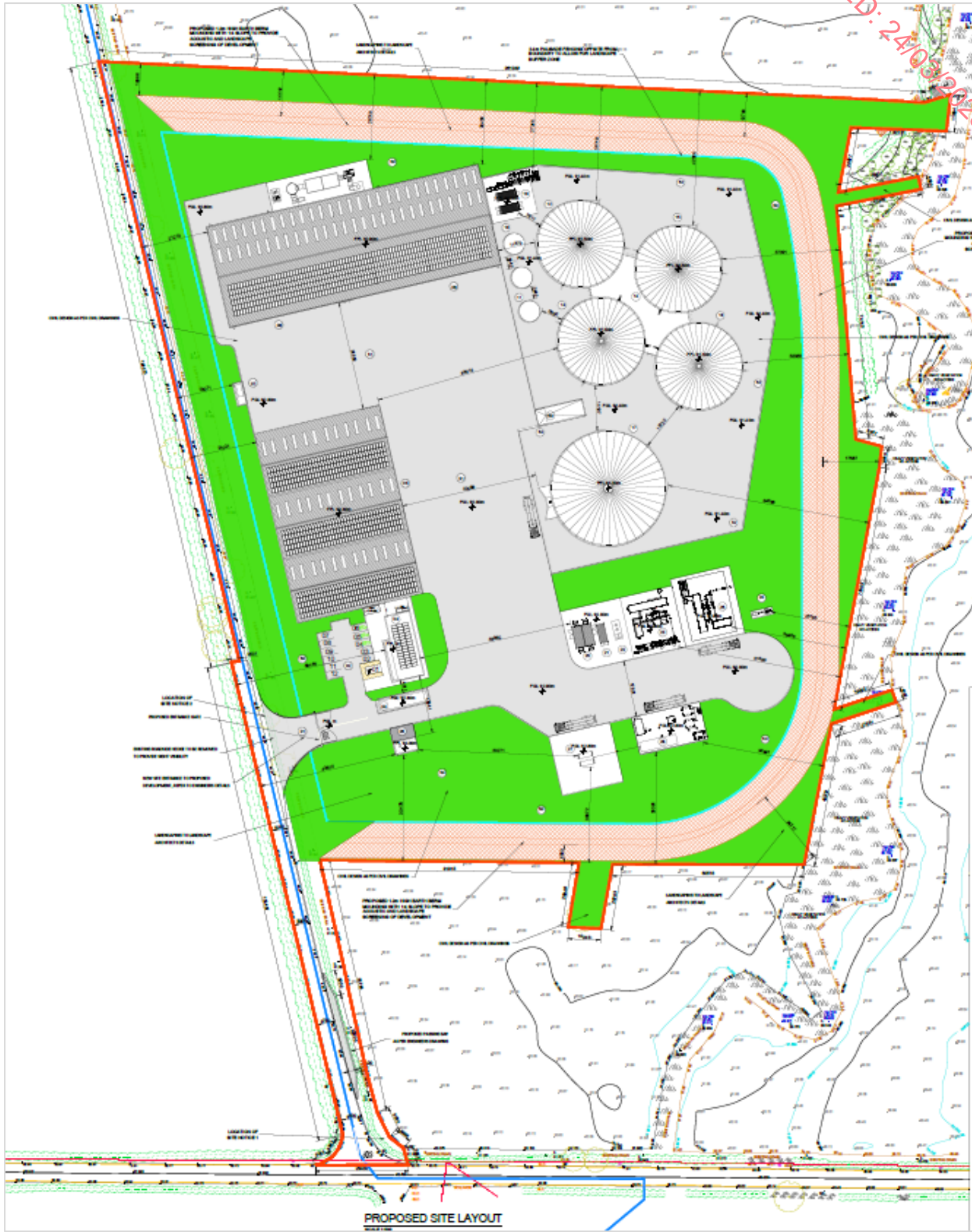


Figure 13.2: Proposed Site Layout

13.2 Existing Environment

13.2.1 Location Details

County and Town	Limerick
Barony	Connello Upper
Parish	Corcomohide
Street	N/A
Townland	Cappanihane
Recorded Monuments in vicinity	LI038-130----, a Ringfort – rath, is immediately to the east of the subject site. Roughly 140m to the west is LI038-129----, a Ringfort – rath
RPS/NIAH Sites in vicinity	Within the demesne (Garden No. 1475) of Glenbrook House (RPS No. 218/NIAH 21903811). A well (NIAH 21903819) is located 290m to the east of the subject site.
NGR	Centred on 548856/631674

Table 13.1: Location details

13.2.2 Archaeological Baseline Data

13.2.2.1 General Historical Background to Cappanihane

Substantial lands at Cappanihane and neighbouring Cappananty townlands were in the ownership of the Barry family by the mid-sixteenth century. The Sandville branch of the Barry family is descended from David Barry, who received a grant of land in county Limerick having saved the life of an Englishman during the 1641-42 war.

The first published account of the phenomenon known as the ‘moving bog’ – the bogslide or bog burst – was published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society in 1697. It occurred in Cappanihane... The Down Survey map of 1656–8 clearly shows a considerable “red bogg in common” immediately to the north of “Cappaneneanth”.

A pair of one-page pamphlets published in 1727 reported a recurrence of the Cappanihane bog burst. One pamphlet, printed locally in Limerick city, provided the “stupendous and wonderful” details of the event in summer 1727, whereby some 300 acres of bog covered and destroyed 100 acres of arable land and meadow, breaking down trees with its force and blackening the water of the River Shannon. It was calculated to have progressed at 2 miles per hour. Writing 8 days after the initial burst, the writer states that it covered “around 100 Acres of arable Land, chiefly Potatoe Gardens, and Corn-Fields, belonging to Robert and John Coshin; also cover’d, a fine large Meadow, lying near a Perch, or 21 foot thick.”

An entry in the Lyons Estate papers notes that on 3 March 1855 a Jeremiah Clifford agreed to pay Henry Lyons of Croom the yearly rent of £3 10s. for the lands of Cappenehane [Cappanihane, county Limerick], payable in two half-yearly payments on 25 March and 29 September. By 1908 a compulsory purchase order was issued by the Irish Land Commission for lands in the townlands of Cappanihane and Cappananty owned by James D. Lyons of Croom Castle, Croom, County Limerick.

13.2.3 Archaeological Heritage

13.2.3.1 World Heritage Sites

There are no World Heritage Sites or potential World Heritage Sites contained in the Tentative List of Candidate Sites within 5km of the Proposed Development.

13.2.3.2 National Monuments in State Care, Guardianship or under Protection Order

There are no National Monuments in State Care (Ownership or Guardianship) or Monuments that are subject to a preservation order within the vicinity of the proposed development.

13.2.3.3 Record of Monuments and Places/Archaeological Survey Database/Register of Historic Monuments

The following sections contain information relative to the Register of Historic Monuments (RHM), the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and the Archaeological Survey Database (ASD). Archaeological monuments are general registered by the National Monuments Service using a Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) number.

Recorded monument LI038-130----, a Ringfort – rath, of which no surface remains are visible is immediately to the east of the subject site. Roughly 140m to the west is LI038-129----, a Ringfort – rath. These sites are documented below.

LI038-130----

- Site Type: Ringfort - rath.
- Townland: Cappanihane.
- Description: In pasture, on gently undulating terrain. Monument, depicted on 1923 OS 6-inch map as embanked circular enclosure (diam. c. 35m), has been levelled. No trace of monument evident when inspected.

LI038-129----

- Site Type: Ringfort - rath.
- Townland: Cappanihane.
- Description: In flat pasture. Circular area (23.9m N-S; 23m E-W) enclosed by tree-lined earthen bank (int. H 0.3m; ext. H 1.3m) with external fosse (D 0.25m; Wth 1.3m). Bank overlain by field boundary NW->NE. Gaps in bank at N, E, SE and W, all of which appear to have been worn down by cattle accessing interior. Interior level and under pasture.

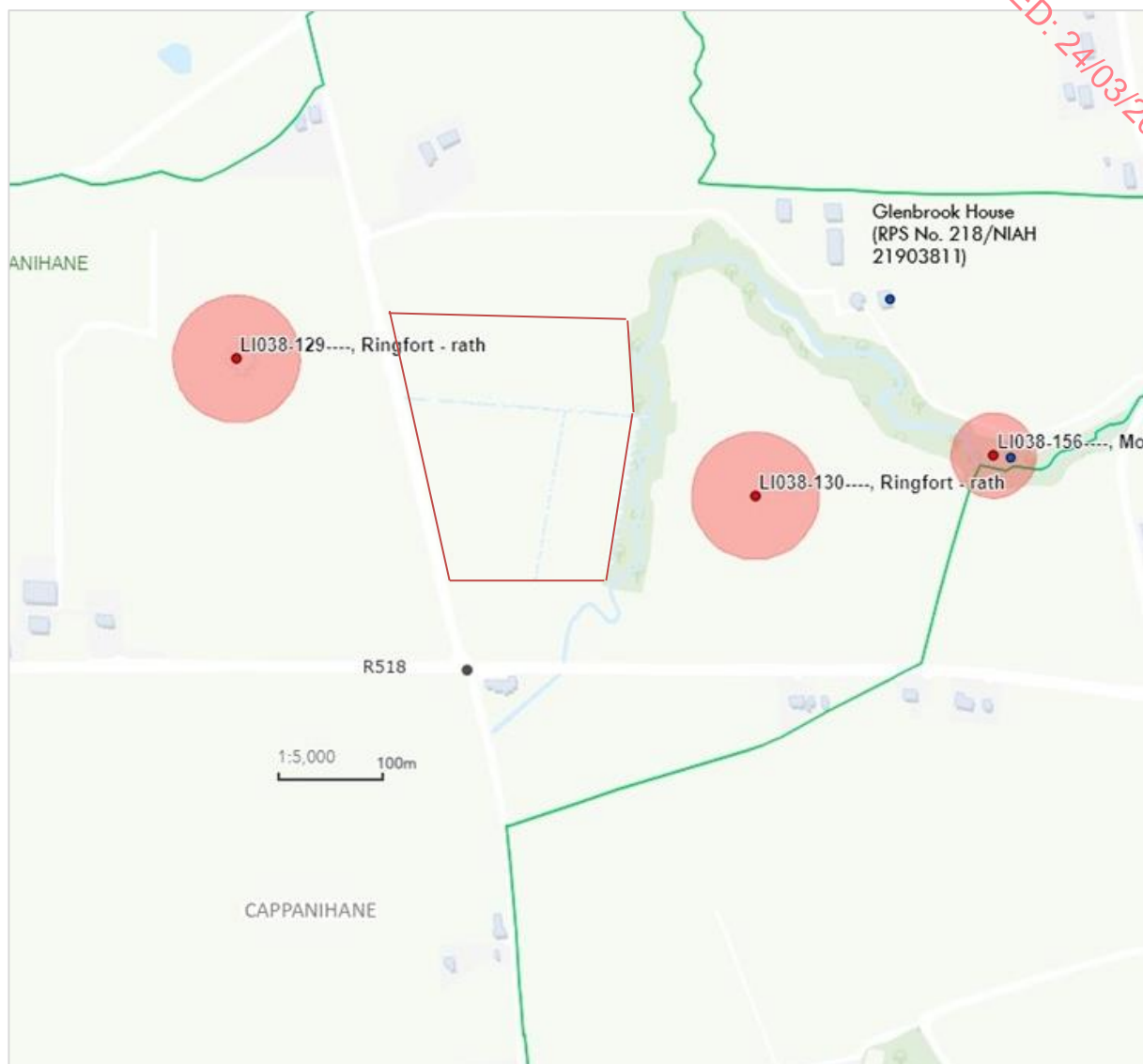


Figure 13.5: Nearby recorded monuments and RPS/NIAH Sites.

13.2.3.3.1 Map Regression

The First Edition Ordnance Survey 6" Map, surveyed in 1838, depicts the subject area in pre-famine times. The map shows Glenbrook House demesne and depicts an entrance lane running to the north of the subject site with a gate house labelled at the northwest. The gatehouse is no longer extant by the time of the later 25" map. Little has changed in the intervening years regarding field boundaries etc., however, LI038-130----, the Ringfort-Rath to the east of the subject site is now depicted and hachured.

13.2.3.3.2 Aerial Photography

A review of available aerial photographs was undertaken to identify any previously unrecorded anomalies of historical potential. Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995-2013), Google Earth (2002-2020) and Bing Maps was completed. Nothing of archaeological significance was noted. LI038-130---- is not visible on any images reviewed.

13.2.3.3.3 LiDAR Review

A review of the Geological Survey Ireland Open Topographic Data Viewer was carried out. There is no available data for the subject site.

13.2.3.3.4 Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland

A review of the online resource www.heritagemaps.ie was completed. No finds are recorded in the vicinity of the subject site. It should be noted that not all recorded finds in the Topographical Files are included in www.heritagemaps.ie. The review of www.heritagemaps.ie indicates that there are no relevant files in the immediate vicinity.

13.2.3.3.5 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork in the vicinity

There are no records in the vicinity.

13.2.3.3.6 Townlands, Townland Boundaries and Toponym Analysis

The proposed development area is located within the townland of Cappanahane. The townland name derives from the Irish 'ceapach or ceapaigh' and 'na héin', thought to mean 'the tillage-plot of the small raven'.

13.2.3.4 Architectural Heritage

13.2.3.4.1 Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA)

There are no ACAs in the immediate vicinity.

13.2.3.4.2 Record of Protected Structures (RPS)/National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)/Industrial/Vernacular Heritage

There are two listings for structures and one garden within the vicinity of the subject site, described below.

The subject site is within the demesne (Garden No. 1475) of Glenbrook House (RPS No. 218/NIAH 21903811). A well (NIAH 21903819) is located 290m to the east of the subject site.

Glenbrook House, OLDCASTLE, LIMERICK

- **Reg. No:** 21903819
- **Rating:** Regional
- **Original Use:** Well
- **Date:** 1820 – 1860
- **Description:** Freestanding spa well, built c. 1840, comprising of D-plan structure having dressed rubble stone wall with bowed wall to rear (north-west). Vaulted stone roof. Square-headed door opening to front (south-east) elevation. Triangular tooled stone drain to doorway. Internal circular well with stone facing. Located off driveway to Glenbrook House
- **Appraisal:** An interesting feature which warranted the construction of protective walls. Its unusual D-plan shows great skill in its fabric including well executed dressed stone walls with fine dressed stone used for its doorway. A curious carved stone basin demonstrates the skill of mid nineteenth-century masons and provides an elegant exit for the water from

the well. The well contained chalybeate waters, also known as ferruginous waters, which are mineral spring waters containing salts of iron.

Glenbrook House, OLDCASTLE, LIMERICK

- **Reg No:** 21903811
- **RPS No.:** 218
- **Rating:** Regional
- **Original Use:** Country house
- **Date:** 1780 – 1820
- **Description:** Detached three-bay two-storey over basement country house, built c. 1800, having recent portico to front (west), recent lean-to boiler house to side (north) and conservatory to side (east). Pitched artificial slate roof with rendered chimneystacks, uPVC rainwater goods with projecting tooled limestone eaves course. Rendered walls with rendered and tooled limestone plinth. Tooled limestone quoins throughout with rendered quoins to north-western corner. Portico comprising tooled limestone Doric columns supporting tooled limestone open bedded pediment. Diminishing square-headed window openings with render sills and rendered surrounds, having six-over-six pane timber sliding sash windows to ground floor. Six-over-three pane timber sliding sash windows to first floor and basement to rear (east). Timber casement windows to conservatory. Round-headed door openings having rendered stepped approach to front elevation with timber panelled door surmounted by spoked fanlight. Render surrounds with render stepped approaches and glazed timber doors to side (south) elevation surmounted by spoked fanlights. Square-headed door openings to conservatory having double-leaf glazed timber doors. Low parapet wall with render coping to steps to conservatory level. Rubble stone enclosing walls.
- **Appraisal:** Originally in use as a strong farmer's house, this fine building was subsequently extended and doubled in size. Located on an elevated position with extensive panoramic views, this fine building retains much of its historic character through the retention of key features including fine sash windows and round-headed doorways. The recent inclusion of a limestone portico, in the latter half of the twentieth century, adds further elegance to this already impressive building. The high quality of craftsmanship demonstrated in highlighting features such as tooled limestone quoins and plinth is continued through to the building's drainage system, where a well-executed French drain draws water from the basement level away from the house.

13.2.3.4.3 Designed Landscapes-Demesnes, Historic Gardens & Country Estates

The subject site lies within the demesne lands associated with Glenbrook House.

- **Garden No.:** 1475
- **Present on Ordnance Survey**
- **First Edition:** Yes, sheet 153.
- **Second Edition:** Yes

13.2.3.5 Folklore, Other Cultural Heritage Features and Areas of Potential

13.2.3.5.1 Rivers, Streams, Wetlands

Rivers and streams are important cultural as well as physical features of the landscape, and archaeological sites and features are often related with waterways including features such as fulachtaí fia, fords, bridges, and mills. Riverbanks have been favoured for human occupation since prehistoric times for their proximity to food sources and fresh water and they served as routeways, boundaries, defences and as a focus for ritual. A small watercourse/drain/stream runs north to south through the eastern part of the subject site.

13.2.3.5.2 Townland Boundaries

No townland boundaries will be affected.

13.2.3.5.3 Folklore Commission

A review of the National Folklore Collection was completed on www.Dúchas.ie. There is one reference to Cappanihane (The Schools' Collection, Volume 0497, Page 342). A Daniel Quill recounts that 'here are two townlands - Cappanahane and Cappananty. Cappanahane means the place of the small streams and Cappananty - the place opposite. The people knew Latin then.

13.2.4 Fieldwork

A field inspection was carried out on the 9th of December 2024 which entailed walking the PDA noting, and recording the terrain type and land usage, the presence of features of archaeological or historical significance and visually investigating any suspect anomalies observed to determine their nature and provenance where possible. The site could be fully accessed and was inspected throughout. This field is undulating grazing land and has been levelled and improved. No previously unrecorded features were noted.



Plate 13.1: Looking north at the Proposed Development site



Plate 13.2: Looking west at the Proposed Development site

13.3 Potential Effects

13.3.1 Potential Direct Effects

Direct negative impacts may occur where sites of archaeological and Cultural Heritage significance are located within the footprint of the Proposed Development, which would potentially be impacted upon by ground disturbances.

In relation to the Proposed Development, direct, physical impacts on the archaeological and Cultural Heritage can manifest themselves in the following ways:

- Where an archaeological or Cultural Heritage site, structure, monument, or feature is located within an area where works takes place and the works either intentionally or unintentionally entail the alteration or removal of all or part of the site, structure, monument or feature a direct, physical impact will occur.
- Direct, physical impacts can also occur in gaining access to the site. Where archaeological, architectural, or Cultural Heritage sites, structures, monuments, or features are intentionally or unintentionally removed or altered when transporting and/or facilitating access for machinery, equipment and/or materials to or from site a direct physical impact will occur; and
- There is the potential for direct, physical impacts on previously unrecorded archaeological and architectural sites, structures, monuments, or features.

If these effects cannot be remediated, for example if archaeological deposits are destroyed during excavations, then the impacts will be permanent.

13.3.1.1 Potential Direct Effects on Recorded Archaeological Monuments

The Proposed Development will have no direct physical effect on known archaeological sites and monuments.

13.3.1.2 Potential Direct Effects on Unrecorded Archaeological Monuments or Features

There is a low to moderate potential to impact on previously unknown archaeological sites.

13.3.1.3 Potential Direct Impacts Architectural Sites

The proposed development will have no direct physical effect on the surrounding built and industrial heritage.

13.3.2 'Do Nothing Scenario'

If the Proposed Development were not to proceed, there would be no effect upon the archaeological, architectural, or Cultural Heritage resource.

13.3.3 Potential Effects on the Setting/Operational Effects

Impacts on Setting can be reduced with sensitive site development and screening. The impact

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of the development is usually proportional to the extent to which that development is visible to and from the extant recorded monuments and features.

13.3.3.1 Archaeological Sites

The Proposed Development will not impact the visual amenity of any known monuments.

13.3.3.2 Architectural Sites

The Proposed Development will not impact the visual amenity of these sites/features.

13.4 Mitigation Measures and Residual Effects

13.4.1 Mitigation Measures

Given the proximity of LI038-130---, the adjacent Ringfort - rath it is recommended that a programme of archaeological testing be carried out in advance of construction. 'Test excavation is that form of archaeological excavation where the purpose is to establish the nature and extent of archaeological deposits and features present in a location which it is proposed to develop (though not normally to fully investigate those deposits or features) and allow an assessment to be made of the archaeological impact of the proposed development. It may also be referred to as archaeological testing' (DAHGI 1999a, 27).

A suitably qualified archaeologist should be appointed to advise the design team on archaeological matters, liaise with the relevant authorities, prepare an archaeological licence application and method statement, and complete the archaeological testing work. Testing should be carried out under licence to the National Monuments Service at the DHLGH. The application for such a licence requires a detailed method statement, outlining the procedures to be adopted to monitor, record, and recover material of archaeological interest during such work.

Should archaeological material be uncovered at any location, the feature will be summarily investigated to determine the form, age, nature, depth, and extent of the feature. The feature will be planned, photographed, and recorded to best professional standards.

Adequate funds to cover excavation, post-excavation analysis, and any testing or conservation work required should be made available if required. Upon completion of the works dissemination of the results will take the form of a stratigraphic report and full report to publishable standard lodged with the licensing section (NMS) and the Planning Section (NMS) and the National Museum of Ireland. A summary of the report will also be submitted to the Excavations Bulletin within six weeks of the end of fieldwork. Should results warrant it, wider dissemination in the form of a full publication may be recommended.

Where archaeological material is identified, the developer will submit an archaeological mitigation strategy and a detailed method statement for written agreement with the relevant authorities detailing proposed mitigation including, preservation in situ by way of avoidance or redesign, and/or archaeological excavation under a Section 26 licence in advance of development.

The agreed archaeological mitigation (preservation in situ/full excavation) shall take place under licence prior to the commencement of development. The developer shall make provision for excavation, post excavation, interpretation, and publication of the results. A preliminary report detailing the findings of the agreed resolution shall be submitted to the planning authority within four weeks of the licence expiry and a full and final report shall be submitted to the planning authority within 1 year of the licence expiry date.

The above recommendations are subject to approval by the National Monuments Service at the DHLGH and other relevant authorities.

13.4.2 Residual Impact Assessment

This section assesses potential significant environmental impacts which remain after mitigation

measures have been implemented.

13.4.2.1 Construction Phase

There will be no significant residual impacts on the archaeological resource.

13.4.2.2 Operational Phase

Not applicable to the archaeological and architectural resource.

13.4.2.3 Summary of Post-Mitigation Effects

There are no predicted residual impacts on the archaeological resource.

13.4.2.4 Cumulative Residual Effects

No cumulative impacts have been identified upon the archaeological resource and as such there will be no residual cumulative effects.

Appendix 13.1 – References & Bibliography

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Appendix 13.2 – Conventions, Directives and Legislation

Conventions

Ireland has ratified several European and international conventions in relation to the protection of its cultural heritage. This section summarises Ireland's obligations as a signatory to several International and European conventions relating to the protection and conservation of Cultural Heritage sites. Also included is a synopsis of existing national legislation governing the care and protection of our Cultural Heritage resources.

ICOMOS Xi'an Declaration, 2005

Ireland is a signatory to an international declaration sponsored by International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas, 2005, that endeavours to ensure the safeguard and conservation of the World's Cultural Heritage as part of its sustainable and human development.

EIA Directive 85/337/EEC as amended.

To assist planning and other consent authorities in deciding if significant effects on the environment are likely to arise in the case of development below the national mandatory EIS thresholds, the DHLGH published a Guidance document in August 2003.

The European Landscape Convention 2000

In 2002 Ireland ratified the European Landscape Convention - also known as the Florence Convention, which promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues. It is the first international treaty to be exclusively concerned with all dimensions of European landscape.

Valletta Convention, 1997

In 1997 the Republic of Ireland ratified the Council of Europe, European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (the 'Valletta Convention'). Obligations under the Convention include provision for statutory protection measures, including the maintenance of an inventory of the archaeological heritage and the designation of protected monuments and areas.

Granada Convention, 1997

Under the European Convention on the Protection of the Architectural Heritage (Granada Convention), 1997, the Republic of Ireland is obliged to maintain inventories of architectural heritage, to protect the architectural heritage and adopt conservation policies as integrated planning objectives.

UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 1972

This Convention provides for the identification, conservation, and preservation of cultural and natural sites of outstanding universal value for inclusion in a world heritage list. The World Heritage status is a non-statutory designation, and no additional statutory controls result from this designation. However, the impact of Proposed Development upon a World Heritage Site will be a key material consideration in determining planning applications.

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Legislation

The Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act 2006

The Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act 2006 ensures the protection of the archaeological heritage resource by requiring that all applications under this Act are accompanied by an EIAR including information on material assets, including the architectural and archaeological heritage, and the cultural heritage.

The National Monuments Act 1930 to 2004

Irish legislation for the protection of archaeological heritage is based on the National Monuments Acts 1930 and amendments of 1954, 1987, 1994 and 2004. These acts are the principal statutes governing the care of monuments in Ireland. They provide for the protection of national monuments using preservation orders. The overall state archaeological service is provided by the DHLGH and delivered through the Planning and Heritage Section of the DHLGH and the National Museum of Ireland (Irish Antiquities Division) on behalf of the Minister.

Monuments are protected under the National Monuments Acts in several ways:

- National Monuments in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister or a local authority.
- National Monuments, which are subject to a preservation order.
- Historic monuments or archaeological areas recorded in the Register of Historic Monuments; and
- Monuments recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).

The Planning and Development Act 2000

Under arrangements which came into operation on 1 January 2000 (The Planning and Development Act 2000), the system of listing buildings was replaced with strengthened procedures for the preservation of protected structures and structures in architectural conservation areas (ACA).

The Architectural Heritage and Historic Properties Act, 1999

This Act provides for the establishment of a national inventory of architectural heritage which forms the basis for recommendation from the Minister to local authorities of sites for inclusion in the local authorities Record of Protected Structures