CLONASLEE FLOOD RELIEF SCHEME

Environmental Impact Assessment Report
Chapter 16: Cultural Heritage

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GLOSSARY & ACRONYMS

Term	Meaning
AAP	Area of Archaeological Potential
ACA	Architectural Conservation Area(s)
CDP	County Development Plan
CH	Cultural Heritage
CHD	Cultural Heritage Dataset
DAHG	Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
DAHGI	Department of Arts, Heritage, the Gaeltacht and the Islands
DCHG	Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
DHLGH	Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
DIER	Database of Irish Excavation Reports
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FRS	Flood Relief Scheme(s)
GA	Geophysical Anomaly
GIS	Geographic Information System
HEV	Historic Environment Viewer
IFC	Irish Folklore Commission
ITM	Irish Transverse Mercator
LCC	Laois County Council
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
NIAH	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
NMI	National Museum of Ireland
NMS	National Monuments Service (Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage)
OS	Ordnance Survey
PO	Preservation Order
RMP	Record of Monuments and Places
RPS	Record of Protected Structures
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
TII	Transport Infrastructure Ireland
UAIA	Underwater Archaeological Impact Assessment
UAU	Underwater Archaeology Unit (National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WIID	Wreck Inventory of Ireland Database
ZoN	Zone of Notification

16 CULTURAL HERITAGE

16.1 Introduction

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was carried out by Archaeological Management Solutions (AMS) on behalf of RPS for Laois County Council (LCC).

Impacts on cultural heritage associated with terrestrial and in-stream construction activities and design elements (such as installation of embankments, flood walls, debris trap and associated access slipway, as well as all related ground disturbance works) and impacts on cultural heritage associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme (predominantly maintenance works/activities) are identified, described and assessed for any likely direct and indirect significant effects.

Under Annex IV (4) of amended Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive 2014/52/EU, 'cultural heritage' is an environmental factor to be addressed in an EIAR. Cultural heritage comprises archaeology, architectural heritage, folklore and history (Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 2022, 32).

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 architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, engineering, scientific, social or technical interest, together with their setting, attendant grounds, fixtures, fittings and contents.

Architectural heritage and archaeology together with history and folklore form 'cultural heritage'. Archaeology and built heritage are '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' (EPA 2015).

For the purposes of the study, cultural heritage assets were broadly categorised as follows:

- Archaeological Heritage — World Heritage Properties; national monuments; archaeological sites and monuments listed on the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), Register of Historic Monuments (RHM) and/or the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR); recorded wrecks in the Wreck Inventory of Ireland Database; archaeological objects recorded in the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) Topographical Files and Finds Database; areas where undesignated archaeological sites, material and deposits potentially occur.
- Architectural Heritage — designated Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA); buildings and historic gardens listed on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH); previously unrecorded (undesignated) structures of architectural heritage interest.
- Intangible Cultural Heritage — local folklore traditions documented in the Irish Folklore Commission (IFC) Schools' Collection; skills, crafts and traditions listed in the National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage (NIICH); sites, areas or features of potential cultural heritage value.

In this assessment, tangible cultural heritage assets are captured under the relevant sections on archaeology and architectural heritage, while intangible cultural heritage associations (i.e. historical and folklore associations) are referred to, where known, in the archaeological and historical backgrounds with further information presented in the appendices.

16.2 Methodology

The EIA process for Cultural Heritage was divided into six main components:

1. Identification and appraisal of known and potential cultural heritage receptors within the receiving environment through baseline studies of statutory and non-statutory heritage lists, archives, publications and other sources including consultation.
2. Field surveys of cultural heritage receptors to supplement the desktop research, which included walkover surveys, geophysical surveys at three locations, a wade and metal detection survey.

3. Identification and description of impacts/effects on cultural heritage from the Proposed Scheme.
4. Quantitative and qualitative assessment of the significance of effects on cultural heritage receptors from the Proposed Scheme.
5. Consideration of appropriate mitigation to minimise effects arising from the Proposed Scheme.
6. Description of cumulative and residual effects to cultural heritage from the Proposed Scheme and identification of potential impact interactions between the environmental factors.

16.2.1 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

The methodology used for the appraisal of the Proposed Scheme with regards to cultural heritage is based on recommendations set out in the following guidance documents:

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 2022, *Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports*, hereafter referred to as the 'EPA Guidelines'.
- National Monuments Service (NMS) 2023, *Archaeology and Flood Relief Schemes: Guidelines*
- Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) 2024, *Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of TII National Road and Greenway Projects, PE-ARC-02009*, hereafter referred to as the 'TII Guidelines'.
- TII 2024, *FINAL DRAFT (0.2) Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of TII Projects –Standard, PE-ARC-02010*.

The collation of baseline data and evaluation of potential effects on cultural heritage has also had regard to the legislation, policy and guidance documents set out below in Sections 16.2.1.1 to 16.2.1.3.

16.2.1.1 Legislation

- *National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014*. It should be noted that on 13 October 2023 a new bill was signed into law (the Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023), which when implemented will repeal and replace the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 and related legislation. See: https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/bills/bill/2023/2/ [Accessed: May 2024]).
- *Planning and Development Act 2000* (as amended).
- *Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999*.
- *Heritage Act 1995* (as amended).
- *National Cultural Institutions Act 1997*.
- *European Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (Valetta Convention, 1992; ratified by Ireland 1997).
- *European Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage* (Granada Convention, 1985; ratified by Ireland in1997).
- *European Landscape Convention* (Florence Convention, 2000).
- *UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage* (Paris Convention, 2003).
- Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and the Council (hereafter the EIA Directive).

16.2.1.2 Policy and Planning Documents

- Department of Arts, Heritage, the Gaeltacht and the Islands (DAHGI) 1999, *Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*.
- Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG) 2019, *Built & Archaeological Heritage: Climate Change Sectoral Adaption Plan*.

- Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) 2021, *A Living Tradition: A Strategy to Enhance the Understanding, Minding and Handing on of our Built Vernacular Heritage*.
- DHLGH 2022a, *Places for People: National Policy on Architecture*.
- DHLGH 2022b, *Heritage Ireland 2030: A Framework for Heritage*.
- DHLGH & Office of the Planning Regulator (OPR) 2021, *Archaeology in the Planning Process*.
- Department of Public Expenditure and Reform (DPER) 2021, *National Development Plan 2021–2030*.
- Laois County Council (LCC) 2021, *Laois Heritage and Biodiversity Strategy 2021–2026*.
- LCC 2022, *Laois County Development Plan 2021–2027*.

16.2.1.3 Guidance Documents

- Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DAHG) 2011, *Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities*.
- Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (DAHGI) 1999. Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage.
- DHLGH 2023, *National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Handbook*.
- European Commission (EC) 2017, *Environmental Impact Assessment of Projects: Guidance on the Preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU).*
- 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 2015, *Advice Notes for Preparing Environmental Impact Statements DRAFT September 2015*.
- Heritage Council 2013, *Historic Landscape Characterisation in Ireland: Best Practice Guidance*.
- Historic England 2017, *The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3* (2nd edition).
- Landscape Institute & Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) 2013, *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (3rd edition).
- TII 2020, *Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) and Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) of Proposed National Roads – Standard, PE-ENV-01102*.

16.2.1.4 Legislative Mechanisms of Protection

16.2.1.4.1 Archaeological Heritage

Currently the *National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014* are the primary legislation for protecting and preserving archaeological heritage in the Republic of Ireland.[1] At present, archaeological sites and monuments are protected under the *National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014* in one of four ways:

- Being recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP);
- Being registered in the Register of Historic Monuments (RHM);
- Being a national monument in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage or a Local Authority; or
- Being a national monument subject to a Preservation Order (PO) or Temporary PO.

Different levels of protection apply to an archaeological site or monument depending on which of the categories of designation it falls under (e.g., whether it is a national monument or a Recorded Monument).

Wrecks over 100 years old and archaeological objects under water, irrespective of their age or location, are protected under Section 3 of the *National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987*. Wrecks that are less than 100 years old and the potential location of wrecks or archaeological objects may also be protected under Section 3 of the *National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987* by the placement of an underwater heritage order if the wreck, area or object is considered to be of sufficient historical, archaeological or artistic importance to merit such protection (NMS 2023, 12).

National policy on the protection of the archaeological heritage during development is set out in *Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (DAHGI 1999). Under this policy, avoidance of impacts on archaeological heritage and preservation of archaeological sites and monuments *in situ* is always the preferred option. When a site, or part of a site, must be removed due to development, then preservation by record must be undertaken (i.e., through excavation, recording and publication/dissemination of the findings).

16.2.1.4.2 Architectural Heritage

It should be noted a new bill (the Planning and Development Bill 2023) was approved by cabinet for consideration of the Houses of the Oireachtas on 3rd October 2023, which if enacted/implemented will repeal and replace the *Planning and Development Act 2000*. See: https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/bills/bill/2023/81/ [Accessed May 2024].

Part IV of the *Planning and Development Act 2000* (as amended) together with the *Architectural Inventory (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999* provides the legislative basis for the protection of architectural heritage.

The meaning of 'architectural heritage' is set out in Section 1(1) of the *Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999* as:

> *all*
>
> *(a) structures and buildings together with their settings and attendant grounds, fixtures and fittings,*
> *(b) groups of such structures and buildings, and*
> *(c) sites,*
>
> *which are of architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. (*https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1999/act/19/section/1/enacted/en/html#sec1 [Accessed: May 2024]).

Under Section 51 of the *Planning and Development Act 2000*, as amended, planning authorities are required to maintain and include within their respective development plans a 'Record of Protected Structures' (RPS) that lists all structures or parts of structures in their functional areas, which in their opinion fall under one or more of the aspects of interest noted above (i.e., architectural, historical, archaeological, etc.). No work can be carried out affecting those features of a Protected Structure which contribute to the aforementioned aspects without approval from the planning authority.

The *Planning and Development Act 2000* (Section 81) also makes provision for the creation of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA). An ACA is "a place, area, group of structures or townscape, taking account of building lines and heights, that is of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest or value, or contributes to the appreciation of Protected Structures and whose character it is an objective of a development plan to preserve" (DAHG 2011, 41: 3.1.1).

The *National Monuments Acts 1930–2014* can also protect elements of architectural heritage or offer dual/ parallel protection.

16.2.2 Study Area

In order to appropriately assess the effects on cultural heritage during the construction and operational phases of the Proposed Scheme (**Figure 16-1**), a Study Area including and extending 100m from Clodiagh River (between ITM coordinates 631967, 711678 and 631624, 710627 (N–S)) and the site boundary was applied. The site boundary includes the footprint of the Proposed Scheme as well as areas that will be required to facilitate its construction, such as compounds. This 100m distance was considered a suitable

radius to appropriately capture the existing character and condition of the baseline receiving environment and enable the comprehensive identification of impacts on cultural heritage. The Study Area was defined in consultation with the OPW-assigned Project Archaeologist. It is wholly located within the barony of Tinnahinch and the civil parish of Kilmanman and extends across six (6) townlands or parts thereof (listed in **Appendix 16.1**).

The Cultural Heritage Study Area is presented in **Figure 16-2**.

The wider cultural heritage contextual setting and landscape was also examined in order to give a clearer understanding of the significance of elements within the baseline receiving environment. This is set out in the 'Archaeological and Historical Background' section (Section 16.3.1.2). This wider contextual review also enabled an evaluation of the potential for any visual effects to arise on upstanding cultural heritage receptors outside of the 100m radius; none were identified.

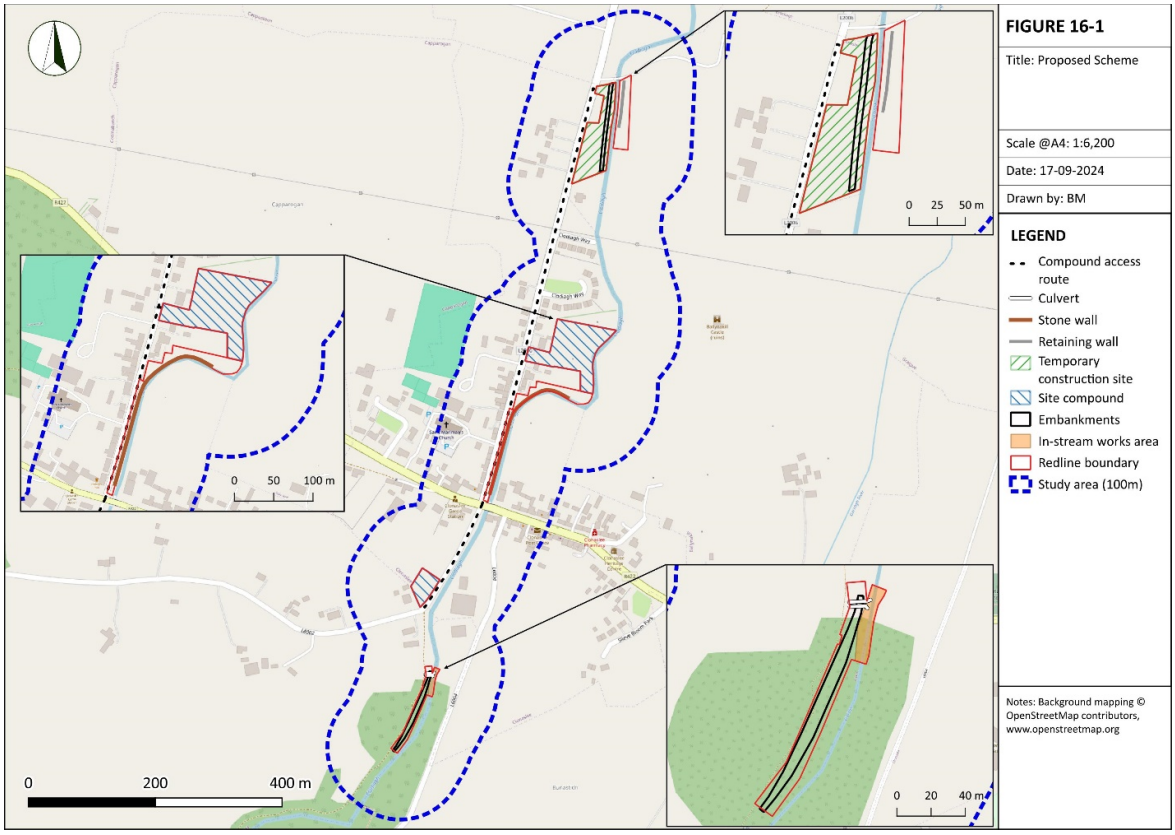

Figure 16-1 Proposed Scheme

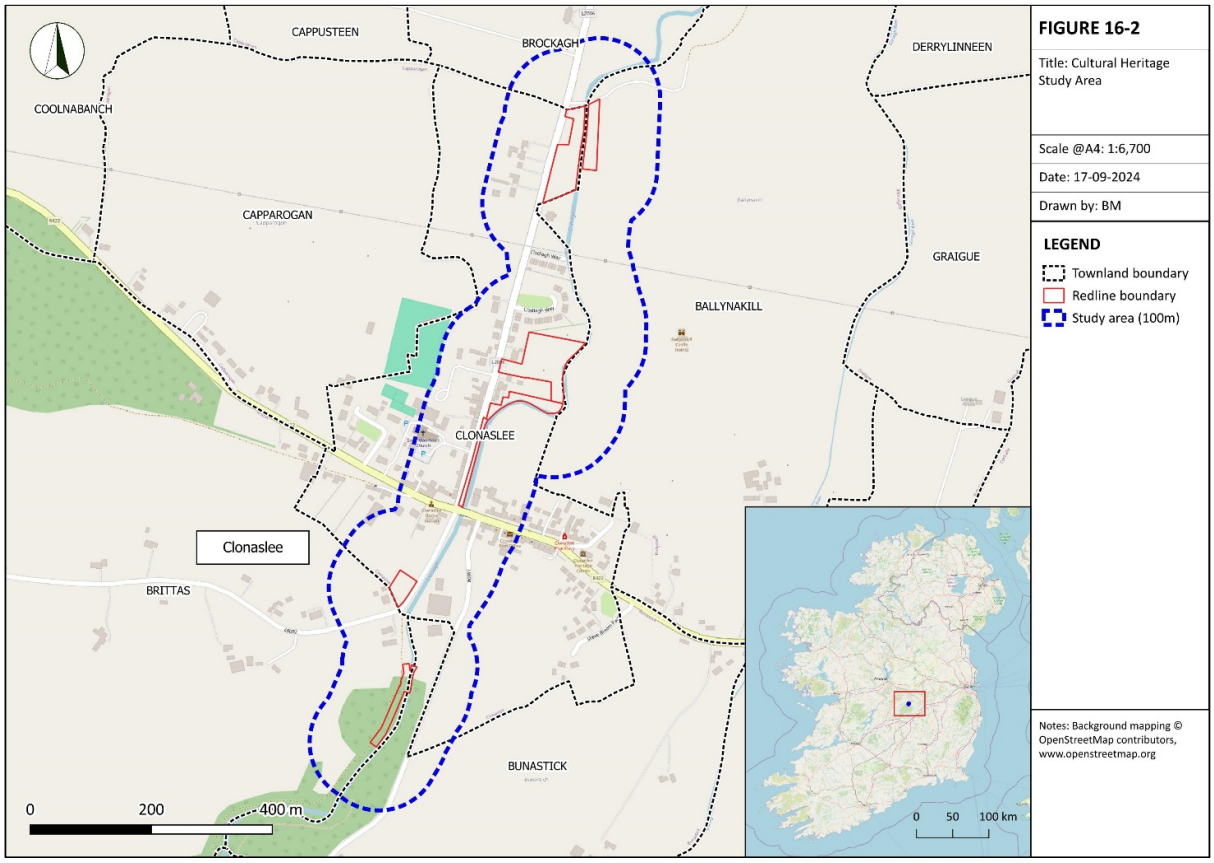

Figure 16-2 Cultural Heritage Study Area

16.2.3 Sources of Information to Inform the Assessment

A detailed evaluation of the cultural heritage baseline environment took place, which comprised a desktop study supported by field surveys and spatial modelling.

Reference numbers (e.g., CH-001, CH-002, etc.) were assigned to each identified cultural heritage receptor, as recommended in the TII Guidelines (TII 2024b, Section 4.2.2.3; TII 2024a, 136).

16.2.3.1 Desktop Study

A desktop study was carried out to define the cultural heritage baseline for the Proposed Scheme which involved identifying all cultural heritage receptors within the defined Study Area and establishing their cultural heritage significance. The principal sources used to for the desktop study are outlined below.

16.2.3.1.1 World Heritage Properties/Tentative List Properties

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) seeks to encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity. This is embodied in the World Heritage Convention adopted by UNESCO in 1972. The Convention defines the kind of cultural heritage sites which can be considered for inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List (See https://whc.unesco.org/en/convention [Accessed: June 2024]).

In the Republic of Ireland there are two sites – *Brú na Bóinne* (Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend in the Boyne) in Co. Meath and *Sceilg Mhichíl* off the coast of Co. Kerry – included on the World Heritage List in recognition of their Outstanding Universal Value (see https://www.worldheritageireland.ie/category/heritage-property/ [Accessed: May 2024]); and the following sites are included on Ireland's Tentative List:

- The Passage Tomb Landscape of Co. Sligo.

- The Eastern Terminus of the Transatlantic Cable Ensemble (Valentia Island, Co. Kerry); this is a serial transnational nomination with Canada's Western Terminus (Heart's Content, Newfoundland).
- The Royal Sites of Ireland: *Dún Ailinne* (Co. Kildare); *Hill of Uisneach* (Co. Westmeath); *Rock of Cashel* (Co. Tipperary); *Rathcroghan* (Co. Roscommon); and *Tara*, Co. Meath.

The Tentative List is an inventory of properties that each State intends to submit for nomination to the UNESCO World Heritage List: https://www.worldheritageireland.ie/category/tentative-property/ [Accessed: May 2024].

The Proposed Scheme is not located in close proximity to any of these sites; the nearest is one of the Royal Sites on the Tentative List, the *Hill of Uisneach*, which is located approximately 37km to the north in Co. Westmeath.

16.2.3.1.2 National Monuments Lists

A national monument, as defined in Section 2 of the National Monuments Act 1930, means 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*.' The current List of National Monuments in State Care (Ownership and Guardianship) for County Laois was published in 2009. There are no listed national monuments in State Care within the boundaries of the Proposed Scheme or within the wider 100m study area. The closest listed national monument, Ardara Bridge (No. 672; RMP OF032-026----), lies approximately 8.7km to the west-southwest of the Proposed Scheme in Cadamstown townland, Co. Offaly.

16.2.3.1.3 List of Monuments Subject to Preservation Orders (PO)

Section 8(1) of the *National Monuments Act 1930* provides for the Minister to place a PO on a monument which they consider to be a national monument under threat. The current list detailing all monuments that have had a PO or a Temporary PO placed on them was published by the NMS in June 2019. There are no monuments subject to POs within the boundaries of the Proposed Scheme or within the wider 100m study area. The closest monuments subject to a PO, a motte, castle and earthworks (PO no. 3/1986), lies approximately 9.5km to the northwest of the Proposed Scheme in Rathlihen townland, Co. Offaly. The PO covers RMP OF024-036002- (tower house); OF024-036003- (motte and bailey); OF024-036006- (two burnt mounds); and OF024-036007- (ring-barrow).

16.2.3.1.4 Register of Historic Monuments (RHM)

The Register of Historic Monuments (RHM) was established under Section 5 of the *National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987*. It requires the responsible Minister to establish and maintain an RHM that includes historic monuments known at the commencement of the Act, in addition to archaeological areas entered in the Register subsequent to the Act. Archaeological sites and areas included on the RHM are subject to legal protection and when registering a monument, it is a requirement to publish details in *Iris Oifigiúil*; however, presently there is no publicly available list of Registered Monuments and direct consultation with the NMS is required. There are no Registered Monuments within the boundaries of the Proposed Scheme or within the wider 100m study area.

16.2.3.1.5 Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)

The RMP is a statutory list of protected places and monuments established under Section 12(1) of the *National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994*. The RMP for County Laois was published in 1995 in paper form with an accompanying booklet of location maps. Both the paper manual and maps have been scanned and published online by the NMS. During the current assessment the scanned lists and accompanying location maps were used to check whether a monument or place is subject to legal protection under the *National Monuments Acts* through its inclusion on the RMP. While there are no Recorded Monuments within the planning application boundaries of the Proposed Scheme, there are three Recorded Monuments (LA002-011; LA002-012 and LA002-019) within the wider Study Area (see Section 16.2.3.1.6; **Figure 16-3**; **Figure 16-4** and **Figure 16-5**; **Appendix 16.2**).

16.2.3.1.6 Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)

The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) – a unit of the NMS – maintains an inventory of all known archaeological sites and monuments together with an associated paper archive and database which collectively forms the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The SMR database is updated on a regular basis and is available online via the Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). It includes sites that have been identified since the statutory RMP was published, many of which are scheduled to be included in the next revision of the RMP (DHLGH 2021) or equivalent of, when the new heritage act comes in operation. There are no SMR sites located within the planning application boundaries of the Proposed Scheme. However, there are five SMR sites (LA002-011; LA002-012; LA002-012001, LA002-012002 and LA002-019) within the wider 100m study area, three of which correspond with the Recorded Monuments previously noted (see Section 16.2.3.1.5) (see **Figure 16-3, Figure 16-4**; **Appendix 16.2**).

16.2.3.1.7 Wreck Inventory of Ireland Database (WIID)

The WIID is an inventory of recorded wrecks from inland waterways and Irish maritime waters maintained by the Underwater Archaeological Unit (UAU) of the NMS, which is available online via the Wreck Viewer (see https://www.archaeology.ie/underwater-archaeology/wreck-viewer [Accessed: May 2024]). The Wreck Viewer is updated on an ongoing basis and as new information becomes available. Of the approximate 18,000 records, only 4,000 (22%) have precise locations and it is only these records that are visible in the online Wreck Viewer; however, a complete list of wrecks is available via the data downland link in the viewer. There no wrecks recorded with a precise location within the boundaries of the Proposed Scheme or wider 100m study area.

16.2.3.1.8 Record of Protected Structures (RPS)

The legal protections afforded to Protected Structures are set out in Part IV of the *Planning and Development Act 2000* (as amended). As previously noted in Section 16.2.1.4, under this Act, Local Authorities are required to maintain an RPS as part of their development plan. The RPS provides positive recognition of a structure's importance and protection from adverse impacts. A Protected Structure, unless otherwise stated in the RPS, includes the interior of the structure, the land lying within its curtilage, any other structures and their interiors lying within that curtilage, plus all of the fixtures and features that form part of the interior or exterior of any of these structures. While there are no Protected Structures within the boundaries of the Proposed Scheme, there are five Protected Structures (RPS 338; RPS 963; RPS 343; RPS 344; RPS 341) within the wider 100m Study Area (see Section 16.3.1.3; **Figure 16-3; Figure 16-4; Appendix 16.2**).

16.2.3.1.9 Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA)

An ACA represents a complimentary statutory provision to the RPS, allowing a clear mechanism for the protection of areas, groups of structures or townscapes which are either of intrinsic special interest or contribute to the appreciation of Protected Structures. The provision in effect acknowledges that in many cases, the protection of architectural heritage is best achieved through the positive management of change on a wider scale than the individual structure, in order to retain the overall architectural or historic character of an area (DAHG 2011, 41: 3.1.1). And as such, the significance of an ACA may consist of building lines and heights, patterns of materials, construction systems, or architectural elements that are repeated within the area and give it a sense of harmony (DAHG 2011, 42: 3.2.4). As previously noted in Section 16.2.1.4, under the *Planning and Development Act 2000* (as amended), Local Authorities are obliged to consider and designate any such areas in their development plan. The historic core of Clonaslee village (comprising Main Street, the Green and the Tullamore Road) is a designated ACA in the *Laois County Development Plan 2021-2027* and part of the Proposed Scheme and wider 100m Study Area falls within this ACA (see Section 16.3.1.3; **Figure 16-3; Figure 16-4; Appendix 16.2** and see: https://laois.ie/wp-content/uploads/Appendix-2-ACA-of-Adopted-LCDP-2021-2027.pdf [Accessed: May 2024]).

16.2.3.1.10 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

The NIAH is a State initiative under the administration of the DHLGH established under the provisions of the *Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999*. The purpose of the NIAH surveys is to highlight a representative sample of the post-1700 architectural heritage of each county in order to raise awareness of the wealth of architectural heritage in Ireland and to

record and evaluate this architectural heritage uniformly and consistently as an aid in the protection and conservation of built heritage. The surveys are used to advise Local Authorities in relation to structures of interest within their functional areas and form the basis for the recommendations of the Minister to Local Authorities with respect to the inclusion of particular structures in their RPS. However, not all buildings and structures listed on the NIAH are legally protected through inclusion on the RPS. The NIAH surveys, which include Building Surveys and Garden Surveys (comprising historic gardens and designed landscapes) are published online (see: https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/ [Accessed: May 2024]). There are no NIAH Building Survey receptors located within the boundaries of the Proposed Scheme. However, one of the Protected Structures (RPS 338; St Manman's Church) previously noted within the wider 100m Study Area (see Section 16.2.3.1.9) are also listed on the NIAH (NIAH Ref. 12800201; see Section 16.3.1.3; **Figure 16-3; Figure 16-4; Appendix 16.2**).

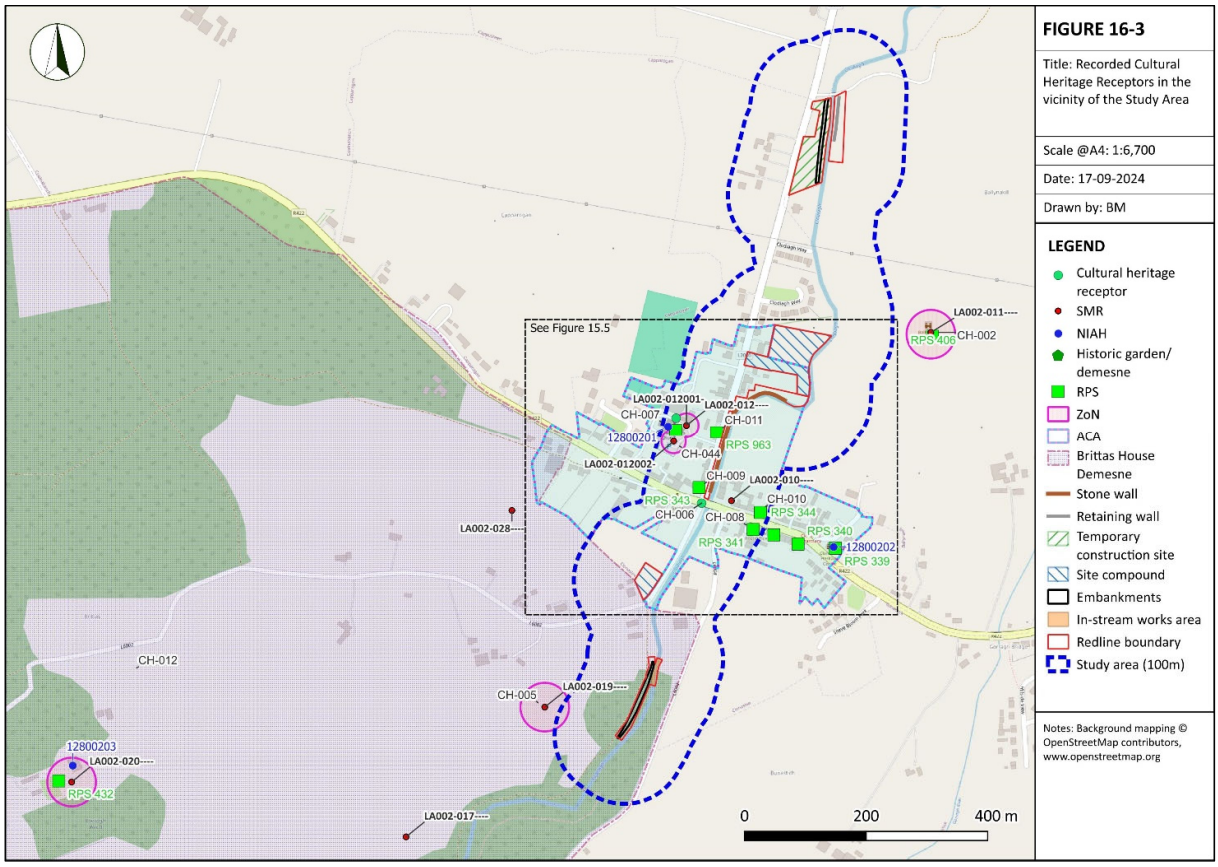

Figure 16-3 Recorded Cultural Heritage Receptors in the vicinity of the Study Area.

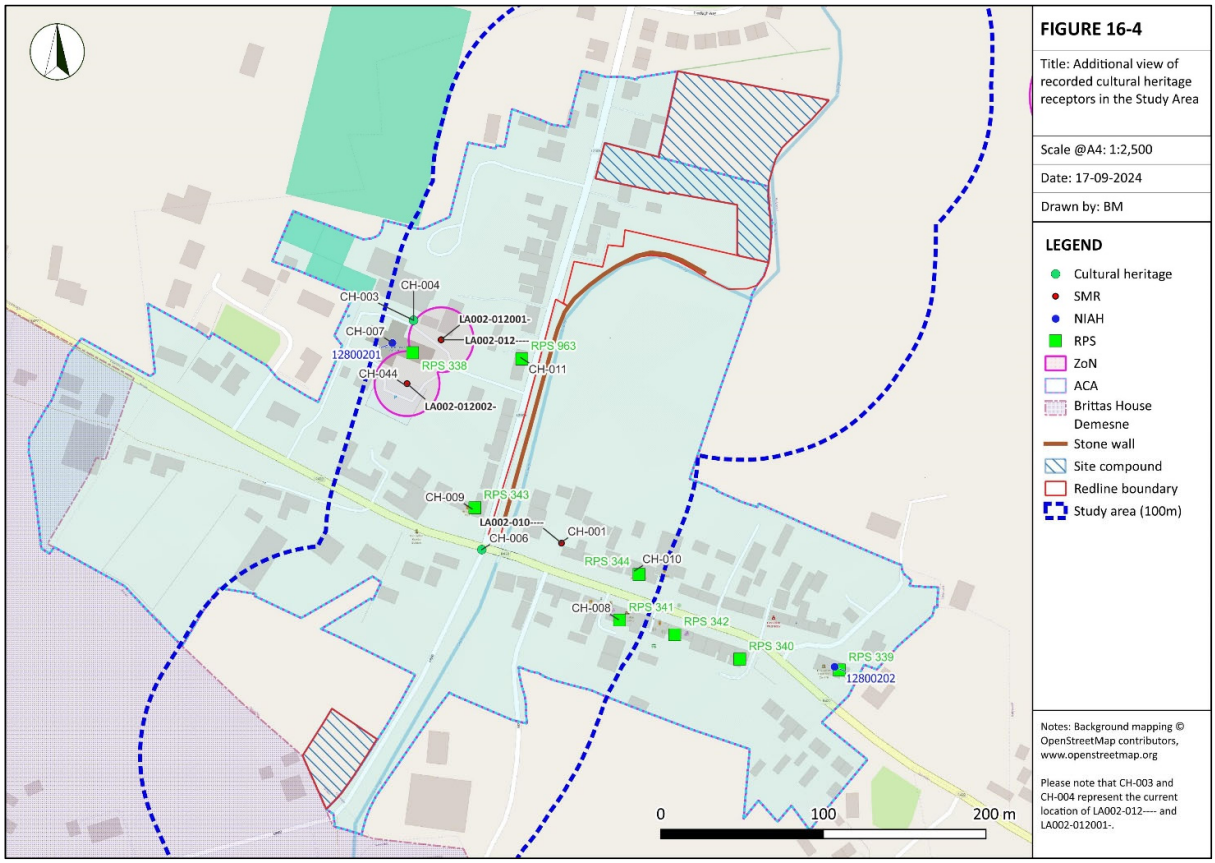

Figure 16-4 Additional view of recorded cultural heritage receptors in the Study Area.

16.2.3.1.11 Mills of County Laois: An Industrial Heritage Survey (Hammond 2005)

The Mills of Co. Laois project was jointly funded by the Heritage Council and LCC as an action of the Laois Heritage Plan 2002–2006 (available at: https://laois.ie/publications/heritage-publications/ [Accessed: June 2024]). The objective of the project was two-fold: (1) to make a comprehensive record of all identified mills, and (2) to highlight those of special heritage significance which merit statutory protection. In realising this objective, the focus was on fieldwork rather than historical research and therefore, the survey does not represent an exhaustive historical analysis of every mill in the county. Rather, the value of this project lies not only in identifying sites of special merit, but also in providing a broad overview of the county's mills, in identifying issues pertinent to their conservation and in acting as a starting point for further historical analysis and fieldwork by interested researchers (Hammond 2005). While there are no mills listed in this survey within the site boundary or within the wider 100m study area, there is one site, a post-medieval milling complex, recorded in Clonaslee village (Hammond 2005, 82-3: LAIAR-002-003). This former milling complex associated with a watercourse/tributary of Gorragh River comprised a grain mill and kiln, and a sawmill of which very little survives. The main buildings were located approximately 100m to the southeast of the Study Area to the north of Clonaslee Heritage Centre (a repurposed early nineteenth-century gothic-style church), with the associated mill pond located to the east of this former church.

16.2.3.1.12 Bridge Survey of County Laois (Hammond 2009)

The Co. Laois Bridge project was jointly funded by the Heritage Council and LCC as an action of the Laois Heritage Plan 2007–2011 (Available at: https://laois.ie/publications/heritage-publications/ [Accessed: June 2024]). The objective of the project was to identify and record a wide range of bridges throughout the county and highlight those of special heritage merit which warranted statutory protection. As total of 477 bridges were identified at 428 locations (the former figure includes bridge replacements). The project report comprises a discussion of the various types of bridges encountered, who built them and highlights those of special heritage significance for possible inclusion in the Co. Laois RPS and a gazetteer of all identified bridges divided into volumes (north and south Co. Laois). This survey does not represent an exhaustive

review of all bridges in the county. Rather, it should be regarded as a basis for further historical research and fieldwork to expand our knowledge of the bridges recorded to date and also to add as-yet unrecorded bridges to the database. There is one road bridge (Hammond 2009, 39: LAIAR-002-005) recorded in this survey on the outskirts of Clonaslee village approximately 420m to the southeast of the Study Area (along the R422, direction Mountmellick), which spans Gorragh River.

16.2.3.1.13 Historical Maps and Aerial/Satellite Imagery

An analysis of historical mapping and aerial/satellite imagery was undertaken to identify potential undesignated cultural heritage receptors, as well as to provide supporting information with respect to designated/previously recorded cultural heritage receptors and contextual information relating to the wider study area.

The cartographic sources consulted are as follows:

- The Down Survey maps (1656–58); and *The Queen's County* by W. Petty (1685). Available at: https://downsurvey.tchpc.tcd.ie/down-survey-maps.php and https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b53057001m/f1.item.r=Laois.zoom [Accessed: May 2024].
- *Taylor and Skinner's Road Maps Surveyed in 1777* (1778), No. 159. https://www.askaboutireland.ie/reading-room/digital-book-collection/digital-books-by-subject/geography-of-ireland/taylor-skinner-maps-of-th/ [Accessed: May 2024]).
- *Queen's County Grand Jury Map* (D. Cahill 1805). Available at: https://www.lbrowncollection.com/ireland-grand-jury-maps-laois/ [Accessed: June 2024]).
- *A Map of the 1st & 2nd Divisions, District Number Five, Bogs of Ireland* by J.N. Longfield (1810). Available at: https://www.bordnamonalivinghistory.ie/wp-content/themes/living-history/assets/maps/index.htm?start_scene=scene_Map_-_Laois___Offaly_-_Tullamore [Accessed: June 2024]).
- Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (first-edition six-inch and 25-inch) available via Tailte Éireann's (TÉ) Irish Townland and Historical Viewer and GeoHive Map Viewer. Available at: https://osi.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=bc56a1cf08844a2aa2609aa92e89497e and https://webapps.geohive.ie/mapviewer/index.html [Accessed: May 2024]).
- OS one-inch map (surveyed 1898, printed 1904), Sheet 118. Available at: https://collections.lib.uwm.edu/digital/collection/agdm/id/19668/rec/30 [Accessed: June 2024]).
- Griffith's Valuation annotated OS first-edition six-inch map and Town Plan. Available at: https://askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation/index.xml?action=doPlaceSearch&Submit.x=13&Submit.y=8&freetext=Clonaslee&countyname=&baronyname=&unionname=&parishname= [Accessed: June 2024]).

The satellite/aerial imagery consulted includes:

- Google Earth via Google Earth Pro.
- Digital Globe and orthophotographs via TÉ's GeoHive Map Viewer.
- Bing and Google Satellite via QGIS (version 3.28) XYZ Tiles.

16.2.3.1.14 Database of Irish Excavation Reports (DIER)

The Database of Irish Excavation Reports (DIER), available online, contains summary accounts of archaeological excavations carried out in Ireland – North and South – from 1969 to 2023 (https://excavations.ie/ [Accessed: May 2024]). The database, maintained by Wordwell publishers with the support of the NMS, is compiled from the published *Excavations Bulletins* (1970–2010) but also includes additional online-only material from 2011 onwards. TII also makes available reports commissioned as a result of their projects via the TII Digital Heritage Collections (https://repository.dri.ie/catalog/v6936m966 [Accessed: May 2024]). Three previous archaeological investigations are recorded within townlands intersected by the 100m study area, none of which uncovered archaeological remains (see **Appendix 16.3**).

It should be noted that two further investigations, a geophysical survey and a wade and metal detection survey were carried out in 2024 as part of this current project, which have not yet been included in the DIER.

Further details pertaining to these two investigations can be found in Section 16.2.3.2 and **Appendices 16.3 and 16.7**.

16.2.3.1.15 Archive of the National Museum of Ireland (NMI)

The Archive of the NMI is designated as a place of deposit under the *National Archives Act 1986* and is responsible for preserving and providing access to its historical papers, collections records and relevant collections of private archives acquired by the Museum. The Archive Collection includes the Topographical Files and Finds Database in the Antiquities Division. These relate primarily to the discovery and acquisition of archaeological objects by the NMI; however, they also include references to archaeological monuments and excavations. The discovery of an archaeological object is often an indicator of the presence and nature of archaeological material in an area. As such, these archives were accessed by appointment by AMS on the 13th of June 2024. The finds from the area are chiefly domestic in nature, the file entry records for 3107:Wk250-8, 3162:Wk309, 3167:Wk314 further note that finds are part of "*Wooden Remains - Chiefly of a Domestic Character - Barrels, Churns, Milk-Pails, Methers, Bowls, Dishes, etc. etc. 250.*" Regarding the military objects, the buttons could be derived from a single garment.

Table 16.1 below presents a summary list of the objects from the Study Area which are included in the Topographic files in the NMS; further details are recorded in **Appendix 16.4**.

Table 16-1: Summary detail of archaeological objects from the Study Area in the NMI Topographic Files

NMI Reg. No.	Simple Name	Detail	Material	Townland
1995:981	Buckle	Copper alloy buckle plate	Copper alloy	Ballynakill
1995:982	Button	Copper alloy military button	Copper alloy	Ballynakill
1995:983	Button	Copper alloy military button	Copper alloy	Ballynakill
1995:984	Button	Copper alloy military button	Copper alloy	Ballynakill
1995:985	Button	Copper alloy military button	Copper alloy	Ballynakill
1995:986	Button	Copper alloy military button	Copper alloy	Ballynakill
1995:987	Button	Copper alloy military button	Copper alloy	Ballynakill
1995:988	Button	Copper alloy military button	Copper alloy	Ballynakill
1995:989	Button	Copper alloy military button	Copper alloy	Ballynakill
1995:990	Button	Copper alloy military button	Copper alloy	Ballynakill
3107:Wk257	Ladle	Wooden Ladle fragment	Wood	Brittas
3107:Wk250	Scoop	Wooden Scoop.	Wood	Brittas
3107:Wk251	Scoop	Wooden Scoop.	Wood	Brittas
3107:Wk252	Ladle	Wooden ladle	Wood	Brittas
3107:Wk253	Scoop	Wooden scoop	Wood	Brittas
3107:Wk254	Object	Wooden object fragment	Wood	Brittas
3107:Wk255	Scoop	Wooden Scoop	Wood	Brittas
3107:Wk256	Object	Wooden object fragment	Wood	Brittas
3162:Wk309	Scoop	Wooden Scoop	Wood.	Brittas
3107:Wk258	Scoop	Wooden Scoop	Wood	Brittas
3167:Wk314	Plate	Wooden plate fragment	Wood	Brittas
X3532	Object	Wooden perforated object	Wood	Brittas
L1931:5	Axehead	Flat decorated bronze axehead	Bronze	Clonaslee
X3532	Object	Perforated wooden object	Wood	Brittas
3167:Wk314	Plate	Perforated plate	Wood	Brittas

NMI Reg. No.	Simple Name	Detail	Material	Townland
3162:Wk309	Scoop	Wooden Scoop.	Wood	Brittas
3107:Wk258	Scoop	Wooden Scoop. Ladle or scoop.	Wood	Brittas
3107:Wk257	Ladle	Wooden Ladle fragment	Wood	Brittas
3107:Wk256	Object	Wooden object fragment. Possibly part of a trough or scoop.	Wood	Brittas
3107:Wk255	Scoop	Wooden Scoop. Ladle or scoop.	Wood	Brittas
3107:Wk254	Object	Wooden object fragment.	Wood	Brittas
3107:Wk253	Scoop	N/A	Wood	Brittas
3107:Wk252	Ladle	Wooden Ladle	Wood	Brittas
3107:Wk251	Scoop	Wooden Scoop. Ladle or scoop.	Wood	Brittas
3107:Wk250	Scoop	Wooden Scoop. Scoop with wide bowl and long handle.	Wood	Brittas

16.2.3.1.16 Irish Folklore Commission (IFC) School's Collection

The IFC Schools' Collection, which is a rich source of local information, is gradually being made accessible online as part of the Dúchas Project, a collaboration between University College Dublin, Dublin City University and the (then) Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media to digitise the National Folklore Collection (https://www.duchas.ie/en [Accessed: May 2024]). The Schools' Collection was searched for entries pertaining to the folklore, traditions, oral histories and intangible cultural heritage of the wider study area; relevant entries are included in **Appendix 16.5**.

16.2.3.1.17 Placenames Database of Ireland

Place names, as well as providing indicates of topographical features or geography (e.g. Moveedy/*Maigh Mhíde* – the Plain of Míde), can also provide clues to a townland's archaeological and historical associations (e.g., Abbeyfeale East/*Mainistir na Féile Thoir* – the Monastery of An Fhéil; Ballingowan/*Baile an Ghabhann* – the Town of the Smith; Dungeeha/*Dún Gaoithe* – the Fort of the Wind; or Doocatteen/*Dumhach Chaitín* – the Mound of Caitín) and as such they are a valuable cultural heritage resource. The Placenames Database of Ireland was consulted for the six townlands that are within/partially within the Study Area (Appendix 16.1; Placenames Database of Ireland: https://www.logainm.ie/en/ [Accessed: May 2024]).

16.2.3.1.18 National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage (NIICH)

The NIICH is a State initiative established under the provisions of the *UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage* (2003), which was ratified by Ireland in 2015. The inventory exists to promote, protect and celebrate Ireland's living intangible cultural heritage and provides official State recognition of cultural practices all around Ireland. Intangible cultural heritage refers to:

> *The practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible cultural heritage, transmitted from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history, and provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural diversity and human creativity.*

The inventory is available online and is updated on a regular basis as further cultural heritage elements are inscribed (https://nationalinventoryich.tcagsm.gov.ie/about/ [Accessed: May 2024]). Nothing of specific relevance to the Study Area was identified.

16.2.3.2 Field Surveys

The following field surveys were undertaken in support of this assessment, details of which are provided below:

- Walkover Surveys;
- Geophysical Survey; and
- Wade and Metal Detection Survey.

16.2.3.2.1 Walkover Surveys

Comprehensive walkover surveys of the Study Area were carried out by AMS on 12 December 2023 and on 14 February 2024 to supplement the desktop research. These walkover surveys assisted in:

- Confirming the nature, location, condition and extent of cultural heritage receptors that have the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Scheme.
- Noting additional unidentified archaeological sites and monuments and architectural heritage assets as defined under the *National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014* and *Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999*.
- Evaluating the magnitude of impact and significance of effect of the Proposed Scheme.

Appendix 16.2 contains images from the walkover surveys archive.

16.2.3.2.2 Geophysical Survey

A geophysical survey was carried out by AMS in March 2024 at three locations – GS-01; GS-02; GS-03 – along the banks of the Clodiagh river which are the proposed sites for construction compounds (Melia 2024). The investigation, which consisted of a high-resolution Magnetometry and Electromagnetic Induction (EMI) survey, was used to identify whether there were any subsurface features of potential archaeological significance present in the areas.

Geophysical anomalies of potential archaeological significance were identified in all three areas and have been factored into this assessment. It should be noted, however, that the presence or absence of archaeology in these areas can only be conclusively established through invasive investigation (e.g., test excavation).

A summary of the geophysical results can be found in **Appendix 16.2** (see also **Figure 15.7, Figure 15.9 and Figure 15.10**) and a copy of the full report is provided in **Appendix 16.7**.

16.2.3.2.3 Wade and Metal Detection Survey

A wade and metal detection survey was carried out by AMS on 1 May 2024 along a 45m-long stretch of the Clodiagh River in Brittas and Bunastick townlands in the vicinity of the proposed debris trap and embankment (Herriott 2024).

A detailed visual walkover, wade and metal detection survey was undertaken in order to identify any cultural heritage remains (objects, features or deposits) which may have been present. Specifically, the aims of the survey included assessing the nature, depth, extent and artefact-bearing potential of the riverine stratigraphy; assessing the potential for the remains of bridges, fording points and other riverine structures and features; and ascertaining the character, condition and extent of any cultural heritage features/deposits or objects likely to be affected by the proposed works.

A number of cultural heritage features were investigated and recorded during the course of the survey and have been factored into this assessment.

A summary of the wade and metal detection survey results can be found in **Appendix 16.2** (see also **Figure 16-5**) and a copy of the full report is provided in **Appendix 16.6.**

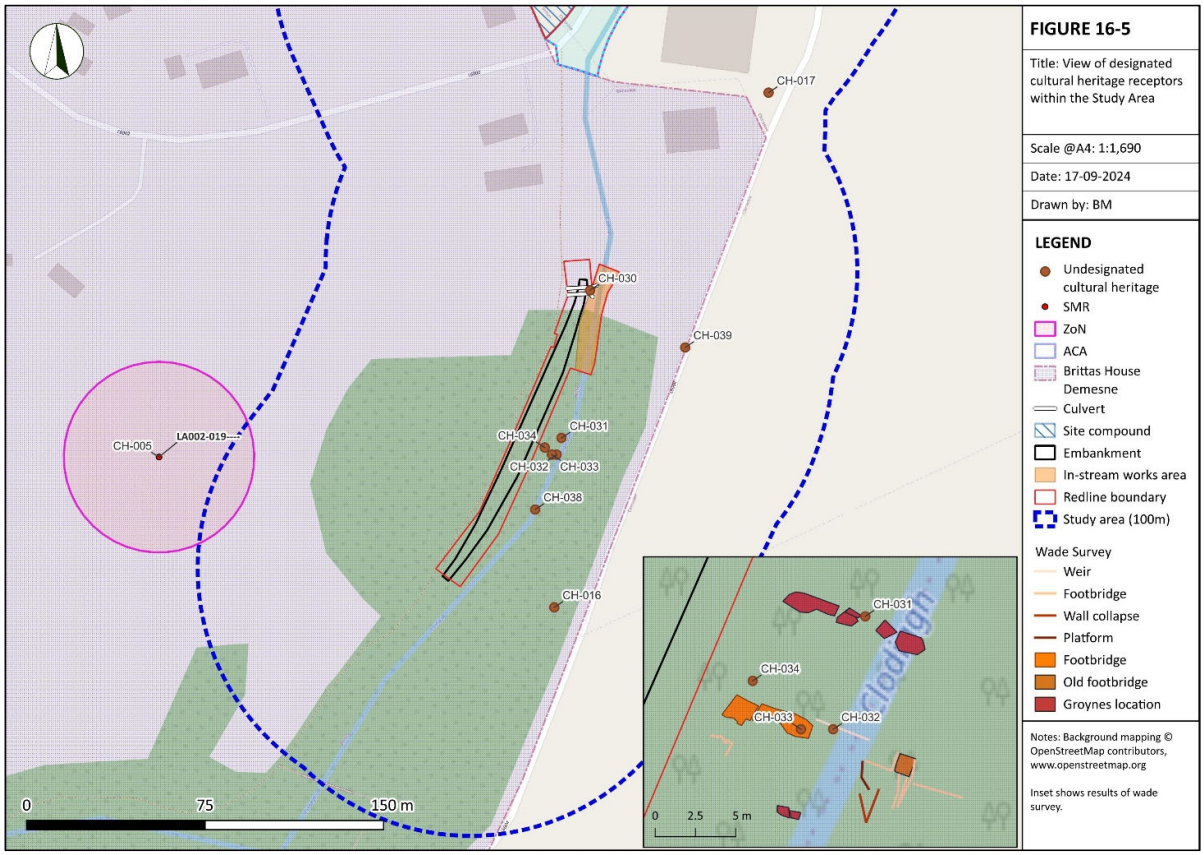

Figure 16-5 View of designated cultural heritage receptors within the study area

16.2.3.3 Modelling and Assessment

16.2.3.3.1 Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Spatial Modelling

The cultural heritage receptors identified through the baseline desktop study were digitally mapped using an open-source Geographical Information System (GIS: QGIS version 3.28 (https://www.qgis.org/en/site/forusers/download.html) and cross-checked with the most up to date and relevant cultural heritage datasets (outlined and discussed above in Section 16.2.3.1). The historical mapping and aerial/satellite imagery referred to above in Section 16.2.3.1 were spatially explored within the GIS to identify undesignated structures and features of potential cultural heritage interest, which were then spatially verified during the walkover surveys (Section 16.2.3.2.1). Vector data for the field surveys (Section 16.2.3.2) as well as for the Proposed Scheme were imported into the GIS and examined to assess the potential impact on identified cultural heritage receptors.

16.2.3.3.2 Cultural Heritage Dataset

A Cultural Heritage Dataset (CHD) cataloguing all identified cultural heritage receptors within the receiving environment was generated during the baseline desktop and field surveys as per recommendations in the TII Guidelines (TII 2024a, 42–43). This was used to prepare a summary tabulated list and a detailed inventory of all cultural heritage receptors within the defined Study Area for the Proposed Scheme for inclusion in this report, which include descriptions and appraisals of each cultural heritage receptor as well as their status and suggested importance (Table 16.6; **Appendix 16.2**). The five-level rating system (Very High–High–Medium–Low–Negligible) outlined in the TII Guidelines (TII 2024a, 64–66) is used to describe the importance of cultural heritage receptors; or where the importance of the cultural heritage receptor has not yet been ascertained (e.g., a possible archaeological feature identified through Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) analysis or geophysical survey that may or may not be archaeological, or an area of archaeological potential) importance has been indicated as Low, with the magnitude of impact estimated according to the extent of the receptor as identified from each source. Although professional judgement has been applied in

the assessment in this regard, however, the Significance of Effect for each of these receptors could change following post-consent archaeological testing; some anomalies may prove to be non-archaeological. Consultation with the NMS will be required in order to devise an appropriate mitigation strategy once the anomalies have been archaeologically tested.

The importance of a cultural heritage receptor derives from a number of factors including current status or level of statutory protection (i.e., RMP, RHM, SMR, RPS, NIAH, or none), preservation/condition, group value, rarity as well as special interest (the archaeological, architectural, historical, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest); and relies on the professional judgement of the cultural heritage specialist in evaluating these factors – see Section 16.2.5 and **Table 16-2** below for more detail.

16.2.4 Key Parameters for Assessment

The collation of quantitative and qualitative data is a prerequisite for the assessment of impacts to cultural heritage receptors, allowing for both the understanding of the cultural heritage resource and evaluating the consequence of change through the construction and operational phases of the proposed development. The practical application of mitigation measures for the protection of the cultural heritage resource is a key consideration. This assessment evaluates all stages and phases of the proposed project including site enabling works, construction phase, operational phases and maintenance, as well as consideration of cumulative and residual impacts. The methodology and approaches that are employed in this assessment are as per best practice set out in current Guidelines and Standards, as well as being in line with current legislation and national policy.

16.2.5 Assessment Criteria and Significance

Cultural heritage receptors are considered to be a non-renewable resource which are generally spatially sensitive. In this context, any change to their environment, such as construction activity and ground disturbance works, could adversely affect these receptors.

The potential impact of the Proposed Scheme on cultural heritage was carried out with reference to the EPA Guidelines (EPA 2022) and TII Guidelines and Standards (TII 2024a; 2024b), as well as using metrics specific to archaeological and built heritage, as detailed in *Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (DAHGI 1999), *Archaeology in the Planning Process* (DHLGH & OPR, 2021), *Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities* (DAHG 2011) and the *National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Handbook* (DHLGH 2023).

The importance rating for each cultural heritage receptor was based on evidence from the baseline desktop studies, walkover survey, specialist surveys and consultation, using professional judgement, and with reference to the factors set out in **Table 16-2** (TII 2024a, 65: Table 5-6). Additional guiding factors that were considered included the status (designation/level of statutory protection afforded to the cultural heritage receptor), the condition/preservation, special interest, group value, rarity, visibility in the landscape, fragility/vulnerability, amenity value and local significance (*ibid*, 66; DAHG 2011, 24–30).

Table 16-2: Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Cultural Heritage Receptors.

Importance	Criteria Considered
Very High	World Heritage Properties.
	National Monuments.
	Designated Built Heritage Receptors rated as being of international importance, including associated historic gardens and designed landscapes.
	Designated features of international intangible heritage value.
	Designated historic landscapes of international value.
	Other designated Cultural Heritage Receptors of international importance.

Importance	Criteria Considered
High	World Heritage Tentative List properties. Recorded Monuments (or sites and monuments scheduled for inclusion on the RMP) of high quality and importance. Sites and monuments subject to a Preservation Order or Temporary Preservation Order. Architectural Conservation Areas. Protected Structures. Undesignated receptors of high quality and importance. Built Heritage Receptors rated as being of national importance by the NIAH, including associated historic gardens and designed landscapes. Historic landscapes (designated or undesignated) of outstanding interest and of demonstrable national value. These will be well-preserved historic landscapes exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth, or other critical factors. Other designated or undesignated Cultural Heritage Receptors of demonstrable national importance. Places or features of national intangible heritage value.
Medium	Recorded Monuments (or sites and monuments scheduled for inclusion on the RMP) of good quality/preservation. Built Heritage Receptors rated as being of regional importance by the NIAH, including associated historic gardens and designed landscapes. Historic landscapes of regional value (designated or undesignated). Historic townscapes or built-up areas with demonstrable historic integrity in their buildings or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures). Other designated or undesignated receptors of regional Cultural Heritage importance. Places or features of regional intangible heritage value.
Low	Receptors compromised by poor preservation of contextual associations with inherent, albeit limited, Cultural Heritage value. Built Heritage Receptors rated as being of local importance by the NIAH, including associated historic gardens and designed landscapes. Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Historic townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures). Other designated or undesignated Cultural Heritage Receptors of local importance. Places or features of local intangible heritage value. Undesignated historic buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association.
Negligible	Receptors/landscapes with very little surviving cultural heritage interest.

Potential effects from the Proposed Scheme on the receiving cultural heritage environment were categorised as direct, indirect, positive and/or negative in accordance with the TII Guidelines (2024a, 66–67):

- **Direct Effect —** where a Cultural Heritage Receptor or its setting is physically located within the footprint of a project which would entail its removal in whole or in part. Direct effects can also be defined as those that are directly attributable to the Proposed Scheme.
- **Indirect Effect —** an effect that results indirectly from the Proposed Scheme, often occurring away from the development, or because of a sequence of interrelationships or a complex pathway.
- **Positive Effect –** a change that enhances or improves the quality of the cultural heritage receptor (e.g., increased physical separation resulting in traffic relief; reduced visual and noise intrusion; enhancement of setting or amenity).
- **Negative Effect –** a change that reduces the quality of the cultural heritage receptor (e.g., total or partial loss of a site, monument, structure or its attendant grounds; visual intrusion; severance; degradation of setting and/or amenity).

The five-level rating system (Very High–High–Medium–Low–Negligible) as detailed in **Table 16-3** (after TII 2024a, 69: Table 5.7) was used to describe the predicted magnitude (level) of impact.

The predicted magnitude of impact was evaluated by considering the type and quality of impact/effect, extent and context, probability, duration and frequency of impact/effect (EPA 2022, 50–52).

Table 16-3: Magnitude of Impact/Effect on Cultural Heritage.

Magnitude of Impact	Description of Impact/Effect
Very High	Major alteration to, or complete loss of a cultural heritage receptor. Effects likely to be experienced at a very large scale; considered permanent and irreversible.
High	Notable or long-term change to a cultural heritage receptor.
Medium	Moderate or long-term change over a restricted area or a moderate change to a cultural heritage receptor.
Low	Minor, short- or medium-term change over a restricted area or a minor change to a cultural heritage receptor.
Negligible	Imperceptible change to a cultural heritage receptor.

The predicted significance of effect was evaluated by comparing the predicted magnitude of impact/effect with the suggested importance of the cultural heritage receptor using the schedule and definitions of significance adapted from the EPA (2022, Table 3.4) and the TII Guidelines (2024a, 69–70). Significance of effect for cultural heritage receptors are classified and summarised in **Table 16-4**.

Table 16-4: Significance of effect on cultural heritage.

Significance of Effect	Descriptors of Effect
Profound	An effect which obliterates a cultural heritage receptor of high or very high importance.
Very Significant	An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity, significantly alters most of an important aspect of the cultural heritage receptor.
Significant	An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters an important aspect of the cultural heritage receptor.
Moderate	An effect that alters the character of the cultural heritage receptor in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends.
Slight	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the cultural heritage receptor without affecting its importance.
Not Significant	An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the cultural heritage environment but without significant consequences.
Imperceptible	An effect capable of measurement but without significant consequences.

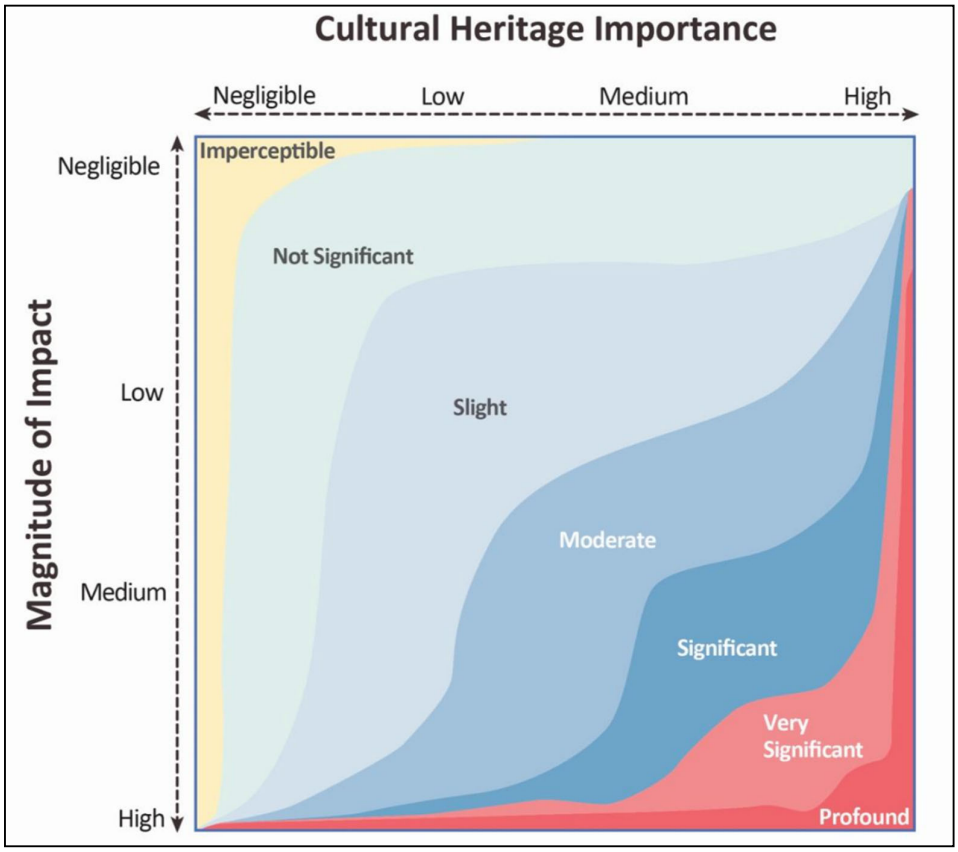

Figure 16-6 Illustration showing the significance of effects for cultural heritage receptors based on comparing the magnitude of effect with importance (after EPA 2022, 53: Figure 3.4).

16.2.6 Data Limitations

The following general limitations apply to the cultural heritage assessment presented in this chapter:

- The assessment is based on the information available at the time of writing. There is potential for additional information to become available at a later date that may alter the assessment presented here.
- The findings conveyed in the assessment are based on information obtained from a variety of sources including regulatory data, baseline studies and field surveys, as detailed in the chapter and which are understood to be reliable. Nevertheless, the authenticity and reliability of the information cannot be guaranteed.
- Geophysical anomalies of potential archaeological significance will need to be targeted through archaeological testing to demonstrate if they represent tenable archaeological sites/features. This should be undertaken post-consent and in advance of any groundworks for proposed compounds etc in these areas.
- Potential archaeological sites identified through Walkover and Geophysical Surveys will need to be targeted through archaeological testing to demonstrate if they represent tenable archaeological sites. This should be undertaken post-consent and in advance of any groundworks for proposed interventions relating to the FRS being undertaken.

16.2.7 Consultations

An AMS EIA Consultant attended a Public Consultation Meeting held in Clonaslee Heritage Centre on 12th December 2023. The following comments were received from local sources at that meeting:

- A bridge used to exist at the weir in Brittas Demesne which was active until the 1960s. That bridge was known as 'White Bridge'.
- The current occupant of Brittas House Lodge (CH031) bought the field and lodge from the Dunnes of Brittas House. He noted that the 'ridge' visible along the field boundary wall along the roadside owed its origins to a line of trees that used to occupy that site (shown on OS mapping), The trees were removed and sent to the local sawmill. He also noted that there was a pump located further south along the road that used to pump water up to Brittas House, and that the platform for the pump is still visible on the roadside.

Consultation relevant to the assessment of cultural heritage was undertaken with a number of statutory and non-statutory stakeholders at all phases of the project. Comments and queries from stakeholders informed design and are addressed throughout this report and summarised in **Table 16-5**.

Table 16-5: List of Consultations.

Consultees	Feedback	Location/Medium
DHLGH	Vital that methodologies for assessment and attendant mitigation proposals follow the *Archaeology and Flood Relief Scheme: Guidelines* (NMS 2023). The Department also advised that the following specific investigations are undertaken prior to applying for planning permission: 1. A desk based assessment should address the cultural heritage (archaeological, built, vernacular, riverine and industrial heritage) of the proposed development area, to include a full inventory, mapping and surveys (photographic, descriptive, photogrammetric, as appropriate) of all archaeological, underwater and cultural heritage features and structures identified by field inspections, cartographic analysis, historical and archival research and prior archaeological investigations. The field survey should include a visual inspection of any riverbanks and riverbeds and other waterbodies, where they are visible. This is best carried out following vegetation clearance (where permitted) or during winter, when vegetation cover is less dense. The desk-study, supported by comprehensive archival and historical research and detailed field inspection should inform (as appropriate), the scope and range of further archaeological investigations to be undertaken. 2. Targeted non-intrusive advance geophysical survey or prospection (where practicable) of all areas where ground disturbances are proposed. 3. Targeted advance archaeological test excavation (where practicable) of all areas of archaeological potential identified in the desk study and/or advance geophysical surveys. 4. Advance Underwater Archaeological Impact Assessment (UAIA), to include dive/wade, metal detection surveys of all areas where in-stream works are proposed. UAIA may include targeted in-river pre-development test-excavations within specific areas of the proposed development area, to be agreed with the Department, in order to adequately assess the nature, depth, extent and artefact-bearing potential of the riverine stratigraphy, to assess the potential for the remains of bridges, fording points and other riverine structures and features, and to facilitate further characterisation of underwater cultural heritage features and structures that have been identified in the prior dive/wade surveys and by prior research. 5. Comprehensive buildings archaeology assessments of built heritage structures and features within the proposed development area. To inform an overall appraisal of the historical, archaeological and built heritage significance of any built heritage structures proposed for removal, it is vital that detailed buildings archaeology assessment including measured survey is undertaken at the earliest opportunity. 6. All intrusive advance investigations (such as, but not limited to, ground investigations for soils/geology/hydrogeology) carried out as part of the EIA or design process should be subject to advance archaeological screening (to be agreed with the Department) and a programme of archaeological monitoring by a suitably qualified archaeologist.	Correspondence received via Development Applications Unit of (DHLGH Reference G Pre00327/2023)

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Consultees	Feedback	Location/Medium
	The results of these investigations should form part of the EIA process and be incorporated within the EIA Report.	
NMS Meeting Date	19th March 2024: Consultation meeting with the Underwater Unit of the NMS; agreement that for the Wade and Metal Detection survey the area relating only to the in-stream works in Area 1 would be the scope of survey to be undertaken. Requirement for any additional works pending results of Wade and Detection Survey to be agreed in advance with Underwater Unit of NMS.	Teams meeting

16.3 Description of the Existing Environment

16.3.1 Baseline Environment

According to the current Laois County Development Plan 2021-2027 (p.25; Available at: https://laois.ie/wp-content/uploads/Appendix-2-ACA-of-Adopted-LCDP-2021-2027.pdf),” *the topography of the village is flat and is set in a landscape dominated by gentle uplands and mature woodlands. The Clodiagh River, which contributes to the special character of the village runs* [along the Tullamore Road] *enclosed by a stone wall and under the Main Street”* [towards Brittas Lake].

Palaeozoic and Devonian geological units at Clonaslee comprise ORS sandstone conglomerate and mudstones, while the 100k bedrock geology comprises thick flaggy sandstones and siltstones of the Clonaslee Member, bordered by dark muddy limestone and shale of the Ballysteen Formation. The Quaternary sediments comprise till derived from limestones, and alluvium along the Clodiagh river.

The name Clonaslee may owe its origins to the Irish *Cluain na Slighe* meaning roadwise meadow or *Cluain na Sleibhe* meaning mountain meadow. The cultural heritage receiving environment attests to the presence of people in the area since at least the early medieval period, although proximity to Mesolithic sites (Lough Boora, some 11km to the northwest) attests to the earlier settlement of this area (see Section 16.3.1.2.1 below). The archaeological receiving environment comprises a total of three Recorded Monuments (cross-slabs LA002-012 (CH-003); LA002-012001- (CH-004) and LA002-012002- (CH-044)) within the Study Area, but within a range of 74m to 81m of the Proposed Scheme Footprint. In addition, the Zone of Notification (ZoN) for a children’s burial ground (LA002-019-; CH-005) falls within the Study Area in the southwest part of the Proposed Scheme, approx. 103m from the Proposed Scheme Footprint. One further Recorded Monument of note – a fortified house (LA002-011----; CH-002) is located in close proximity to the Study Area in Ballynakill townland.

16.3.1.1 Site Location/Context

Clonaslee is located in the north of County Laois, in the foothills of the Slieve Bloom Mountains. It is located 13km south of Tullamore, 13km west of Mountmellick and 19km northwest of Portlaoise.

The town has a population of approximately 566. The Clodiagh River flows northwards through the village. The Gorragh River passes to the east before its confluence with the Clodiagh River approximately 1.5km north of the village. The Laois Core Strategy Map of the County Development Plan 2017-2027 designates the area of Clonaslee as Zone E (Slieve Blooms). This area is characterised as: ‘definite rural and natural amenity with mixed farming and forested uplands’. The village of Clonaslee has experienced significant growth since the last Census period and has potential to attract a population seeking to live in a rural environment.

Clonaslee village is designated as an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) per the Laois County Development Plan 2021-2027. The urban form of the village has developed along two intersecting streets, the Main Street and Tullamore Road. The Main Street has the layout of an estate village, comprising a wide boulevard, with a continuous building line defining the boulevard on either side and creating a vista which terminates in the Visitor’s Centre, formerly the Church of Ireland.

The streetscape of the Tullamore Road which runs parallel to the Clodiagh River, is quite different. At the southern end, closer to the village, two-storey buildings create a strong feeling of urban enclosure. Beyond the church gates, the building form changes, and one-storey buildings predominate. At the southern end of this road, the village is anchored by a trailhead to Slieve Bloom Mountains and walking loops around Brittas House and Lakes.

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) sites in the Proposed Scheme Study Area are for the most part listed as Protected Structures (RPS) sites. This includes St. Manman’s Catholic Church and St. Manman’s Church (former Church of Ireland, now the town Visitor’s Centre). There are no bridges listed in the *Bridges of Laois Industrial Heritage Survey* within the Study Area.

Refer to Appendix 16-8 Clonaslee Flood Relief Scheme Conservation Report for further details on the history and architectural conservation of the village.

A full description of the Proposed Scheme location and Proposed Scheme design and construction methodologies can be found in **Chapter 5 Project Description**.

16.3.1.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

16.3.1.2.1 Prehistoric Period (8000 BC–AD 400)

The Irish Mesolithic is subdivided into two phases on the basis of stone tool technologies and cultural traditions: the Early Mesolithic (8000–7000/6500 BC) and Late Mesolithic (7000/6500–4000 BC) (Chapple *et al*. 2022; Woodman 2011; Bayliss & Woodman 2009). Evidence for the Irish Mesolithic tends to be concentrated around or in close proximity to coastal areas, along river and lake shores, and elevated river valley positions. Mesolithic society was characterised by small kin groups of nomadic hunter-fisher-gatherers that exploited seasonally available food resources such as fruit, nuts, berries, fish and wild fowl. The archaeological record of this period presents as the remains of temporary settlements, fishing technology, chipped stone implements and production waste (debitage). There is no evidence from the Mesolithic period (8000-4000 BC) within the study area. The closest Mesolithic site is Loch Boora, County Offaly (Ryan 1980), located c. 11km to the north-northwest of Clonaslee. At this site (discovered c. 1977), the shoreline of a post-glacial lake was identified, around which the remains of hearths and archaeological objects of chert dating to between 6800–6500 BC (Woodman 2009, xli) were identified; these were interpreted as being temporary campsites of Mesolithic hunter-gatherers. Undoubtedly, as yet un-discovered sites of a similar nature in the vicinity occur.

The Neolithic period (4000–2500 BC) witnessed the introduction of agriculture to Ireland and the change from a highly mobile hunter-gatherer lifestyle to one of a more sedentary nature based on livestock husbandry and cereal cultivation. This brought corresponding changes in settlement form, food production, burial practices, and material culture (e.g., Cooney 2000). The time between 3750 and 3600 BC saw a period of rapid expansion across the country, which included the construction of timber-built rectangular houses and monumental hilltop enclosures, as well as monumental court tombs and portal tombs (e.g., Lynch 2014; Schulting *et al*. 2012; Whittle *et al*. 2011). While there is no evidence from the Neolithic period (*c*.4000–2400BC) within the study area, there is the record of a plano-convex knife and flint debitage (NMI Reg. 1980:47 A, BC), dating from the late Neolithic period onward, in Reary More townland, c.3.5km to the northeast of Clonaslee. A stone axehead (NMI Reg. 1976:23) is recorded in Killoughy townland some 5km to the northwest of Clonaslee.

The Bronze Age (2500–800 BC) is typically associated with the introduction and development of metal technology, the production of a diverse range of copper, bronze and gold objects, as well as the emergence of a distinct warrior elite class defined by high-status weaponry towards the end of the period (Waddell 2000). The material culture included not only weapons and tools, but also high-status items of personal adornment. This technological innovation went hand-in-hand with an intensification of agriculture that was largely facilitated by the availability of more efficient tools.

While no Bronze Age sites are recorded within the study area, a *fulacht fia* (95E0092) was excavated in Derry townland in 1995, c. 2km to the north-northwest of Clonaslee. *Fulachtaí fia* (burnt mounds) are amongst the most common site types in Ireland (e.g., Hawkes 2011). The sites are characterised by a low horseshoe- or kidney-shaped mound of heat-shattered stone discarded from the process of heating water in a subsoil-cut trough. Generally found in low-lying ground where the water table is close to the surface, the often wood-lined troughs filled naturally with water. The functions of *fulachtaí fia* were many and varied, from cooking to bathing places to brewing sites and sweat houses. These sites dated from the Bronze Age (O'Kelly 1954, 143) but their use has also been recorded in the medieval period (Hawkes 2011). Bronze Spearhead-Loops (NMI Reg. 1977:2174) were also recorded in Cormeen townland c.38km to the northeast of Clonaslee. A possible burnt spread or mound which has not been archaeologically verified, has been identified through geophysical survey (CH-041.12; see **Figure 16.7**).

16.3.1.2.2 Early Medieval Period (AD 400–1100)

The early medieval period saw significant social, cultural, political and technological changes in Ireland. The beginning of the period saw the arrival of Christianity, the gradual conversion of the population, the flourishing of Irish monasteries, and the spread of literacy. The period, which spanned 700 years, also comprised a time of economic and environmental change. Surviving law tracts provide valuable insights into

the nature of Irish society at the time, which suggest that Ireland was roughly divided into overkingdoms, regional kingdoms and local kingdoms (*túatha*), that largely operated as pastoral communities bounded by ties of kinship (Edwards 1996, 8). Clonaslee was part of the medieval Gaelic kingdom of Loígis, ruled by the kings of Loígis Réta from the late eighth century until the Norman conquest (MacCotter 2008, 173). Clonaslee was part of lands of the Uí Duinn sept within the territory of Uí Riagáin (see https://www.clonasleeparish.com/files/Dunnes-of-Brittas-Castle.pdf).

A church (LA002-002001-) was established in Kilmanman by St Manman in the seventh century, where he was also interred. He is also reputed to have founded the monastery of Carrigeen at Lanchail or Lanhail, two miles west of Kilmanman (O'Byrne 1856, 31) or c. 4km to the west of Clonaslee. Great monastic settlements were founded at Timahoe (30km to the southeast) and Abbeyleix (c. 30km to the south-southeast) in the same century.

Ringforts/raths and related monuments, such as cashels and raised/platform raths, all comprise forms of early medieval enclosed settlement (e.g. Stout 1997). Excavation and topographical studies have demonstrated that a wide variety of morphologies and dates occur within the ringfort classification (O'Sullivan *et al.* 2013, 51–72). They can be univallate, bivallate, or trivallate, can vary greatly in size, can occur singly or in dense concentrations and may or may not contain settlement evidence. Stout (2015, 73) suggested that of the approximately 60,000 recorded Irish ringforts, most were occupied between the early seventh and ninth centuries AD. Although the vast majority appear to have been built during the second half of the first millennium AD, in areas of Gaelic-Irish rule they were sometimes inhabited into the medieval period (e.g. O'Conor 1998). The distribution of ringforts/raths and related monuments in Leinster is low (0.26km^2), the reason for which is unclear, as these counties, including Laois, include some of the most fertile soils in the country (Stout 1997, 59).The closest recorded (unclassified) ringfort to Clonaslee is located in Mountbolus, some 8km to the northwest of Clonaslee; the closest ringfort-rath (OF025-022) is in Derrygunnigan townland, some 10km to the northeast, and the closest ringfort-cashel (OF038-023) is in Cloghan townland (Clonlisk Barony) some 25km to the south-southwest of Clonaslee. A geophysical survey anomaly (CH-042 and CH-042.1; Figure 16.9) resembling a ringfort-sized enclosure has been identified in advance works for the Proposed Scheme; however, it has not been verified as an archaeological feature as yet. Post-consent archaeological testing will verify the archaeological integrity of geophysical survey anomalies and a suitable mitigation strategy will be drawn up in consultation with NMS and statutory authorities. Similarly, a number of features of archaeological potential identified through the geophysical survey could represent ditches, pits, postholes or occupational debris from this period (see **Figure 16.7, Figure 16.9 and Figure 16.10; Appendix 16-2**)

16.3.1.2.3 Medieval Period (AD 1100–1540)

The influx of the Anglo-Norman manorial system of territorial organisation resulted in considerable change to the settlement pattern of Laois in the thirteenth century. However, early attempts at colonisation were hampered by the Gaelic resurgence which began in the 1280s, leaving much of the ostensibly conquered lands in native control (Bradley 1999, 265). Clonaslee owes its origins to the Anglo-Norman settlement (twelfth century) of Offaly, although the precise details of the evolution and development of the settlement during this time is not well known (See: Appendix 2: architectural conservation areas (laois.ie) [Accessed April 2024]).

Following the death of Diarmait Mac Murchada in 1171, the kingdom of Leinster ceased to exist, and Henry II confirmed himself as Lord of Leinster (*ibid.*). Mac Murchada's champion Richard de Clare or Strongbow inherited the natural fortification of Dunamase on his marriage to Mac Murchada's daughter Aoife, the barony of Tinnahinch, originally named Oregan (Uí Riagáin) was gifted to Robert de Bermingham (Ó Cléirigh 1999, 165). Through marriage with his daughter Eva de Bermingham, it appears that Oregan and other lands in Offaly came into the possession of Gerald Fitzmaurice, progenitor of the Fitzgeralds, the Earls of Offaly (Orpen 1914, 104). This theodum was valued at 90 l. 13s. 4td. a year in the mid-thirteenth century when it was in the possession of John Fitzthomas (Sweetman & Handcock 1875, 1282).

The Ó Duinn or Dunne family were a leading Gaelic family which had established themselves as feudal lords. Tadhg MacLaighnigh Ui Duinn constructed his castle at Tinnahinch in 1475 (see https://www.clonasleeparish.com/files/Dunnes-of-Brittas-Castle.pdf [Accessed: April 2024]), but the Dunnes also held their seat at Brittas. The Dunnes and the Fitzgeralds would frequently intermarry, which consolidated their power in Laois.

The collapse of the Fitzgerald hegemony occurred after Silken Thomas' failed rebellion (1534–36) led to the interior of Ireland being opened up to English control and law (Carey 1999, 216). By the eighteenth-century

the power of the Dunne family had exceeded that of a Gaelic chieftain (see See: Clonaslee (askaboutireland.ie) [Accessed: April 2024]).

16.3.1.2.4 Post Medieval Period (AD 1540–1700)

The Tudor period saw the first concerted efforts by the British Crown to enact a programme of plantation and confiscation in Laois and Offaly (Carey 1999, 219–48). This led to years of discord and rebellion which eventually culminated in the Nine Years' War (1593–1603). Uí Riagáin or Tinnahinch was divided between the two brothers Tadhg Óg Ó Duinn and Dr. Charles Dunne (see https://www.clonasleeparish.com/files/Dunnes-of-Brittas-Castle.pdf [Accessed: April 2024]). Laois was shired as Queen's County in 1556, eventually encompassing the barony of Tinnahinch in 1572 (Bradley 1999, 257). The Cotton Map of Offallia (1559–1603) showed the territory of "Yregan: Odun: Part of the Queen's County". Around this time, the first plantation towns were established, such as Portlaoise (Maryborough).

A settlement at Clonaslee was first mapped on the Tinnahinch barony map (1656–58) as part of the Down Survey. The church at Kilmanman is labelled 'antient glebe' while the settlement to the east is marked 'new glebe'. Clonose in Tynahinch barony was first recorded in the 1659 Census (Pender 1939, 505). In 1680, Ballinakill Castle was built by Colonel Dunne in 1680, but was never inhabited (Mason 1819, 313). It is reported that during the Williamite wars a Jacobite settlement was based in Clonaslee as the Dunne family were Jacobite sympathisers.

16.3.1.2.5 Early Modern Period (Post AD 1700)

As it was situated in a strategic location on an important highway leading to Munster, Clonaslee prospered throughout the eighteenth and into the early nineteenth century. New developments – such as the construction of the new Mountmellick–Birr road, civic offices, a post office and police station all around the same time ensured the continued improvement of the village into the modern period in spite of a decrease in population from 561 persons in 1841 to 287 persons in 1901 (See: Clonaslee (askaboutireland.ie) [Accessed: April 2024]). The decrease in population was invariably linked to the Great Famine, and the IFC School's Collection (**Appendix 16.5**) includes several records which recount families leaving the parish to emigrate to America (see for example Clonaslee (C.) · The Schools' Collection | dúchas.ie (duchas.ie) [Accessed: April 2024]).

In 1771, a new thatched parish chapel was erected at Clonaslee village, which was later replaced in 1813 (O'Leary & Lalor 1914, 583) with the extant Roman Catholic church of St. Manman. The 1771 chapel was financed by Francis Plunkett Dunne of Brittas House, a retired British army captain who had recently converted to Roman Catholicism. The 1814 former Church of Ireland chapel in the Georgian Gothic style was aided by a gift of £800 from another of the Dunnes (General Dunne), and part financed through a loan of £300 from the Board of First Fruits. A grant of £377.5.6 was gifted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for repairs. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the Board of First Fruits (Lewis 1837, 350).

The Rockite Rebellion (1821–24) spread from Munster to Laois, with secret societies, land agitation and arson occurring throughout the county. In May 1821, General Dunne requested a party of the Tinnehinch and Ballyboy Yeomanry Corps to be stationed at Clonaslee. His own militia had been fired upon while on patrol (Gibbons 1999, 492).

A rath was discovered in the neighbourhood in 1724, consisting of "a rude kistvaen of unhewed flags, covered by a tumulus of earth and stones (*ibid.*). This is not recorded on the SMR or RMP for Clonaslee and the exact location of the 1724 'rath' is unknown. Approximately fifty long-handled dredging shovels embedded in a large deposit of "red mine" or "bog ochre" were discovered in a bog on General Dunne's lands in the nineteenth century, and are indicative of the mining of bog ore (Dolan 2012, 44).

Lewis (1837, 350) recorded 514 inhabitants in Clonaslee, with a boulting mill, May 3rd and Nov. 7th, and petty sessions weekly. In addition, there is "*a parochial school, and also a school in connection with the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity; the schoolhouse, a large slated building, was erected at an expense of £300* (*ibid.*)." The *Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland* (Fullarton & Co 1846, 426) recorded that a dispensary was to be established in 1841. Griffith's Valuation (1847–64) recorded Dunne leasing properties worth £121,16s within Clonaslee townland and village.

The Dunne country house constructed in 1869 (Brittas House) was designed by John McCurdy and financed by General Dunne MP. It was subsequently sold by General Dunnes' two surviving daughters to the Land Commission in the 1920's and was completely destroyed by fire in 1942 (see

https://www.clonasleeparish.com/files/Dunnes-of-Brittas-Castle.pdf [Accessed: April 2024]). The gate lodge to the estate survives on the crossroads in the village and is a striking feature of the built heritage of this era.

16.3.1.3 Overview of Cultural Heritage Receptors

Figure 16-7 to **Figure 16-11** show the view of undesignated cultural heritage receptors within the Study Area.

Figure 16-7 View of undesignated cultural heritage receptors within the Study Area (1 of 5)

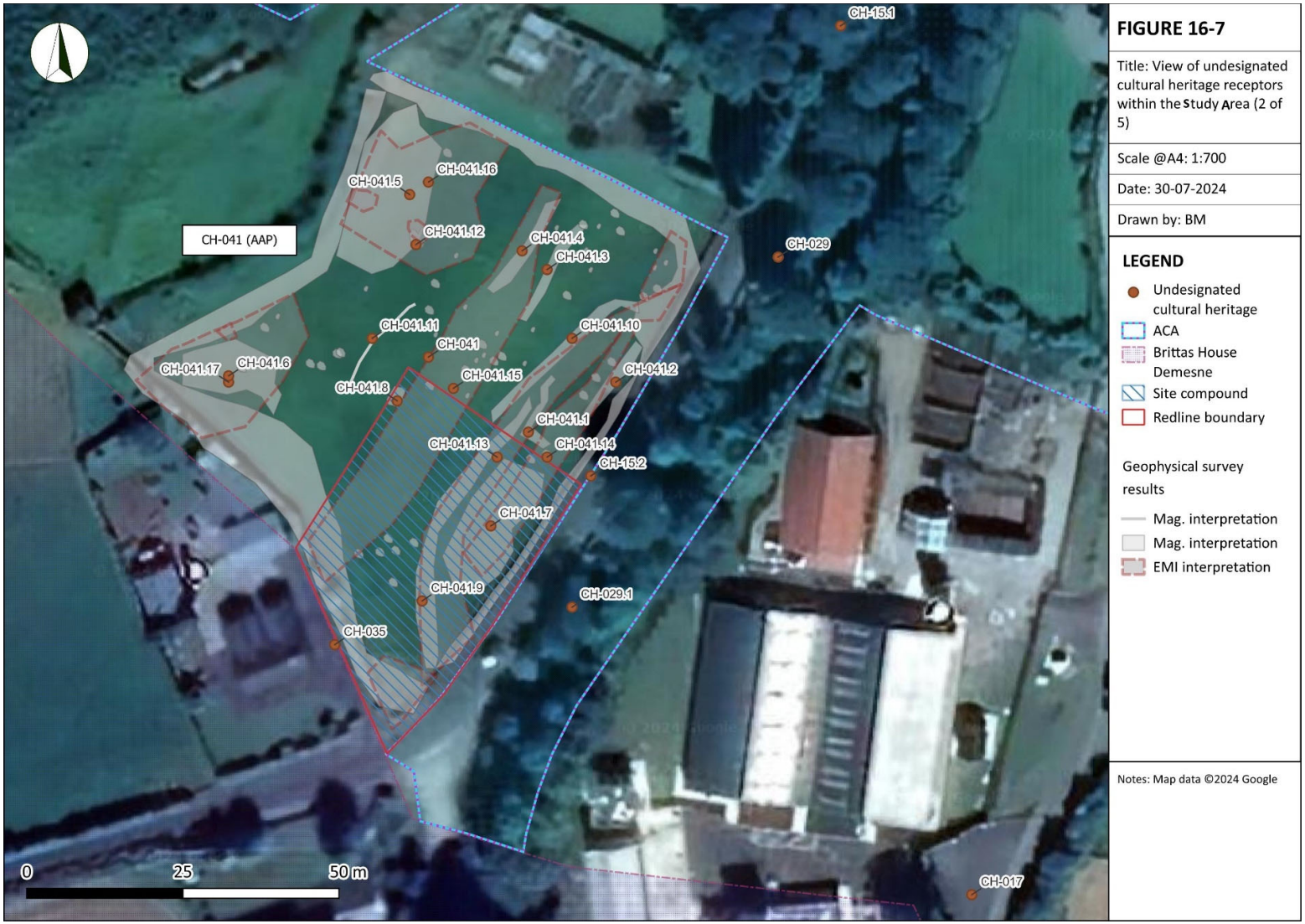

Figure 16-8 View of undesignated cultural heritage receptors within the Study Area (2 of 5)

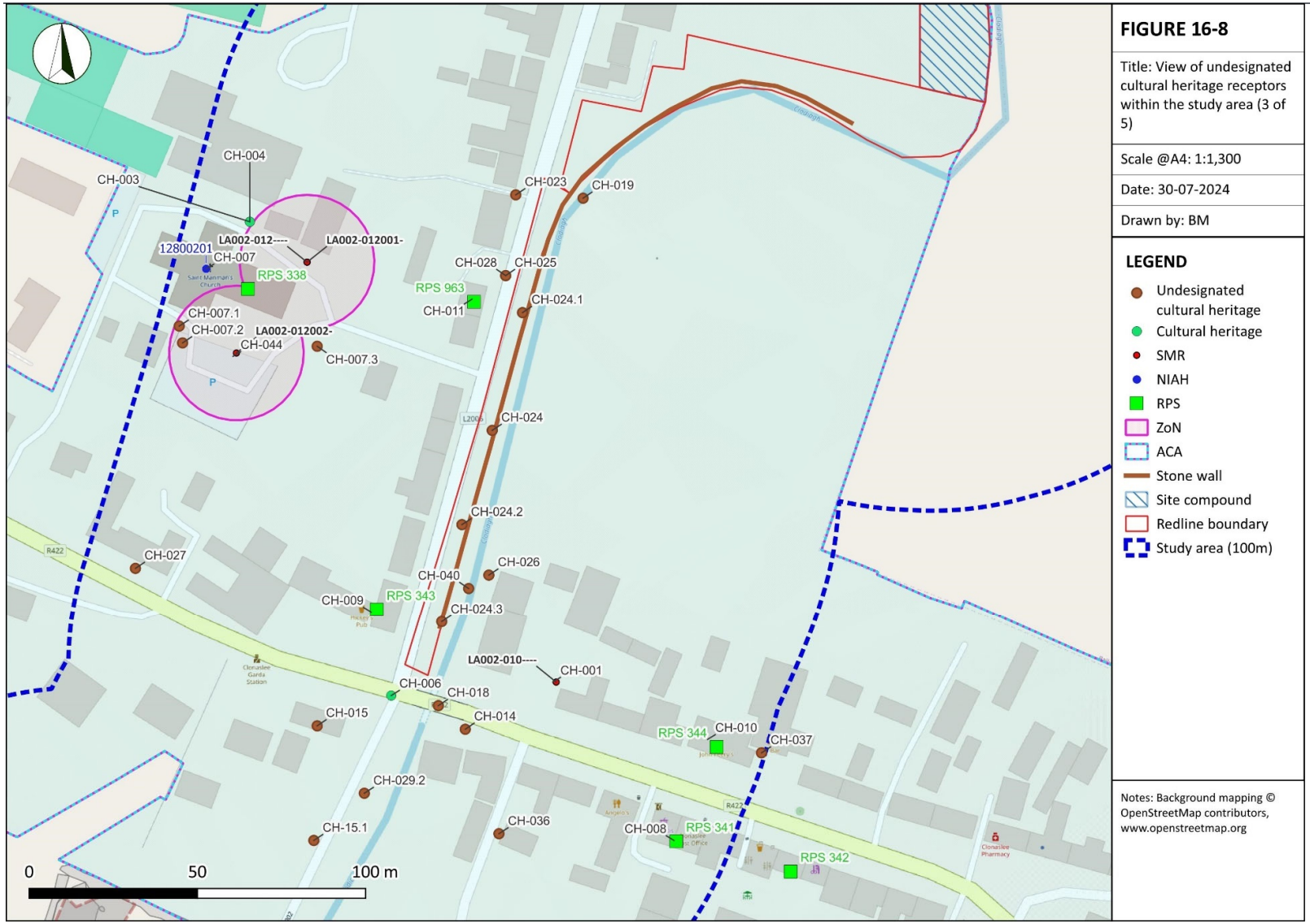

Figure 16-9 View of undesignated cultural heritage receptors within the Study Area (3 of 5)

Figure 16-10 View of undesignated cultural heritage receptors within the Study Area (4 of 5)

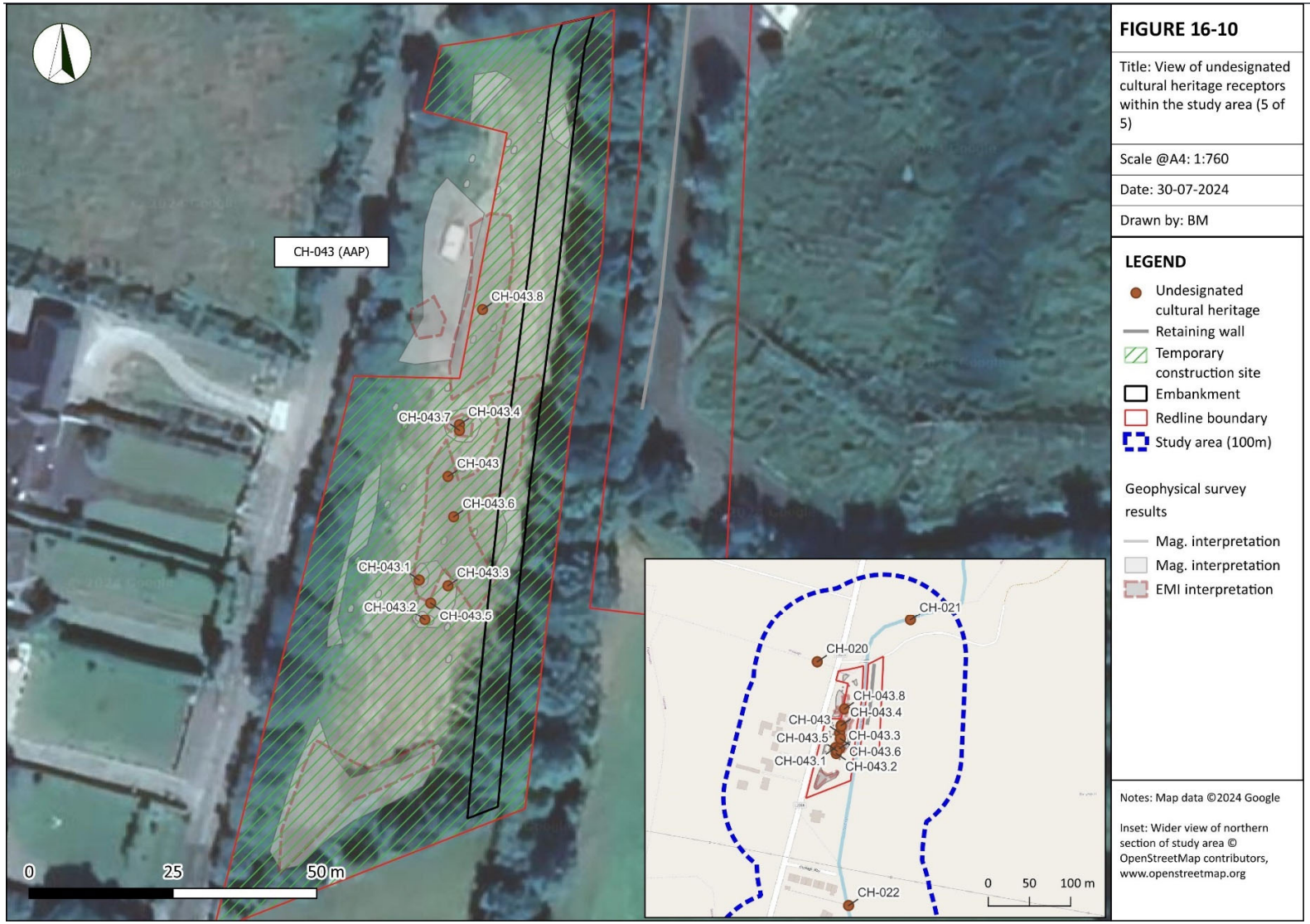

Figure 16-11 View of undesignated cultural heritage receptors within the Study Area (5 of 5)

Table 16-6: Cultural heritage assets and receptors in the receiving baseline environment

Receptor No.	Site Type	Status	Reference(s)	Importance	Townland	ITM	Distance	Source(s)
CH-001	Structure	Listed on the SMR	LA002-010----	Medium	Clonaslee	631798, 711024	20m (from edge of building shown on historical OS map)	HEV; walkover survey
CH-002	House - fortified house	Recorded Monument; Listed on the SMR	LA002-011----	High	Ballynakill	632127, 711302	155m (from upstanding remains); 124m (from edge of SMR ZoN); 81m (from edge of RMP constraints area).	HEV; RMP
CH-003	Cross-slab (present location)	Recorded Monument; Listed on the SMR	LA002-012--- LA002-012001-	High	Clonaslee	631708, 711161	81m (from cross slab); 42m (from edge of SMR ZoN); 18m (from edge of RMP constraints area).	HEV; RMP; walkover survey
CH-004	Cross-slab (present location)	Recorded Monument; Listed on the SMR	LA002-012--- LA002-012002-	High	Clonaslee	631708, 711161	81m (from cross slab); 55m (from edge of SMR ZoN); 18m (from edge of RMP constraints area).	HEV; RMP; walkover survey
CH-005	Children's burial ground	Recorded Monument; Listed on the SMR	LA002-019----	High	Brittas	631492, 710685	103m (from site); 84m (from edge of SMR ZoN); 53m (from edge of RMP constraints area).	HEV; RMP
CH-006	Architectural Conservation Area (ACA)	ACA	Clonaslee ACA	High	Clonaslee; Capparogan; Brittas	631750, 711020	0m	Walkover survey; Laois CDP 2021-2027
CH-007	Catholic Church	Protected Structure Listed on the NIAH	RPS 338 NIAH 12800201	High	Clonaslee	631695, 711147	5m (from entranceway); 65m (from church)	Walkover survey; NIAH; RPS; historical OS maps
CH-007.1	Stile	Part of the curtilage of a Protected Structure	Part of the curtilage of RPS 338 (CH-007)	Medium	Clonaslee	631687, 711130	93m	Walkover survey
CH-007.2	Memorial wall	Part of the curtilage of a Protected Structure	Part of the curtilage of RPS 338 (CH-007)	Medium	Clonaslee	631688, 711125	91m	Walkover survey

Receptor No.	Site Type	Status	Reference(s)	Importance	Townland	ITM	Distance	Source(s)
CH-007.3	Bell	Part of the curtilage of a Protected Structure	Part of the curtilage of RPS 338 (CH-007)	Medium	Clonaslee	631728, 711124	52m	Walkover survey
CH-008	Façade of greengrocer shop	Protected Structure	RPS 341	High	Clonaslee	631834, 710977	80m	Walkover survey; Laois CDP 2021-2027
CH-009	Façade of public house	Protected Structure	RPS 343	High	Clonaslee	631744, 711045	5m	Walkover survey; Laois CDP 2021-2027
CH-010	Façade of public house	Protected Structure	RPS 344	High	Clonaslee	631844, 711007	80m	Walkover survey; Laois CDP 2021-2027
CH-011	House	Protected Structure	RPS 963	High	Clonaslee	631774, 711138	5m	Walkover survey; Laois CDP 2021-2027
CH-012	Historic demesne	Listed on NIAH (associated with Brittas House Protected Structure RPS 432)	NIAH Site ID 126	Medium	Brittas; Scarroon; Gorragh Lower; Bunastick	630810, 710742	0m	Walkover survey; NIAH (Garden Survey); wade & metal detection survey
CH-013	Smithy (site of)	Undesignated	-	Low/local	Clonaslee	631850, 711311	19.5m	Six-inch OS map (1841); 25-inch OS map (1909)
CH-014	Benchmark (site of)	Undesignated	-	Low/local	Clonaslee	631772, 711010	19m	25-inch OS map (1909)
CH-015	Lodge and front garden boundary wall	Undesignated	Potentially associated with Brittas House Protected Structure (RPS 432) and NIAH Site ID 126 (CH-012)	Medium	Clonaslee	631728, 711011	11m (from gated boundary wall)	Walkover survey; 25-inch OS map (1909)

Receptor No.	Site Type	Status	Reference(s)	Importance	Townland	ITM	Distance	Source(s)
CH-015.1	Stone wall associated with lodge (CH-015)	Undesignated	Potentially associated with Brittas House Protected Structure (RPS 432) and NIAH Site ID 126 (CH-012)	Low	Clonaslee	631727, 710977	34m	Walkover survey
CH-015.2	Stone wall associated with lodge (CH-015)	Undesignated	Potentially associated with Brittas House Protected Structure (RPS 432) and NIAH Site ID 126 (CH-012)	Low	Clonaslee	631687, 710905	0m (part of wall runs along perimeter of proposed Brittas Wood site compound)	Walkover survey
CH-016	Lodge	Undesignated	-	Low	Bunastick	631658, 710622	37m	25-inch OS map (1909); walkover survey
CH-017	Lime kiln (site of)	Undesignated	-	Low/local	Clonaslee	631748, 710838	98m	25-inch OS map (1909)
CH-018	Bridge	Undesignated	-	Low	Clonaslee	631764, 711017	0m (located immediately adjacent to proposed works)	Walkover survey; six-inch OS map (1841); 25-inch OS map (1909)
CH-019	Area of Archaeological Potential (AAP) (river)	Undesignated	-	Low	Clonaslee; Ballynakill	631807, 711168	0m	Historical OS maps; walkover survey; wade and metal survey
CH-020	Townland boundary	Undesignated	-	Low	Clonaslee; Brockagh	631907, 711692	0m (part of the boundary runs along the perimeter of the proposed Tullamore Road site compound)	Historical OS maps; aerial imagery
CH-021	Townland boundary	Undesignated	-	Low	Brockagh; Ballynakill	632020, 711743	0.5m	Historical OS maps; aerial imagery

Receptor No.	Site Type	Status	Reference(s)	Importance	Townland	ITM	Distance	Source(s)
CH-022	Townland boundary	Undesignated	-	Low	Clonaslee; Ballynakill	631945, 711397	0m (part of the boundary runs along the perimeter of the proposed Chapel Street site compound and at the proposed location of the Tullamore Road embankment/ ICW wall at the northern end of the scheme)	Historical OS maps; aerial imagery
CH-023	Iron gates	Undesignated	-	Low	Clonaslee	631787, 711169	7m	Walkover survey
CH-024	Stone wall	Undesignated	-	Low	Clonaslee	631780, 711099	0m	Walkover survey
CH-024.1	Stile	Undesignated	-	Low	Clonaslee	631789, 711134	0m	Walkover survey
CH-024.2	Stile	Undesignated	-	Low	Clonaslee	631771, 711071	0m	Walkover survey
CH-024.3	Bench	Undesignated	-	Low	Clonaslee	631765, 711042	0m	Walkover survey
CH-025	Water pump	Undesignated	-	Low	Clonaslee	631784, 711145	3.5m	Walkover survey
CH-026	Stone wall and miscellaneous features	Undesignated	-	Low	Clonaslee	631779, 711056	7.5m (on opposite side of river to proposed works)	Walkover survey
CH-027	Structure	Undesignated	-	Low	Clonaslee	631669, 711045	6m	Walkover survey
CH-028	Water pump	Undesignated	-	Low	Clonaslee	631703, 711032	51m	Walkover survey
CH-029	Stone wall	Undesignated	-	Low	Clonaslee	631717, 710940	10m from southern end (proposed Brittas Wood site compound); 20m from northern end.	Walkover survey
CH-029.1	Stile	Undesignated	-	Low	Clonaslee	631684, 710884	9.5m	Walkover survey
CH-029.2	Stile	Undesignated	-	Low	Clonaslee	631742, 710991	39m	Walkover survey
CH-030	Culvert	Undesignated	-	Low	Brittas	631673, 710755	0m	25-inch OS map (1909); walkover survey; wade survey
CH-031	Boulder groynes	Undesignated	-	Low	Bunastick; Brittas	631661, 710693	2.5m	Walkover survey; wade survey
CH-032	Weir	Undesignated	-	Low	Bunastick; Brittas	631659, 710686	3.5m	25-inch OS map (1909); walkover survey; wade survey

Receptor No.	Site Type	Status	Reference(s)	Importance	Townland	ITM	Distance	Source(s)
CH-033	Footbridge (remains of) and other associated structural features (walls and platform)	Undesignated	-	Low	Bunastick; Brittas	631657, 710686	2m	25-inch OS map (1909); walkover survey; wade survey
CH-034	Relict culvert	Undesignated	-	Low	Bunastick; Brittas	631654, 710689	2m	25-inch OS map (1909); wade survey
CH-035	Townland boundary	Undesignated	-	Low	Brittas; Clonaslee	631646, 710878	0m (part of the boundary runs along the perimeter of the proposed Brittas Wood site compound)	Historical OS maps; walkover survey
CH-036	Structure and associated stone gate piers and stone walls	Undesignated	-	Low	Clonaslee	631782, 710979	45m	Walkover survey
CH-037	Structure	Undesignated	-	Low	Clonaslee	631860, 711003	98m	Walkover survey
CH-038	Townland boundary	Undesignated	-	Low	Brittas; Bunastick	631650, 710663	0m	Historical OS maps; walkover survey
CH-039	Townland boundary	Undesignated	-	Low	Clonaslee; Bunastick	631713, 710731	21.5m, which represents closest point to development (distance to perimeter of proposed Brittas Wood site compound)	Historical OS maps; walkover survey
CH-040	Footbridge (site of)	Undesignated	-	Low/local	Clonaslee	631773, 711052	0m	25-inch OS map (1909)
CH-041	AAP	Undesignated	Contains GS-01	Medium	Clonaslee	631661, 710924	0m	Aerial imagery; historical OS maps; geophysical survey
CH-041.1	Geophysical anomaly (GA) of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M1-01	Low	Clonaslee	631677, 710912	1m	Geophysical survey

Receptor No.	Site Type	Status	Reference(s)	Importance	Townland	ITM	Distance	Source(s)
CH-041.10	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M1-10	Low	Clonaslee	631684, 710927	0.2m	Geophysical survey
CH-041.11	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M1-11	Low	Clonaslee	631652, 710927	6m	Geophysical survey
CH-041.12	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M1-12	Low	Clonaslee	631659, 710942	19.5m	Geophysical survey
CH-041.13	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. E1-01	Low	Clonaslee	631672, 710908	0m	Geophysical survey
CH-041.14	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. E1-02	Low	Clonaslee	631680, 710908	0m	Geophysical survey
CH-041.15	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. E1-03	Low	Clonaslee	631665, 710919	0m	Geophysical survey
CH-041.16	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. E1-04	Low	Clonaslee	631661, 710952	15m	Geophysical survey
CH-041.17	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. E1-05	Low	Clonaslee	631629, 710920	16.5m	Geophysical survey
CH-041.2	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M1-02	Low	Clonaslee	631691, 710920	9.5m	Geophysical survey
CH-041.3	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M1-03	Low	Clonaslee	631680, 710938	16.5m	Geophysical survey
CH-041.4	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M1-04	Low	Clonaslee	631676, 710941	17m	Geophysical survey

Receptor No.	Site Type	Status	Reference(s)	Importance	Townland	ITM	Distance	Source(s)
CH-041.5	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M1-05	Low	Clonaslee	631658, 710950	16m	Geophysical survey
CH-041.6	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M1-06	Low	Clonaslee	631629, 710921	15m	Geophysical survey
CH-041.7	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M1-07	Low	Clonaslee	631671, 710897	0m	Geophysical survey
CH-041.8	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M1-08	Low	Clonaslee	631656, 710917	0m	Geophysical survey
CH-041.9	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M1-09	Low	Clonaslee	631660, 710885	0m	Geophysical survey
CH-042	AAP	Undesignated	Contains GS-02	Low	Clonaslee	631905, 711282	0m	Aerial imagery; historical OS maps; geophysical survey
CH-042.1	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M2-01	Low	Clonaslee	631914, 711265	0m	Geophysical survey
CH-042.10	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M2-10	Low	Clonaslee	631941, 711304	0.7m	Geophysical survey
CH-042.11	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. E2-01	Low	Clonaslee	631890, 711289	0m	Geophysical survey
CH-042.12	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. E2-02	Low	Clonaslee	631917, 711245	0m	Geophysical survey
CH-042.13	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. E2-03	Low	Clonaslee	631948, 711294	0m	Geophysical survey

Receptor No.	Site Type	Status	Reference(s)	Importance	Townland	ITM	Distance	Source(s)
CH-042.14	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. E2-04	Low	Clonaslee	631860, 711251	0m	Geophysical survey
CH-042.15	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. E2-05	Low	Clonaslee	631881, 711270	10m	Geophysical survey
CH-042.2	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M2-02	Low	Clonaslee	631933, 711300	0m	Geophysical survey
CH-042.3	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M2-03	Low	Clonaslee	631901, 711281	0m	Geophysical survey
CH-042.4	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M2-04	Low	Clonaslee	631931, 711286	0m	Geophysical survey
CH-042.5	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M2-05	Low	Clonaslee	631884, 711246	0m	Geophysical survey
CH-042.6	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M2-06	Low	Clonaslee	631906, 711299	0m	Geophysical survey
CH-042.7	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M2-07	Low	Clonaslee	631959, 711310	4.5m	Geophysical survey
CH-042.8	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M2-08	Low	Clonaslee	631951, 711303	1.8m	Geophysical survey
CH-042.9	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M2-09	Low	Clonaslee	631949, 711309	3.5m	Geophysical survey
CH-043	AAP	Undesignated	Contains GS-03	Low	Clonaslee	631934, 711606	0m	Aerial imagery; historical OS maps; geophysical survey

Receptor No.	Site Type	Status	Reference(s)	Importance	Townland	ITM	Distance	Source(s)
CH-043.1	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M3-01	Low	Clonaslee	631929, 711588	0m	Geophysical survey
CH-043.2	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M3-02	Low	Clonaslee	631930, 711581	0m	Geophysical survey
CH-043.3	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M3-03	Low	Clonaslee	631934, 711587	0m	Geophysical survey
CH-043.4	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M3-04	Low	Clonaslee	631936, 711615	0m	Geophysical survey
CH-043.5	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. M3-05	Low	Clonaslee	631931, 711584	0m	Geophysical survey
CH-043.6	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. E3-01	Low	Clonaslee	631935, 711599	0m	Geophysical survey
CH-043.7	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. E3-02	Low	Clonaslee	631936, 711614	0m	Geophysical survey
CH-043.8	GA of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated	GS Ref. E3-03	Low	Clonaslee	631940, 711635	0m	Geophysical survey
CH-044	Cross Slab (site of)	RMP/SMR	LA002-012002-	Low	Clonaslee	631703 711121	74m (from SMR point data); 55m (from edge of SMR ZoN).	HEV; RMP.

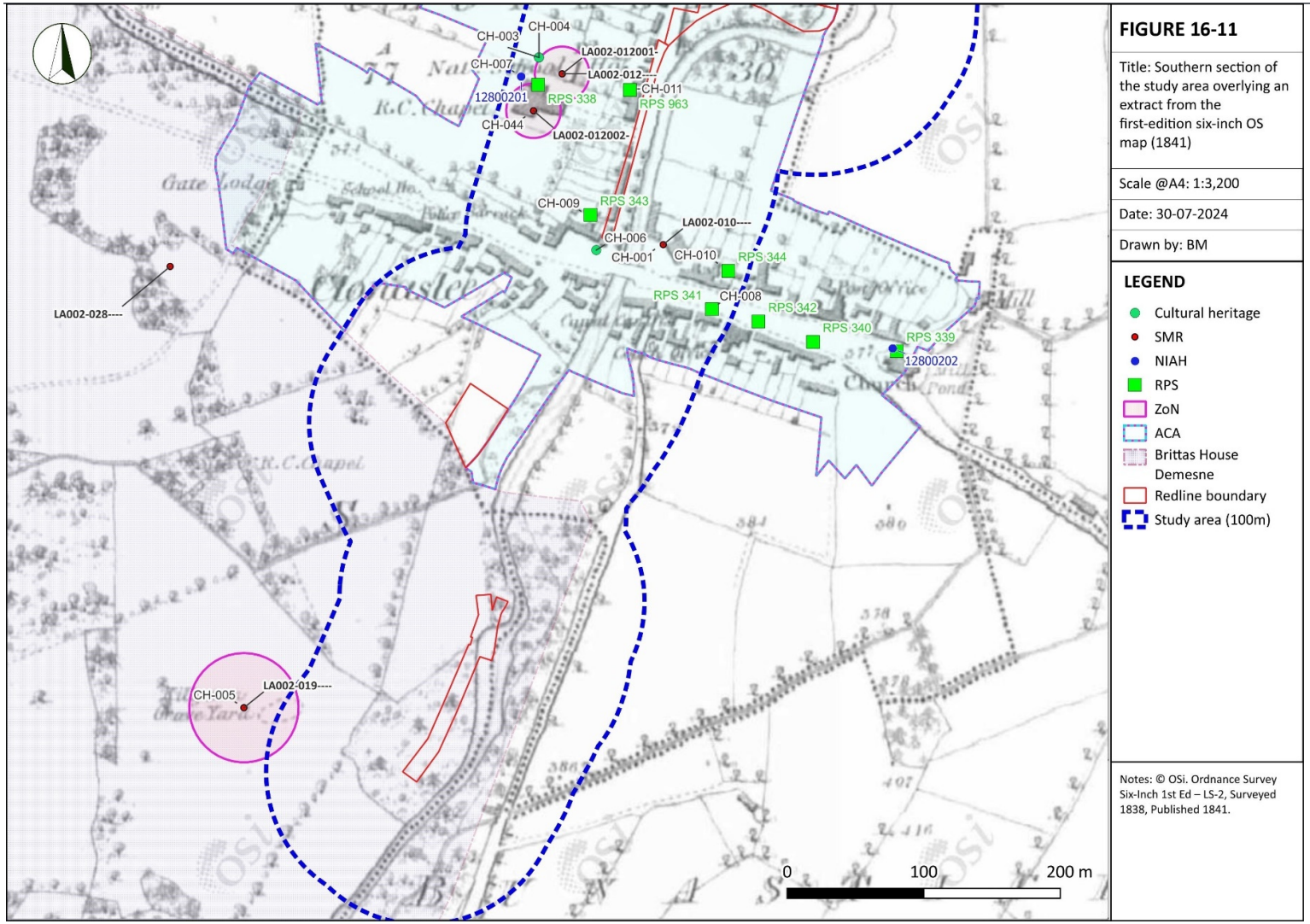

Figure 16-12 Southern section of the Study Area overlying an extract from the first-edition six-inch OS map (1841)

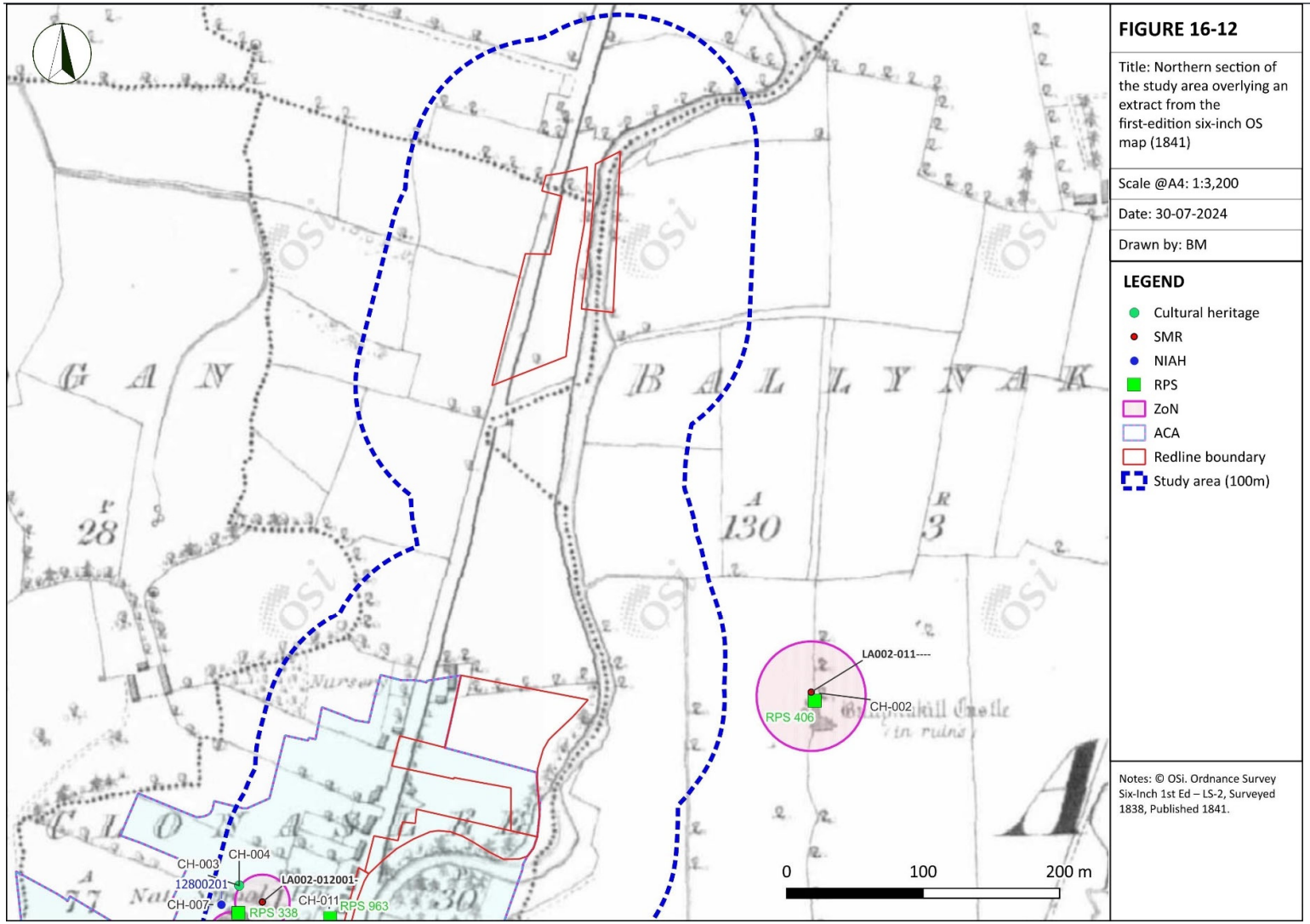

Figure 16-13 Northern section of the Study Area overlying an extract from the first-edition six-inch OS map (1841)

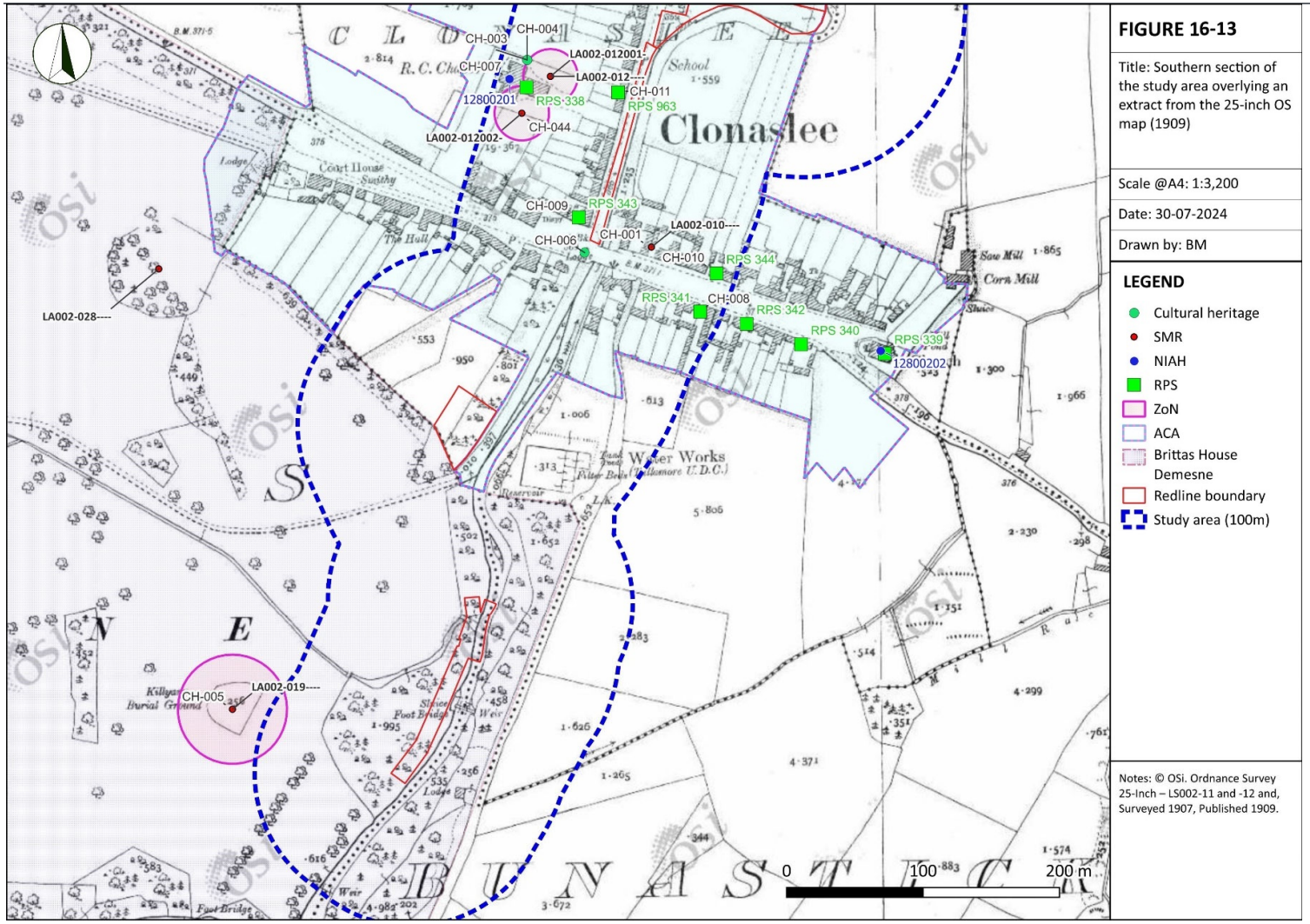

Figure 16-14 Southern section of the Study Area overlying an extract from the 25-inch OS map (1909)

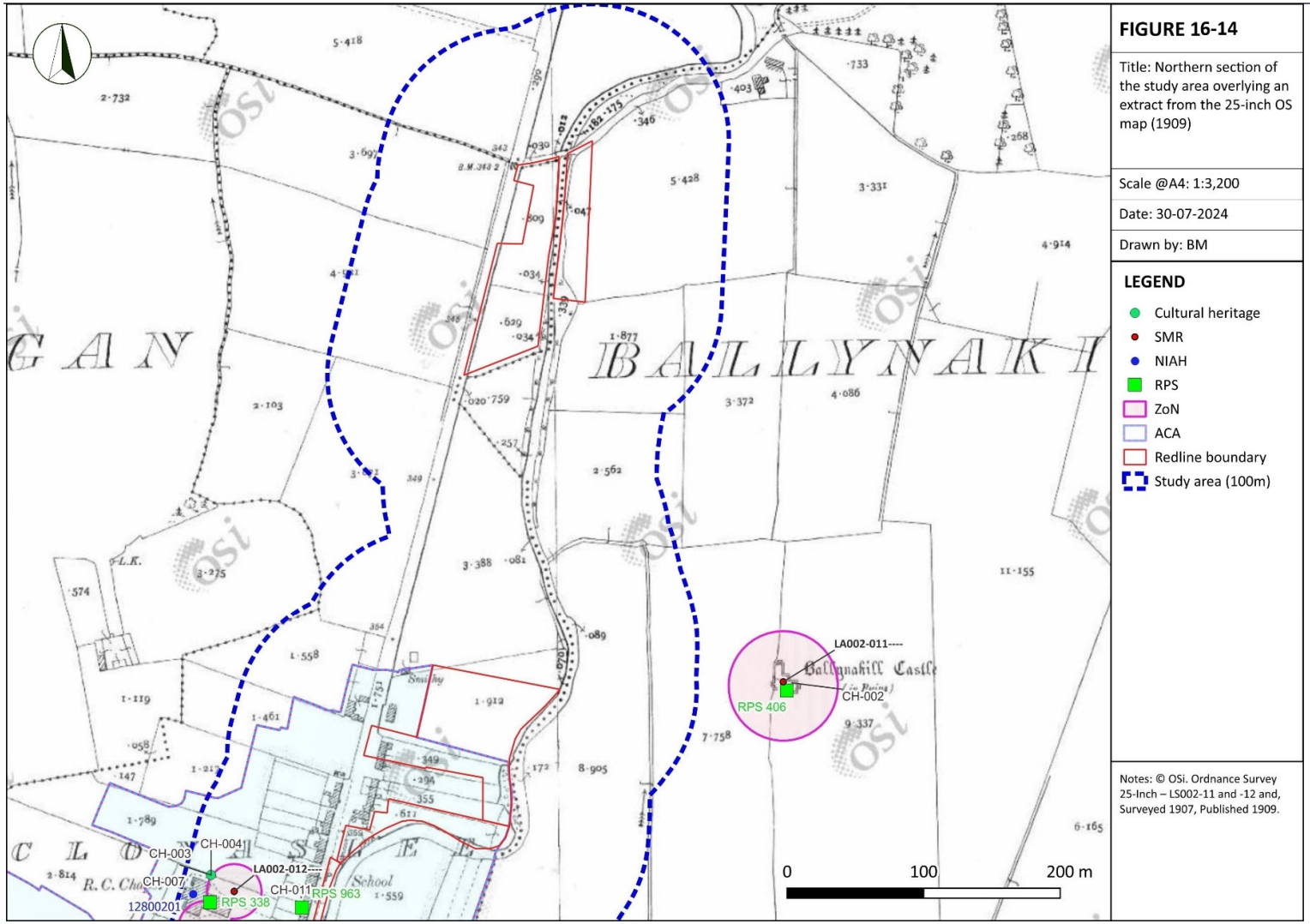

Figure 16-15 Northern section of the Study Area overlying an extract from the 25-inch OS map (1909)

16.4 Description of the Likely Significant Effects

A quantitative and qualitative evaluation was carried out to assess the potential impact of the Proposed Scheme on the identified cultural heritage receptors, in line with the EPA and TII Guidelines (EPA 2022; TII 2024a). Where no predicted impacts on assets within the Study Area are anticipated through the development of the Proposed Scheme, these have been scoped out of the assessment and are listed in **Table 16-7** below. Assets which will clearly not be impacted by the proposed scheme have been scoped out of the assessment; these are presented in **Table 16-7** below. The results of the impact assessments on each of the receptors are outlined in **Table 16-8** below. No predicted impacts with a significance of effect above 'Moderate' or above 'Slight' post mitigation have been identified.

The potential impacts of the Proposed Scheme on each site have been considered individually on a case-by-case basis in terms of the type, quality and magnitude of impact and the predicted significance of effect. Where the likely significance of effect is rated as Significant or Moderate, the relevant rows are highlighted in bold. Where impacts occur on receptors identified through geophysical survey but where their validity as archaeological features has not been verified through archaeological testing, professional judgement was used to assess the importance of each. It should be noted that where the importance of these receptors has been assessed as Low, there is potential for this to change following ground truthing (advance works testing), and the resulting significance of effect could similarly be subject to change on this basis.

The interaction of effects between cultural heritage and other environmental factors was considered throughout the design and environmental evaluation of the Proposed Scheme.

It should be noted that primary mitigation measures were developed in consultation with the Project Designers and Design Team to avoid important cultural heritage receptors through design solutions.

Table 16-7 Assets within the Study Area but scoped out of the assessment

Receptor	Site Type	Status /Designation	Easting	Northing	Approximate Distance
CH-001	Structure	SMR LA002-010 Delisted on RMP map	631798	711024	20m (from edge of building shown on historical OS map)
CH-002	House - fortified house (|Ballynakill Castle)	Recorded Monument/SMR; RPS LA002-011----; RPS 406	632127	711302	155m (from upstanding remains); 124m (from edge of SMR ZoN); 81m (from edge of RMP constraints area).
CH-003	Cross-slab (present location)	Recorded Monument/SMR LA002-012---	631708	711161	81m (from cross slab); 42m (from edge of SMR ZoN); 18m (from edge of RMP constraints area).
CH-004	Cross-slab (present location)	Recorded Monument/SMR LA002-012--- and LA002-012001-	631708	711161	81m (from cross slab); 42m (from edge of SMR ZoN); 18m (from edge of RMP constraints area).
CH-005	Children's burial ground	Recorded Monument/SMR LA002-019---	631490	710684	74m (from SMR point data); 55m (from edge of SMR ZoN).
CH-007.1	Stile	Part of curtilage of RPS 338 (CH-007)	631687	711130	93m
CH-007.2	Memorial wall	Part of curtilage of RPS 338 (CH-007)	631688	711125	91m
CH-013	Smithy (site of)	Undesignated	631850	711311	19.5m
CH-014	Benchmark (site of)	Undesignated	631772	711010	19m
CH-016	Lodge	Undesignated	631658	710622	37m
CH-017	Lime kiln (site of)	Undesignated	631748	710838	98m
CH-021	Townland boundary	Undesignated	632020	711743	2m from redline boundary at Tullamore Road site compound
CH-023	Iron gates	Undesignated	631787	711169	7m

Receptor	Site Type	Status /Designation	Easting	Northing	Approximate Distance
CH-026	Stone wall and miscellaneous features	Undesignated	631779	711056	10m (on opposite side of river to proposed works)
CH-027	Structure	Undesignated	631674	711058	76m
CH-028	Water pump	Undesignated	631703	711032	51m
CH-029.1	Stile	Undesignated	631684	710884	9m
CH-029.2	Stile	Undesignated	631742	710991	39m
CH-036	Structure and associated stone gate piers and stone walls	Undesignated	631782	710979	45m
CH-037	Structure: A.J.'s Bar & Lounge	Undesignated	631860	711003	98m
CH-039	Townland boundary	Undesignated	631713	710731	21m, which represents closest point to development (distance to perimeter of proposed Brittas Wood site compound)
CH-041.11	Geophysical anomaly of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated M1-11 (geophysical survey)	631652	710927	6m
CH-041.12	Geophysical anomaly of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated M1-12 (geophysical survey)	631659	710942	19m
CH-041.16	Geophysical anomaly of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated E1-04 (geophysical survey)	631661	710952	15m
CH-041.17	Geophysical anomaly of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated E1-05 (geophysical survey)	631629	710920	16m
CH-041.2	Geophysical anomaly of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated M1-02 (geophysical survey)	631691	710920	9m
CH-041.3	Geophysical anomaly of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated M1-03 (geophysical survey)	631680	710938	16m
CH-041.4	Geophysical anomaly of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated M1-04 (geophysical survey)	631676	710941	17m
CH-041.5	Geophysical anomaly of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated M1-05 (geophysical survey)	631658	710950	16m
CH-041.6	Geophysical anomaly of potential archaeological significance	Undesignated M1-06 (geophysical survey)	631629	710921	15m

Receptor	Site Type	Status /Designation	Easting	Northing	Approximate Distance
CH-044	Cross slab (present location)	Recorded Monument/SMR LA002-010002-	631703	711121	74m (from SMR point data), 55m (from edge of ZoN)

16.4.1 Do Nothing Scenario

While the risk from natural hazards such as flooding on Protected Structures has been determined to be low, predicted future climate trends could pose a risk to some structures. Increased annual temperatures and rainfall could create conditions favourable to plant growth that can have consequences, leading to unstable masonry and can lead to the accelerated decay of vulnerable stonework in weirs, footbridges and assets within the town and along the river banks.

No Significant changes to the baseline cultural heritage resource is envisaged if the 'do nothing' scenario is employed. As there will be no anticipated change to the magnitude of impact in this scenario, the significance of effect is considered to be Neutral.

16.4.2 Construction Phase

Prior to the implementation of mitigation strategies (see Section 16.5 below), a range of potential moderate, slight and not significant negative effects on the archaeological and cultural heritage baseline environment have been identified as a result of the construction of the Proposed Scheme (see Figure 16-2 and Figure 16-3). These include potential direct and indirect impacts identified on 59 cultural heritage receptors; these are summarised in Table 16-8 below.

A total of five direct impacts resulting in a Moderate significance of effect assessment through the construction Proposed Scheme are predicted; these include on:

- CH-012 the historic demesne of Brittas House (see Figure 16-11). In this case, it is considered that in-stream and associated works along Brittas walking trails – located within the former demesne, will be directly impacted thus constituting a direct impact on the historic demesne itself. However, there is some potential for the impact to be reduced and be considered as positive in the longer term as public access areas will be improved through the construction of the Proposed Scheme.
- Receptor CH-024 (**Figure 16-8**) is the existing riverside wall running through the ACA (Figure 16-11, Figure 16-12) and flanking the western bank of the River Clodiagh at the northern side of the scheme. Visual inspection during walkover surveys did reveal phasing in the construction of this wall, however, efforts have been made to replicate the fabric (sandstone and limestone) in each new-build section even though the construction style varies along its course. This feature forms an integral part of the character of the ACA, and the magnitude of impact will be high, resulting in a Moderate significance of effect.
- The magnitude of impact on CH-024.1 and CH-024.2 – stiles within the aforementioned wall, will be high due to the construction of the flood defence wall and the dismantling of these undesignated features which are frequently depicted on the 25-inch OS map in Clonaslee.
- Receptor CH-024.3 is a bench which is built into the existing stone wall within the ACA and contributes to the character of the area; the proposed construction of the flood defence wall will necessitate the removal of this receptor, resulting in a Moderate significance of effect.

One indirect visual impact with a Moderate significance of effect is predicted on CH-006 which is the ACA in the historic core of Clonaslee. It is considered that the character of the ACA will be temporarily impacted during construction, with the potential for further direct impacts to occur on additional features within the ACA (e.g. accidental damage to structures or other built heritage features) that make up the character of the ACA and which could have more long-term effects.

One potential direct negative impact could occur on CH-009 (Figure 16-4; Figure 16-5), a Protected Structure (public house) located just 5m from the planning application boundary. This assessment is made on the basis of proximity to the proposed works, and the potential for accidental damage to occur during construction, through vibration, etc.

Thirty-four direct negative impacts will occur on receptors within the Study Area, resulting in a Slight significance of effect. These include on CH-019 the River Clodiagh, which is considered as an Area of Archaeological Potential and on which in-stream works have the potential to directly impact on as-yet unknown features of cultural heritage value. A total of 32 anomalies identified through advance works geophysical survey (see **Figure 16-7; Figure 16-9 and Figure 16-10**) will be directly or indirectly impacted through the construction of the Proposed Scheme. These include:

- CH-041-1 (a possible ditch)
- CH-041.7–CH-041.10 (respectively comprising a strong magnetic response; a possible pit or area of dumping; a curvilinear anomaly; a possible former watercourse)
- CH-041.13–CH-041.15 (respectively comprising a curvilinear anomaly; possible archaeology; possible archaeology)
- CH-042 (an area of archaeological potential)
- CH-042.1 (a possible enclosing ditch)
- CH-042.10–CH-042.15 (respectively comprising a possible ditch; possible archaeology; possible enclosing ditch; possible curvilinear ditch; area with ferrous responses; area with ferrous responses)
- CH-042.2–CH-042.9 (respectively comprising a possible curvilinear ditch; possible pre-1840 field system; possible enclosure or hut site; possible historic field boundary; possible curvilinear enclosing ditch; possible curvilinear ditch; possible pre-1840 ditch; possible ditch)
- CH-043 (an area of archaeological potential)
- CH-043.1–CH-043.8. (respectively comprising three possible pits or areas of burning; a possible area of in-situ burning; a possible hearth or burnt spread; possible archaeology; area with ferrous response; possible archaeology).

In all of the above assessments the importance of the asset is considered to be Low, because they have not been archaeologically verified through archaeological testing. Professional judgement has been used in the assessment process to arrive at the Slight significance of effect determination. Subject to further information becoming available with post-consent archaeological works, these assessments have the potential to change.

Eleven instances have been assessed where potential direct negative impacts resulting in a Slight significance of effect could occur on receptors during the Construction Phase. This is due to the proximity of the asset to the Proposed Scheme, and the potential for unintentional/accidental damage to occur with traffic, construction machinery etc. These include on CH-007, St. Manman's Catholic Church (Figure 16-8) and associated assets (where a temporary indirect negative visual impact will also occur during construction), particularly on the entrance to the church which is 5m from the Proposed Scheme. The same is true of CH-009, the façade of a public house (Hickey's), CH-011 (House), CH-015 and CH-015.1 (Lodge, and front garden boundary wall), all of which are included on the Record of Protected Structures (see Figure 16-3 and Figure 16-5). Three townland boundaries (CH-020, CH-021 and CH-035) run along the perimeter of the proposed Tullamore Road, Chapel Street and Brittas Wood site compounds respectively and will incur potential direct impacts (see **Figure 16-12 – Figure 16-14**). The magnitude of impact is considered Low in all instances since they appear to have been previously disturbed, and the proportional impact on these features considering their mapped extents is low, resulting in a Slight significance of effect. One further townland boundary (CH-038) extends along the Clodiagh River and there is potential for direct impacts to occur along this receptor during construction. There is potential for direct impact to occur on a water pump (CH-025; Figure 16-8) located just 4m from the Proposed Scheme; the significance of effect is considered Slight and can be offset by built heritage survey as part of a package of mitigation measures. Similarly, a culvert (CH-030; **Figure 16-6**) could incur potential direct negative impacts during construction through unintentional/accidental damage by construction traffic, etc.

A total of 8 instances are identified where potential direct impacts during construction works could occur on receptors where the significance of effect is assessed as being Not Significant. These include the site of a former bridge (CH-018; Figure 16-8; Figure 16-11) and footbridge (CH-040; Figure 16-8) which have previously been modified or replaced, but there is potential for sub-surface or occluded elements of these to survive in-situ. Potential indirect impacts (vibration causing collapse) could occur from the movement of plant and machinery during construction on CH-015.1 (boundary wall) and CH-029 (stone wall), but the significance of effect in both cases is considered to be Slight and Not Significant respectively. Riverine assets including a weir (CH-032; Figure 15.6) and boulder groynes (CH-031; Figure 15.6) lie beyond the

planning application boundary for the Proposed Scheme, but it is considered that some potential exists for direct impacts to occur during construction due to the proximity of both to the Scheme; the significance of effect is Slight for that reason. The same is true for a former footbridge (CH-033; Figure 16-6) and a relict culvert (CH-034; Figure 16-6) in the Clodiagh River in Brittas Wood.

One instance occurs where a very low and temporary indirect negative visual impact will occur on the bell (CH-007.3; Figure 15.8) of St. Manman's church; because of the temporary and indirect impact considered, a Not Significant significance of effect is determined.

Table 16-8: Summary of Predicted Construction Effects (categorised by predicted Significance of Effect)

Receptor	Type	Approximate Distance	Type and Quality of Impact	Importance of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
CH-006	Architectural Conservation Area	0m	Indirect negative	High	Medium	Moderate
CH-012	Historic Demesne	0m	Direct negative	Medium	Medium	Moderate
CH-024.1	Stile	0m	Direct negative	Low	High	Moderate
CH-024.2	Stile	0m	Direct negative	Low	High	Moderate
CH-024.3	Bench	0m	Direct negative	Low	High	Moderate
CH-024	Stone wall	0m	Direct negative	Low	High	Moderate
CH-019	AAP (river)	0m	Potential direct impact during construction	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-041	AAP	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-041.1	Geophysical Anomaly	1m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-041.10	Geophysical Anomaly	Less than 1m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-041.13	Geophysical Anomaly	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-041.14	Geophysical Anomaly	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-041.7	Geophysical Anomaly	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-041.8	Geophysical Anomaly	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-041.9	Geophysical Anomaly	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-042	AAP	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-042.1	Geophysical Anomaly	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-042.10	Geophysical Anomaly	Less than 1m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-042.11	Geophysical Anomaly	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-042.12	Geophysical Anomaly	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-042.13	Geophysical Anomaly	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-042.14	Geophysical Anomaly	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-042.15	Geophysical Anomaly	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-042.2	Geophysical Anomaly	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-042.3	Geophysical Anomaly	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-042.4	Geophysical Anomaly	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-042.5	Geophysical Anomaly	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight

Receptor	Type	Approximate Distance	Type and Quality of Impact	Importance of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
CH-042.6	Geophysical Anomaly	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-042.7	Geophysical Anomaly	4m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-042.8	Geophysical Anomaly	2m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-042.9	Geophysical Anomaly	3m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-043	AAP	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-043.1	Geophysical Anomaly	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-043.2	Geophysical Anomaly	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-043.3	Geophysical Anomaly	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-043.4	Geophysical Anomaly	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-043.5	Geophysical Anomaly	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-043.6	Geophysical Anomaly	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-043.7	Geophysical Anomaly	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-043.8	Geophysical Anomaly	0m	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-007	Catholic Church	5m (from entranceway); 65m (from church)	Potential direct negative effect through unintentional/accidental damage. Indirect negative effect (visual impact) on the receptor's entranceway resulting from the construction of a flood wall.	Medium	Low	Slight
CH-009	Façade of Public House	5m	Potential direct negative through unintentional/accidental damage. Indirect negative effect (visual impact) to receptor's façade resulting from the construction of a flood wall.	Medium	Medium	Slight
CH-011	House	5m	Potential direct negative through construction traffic. Indirect negative effect (visual impact) to receptor arising from the construction of a flood wall.	Medium	Medium	Slight

Receptor	Type	Approximate Distance	Type and Quality of Impact	Importance of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
CH-016	Lodge	11m (from gated boundary wall)	Potential direct negative through unintentional/accidental damage. Indirect negative effect (visual impact) to receptor's façade resulting from the construction of a flood wall.	Medium	Low	Slight
CH-015.2	Stone wall associated with Lodge	0m	Potential direct effect due to movement of plant during construction phase.	Low	Low	Slight
CH-020	Townland boundary	0m	Potential direct negative	Low	Low	Slight
CH-022	Townland boundary	0m	Potential direct negative	Low	Low	Slight
CH-025	Water pump	4m	Potential direct negative through unintentional/accidental damage.	Low	Low	Slight
CH-030	Culvert	0m	Potential direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight
CH-035	Townland boundary	0m	Potential direct negative	Low	Low	Slight
CH-038	Townland boundary	0m	Potential direct impact along shoreline/banks during construction works.	Low	Low	Slight
CH-018	Bridge	0m (located immediately adjacent to proposed works)	Potential direct impact during construction works if remains associated with the previous (older) bridge survive.	Low	Negligible	Not Significant
CH-040	Footbridge (site of)	0m	Potential direct impact during construction works if anything survives of the former footbridge.	Low	Negligible	Not Significant
CH-007.3	Bell	52m	Indirect negative effect (visual impact)	Low	Very Low	Not Significant
CH-015.1	Stone wall associated with lodge	34m from redline boundary	Potential indirect negative effect due to movement of plant during construction phase.	Low	Low	Not Significant

Receptor	Type	Approximate Distance	Type and Quality of Impact	Importance of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
CH-029	Stone wall	10m from southern end (proposed Brittas Wood site compound); 20m from northern end.	Potential indirect effect due to movement of plant during construction.	Low	Low	Not Significant
CH-031	Boulder groynes	2.5m	Potential direct negative effect during construction phase.	Low	Low	Not Significant
CH-032	Weir	3.5m	Potential direct negative effect during construction phase.	Low	Low	Not Significant
CH-033	Footbridge (remains of) and other associated features (walls and platform)	2m	Potential direct negative effect during construction phase.	Low	Low	Not Significant
CH-034	Relict culvert	2m	Potential direct negative effect during construction phase.	Low	Low	Not Significant

16.4.3 Operational Phase

No Operational Phase impacts have been identified.

16.5 Mitigation Measures

The mitigation proposed is in accordance with the Department's (1999) Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, from which the Laois County Council policies and objectives for the protection of archaeological heritage are derived. In terms of mitigation, general principles are proposed which include the following:

- A full archaeological mitigation strategy to be agreed in consultation with the NMS and relevant Local Authority planning archaeologist/Heritage Officer and (Architectural Conservation Officer) ACO post-consent and in advance of any on-site works taking place. Sufficient time will be allowed in programme to undertake early advance works agreed through consultation with NMS, and the results of any advance works will further inform archaeological mitigation required for the proposed development.
- All/any greenfield portions of the Proposed Scheme where previously unidentified sites or potential archaeological sites have been noted will be subject to advance works archaeological testing will be tested by a suitably qualified archaeologist in consultation with the Laois Co. Council officer responsible for planning and cultural heritage and under licence from the NMS in compliance with the relevant legislation, policy and guidelines. The results of this work will inform further archaeological mitigation where/if required, the scope of which will be agreed in advance with the Local Authority and in consultation with the NMS.
- Townland boundaries within the proposed development area to be subject to townland boundary surveys, including archaeological testing of same, under licence by a suitably qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the relevant Co. Council planning archaeologist/Heritage Officer and NMS. The results of this work will inform the requirement for further archaeological mitigation where necessary.
- Architectural heritage surveys of all extant vernacular buildings/structures to be directly or potential directly impacted by the proposed development to be subject to Built Heritage Surveys in accordance with relevant guidance, and in consultation with the relevant Laois Co. Council officers.

- That archaeological monitoring confined to areas where advance archaeological works are not feasible will be undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist during construction.
- That the results of all archaeological works associated with the proposed development be disseminated both locally (through local lectures) and to the wider public through publications. These measures will be used to offset the overall Significance of Effect of the proposed development on cultural heritage.

Detailed site-specific mitigation for receptors where impacts occur for Construction Phase are set out in **Table 16-9** below:

16.5.1 Construction Phase

It is proposed that the mitigation strategy for cultural heritage will be employed as pre-construction/enabling works.

It should be noted that avoidance is proposed for any/all assets within the Study Area which will not be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed construction works, including: CH-015 (lodge and front garden boundary wall); CH-030 (culvert); CH-031 (boulder groynes) and CH-032 (weir); CH-034 (relict culvert).

Table 16-9 below outlines other mitigation measures recommended during the construction Phase.

Table 16-9 Receptor specific mitigation measures during construction Phase

Receptor	Type	Short Description	Mitigation Type	Mitigation Detail
CH-007	Built Heritage	Catholic Church	Preventative Measures; Like-for-like rebuilding.	Use of appropriate protective measures such as the installation of barriers at entrance gates; Use of appropriate materials and appropriate wall height to fit with the character of the townscape/ACA.
CH-009	Built Heritage	Façade of public house	Preventative Measures; Like-for-like rebuilding.	Use of appropriate protective measures such as the installation of barriers; Use of appropriate materials and appropriate wall height to fit with the character of the townscape/ACA.
CH-011	Built Heritage	House	Preventative Measures	Use of appropriate protective measures such as barriers in front of house to prevent accidental damage during construction.
CH-012	Built Heritage	Historic Demesne	Preventative Measures; Like-for-like rebuilding.	Archaeological monitoring of all groundworks in the demesne. Under licence by a suitably qualified Archaeologist and in consultation with the NMS.
CH-015.1	Built Heritage	Stone wall associated with lodge (CH-015)	Preventative Measures; Like-for-like rebuilding.	Use of appropriate protective measures such as the installation of barriers. If a section of stone wall needs to be removed, it should be re-built using like-for-like fabric.
CH-018	Built Heritage	Bridge	Preservation by record	Archaeological monitoring of all groundworks in vicinity of bridge. Under licence by a suitably qualified Archaeologist and in consultation with the NMS.
CH-019	Archaeological Heritage	AAP (river)	Preservation by record	Archaeological monitoring of all groundworks in vicinity of demesne. Under licence by a suitably qualified Archaeologist and in consultation with the NMS.
CH-020	Cultural Heritage	Townland boundary	Preventative Measures; Preservation by record	Protective barriers: Advance works townland boundary survey and archaeological testing to ascertain

Receptor	Type	Short Description	Mitigation Type	Mitigation Detail
				the nature and potential age of the boundary feature within the planning application boundary extents. Further archaeological works such as resolution and/or monitoring may also be required.
CH-022	Cultural Heritage	Townland boundary	Preventative Measures; Preservation by record	Protective barriers: Advance works townland boundary survey and archaeological testing to ascertain the nature and potential age of the boundary feature within the planning application boundary extents. Further archaeological works such as resolution and/or monitoring may also be required.
CH-024	Built Heritage	Stone wall	Preservation by record; Like-for-like re-building	Built heritage survey of stone wall and associated features prior to works; use of appropriate materials and re-building like-for-like.
CH-024.1	Built Heritage	Stile	Preservation by record; Like-for-like re-building	Built heritage survey of stone wall and associated features prior to works; use of appropriate materials and re-building like-for-like.
CH-024.2	Built Heritage	Stile	Preservation by record; Like-for-like re-building	Built heritage survey of stone wall and associated features prior to works; use of appropriate materials and re-building like-for-like.
CH-024.3	Built Heritage	Bench	Preservation by record; Like-for-like re-building	Built heritage survey of stone wall and associated features prior to works; use of appropriate materials and re-building like-for-like.
CH-025	Built Heritage	Water pump	Preventative Measures	Use of appropriate protective measures such as the installation of barriers where considered necessary.
CH-033	Built Heritage	Footbridge (remains of) and other associated structural features (walls and platform)	Avoidance	Archaeological monitoring during construction. All elements of this receptor are to be treated as archaeological features and are appropriately recorded during construction. Preserve remains in situ, in consultation with an appropriate methodology to be agreed in advance with the relevant authorities.
CH-035	Cultural Heritage	Townland boundary	Preventative Measures; Preservation by record	Protective barriers; Advance works townland boundary survey and archaeological testing to ascertain the nature and potential age of the boundary feature within the planning application boundary extents. Further archaeological works such as resolution and/or monitoring may also be required.
CH-038	Cultural Heritage	Townland boundary	Preventative Measures; Preservation by record	Advance works townland boundary survey and archaeological testing to ascertain the nature and potential age of the boundary feature within the planning application boundary extents. Further archaeological works such as resolution and/or monitoring may also be required.

Receptor	Type	Short Description	Mitigation Type	Mitigation Detail
CH-040	Built Heritage	Footbridge (site of)	Preservation by record	Archaeological monitoring of all groundworks in vicinity of receptor. Full recording of any elements of the footbridge that may be exposed.
CH-041	Archaeological Heritage	AAP	Preservation by record	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).
CH-041.1 – CH-041.15	Archaeological Heritage	Geophysical anomaly of potential archaeological significance	Preservation by record	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).
CH-042 – CH-042.15	Archaeological Heritage	AAP	Preservation by record	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).
CH-043 – CH-043.08	Archaeological Heritage	AAP	Preservation by record	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).

16.5.2 Operational Phase

As no operational effects have been identified for the operational phase, no additional operational phase mitigation is proposed.

16.6 Residual Impact

All physical archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage effect issues will be resolved at the pre-construction and construction stage of the development. Following the full and final reporting on the cultural heritage works to be undertaken post-consent and in tandem with construction phase the overall significance of effect of the Proposed Scheme on cultural heritage will be offset by publication and dissemination of the findings of all related works. The residual effects are summarised in **Table 16-10**.

16.6.1 Construction Phase

Table 16-10 Summary of Residual Impacts on cultural heritage receptors (categorised by Significance of Effect)

Receptor	Type and Quality of Impact	Importance of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact (pre-Mitigation)	Significance of Effect (pre-Mitigation)	Residual Effect
CH-006	Indirect negative	High	Medium	Moderate	Slight, Long-Term, Neutral
CH-012	Direct negative	Medium	Medium	Moderate	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-024.1	Direct negative	Low	High	Moderate	Slight, Long-Term, Negative
CH-024.2	Direct negative	Low	High	Moderate	Slight, Long-Term, Negative
CH-024.3	Direct negative	Low	High	Moderate	Slight, Long-Term, Negative
CH-024	Direct negative	Low	High	Moderate	Slight, Long-Term, Negative
CH-019	Potential direct impact during construction	Low	Medium	Slight	Not Significant, temporary, Negative
CH-041	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-041.1	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-041.10	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-041.13	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-041.14	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-041.15	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-041.7	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-041.8	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-041.9	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-042	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-042.1	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-042.10	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-042.11	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-042.12	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-042.13	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-042.14	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-042.15	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive

CH-042.2	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-042.3	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-042.4	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-042.5	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-042.6	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-042.7	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-042.8	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-042.9	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-043	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-043.1	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-043.2	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-043.3	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-043.4	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-043.5	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-043.6	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-043.7	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-043.8	Direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Long-Term, Positive
CH-007	Potential direct negative effect through unintentional/accidental damage. Indirect negative effect (visual impact) on the receptor's entranceway resulting from the construction of a flood wall.	Medium	Low	Slight	Slight, Short-Term, Neutral
CH-009	Potential direct negative through unintentional/accidental damage. Indirect negative effect (visual impact) to receptor's façade resulting from the construction of a flood wall.	Medium	Medium	Slight	Slight, Short-Term, Neutral
CH-011	Potential direct negative through unintentional/accidental damage. Indirect negative effect (visual impact) to receptor's façade resulting from the construction of a flood wall.	Medium	Medium	Slight	Slight, Short-Term, Neutral
CH-015	Potential direct negative through unintentional/accidental damage. Indirect negative effect (visual impact) to receptor's façade resulting from the construction of a flood wall.	Medium	Low	Slight	Slight, Short-Term, Neutral
CH-015.2	Potential direct effect due to movement of plant during construction phase.	Low	Low	Slight	Slight, Short-Term, Neutral
CH-019	Potential direct negative	Low	Low	Slight	Slight, Short-Term, Neutral
CH-022	Potential direct negative	Low	Low	Slight	Slight, Short-Term, Neutral

CH-025	Potential direct negative through unintentional/accidental damage.	Low	Low	Slight	Slight, Short-Term, Neutral
CH-030	Potential direct negative	Low	Medium	Slight	Slight, Short-Term, Neutral
CH-035	Potential direct negative	Low	Low	Slight	Slight, Short-Term, Neutral
CH-038	Potential direct impact along shoreline/banks during construction works.	Low	Low	Slight	Slight, Long-term Negative
CH-018	Potential direct impact during construction works if remains associated with the previous (older) bridge survive.	Low	Negligible	Not Significant	Not Significant, Long-Term, Positive
CH-040	Potential direct impact during construction works if anything survives of the former footbridge.	Low	Negligible	Not Significant	Not Significant, Long-Term, Positive
CH-007.3	Indirect negative effect (visual impact)	Low	Very Low	Not Significant	Not Significant, Temporary, negative
CH-015.1	Potential direct negative effect due to movement of plant during construction phase.	Low	Low	Not Significant	Not Significant, Short-Term, Neutral
CH-029	Potential direct effect due to movement of plant during construction.	Low	Low	Not Significant	Not Significant, Short-Term, Neutral
CH-031	Potential direct negative effect during construction phase.	Low	Low	Not Significant	Not Significant, Short-Term, Neutral
CH-032	Potential direct negative effect during construction phase.	Low	Low	Not Significant	Not Significant, Short-Term, Neutral
CH-033	Potential direct negative effect during construction phase.	Low	Low	Not Significant	Not Significant, Short-Term, Neutral
CH-034	Potential direct negative effect during construction phase.	Low	Low	Not Significant	Not Significant, Short-Term, Neutral

16.6.2 Operational Phase

No Residual Effects arising from the Operational Phase are predicted.

16.7 Monitoring

The cultural heritage mitigation strategy will be agreed in consultation with the relevant statutory authorities and will be implemented as advance works pre-construction. The results of these advance works will determine the potential requirement for further mitigation to be devised and undertaken either pre-construction or in tandem with the Construction Phase. Such works may include for archaeological monitoring of groundworks and/or archaeological resolution of identified archaeological sites (terrestrial or underwater) in advance works testing by a suitably qualified archaeologist under licence from the NMS.

16.7.1 Construction Phase

The requirement for monitoring will be determined through advance works undertaken pre-construction and further mitigation may be required pending the results of advance works.

16.7.2 Operational Phase

In the event of advance works and cultural heritage mitigation being employed during Construction Phase, it is unlikely that additional monitoring will be required during the Operational Phase of the Proposed Scheme.

16.8 Interactions and Cumulative Effects

16.8.1 Interactions

16.8.1.1 Traffic and Transport

The Proposed Scheme is likely to affect the setting of cultural heritage assets during the Construction Phase. There is some potential for construction traffic and vehicle movements to cause compaction of archaeological deposits or rutting in areas of soft ground, which could impact on the importance of the receptors. This will be mitigated for by way of advance works surveys and testing pre-construction and it is anticipated that the likelihood of any such impacts occurring is low. The effects are considered to be short-term and will not be applicable if archaeological resolution is undertaken in advance of construction. It is assessed that all direct impacts to cultural heritage receptors will occur during construction phase only, and there is no mitigation for operational phase activities to be undertaken.

16.8.1.2 Noise and Vibration

During the Construction Phase there is potential for vibration to indirectly impact on buildings and structures included on the Record of Protected Structures, and for accidental/unintentional impacts to arise. The assessment concludes that Slight impacts could occur in relation to the curtilage of St Manman's Church (CH007) which lies 5m from the planning application boundary of the Proposed Scheme. The same is true of CH-009 and CH-010 (façades of public houses); CH-011 (House); CH-015 and CH-015.1 (Lodge and boundary wall); CH-025 (water pump); CH-030 (culvert); CH-034 (relict culvert). The mitigation proposed includes for protective barriers to be put in place to ensure that no accidental damage occurs, and which should also prevent construction traffic from operating too close to each receptor. There are no predicted Operational Phase interactions between Cultural Heritage and Noise and Vibration.

16.8.1.3 Landscape and Visual

Indirect negative effects on St. Manman's Church (CH-007) and the bell (CH-007.3) of St Manman's Church are assessed as being Not Significant (significance of effect) as the impact is considered to be temporary and the visual impact will be during construction phase only. There are no predicted Operational Phase interactions between Cultural Heritage and Landscape and Visual.

16.8.1.4 Land, Soils, Geology and Hydrogeology

Changes to the local water table and hydrological regime could impact negatively on cultural heritage assets which will not be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme. This includes on areas of archaeological potential which could suffer dewatering arising from changes in hydrology, particularly those features adjacent to the Scheme which have been identified through geophysical survey. Archaeological sites do not occur as an isolated unit, and factors which are at some distance from the site can be important in terms of preservation in-situ. No specific instances in this regard have been identified, however, as advance works archaeological testing is undertaken in areas which were subject to geophysical survey features which are reliant on current groundwater regimes may be revealed and appropriate mitigation will need to be devised in tandem with the relevant specialists, the NMS and statutory authorities post-consent.

16.8.1.5 Air Quality

There is potential for dust generated through construction activities to affect the visual appearance of built heritage receptors in the village, thus having a negative impact on the setting of these cultural heritage receptors. It is considered that these impacts will be temporary and will cease once construction works are completed. The predicted impacts will occur on the curtilage of St Manman's Church (CH007) which lies 5m from the planning application boundary of the Proposed Scheme. The same is true of CH-009 (façade of

public house; CH-011 (House); CH-015 and CH-015.1 (Lodge and boundary wall); CH-025 (water pump). It is further considered that in wet weather the dust potentially lodged on these built heritage receptors will be washed from the surface, further reducing the significance of effect which is considered to be Imperceptible and temporary.

16.8.2 Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects are described as '*The addition of many minor or insignificant effects, including effects of other projects, to create larger, more significant effects'* (EPA 2022). In this instance, the baseline includes the subject proposed development, and one additional schemes considered to be of a context, nature and scale to be relative to the cumulative assessment for likely significant effects in the impact assessment. Projects with potential cumulative effects for the Proposed Scheme are identified in Table 16-11 below.

There are no predicted cumulative or potential cumulative impacts arising from the Proposed Scheme and other projects as outlined in Table 16-11 below.

Table 16-11 Potential Cumulative Impacts and Likely Significance

Planning Ref.	Description	Potential Cumulative Impact	Effect without Mitigation	Mitigation	Residual Effects
24/29	Develop a bus shelter with permission to comprise of retention permission to retain a conc. base and planning permission to erect a bus shelter and to include all associated site works	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
23/248	Retain the demolition of the existing office building and full planning permission for the construction of a new replacement office building and all associated site works.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
23/361	for retention/permission for rear extension to my existing shop/hardware store, also to retain change of use of adjoining dwelling structure to use as part of above mentioned shop/hardware store. Application also for full permission to construct new building comprising sit down delicatessen, as well as changing rooms, shower rooms and sauna for bicycle tourists and all associated works.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
23/48	1. Erect 6 no. 20m high lighting columns with 48 no 1.5KW LED Floodlights to main playing pitch; 2. 25m long x 4.9m high concrete hurling wall with 1.2m high sports fencing to the top of the wall, 3m long x 4.9m high wing walls to include 25m x 25m AstroTurf playing surface, 2.4m high surround sports fencing and 2 no 12m high lighting columns with 2 no 1.5KW LED Floodlights; 3. 6 no 15m high lighting columns to training pitch with 18 no 1.5KW LED floodlights; 4. 24 no 6m high octagonal public lighting columns to existing walking track with 24 no Axia LED Lanterns; Construction of extension to existing car park, onto our own lands, to allow for increased parking spaces and all associated site works	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20/593	construct a new slatted tank with associated holding yard, a new silage slab, a new cattle crush and all ancillary site works	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20/554	retain 2 rear facing pitched roof extensions (24.1 sq. m), a steel clad shed (29.7 sq. m), a change of use of a domestic garage into residential accommodation (41.9 Sq. m), the removal of a steel clad car port (19.9 sq. m) and permit to construct a single storey extension (17.3 sq. m) to the side of the existing dwelling to connect the former garage to the existing dwelling and all associated site works	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

19/583	construct a General Classroom with 2 no. WC's (73m2) and a new Science Lab with Preparation area (125m2), external access works and associated ancillary site works	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
19/193	Modify the previous grant of permission to the Water Treatment Plant (WTP) site at Clonaslee (Planning Registration Number: 16/220) and comprises of the following: modifications to the proposed pumphouse building gross floor area 10.5sqm, revised location of the ESB substation gross area 14sqm, reduced footprint to the Water Treatment Plan Process Building gross area 210sqm and revisions to the site layout	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
19/521	Change design from that granted with planning ref. 18/755 of the two semi-detached single storey houses in the former Clonaslee vocational school, a protected structure, reference number RPS 345, to two dormer type houses including velux windows in the roofs and all ancillary site works and services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

16.9 Conclusion

Prior to the implementation of mitigation strategies, a range of potential moderate, slight and not significant negative effects on the archaeological and cultural heritage baseline environment have been identified arising from the construction of the Proposed Scheme. These include potential direct and indirect impacts identified on 60 cultural heritage receptors; these are summarised in Table 16-8 above and in Table 16-12 below. The overall significance of effect of the proposed development on Cultural Heritage is considered to be Slight, with some positive outcomes arising through proposed mitigation in terms of publication and dissemination of results of surveys, advance works etc.

There are no impacts which are assessed as having a Significant residual effect on the cultural heritage environment pre-Mitigation. There are 6 impacts assessed as Moderate pre-Mitigation, but in all cases, this is reduced to Slight following mitigation. These impacts relate for the most part to the roadside/riverside boundary wall and associated features which will be directly impacted by the Proposed Scheme but will be replaced with an alternative which will not detract from the character of the ACA in which they occur. Regarding other Protected Structures within the ACA, the impacts are considered as being potential direct or indirect in nature, and in most cases with preventative/protective mitigation measures being implemented during construction, the predicted significance of effect is either Slight or Not Significant.

Archaeological monitoring of groundworks within the Brittas Demesne and along the River Clodiagh will serve as preservation by record mitigation and following the publication and dissemination of the results of this work, the Significance of Effect is reduced from Moderate to Slight since potential new archaeological discoveries may be made and publicised. The significance of effect of the Proposed Scheme on anomalies identified through geophysical surveys is considered Slight and their importance has been assessed as Low. These anomalies will be subject to pre-construction archaeological testing under licence and in consultation with the NMS, and an appropriate mitigation strategy will be designed for verified archaeological features through this work. In addition, archaeological monitoring of all groundworks within the Brittas Demesne and along the River Clodiagh will be undertaken during the construction phase. Where archaeological features are identified during archaeological monitoring, in consultation with the NMS, an appropriate strategy either for preservation by record or preservation in situ will be agreed, and the results will be published and disseminated as part of the post-excavation works.

Table 16-12 (below) collates all the mitigation and monitoring commitments recommended in this chapter.

Table 16-12: Summary of Likely Effects and Environmental Commitments

Receptor No.	Type	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Importance of Receptor	Significance of Effect	Controls and Mitigation Measures	Residual Effect
CH-006		ACA	Indirect negative	Medium	High	Moderate	Use of appropriate protective measures such as the installation of barriers at entrance gates; Use of appropriate materials and appropriate wall height to fit with the character of the townscape/ACA.	Slight
CH-007		Catholic Church RPS 338/NIAH 12800201	Potential direct negative effect through unintentional/accidental damage. Indirect negative effect (visual impact) on the receptor's entranceway resulting from the construction of a flood wall.	Low	Medium	Slight	Use of appropriate protective measures such as the installation of barriers at entrance gates; Use of appropriate materials and appropriate wall height to fit with the character of the townscape/ACA.	Slight
CH-007.3		Bell; Curtilage of RPS 338	Indirect negative effect (visual impact)	Very Low	Low	Not Significant	None	Not Significant
CH-009		Facade of Public House. RPS 343	Potential direct negative through unintentional/accidental damage. Indirect negative effect (visual impact) to receptor's façade resulting from the construction of a flood wall.	Medium	Medium	Slight	Use of appropriate protective measures such as the installation of barriers; Use of appropriate materials and appropriate wall height to fit with the character of the townscape/ACA.	Slight
CH-011		House. RPS 963	Potential direct negative through unintentional/accidental damage. Indirect negative effect (visual impact) to receptor's façade resulting from the construction of a flood wall.	Medium	Medium	Slight	Use of appropriate protective measures such as barriers in front of house to prevent accidental damage during construction.	Slight
CH-012		Historic Demesne (undesignated)	Direct negative	Medium	Medium	Moderate	Archaeological monitoring of all groundworks in the vicinity of the demesne	Slight
Receptor	Type	Description	Magnitude	Importance	Significance	Controls and Mitigation Measures	Residual Effect

No.		of Impact	of Impact	of Receptor	of Effect		
CH-015	Lodge & front garden wall (associated with RPS 432)	Potential direct negative through unintentional/accidental damage. Indirect negative effect (visual impact) to receptor's façade resulting from the construction of a flood wall.	Low	Medium	Slight	Use of appropriate protective measures such as the installation of barriers; Use of appropriate materials and appropriate wall height to fit with the character of the townscape/ACA.	Slight
CH-015.2	Stone wall associated with CH-015	Potential direct effect due to movement of plant during construction phase.	Low	Low	Slight	Use of appropriate protective measures such as the installation of barriers. If a section of stone wall needs to be removed, it should be re-built using like-for-like fabric.	Slight
CH-018	Bridge (undesignated)	Potential direct impact during construction works if remains associated with the previous (older) bridge survive.	Negligible	Low	Not Significant	Archaeological monitoring of all groundworks in vicinity of bridge.	Not Significant
CH-019	AAP - River	Potential direct impact during construction	Low	Low	Slight	Archaeological monitoring of all groundworks in vicinity of demesne	Not Significant
CH-020	Townland boundary (undesignated)	Potential direct negative	Low	Low	Slight	Protective barriers: Advance works townland boundary survey and archaeological testing to ascertain the nature and potential age of the boundary feature within the planning application boundary extents. Further archaeological works such as resolution and/or monitoring may also be required.	Slight
CH-022	Townland boundary (undesignated)	Potential direct negative	Low	Low	Slight	Protective barriers: Advance works townland boundary survey and archaeological testing to ascertain the nature and potential age of the boundary feature within the planning application boundary extents. Further archaeological works such as resolution and/or monitoring may also be required.	Slight
CH-024	Stone wall (undesignated)	Direct negative	High	Low	Moderate	Built heritage survey of stone wall and associated features prior to works; use of appropriate materials and re-building like-for-like.	Slight
CH-024.1	Stile	Direct negative	High	Low	Moderate	Built heritage survey of stone wall and associated features prior to works; use of appropriate materials and re-building like-for-like.	Slight
CH-024.2	Stile	Direct negative	High	Low	Moderate	Built heritage survey of stone wall and associated features prior to works; use of appropriate materials and re-building like-for-like.	Slight

Receptor No.	Type	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Importance of Receptor	Significance of Effect	Controls and Mitigation Measures	Residual Effect

CH-024.3	Bench (undesignated)	Direct negative	High	Low	Moderate	Built heritage survey of stone wall and associated features prior to works; use of appropriate materials and re-building like-for-like.	Slight
CH-025	Water pump	Potential direct negative through unintentional/accidental damage.	Low	Low	Slight	Use of appropriate protective measures such as the installation of barriers where considered necessary.	Slight
CH-029	Stone wall (undesignated)	Potential direct negative	Low	Low	Slight	Use of appropriate protective measures such as the installation of barriers where considered necessary. Built heritage survey in advance of construction for any/all sections of this wall that will need to be removed, and to include 10m either side.	Slight
CH-030	Culvert (undesignated)	Potential direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Avoidance as first preference; built heritage survey followed by archaeological monitoring of all works in the vicinity of this receptor.	Slight
CH-031	Boulder groynes (undesignated)	Potential direct negative effect during construction phase.	Low	Low	Not Significant	Ensure area is avoided during construction works.	Not Significant
CH-032	Weir (undesignated)	Potential direct negative effect during construction phase.	Low	Low	Not Significant	Ensure area is avoided during construction works.	Not Significant
CH-033	Footbridge and associated remains (undesignated)	Potential direct negative effect during construction phase.	Low	Low	Not Significant	Ensure area is avoided during construction works.	Not Significant
CH-034	Relict culvert (undesignated)	Potential direct negative effect during construction phase.	Low	Low	Not Significant	Ensure area is avoided during construction works.	Not Significant
CH-035	Townland boundary (undesignated)	Potential direct negative	Low	Low	Slight	Protective barriers; Advance works townland boundary survey and archaeological testing to ascertain the nature and potential age of the boundary feature within the planning application boundary extents. Further archaeological works such as resolution and/or monitoring may also be required.	Slight
CH-038	Townland boundary (undesignated)	Potential for direct impact along shoreline/banks during construction works.	Low	Low	Slight	Archaeological monitoring during construction.	Slight
CH-040	Footbridge (site of) (undesignated)	Potential direct impact during construction works if anything survives of the former footbridge.	Negligible	Low	Not Significant	Archaeological monitoring of all groundworks in vicinity of receptor	Slight

Receptor	Type	Description	Magnitude	Importance	Significance	Controls and Mitigation Measures	Residual Effect

No.		of Impact	of Impact	of Receptor	of Effect		
CH-041	AAP (undesignated)	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-041.1-	Geophysical anomaly (GA) of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-041.10	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-041.13	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-041.14	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-041.15	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-041.7	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight

Receptor No.	Type	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Importance	Significance of Effect	Controls and Mitigation Measures	Residual Effect

				of Receptor			
CH-041.8	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-041.9	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-042	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-042.1	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-042.10	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-042.11	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-042.12	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-042.13	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight

Receptor No.	Type	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Importance of Receptor	Significance of Effect	Controls and Mitigation Measures	Residual Effect
CH-042.14	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-042.15	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-042.2	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-042.3	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-042.4	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-042.5	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-042.6	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight

Receptor No.	Type	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Importance of Receptor	Significance of Effect	Controls and Mitigation Measures	Residual Effect
CH-042.7	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-042.8	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-042.9	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-043	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-043.1	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-043.2	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-043.3	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight

Receptor No.	Type	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Importance of Receptor	Significance of Effect	Controls and Mitigation Measures	Residual Effect
CH-043.4	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-043.5	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-043.6	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-043.7	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight
CH-043.8	GA of potential archaeological significance	Direct negative	Medium	Low	Slight	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).	Slight

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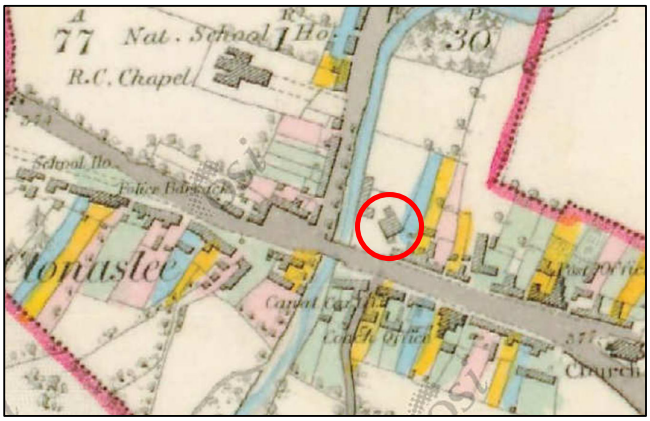
Appendices

Appendix 16-1: Townlands within the Study Area

English Name	Irish Name	Meaning (logainm.ie)	Civil Parish	Barony	Source/ Permalink
Ballynakill	*Bhaile na Coille*	The townland, town or homestead of the wood	Kilmanman	Tinnahinch	https://www.logainm.ie/en/28385
Brittas	*An Briotás*	The palisade	Kilmanman	Tinnahinch	https://www.logainm.ie/en/28387
Brockagh	*An Bhrocach*	Possibly meaning: the grimy land or the place of badgers	Kilmanman	Tinnahinch	https://www.logainm.ie/en/28388
Bunastick	*Bun an Stoic*	The (river-) -mouth or bottom(-land) of the stock	Kilmanman	Tinnahinch	https://www.logainm.ie/en/28390
Capparogan	*Ceapach Bhrógáin*	The plot of land or tillage plot of Brógán	Kilmanman	Tinnahinch	https://www.logainm.ie/en/28392
Clonaslee	*Chluain na Slí*	Meadow or pasture of the road or way	Kilmanman	Tinnahinch	https://www.logainm.ie/en/28394

Appendix 16-2: Inventory of Cultural Heritage Assets and Receptors within the Study Area

Receptor No.	CH-001
Site Type:	Structure
Status:	Listed on SMR (note – shown as delisted on RMP map but at a different location; see description below).
Reference:	LA002-010----
Image:	
Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631798, 711024
Approximate Distance:	20m (from edge of building shown on historical OS map)
Description:	Originally listed in the SMR of Laois as a possible castle site located to S of the Roman Catholic church at Clonaslee. However, the structure located on the lands of Mr. John Moran was recorded by Henry Wheeler, Inspector of Monuments with the Office of Public Works in 1967 and was described as follows: 'On E bank of Clodiagh River. Piece of wall 2 ft. (0.6m) thick at existing top, height at present 3' 6"-4' (1.2m). Two offsets at base. Masonry of indeterminate character runs NW-SE. Visible for about 15' (4.5m). A pit has been dug for a tank just outside it (full of water to a depth of several inches). Traces of two other walls roughly at right angles in the yard of the owner. If so, the exposed wall would be the N.E. side of a rectangular block. Owner thinks sides are c. 45' (13.7m) long, but I could not readily verify this. Bears no relationship to village street of Clonaslee or to oldish farm buildings at back which must be *c.*150 years old. These overlie it and are different buildings. Wall is a bit thin for a castle. Water gushed from inside it. ? Water mill. 1839 edition of 6" OS map shows what seems to be this building: no indication of its purpose. It was roughly square, with small annexes at NW & SE corners: no building on street front: apparently a yard there' (SMR File 17 May 1967). The structure recorded in 1967 was deemed not to be the site of a castle and was delisted from the SMR for Co. Laois and was not listed in the RMP for Co. Laois. The site report from Henry Wheeler stated that it was located on the east bank of the Clodiagh River on the grounds of property owned by John Moran which is the site immediately adjoining the Clodiagh River to the N of the main street. Compiled and revised by: Caimin O'Brien. Date of upload/revision: 28 June 2022. **Reference:** Comerford, Rev. M. 1883-6. *Collections relating to the dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin*, 3 vols. Dublin**:** James Duffy and Sons.
Sources:	HEV (see permalink below); walkover survey (November 2023) https://heritagedata.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=0c9eb9575b544081b0d296436d8f60f8&query=18a4b61b268-layer-9%2CSMRS%2CLA002-010----
Importance of Receptor:	Medium
Description of Impact:	None
Magnitude of Impact:	N/A
Significance of Effect:	N/A
Proposed Mitigation:	N/A

Receptor No.	CH-001
Residual Impact:	N/A

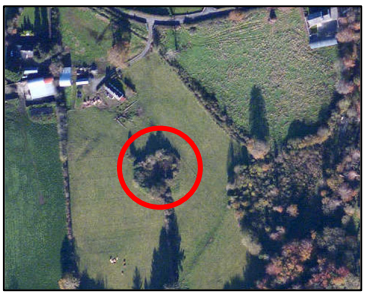
Receptor No.	CH-002
Site Type:	Fortified house
Status:	Recorded Monument/listed on SMR
Reference:	LA002-011----
Image:	 Image source: https://www.geograph.ie/photo/7541370 [Accessed: June 2024]; View Direction: north-northwest. See also: https://www.geograph.ie/photo/7541373 [Accessed: June 2024].
Townland:	Ballynakill
Coordinates (ITM):	632127, 711302
Approximate Distance:	155m (from upstanding remains); 124m (from edge of SMR ZoN); 81m (from edge of RMP constraints area).
Description:	Ivy-covered roughly coursed rubble and limestone building (17.90m E-W, c. 22m N-S, wall T 0.73m), L-shaped with projections at three of its angles, Jacobean chimney stacks similar to Castle Cuffe (LA002-008----). Probably an early seventeenth-century fortified house. According to O'Hanlon this castle was built in 1680 by Colonel Dunne (O'Hanlon and O'Leary 1907, vol. 1, 268). The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Laois' (Dublin Stationery Office, 1995) compiled by P. David Sweetman, Olive Alcock and Bernie Moran. Date of upload: 17 December 2007. References: O'Hanlon, Rev. J. and O'Leary, Rev. E. 1907 (Reprint 1981). *History of the Queen's County*, vol. 1. Kilkenny: Roberts Books Ltd. Six-inch first edition: labelled as 'Ballynakill Castle (in ruins)'. Six-inch latest edition: labelled as 'Ballynakill Castle (in Ruins)'.
Sources:	RMP; HEV (see permalink below); Geograph Ireland (https://www.geograph.ie) https://heritagedata.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=0c9eb9575b544081b0d296436d8f60f8&query=18a4b61b268-layer-9%2CSMRS%2CLA002-011----
Importance of Receptor:	High
Description of Impact:	None
Magnitude of Impact:	N/A
Significance of Effect:	N/A
Proposed Mitigation:	N/A
Residual Impact:	N/A

Receptor No.	CH-003
Site Type:	Cross-slab (present location)
Status:	Listed on SMR/Recorded Monument
References:	SMR LA002-012001---/RMP LA002-012---
Image:	
Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631708, 711161 (walkover survey). Note: recorded HEV ITM for SMR LA002-012001---/RMP LA002-012--- is 631725, 711149, which differs by approximately 20m to location noted during walkover survey.
Approximate Distance:	81m (from cross slab); 42m (from edge of SMR ZoN); 18m (from edge of RMP constraints area).
Description:	**HEV Record for SMR LA002-012001---** [One of] two [surviving] rectangular shaped sandstone slabs both with incised simple crosses set against N wall of Clonaslee Catholic churchyard. A third much smaller slab is illustrated by Leask as Carrigeen no. 1 (JKAS 1937, 108) but could not be found. The remaining two cross-slabs (Carrigeen no. 2 and no. 3) are illustrated as being completely intact, but both now have at least 1/3 of the W upper portions missing. Originally these cross-slabs (LA002-013003-/006-/007-) came from Carrigeen graveyard (LA002:013001-) Ballynahown (JRSAI 1916, 166; JKAS 1939, 187). Depicted as Carrigeen no. 3 by Leask and described as a 'perfect slab about the same length as no. 2 but somewhat wider. It bears a two-line cross, with no side arms expanded at ends into half rounds and into a circle at centre, concentric with an inner circle in which is a small Greek incised cross (2" x 2"). Two cup marks flank the upper arm' (Leask 1939, 187). Compiled by: Caimin O'Brien Date of upload: 17 December 2007. **HEV Record RMP LA002-012---** Two rectangular-shaped sandstone slabs both with incised simple crosses set against N wall of Clonaslee Catholic churchyard. A third much smaller slab is illustrated by Leask as Carrigeen no. 1 (JKAS 1937, 108) but could not be found. The remaining two cross-slabs (Carrigeen no. 2 and no. 3) are illustrated as being completely intact, but both now have at least 1/3 of the W upper portions missing. Originally these cross-slabs (LA002-013003-/006-/007-) came from Carrigeen graveyard (LA002:013001-) Ballynahown. (JRSAI 1916, 166; JKAS 1939, 187). Carrigeen no. 1 [is depicted] by Leask in 1939 and described as a 'pillar slab, 5 ft. 4 ins. Long by 1 ft. 4 ins. Wide at broadest part; some parts spalled off. An incised Greek cross in a circle occupies central position. The upper arm of cross is two lined and starts from a curved double pot-hook line - roughly concentric with central circle and hooked at extremities and finish in a half round expansion. The lower member shaft is of two lines and finishes in the same way but diverges near the circle into two short curves concentric with it' (Leask 1939, 187). The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Laois' (Dublin Stationery Office, 1995) compiled by P. David Sweetman, Olive Alcock and Bernie Moran. In certain instances, the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research. Date of upload: 17 December 2007.
Sources:	RMP; HEV (see permalinks below); walkover survey (November 2023). https://heritagedata.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=0c9eb9575b544081b0d296436d8f60f8&query=18a4b61b268-layer-9%2CSMRS%2CLA002-012001-

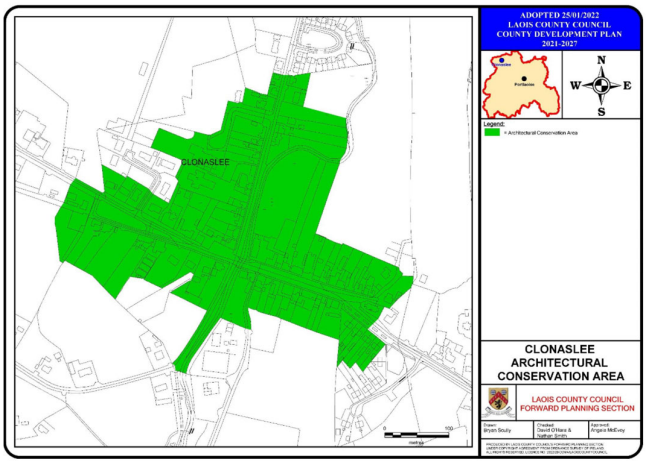
Receptor No.	CH-003
	https://heritagedata.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=0c9eb9575b544081b0d296436d8f60f8&query=18a4b61b268-layer-9%2CSMRS%2CLA002-012----
Importance of Receptor:	High
Description of Impact:	None
Magnitude of Impact:	N/A
Significance of Effect:	N/A
Proposed Mitigation:	N/A
Residual Impact:	N/A

Receptor No.	CH-004
Site Type:	Cross-slab (present location)
Status:	Listed on SMR/Recorded Monument
References:	SMR LA002-012002---/RMP LA002-012---
Image:	
Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631708, 711161 (walkover survey). Note: recorded HEV ITM for SMR LA002-012002--- is 631704, 711121, which differs by approximately 39m to location noted during walkover survey.
Approximate Distance:	81m (from cross slab); 55m (from edge of SMR ZoN); 18m (from edge of RMP constraints area).
Description:	**HEV Record for SMR LA002-012002---** [One of] two [surviving] rectangular shaped sandstone slabs both with incised simple crosses set against N wall of Clonaslee Catholic churchyard. A third much smaller incised cross-slab is illustrated by Leask as Carrigeen no. 1 (JKAS 1937, 108) and has been incorporated into the fabric of the boundary wall of the RC church at Clonaslee. This slab could not be precisely located within the churchyard wall. The remaining two cross-slabs, Carrigeen no. 2 and no. 3 (LA002-012001-/LA002-012---) are illustrated as being completely intact but both now have at least 1/3 of the W upper portions missing. Originally these cross-slabs (LA002-013003-/006-/007-) came from Carrigeen graveyard (LA002:013001-) in the townland of Ballynahown (JRSAI 1916, 166; JKAS 1939, 187). One of a group of three cross-slabs (LA002-013003-/006-/007-) which were moved from this graveyard to the RC church at Clonaslee. Compiled by: Caimin O'Brien Date of upload: 17 December 2007. **HEV Record RMP LA002-012---** Two rectangular-shaped sandstone slabs both with incised simple crosses set against N wall of Clonaslee Catholic churchyard. A third much smaller slab is illustrated by Leask as Carrigeen no. 1 (JKAS 1937, 108) but could not be found. The remaining two cross-slabs (Carrigeen no. 2 and no. 3) are illustrated as being completely intact, but both now have at least 1/3 of the W upper portions missing. Originally these cross-slabs (LA002-013003-/006-/007-) came from Carrigeen graveyard (LA002:013001-) Ballynahown. (JRSAI 1916, 166; JKAS 1939, 187).

Receptor No.	CH-004
	Carrigeen no. 1 [is depicted] by Leask in 1939 and described as a 'pillar slab, 5 ft. 4 ins. Long by 1 ft. 4 ins. Wide at broadest part; some parts spalled off. An incised Greek cross in a circle occupies central position. The upper arm of cross is two lined and starts from a curved double pot-hook line - roughly concentric with central circle and hooked at extremities and finish in a half round expansion. The lower member shaft is of two lines and finishes in the same way but diverges near the circle into two short curves concentric with it' (Leask 1939, 187). The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Laois' (Dublin Stationery Office, 1995) compiled by P. David Sweetman, Olive Alcock and Bernie Moran. In certain instances, the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research. Date of upload: 17 December 2007.
Sources:	RMP; HEV (see permalinks below); walkover survey (November 2023). https://heritagedata.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=0c9eb9575b544081b0d296436d8f60f8&query=18a4b61b268-layer-9%2CSMRS%2CLA002-012002- https://heritagedata.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=0c9eb9575b544081b0d296436d8f60f8&query=18a4b61b268-layer-9%2CSMRS%2CLA002-012----
Importance of Receptor:	High
Description of Impact:	None
Magnitude of Impact:	N/A
Significance of Effect:	N/A
Proposed Mitigation:	N/A
Residual Impact:	N/A

Receptor No.	CH-005
Site Type:	Children's burial ground
Status:	Recorded Monument/listed on SMR
Reference:	LA002-019----
Images:	 
Townland:	Brittas
Coordinates (ITM):	631492, 710685
Approximate Distance:	103m (from site); 84m (from edge of SMR ZoN); 53m (from edge of RMP constraints area).
Description:	Possible killeen consisting of a flat subcircular area enclosed by a modern hedge and iron railings; no surface evidence of grave-markers, stonework etc. which might indicate the exact type of site. The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Laois' (Dublin Stationery Office, 1995) compiled by P. David Sweetman, Olive Alcock and Bernie Moran. Date of upload: 17 December 2007.
Sources:	RMP; HEV (see permalink below). https://heritagedata.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=0c9eb9575b544081b0d296436d8f60f8&query=18a4b61b268-layer-9%2CSMRS%2CLA002-019----
Importance of Receptor:	High
Description of Impact:	None
Magnitude of Impact:	N/A
Significance of Effect:	N/A

Receptor No.	CH-005
Proposed Mitigation:	N/A
Residual Impact:	N/A

Receptor No.	CH-006
Site Type:	Architectural Conservation Area (ACA)
Status:	ACA
Reference:	Clonaslee ACA
Image:	
Townland:	Clonaslee; Capparogan; Brittas
Coordinates (ITM):	631750, 711020 (at main crossroad in Clonaslee)
Approximate Distance:	0m
Description:	The ACA is focused on the historic core of Clonaslee which comprises the Main Street [R422], the Green and the Tullamore Road [L2006]. […] The Clodiagh River runs along the Tullamore Road enclosed by a stone wall and under the Main Street […] and contributes to the special character of the village. The streetscape of Main Street is cohesive, incorporating a strong building line defining the edge of the street, the buildings are mostly two-storey, with wide frontages, gable-pitched roofs, large chimney stacks and vertical emphasis windows, are orientated towards and open directly onto the Main Street. Gaps between the buildings provide shared access to back lands though a few integral carriageways exist also. Most of the buildings have no elevational decoration, some are decorated with painted raised plasterwork to the doorways and faux quoins to the edges. Elevational finishes include roughcast, lime render and cement renders. Much of the original building fabric such as doors, sliding sash windows, roof tiles and rainwater goods have been replaced. Chimney stacks and pots generally survive. A small number of shopfronts of architectural quality survive. The roof heights and pitches vary along the Main Street within a small range. More generally the streetscape comprises a linear form, designed vistas and views and some fine individual buildings including the Church of Ireland which now functions as a Heritage Centre, the Lodge and Hickey's Public House with their decorative timber fascia boards, the defunct Courthouse overlooking the Green. The Swan Public House, though not of architectural interest, is a prominent building by reason of its siting. Open spaces make an important contribution to the character of the village and comprise the Green and the open space to the front of Hickey's Public House known as the Square. Buildings along the western side [of] Tullamore Road are more informally arranged becoming single-storey cottages from the village and are generally of a lower architectural order. The cottages along this road contribute to the special character of the ACA. The buildings and open spaces of the village are generally well-maintained. See permalink below for further details.
Source:	Walkover survey (November 2023); Laois County Development Plan, Appendix 2: 23–8 https://laois.ie/wp-content/uploads/Appendix-2-ACA-of-Adopted-LCDP-2021-2027.pdf

Receptor No.	CH-006
Importance of Receptor:	High
Description of Impact:	Potential indirect negative effect (visual impact) to ACA resulting from the construction of a flood wall.
Magnitude of Impact:	Medium
Significance of Effect:	Each element within the ACA is assessed individually to avoid double-counting
Proposed Mitigation:	Mitigation for each element within the ACA impacted is provided
Residual Impact:	Slight, short-term, Neutral

Receptor Nos.	CH-007 CH-007.1 to CH-007.3 (associated sub-numbers)
Site Type:	Church/chapel (CH-007; Saint Manman's Catholic Church) Stile (CH-007.1), memorial wall (CH-007.2) and bell (CH-007.3) located within curtilage
Status:	Protected Structure/listed on the NIAH
NIAH Rating:	Regional
References:	RPS 338/ NIAH 12800201

Receptor Nos.	CH-007 CH-007.1 to CH-007.3 (associated sub-numbers)

Images:


Church and entranceway (CH-007)

Stile (CH-007.1)

Memorial Wall (CH-007.2)

Bell (CH-007.3)

Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631695, 711147 (church, CH-007) 631687, 711130 (stile, CH-007.1) 631688, 711125 (memorial wall, CH-007.2) 631728, 711124 (bell, CH-007.3)
Approximate Distance:	5m (from entranceway of church, CH-007); 65m (from church, CH-007) 93m (from stile, CH-007.1) 91m (from memorial wall, CH-007.2) 52m (from bell, CH-007.3)
Description:	Detached Catholic church, dated 1813, on a T-shaped plan with sacristy projection to rear. Interior retains some original fittings. Plaque inscribed: "This Chapel was Erected Anno Dom 1813 The Revd Thaddaeus Dunne Pastor".

Receptor Nos.	CH-007 CH-007.1 to CH-007.3 (associated sub-numbers)
Sources:	Walkover survey (November 2023); Laois County Development Plan, Appendix 1: 26 https://laois.ie/wp-content/uploads/Appendix-1-RPS-of-Adopted-LCDP-2021-2027.pdf NIAH (Building Survey) https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/12800201/saint-manmans-catholic-church-clonaslee-clonaslee-laois
Importance of Receptor:	High (church) Medium (stile, memorial wall and bell)
Description of Impacts:	Potential direct negative effect to receptor's entranceway (pictured above, to the right) due to close proximity of construction works, which could result in unintentional/accidental damage. Potential indirect negative effect (visual impact) to the receptor's entranceway resulting from the construction of a flood wall.
Magnitude of Impact:	Medium
Significance of Effect:	Moderate
Proposed Mitigation:	Use of protective barriers where necessary to avoid accidental damage to receptors within the ACA; Use of appropriate materials and appropriate wall height to (1) ensure the flood wall fits in with the surrounding character of Clonaslee and (2) to ensure the river remains an integral part of the village and is not severed/disconnected from the streetscape due to inappropriate wall height/materials.
Residual Impact:	Slight, Long-Term, Neutral

Receptor No.	CH-008
Site Type:	Façade of greengrocer's shop
Status:	Protected Structure
Reference:	RPS 341
Image:	
Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631834, 710977
Approximate Distance:	80m
Description:	Façade of greengrocer's shop. No further details provided in RPS.
Sources:	Walkover survey (November 2023); Laois County Development Plan, Appendix 1: 27 https://laois.ie/wp-content/uploads/Appendix-1-RPS-of-Adopted-LCDP-2021-2027.pdf
Importance of Receptor:	High
Description of Impact:	None
Magnitude of Impact:	N/A
Significance of Effect:	N/A

Receptor No.	CH-008
Proposed Mitigation:	N/A
Residual Impact:	N/A

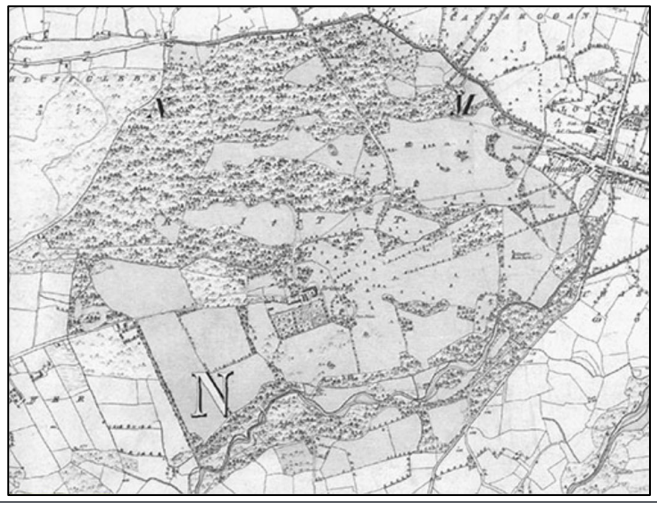
Receptor No.	CH-009
Site Type:	Façade of public house
Status:	Protected Structure
Reference:	RPS 343
Image:	
Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631744, 711045
Approximate Distance:	5m
Description:	Façade of M.D. Hickey Pub, The Square. No further details provided in RPS.
Sources:	Walkover survey (November 2023); Laois County Development Plan, Appendix 1: 27 https://laois.ie/wp-content/uploads/Appendix-1-RPS-of-Adopted-LCDP-2021-2027.pdf
Importance of Receptor:	High
Description of Impact:	Potential direct negative effect to receptor's façade due to close proximity of construction works, which could result in unintentional/accidental damage. Potential indirect negative effect (visual impact) to receptor's façade resulting from the construction of a flood wall.
Magnitude of Impact:	Low
Significance of Effect:	Moderate
Proposed Mitigation:	Use of appropriate protective measures such as the installation of barriers where considered necessary; Use of appropriate materials and appropriate wall height to fit with the character of the townscape/ACA.
Residual Impact:	Slight, Long-Term, Neutral

Receptor No.	CH-010
Site Type:	Façade of public house
Status:	Protected Structure
Reference:	RPS 344

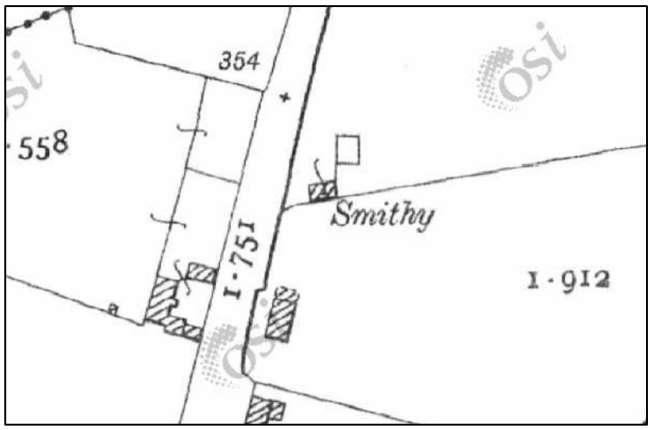
Receptor No.	CH-010
Image:	
Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631844, 711007
Approximate Distance:	80m
Description:	Façade of John Feery Pub, Main Street. No further details provided in RPS.
Sources:	Walkover survey (November 2023); Laois County Development Plan, Appendix 1: 27 https://laois.ie/wp-content/uploads/Appendix-1-RPS-of-Adopted-LCDP-2021-2027.pdf
Importance of Receptor:	High
Description of Impact:	None
Magnitude of Impact:	N/A
Significance of Effect:	N/A
Proposed Mitigation:	N/A
Residual Impact:	N/A

Receptor No.	CH-011
Site Type:	House
Status:	Protected Structure
Reference:	RPS 963
Image:	
Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631774, 711138
Approximate Distance:	5m
Description:	House, Chapel Lane, Clonaslee. No further details provided in RPS.

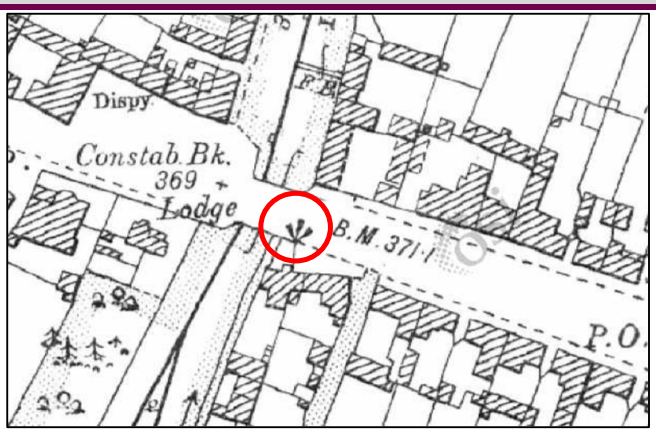
Receptor No.	CH-011
Sources:	Walkover survey (November 2023); Laois County Development Plan, Appendix 1: 97 https://laois.ie/wp-content/uploads/Appendix-1-RPS-of-Adopted-LCDP-2021-2027.pdf
Importance of Receptor:	High
Description of Impact:	Potential direct negative effect to receptor due to close proximity of construction works, which could result in unintentional/accidental damage. Potential indirect negative effect (visual impact) to the receptor resulting from the construction of a flood wall.
Magnitude of Impact:	Medium
Significance of Effect:	Moderate
Proposed Mitigation:	Use of appropriate protective measures such as the installation of barriers where considered necessary; Use of appropriate materials and appropriate wall height to fit with the character of the townscape/ACA.
Residual Impact:	Slight, Short-Term, Neutral

Receptor No.	CH-012
Site Type:	Historic demesne
Status:	Listed on NIAH (Garden Survey)
Reference:	Site ID 126
Image:	
Townland:	Brittas; Scarroon; Gorragh Lower; Bunastick
Coordinates (ITM):	630810, 710742 (approximate centre point)
Approximate Distance:	0m
Description:	Brittas House historic demesne – extent is shown on historical OS maps.
Sources:	Walkover survey (November 2023); NIAH Garden Survey (see permalink below); wade and metal detection survey (Melia 2024). https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/site/126/brittas-house-kilmanman-co-laois
Importance of Receptor:	Medium
Description of Impact:	As the Brittas Wood walking trails occur within the former demesne of Brittas House, works within this area constitute a direct impact on the demesne itself. However, positive effects will be seen through heightened accessibility via introduction of flood defence measures.
Magnitude of Impact:	Medium

Receptor No.	CH-012
Significance of Effect:	Medium
Proposed Mitigation:	Moderate
Residual Impact:	Slight, Longterm, Positive.

Receptor No.	CH-013
Site Type:	Smithy (site of)
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A
Image:	
Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631850, 711311
Approximate Distance:	19.5m
Description:	Appears on the first-edition six-inch OS map (1841) as a roofed rectangular structure with its gable fronting towards the local road. A longer north-south orientated building (possible dwelling?) is located immediately to the north, both buildings are conjoined by a wall. By the time of survey of the 25-inch OS map, the former possible dwelling is depicted much smaller in scale, and as un-roofed. The building to the south is annotated as 'smithy'. The wall conjoining both structures survives in situ.
Sources:	Six-inch OS map (1841); 25-inch OS map (1909)
Importance of Receptor:	Unknown
Description of Impact:	None
Magnitude of Impact:	N/A
Significance of Effect:	N/A
Proposed Mitigation:	N/A
Residual Impact:	N/A

Receptor No.	CH-014
Site Type:	Benchmark
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A

Receptor No.	CH-014
Image:	
Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631772, 711010
Approximate Distance:	19m
Description:	Benchmark annotated on 25-inch OS map (1909).
Source:	25-inch OS map (1909)
Importance of Receptor:	Unknown
Description of Impact:	None
Magnitude of Impact:	N/A
Significance of Effect:	N/A
Proposed Mitigation:	N/A
Residual Impact:	N/A

Receptor Nos.	CH-015 CH-015.1 and CH-015.2 (associated sub-numbers)
Site Type:	Lodge and front garden boundary wall (CH-015) Stone walls associated with lodge (CH-015.1 and CH015.2)
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	Potentially associated with Brittas House Protected Structure (RPS 432) and historical demesne (CH-012: NIAH Site ID 126)
Image:	 Lodge and front garden boundary wall, CH-015

Receptor Nos.	CH-015 CH-015.1 and CH-015.2 (associated sub-numbers)

Stone wall, CH-015.1

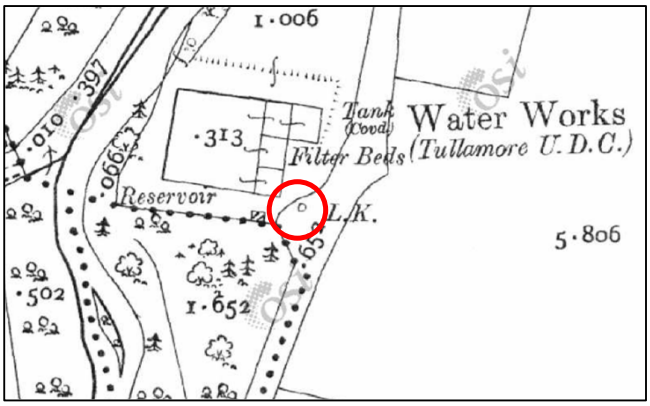
Stone wall, CH-015.2

Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631728, 711011 (lodge and front garden boundary wall CH-015) 631727, 710977 (stone wall CH-015.1) 631687, 710905 (stone wall CH-015.2)
Approximate Distance:	11m (from gated boundary wall of lodge CH-015) 34m (from stone wall CH-015.1) 0m (stone wall CH-015.2; part of the wall runs along perimeter of proposed Brittas Wood site compound)
Description:	CH-015, CH-015.1 and CH-015.2 comprise a low road-side boundary wall built with a combination of coursed and random uncoursed mainly sandstone blocks, some of which are angular and dressed. Some evidence for lime mortar survives, but sections of this wall are dry-stone, and there is phasing evident in sections of the wall also. The wall survives to a height of c 1.2m, and is capped along its course with 'cow and calf' style masonry. The dressed stone appears to be re-used, and it was initially assessed that this material may have been part of a mill or mill buildings what may have existed in this area in the past. The wall was not built at the time of survey for the first-edition six-inch OS map (1841), but the road was constructed by 1909 and it is likely that the roadside boundary wall was constructed around the same time.
Sources:	25-inch OS map (1909); walkover survey (November 2023)
Importance of Receptor:	Medium (lodge and front garden boundary wall CH-015) Low (stone walls CH-015.1 and CH-015.2)
Description of Impacts:	Low to Medium
Magnitude of Impact:	Low to Medium

Receptor Nos.	CH-015 CH-015.1 and CH-015.2 (associated sub-numbers)
Significance of Effect:	Not Significant to Slight
Proposed Mitigation:	Use of appropriate protective measures such as the installation of barriers; Use of appropriate materials and appropriate wall height to fit with the character of the townscape/ACA.Rebuild with like-for-like materials if any section will need to be temporarily widened.
Residual Impact:	Not Significant to Slight, Short term.

Receptor No.	CH-016
Site Type:	Lodge
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A
Image:	 Lodge CH-016
Townland:	Bunastick
Coordinates (ITM):	631658, 710622
Approximate Distance:	37m
Description:	Very heavily ivy-clad single storey structure which appears to have similar facades on each side. Stone built and rendered with evidence of blue paint surviving on the west-facing façade. Evidence for windows/opes surviving in the northern and western facades, and the doorway being in a central position in the west face. A culvert runs below the southern side of the building and appears to be designed to allow water funnel under the building and south westwards towards the Clodiagh river. Evidence for substantial earthworks and creation of pathways from this building to the river (in a zig-sag formation to accommodate the steep river bank/slope to the river) suggest that there may have been some industrial function to this building. The building is depicted on both the first-edition six-inch map (1841) and the 25-inch OS map (1909) and is annotated as 'lodge' on the latter, presumably a lodge of Brittas Demesne.
Sources:	25-inch OS map (1909); walkover survey
Importance of Receptor:	Low, local
Description of Impact:	None
Magnitude of Impact:	N/A
Significance of Effect:	N/A
Proposed Mitigation:	N/A
Residual Impact:	N/A

Receptor No.	CH-017
Site Type:	Lime kiln (site of)
Status:	Undesignated

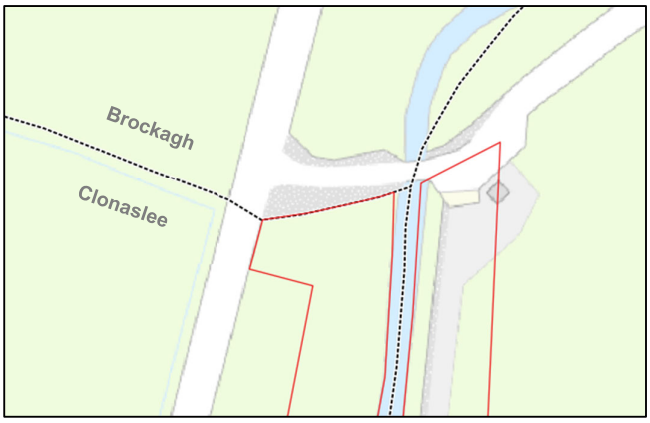
Receptor No.	CH-017
Reference:	N/A
Image:	
Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631748, 710838
Approximate Distance:	98m
Description:	Depicted on the 25-inch OS map (1909) with the circular symbology denoting a kiln, and with the letters L.K.(lime kiln) beside it.
Sources:	25-inch OS map (1909)
Importance of Receptor:	Unknown
Description of Impact:	None
Magnitude of Impact:	N/A
Significance of Effect:	N/A
Proposed Mitigation:	N/A
Residual Impact:	N/A

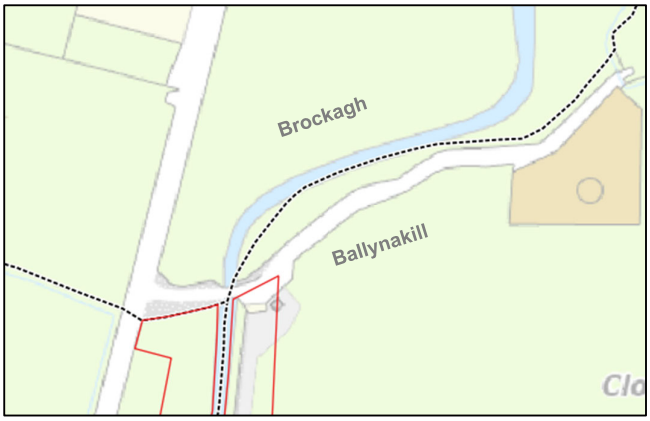
Receptor No.	CH-018
Site Type:	Bridge
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A
Image:	
Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631764, 711017
Approximate Distance:	0m (located immediately adjacent to proposed works)

Receptor No.	CH-018
Description:	Modern bridge crossing the Clodiagh, of concrete construction with stone-faced concrete parapets. Built c. 2012. Replaced earlier bridge depicted on first-edition six-inch OS (1841) and later editions. Some potential survives for abutments of the earlier bridge to survive in the banks either side of the river.
Sources:	First edition six-inch OS map (1841); 25-inch OS map (1909); walkover survey (November 2023)
Importance of Receptor:	Low
Description of Impact:	Negligible
Magnitude of Impact:	Low
Significance of Effect:	Not Significant
Proposed Mitigation:	Archaeological monitoring in the vicinity of the former bridge
Residual Impact:	Not Significant, long term positive

Receptor No.	CH-019
Site Type:	Area of Archaeological Potential (river)
Name:	Clodiagh River
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A
Image:	 River Clodiagh CH-019 in full flow in Brittas Wood
Townlands:	Clonaslee; Ballynakill
Coordinates (ITM):	631807, 711168
Approximate Distance:	0m (located immediately adjacent to proposed works)
Description:	River Cloidagh
Sources:	Historical OS maps; walkover survey; wade and metal survey (Melia 2024)
Importance of Receptor:	Low
Description of Impact:	Direct, negative
Magnitude of Impact:	Low
Significance of Effect:	Slight
Proposed Mitigation:	Archaeological monitoring of all in-stream works and works along the banks of the river during construction
Residual Impact:	Short term, neutral

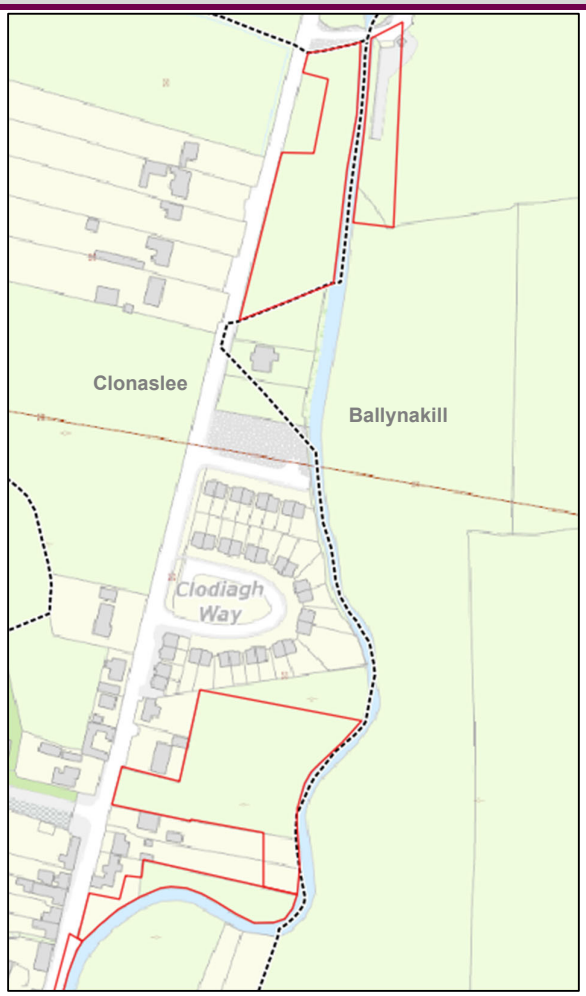
Receptor No.	CH-020
Site Type:	Townland boundary
Status:	Undesignated

Receptor No.	CH-020
Reference:	N/A
Image:	
Townlands:	Clonaslee; Brockagh
Coordinates (ITM):	631907, 711692
Approximate Distance:	0m (part of the townland boundary runs along the perimeter of the proposed Tullamore Road site compound).
Description:	Townland boundary which has been disturbed through the construction of the wetland facility to the east. However, some evidence for older sections surviving in situ are evident, with crab-apples being identified close to the gate to the wetland facility.
Sources:	Historical OS maps; aerial imagery
Importance of Receptor:	Low
Description of Impact:	Low
Magnitude of Impact:	Low
Significance of Effect:	Slight
Proposed Mitigation:	Protective barriers: Advance works townland boundary survey and archaeological testing to ascertain the nature and potential age of the boundary feature within the planning application boundary extents. Further archaeological works such as resolution and/or monitoring may also be required.
Residual Impact:	Slight

Receptor No.	CH-021
Site Type:	Townland boundary
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A
Image:	

Receptor No.	CH-021
Townlands:	Brockagh; Ballynakill
Coordinates (ITM):	632020, 711743
Approximate Distance:	2m
Description:	Townland boundary which extends along the perimeter of the proposed Tullamore Road site compound. Has been subject to previous disturbance during earlier development works and now is marked with a post-and-rail fence along the roadside. The boundary broadly aligns with the course of the river as depicted on the first-edition six-inch OS map (1841). Some disturbance has been evidenced in the construction of the wetland facility to the east, but otherwise the boundary retains the line of that shown on the early historic mapping.
Sources:	Historical OS maps; aerial imagery. Walkover survey.
Reference:	 CH-021 Post and rail fence along the northern side of the road with the Clodiagh to the right of view
Importance of Receptor:	Low
Description of Impact:	Potential direct negative
Magnitude of Impact:	Low
Significance of Effect:	Slight
Proposed Mitigation:	Protective barriers: Advance works townland boundary survey and archaeological testing to ascertain the nature and potential age of the boundary feature within the planning application boundary extents. Further archaeological works such as resolution and/or monitoring may also be required.
Residual Impact:	Slight

Receptor No.	CH-022
Site Type:	Townland boundary
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A

Receptor No.	CH-022
Image:	
Townlands:	Clonaslee; Ballynakill
Coordinates (ITM):	631945, 711397
Approximate Distance:	0m (part of the townland boundary runs along the perimeter of the proposed Chapel Street site compound and at the proposed location of the Tullamore Road embankment/ ICW wall at the northern end of the scheme)
Description:	Townland boundary between Clonaslee and Ballynakill largely formed by the River Clodiagh within the study area, with a small section off the line of the river in the vicinity of the proposed Tullamore Road site compound and to the south of the proposed Chapel Street site compound.
Sources:	Historical OS maps; aerial imagery
Importance of Receptor:	Low
Description of Impact:	Potential direct negative
Magnitude of Impact:	Low
Significance of Effect:	Slight
Proposed Mitigation:	Protective barriers; Advance works townland boundary survey and archaeological testing to ascertain the nature and potential age of the boundary feature within the planning application boundary extents. Further archaeological works such as resolution and/or monitoring may also be required.

Receptor No.	CH-022
Residual Impact:	Slight, Short-term, Neutral.

Receptor No.	CH-023
Site Type:	Iron gates
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A
Image:	
Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631787, 711169
Approximate Distance:	7m
Description:	Possible wrought iron gates of a vernacular style that add to the character of the ACA in Clonaslee. Note the position of these gates in relation to a smithy (CH-013) depicted on the historic mapping.
Source:	Walkover survey
Importance of Receptor:	Low
Description of Impact:	None
Magnitude of Impact:	N/A
Significance of Effect:	N/A
Proposed Mitigation:	N/A
Residual Impact:	N/A

Receptor Nos.	CH-024 CH-024.1 to CH024.3 (associated sub-numbers)
Site Type:	Stone wall (CH-024) Stiles (CH-024-1; CH024-2); bench (CH-024-3)
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A

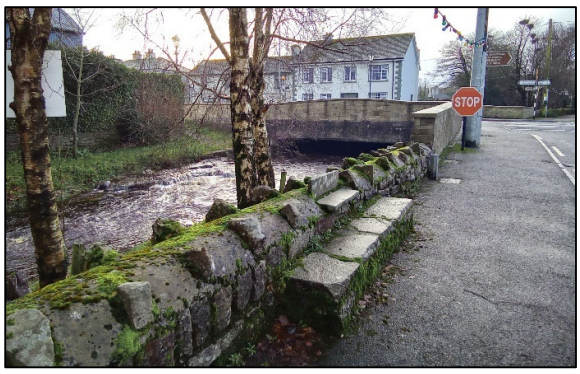
Receptor Nos.	CH-024 CH-024.1 to CH024.3 (associated sub-numbers)

Images:

Stone wall, CH-024

Stile, CH-024.1

Stile, CH-024.2



Bench, CH-024.3

Receptor Nos.	CH-024 CH-024.1 to CH024.3 (associated sub-numbers)
Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631780, 711099 (stone wall, CH-024) 631789, 711134 (stile, CH-024-1) 631771, 711071 (stile, CH-024-2) 631765, 711042 (bench, CH-024-3)
Approximate Distance:	0m
Description:	Low stone wall forming the roadside boundary and riverbank wall on the western side of the Cloidagh, on the Tullamore Road side of the Proposed Scheme. Comprises sections of possible original wall construction, interspersed with modern sections and several features (styles, bench, steps providing river access) of built heritage interest throughout. Random coursed and uncoursed masonry, mainly sandstone, with cow and calf style coping stones throughout. Some sections of the wall are clearly bonded and capped with cementitious material, but other sections appear to be of dry-stone construction. A simple stone bench is a notable feature close to (the north of) the main bridge in Clonaslee, as are two styles which allow access through the wall to steps down to the river behind the wall itself. This wall adds to the character of the ACA, and as direct impacts are unavoidable, it is recommended that the proposed flood defence wall is faced with similar stone masonry.
Source:	Walkover survey
Importance of Receptor:	Low
Description of Impact:	Direct, negative
Magnitude of Impact:	High
Significance of Effect:	Moderate
Proposed Mitigation:	Built heritage survey of stone wall and associated features prior to works; use of appropriate materials and re-building like-for-like.
Residual Impact:	Slight, Longterm, Positive

Receptor No.	CH-025
Site Type:	Water pump
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A
Image:	
Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631784, 711145
Approximate Distance:	3.5m

Receptor No.	CH-025
Description:	Water pump probably dating to the nineteenth century. Typical of the type of pump produced in local iron works or foundries which were established to meet the demand for industrial, agricultural and domestic goods. Stands at c. 0.8m high, with fluted conical cap and thick ringed finial to the top. Cast iron base is simple and undecorated. Possibly served as a fire hydrant and would have been an important feature in the nineteenth-century town.
Source:	Walkover survey
Importance of Receptor:	Low
Description of Impact:	Potential direct negative effect to receptor due to close proximity of construction works, which could result in unintentional/accidental damage.
Magnitude of Impact:	Low
Significance of Effect:	Slight
Proposed Mitigation:	Use of appropriate protective measures such as the installation of barriers were considered necessary.
Residual Impact:	Slight, Short term, Neutral

Receptor No.	CH-026
Site Type:	Stone wall and miscellaneous features
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A
Image:	
Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631779, 711056
Approximate Distance:	7.5m (on opposite side of river to proposed works)
Description:	Stone wall which is the west-facing gable wall of an outbuilding to the rear of a property fronting onto Main Street. This building is shown on the first-edition six-inch OS map (1841) as part of a possible range flanking the eastern side of the Clodiagh. Remnants of a probable foot-bridge abutment which is adjoining the wall is of concrete construction. This foot bridge is shown on the 25-inch OS map (1909) annotated with F.B. (foot bridge) and is of likely late nineteenth or early twentieth century construction.
Source:	Walkover survey
Importance of Receptor:	Low
Description of Impact:	None
Magnitude of Impact:	N/A
Significance of Effect:	N/A
Proposed Mitigation:	N/A
Residual Impact:	N/A

Receptor No.	CH-027
Site Type:	Structure
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A
Image:	
Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631779, 711056
Approximate Distance:	86m
Description:	Substantial four-bay two-storey vernacular building with squared central single-storey porch to the street front (Cadamstown road). Roof appears to be relatively recently re-slated. Two rectangular chimney stacks, the easternmost with four chimney pots and the westernmost with three. Quoins from roof to ground level on the eastern gable, but quoins only to first-floor level on the western end of the house. This may be due to the adjoining out-building at the western side of the main house, the façade of which is flush with the house façade. Porch has rendered pilaster type mouldings to each of its corners, and a single window fronting onto the main road. Front door opens to the east off the porch. Small simple crucifix ornament over the porch window fronting the road. The porch may be a later addition to this building. This building is depicted on the first-edition six-inch OS map and may be annotated as 'Police Barrack'; however, on the 25-inch OS map (1909) the porch is shown but there is no reference to a barracks at this location. Rather, the 'Constabulary Barrack' is shown further to the east.
Source:	Walkover survey
Importance of Receptor:	Low
Description of Impact:	None
Magnitude of Impact:	N/A
Significance of Effect:	N/A
Proposed Mitigation:	N/A
Residual Impact:	N/A

Receptor No.	CH-028
Site Type:	Water pump
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A

Receptor No.	CH-028
Image:	
Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631703, 711032
Approximate Distance:	51m
Description:	Cast-iron water pump with fluted domed cap and simple finial, fluted upper column with cows-tail style pump handle at the western side. There is a carved stone trough at the base of the spout and this sits on a simple concrete plinth.
Source:	Walkover survey
Importance of Receptor:	Low
Description of Impact:	None
Magnitude of Impact:	N/A
Significance of Effect:	N/A
Proposed Mitigation:	N/A
Residual Impact:	N/A

Receptor Nos.	CH-029 CH-029.1 and CH-029.2 (associated sub-numbers)
Site Type:	Stone wall (CH-029) Stiles (CH-029.1; CH029.2)
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A
Image:	 Stone wall CH29 looking north-northeast
Townland:	Clonaslee

Receptor Nos.	CH-029 CH-029.1 and CH-029.2 (associated sub-numbers)
Coordinates (ITM):	631717, 710940 (stone wall, CH-029) 631684, 710884 (stile, CH029.1) 631742, 710991 (stile, CH029.2)
Approximate Distance:	10m from southern end in the vicinity of the proposed Brittas Wood site compound; and 20m from northern end. (stone wall, CH-029) 9.5m (stile, CH029.1) 39m (stile, CH029.2)
Description:	This wall resembles wall CH-024 further to the north, and it would seem that both are contemporary, built in the same manner/style and to the same general proportions. However, CH-29 has a higher density of dressed ashlar sandstone blocks throughout, and it is likely that these are re-used architectural fragments from a former building – possibly Brittas House.
Source:	Walkover survey
Importance of Receptor:	Low
Description of Impact:	Potential direct negative (due to machinery movements and close proximity to works areas)
Magnitude of Impact:	Low
Significance of Effect:	Slight
Proposed Mitigation:	Use of appropriate protective measures such as the installation of barriers where considered necessary. Built heritage survey for any/all sections of this wall to be removed, including 10m either side.
Residual Impact:	Not Significant, Short term, Neutral

Receptor No.	CH-030
Site Type:	Culvert
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A
Image:	
Townland:	Brittas
Coordinates (ITM):	631673, 710755
Approximate Distance:	0m
Description:	This culvert is at a location on the Brittas Wood walk where a ditch from the west empties into the Clodiagh to the east. It is a stone structure, but very occluded by ivy and dense vegetation so an accurate description was not feasible during walkover survey.
Sources:	25-inch OS map (1909); walkover survey; wade and metal detection survey

Receptor No.	CH-030
Importance of Receptor:	Low
Description of Impact:	Direct negative
Magnitude of Impact:	Medium
Significance of Effect:	Slight
Proposed Mitigation:	Avoidance as first preference; built heritage survey followed by archaeological monitoring of all works in the vicinity of this receptor.
Residual Impact:	Slight, Short term, Neutral

Receptor No.	CH-031
Site Type:	Boulder groynes
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A
Townlands:	Bunastick; Brittas
Coordinates (ITM):	631661, 710693
Approximate Distance:	2.5m
Description:	Boulder groynes in the river channel adjacent to the site of former footbridge CH-33. Modern.
Sources:	Walkover survey; wade survey
Importance of Receptor:	Low
Description of Impact:	Potential direct negative
Magnitude of Impact:	Low
Significance of Effect:	Not Significant
Proposed Mitigation:	Ensure area is avoided during construction
Residual Impact:	Not Significant. Short term, Neutral

Receptor No.	CH-032
Site Type:	Weir
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A
Image:	 Weir CH-32 looking southeast
Townlands:	Bunastick; Brittas
Coordinates (ITM):	631659, 710686
Approximate Distance:	3.5m
Description:	Weir in the river Cloidagh, adjacent to the site of the former footbridge CH-33. Comprises large boulders and angular and sub-angular limestone and sandstone slabs. The full extent of this feature was not visible during walkover surveys due to full spate flow of the river.
Sources:	25-inch OS map (1909); walkover survey; wade survey

Receptor No.	CH-032
Importance of Receptor:	Low
Description of Impact:	Potential direct negative
Magnitude of Impact:	Low
Significance of Effect:	Not Significant
Proposed Mitigation:	Ensure area is avoided during construction
Residual Impact:	Not Significant, Short term, Neutral

Receptor No.	CH-033
Site Type:	Footbridge (remains of) and other associated structural features (walls and platform)
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A
Image:	 Remaining abutment and fragments of former footbridge CH-33 looking southeast  Abutment on west side of river and showing fragments of former footbridge CH-33 looking southeast.
Townland:	Bunastick; Brittas
Coordinates (ITM):	631657, 710686
Approximate Distance:	2m
Description:	Abutments, pier remnants and large slabs of concrete and stone in the river channel which represent the remains of the former footbridge at this location.
Sources:	25-inch OS map (1909); walkover survey; wade survey
Importance of Receptor:	Low
Description of Impact:	Potential direct negative
Magnitude of Impact:	Low
Significance of Effect:	Low
Proposed Mitigation:	Ensure the area is avoided during construction
Residual Impact:	Not Significant, Short term, Neutral

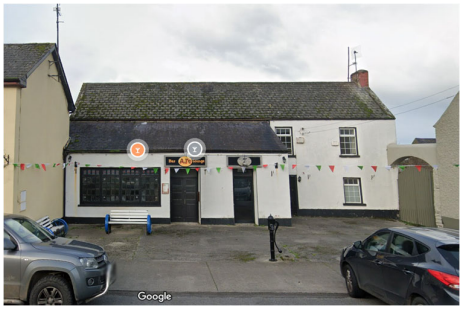
Receptor No.	CH-034
Site Type:	Relict Culvert
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A
Image:	 Image taken of CH-34 looking down from the edge of the walking path at a stone-built culvert allowing water to pass below the path from the west towards the River Clodiagh to the east. This culvert was otherwise inaccessible from the western side.
Townland:	Bunastick; Brittas
Coordinates (ITM):	631654, 710689
Approximate Distance:	2m
Description:	Stone-built culvert draining water from the west to the river Cloidagh, passing below the Brittas Wood path at this location.
Sources:	25-inch OS map (1909); walkover survey; wade survey
Importance of Receptor:	Low
Description of Impact:	Potential direct negative
Magnitude of Impact:	Low
Significance of Effect:	Not Significant
Proposed Mitigation:	Ensure area is avoided during construction works
Residual Impact:	Not Significant, Short term, Neutral

Receptor No.	CH-035
Site Type:	Townland boundary
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A
Image:	
Townlands:	Brittas; Clonaslee

Receptor No.	CH-035
Coordinates (ITM):	631646, 710878
Approximate Distance:	0m (part of the townland boundary runs along the perimeter of the proposed Brittas Wood site compound)
Description:	Townland boundary between Brittas and Clonaslee demarcated by a stone wall where it runs along the southern boundary of the proposed Brittas Wood site compound. It survives within the Study Area as a stone wall which acts as a property boundary between the open pasture field to the east and the house and outbuildings to the west. The wall is of sandstone, stands to approximately 2m high and comprises a wall of random uncoursed angular limestone and sandstones. It has a double row of cow-and-calf cappings at the top, and resembles a taller version of CH-024 and CH-029. It may be contemporary with both of these roadside walls, and may have been built using re-cycled materials from the former Brittas House.
Sources:	Historical OS maps; walkover survey
Importance of Receptor:	Low
Description of Impact:	Potential direct negative
Magnitude of Impact:	Low
Significance of Effect:	Slight
Proposed Mitigation:	Protective barriers; Advance works townland boundary survey and archaeological testing to ascertain the nature and potential age of the boundary feature within the planning application boundary extents. Further archaeological works such as resolution and/or monitoring may also be required.
Residual Impact:	Slight, Short term, Neutral

Receptor No.	CH-036
Site Type:	Structure and associated stone gate piers and stone walls (scoped out of assessment)
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A
Image	 CH-036 looking south; image © Google satellite
Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631782, 710979
Approximate Distance:	45m
Description:	Stone walled and slated and outbuilding along the L2002, immediately south of the R422 road. Structure comprises a one-and-a-half storey outbuilding with the western hald accessed via a large rectangular opening with a window to the west (resembling entrance to a hay loft) at first floor level. The eastern side of the building has a smaller pedestrian doorway at ground floor level and two window openings above. All of the window openings are boarded up and painted green. The roof is slated and in good condition with all of the ridge tiles in place; the west facing gable clearly shows that the roof pitch was raised at some time during the lifespan of the building. The gate is modern, but the gate piers have distinct rounded edges incorporated into the wall. Phasing evident throughout. Located within the ACA.
Source:	Walkover survey
Importance of Receptor:	Low

Receptor No.	CH-036
Description of Impact:	None
Magnitude of Impact:	N/A
Significance of Effect:	N/A
Proposed Mitigation:	N/A
Residual Impact:	N/A

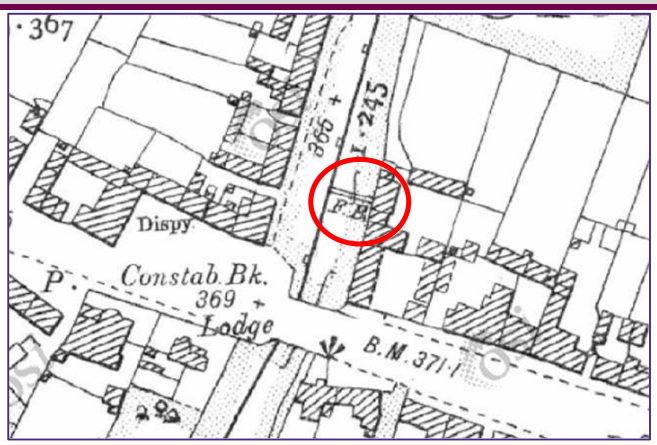
Receptor No.	CH-037
Site Type:	Structure
Name:	A.J.'s Bar & Lounge
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A
Image:	 CH-037 A.J.'s Bar and Lounge, looking south. Image © Google
Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631860, 711003
Approximate Distance:	98m
Description:	A.J.'s Bar & Lounge at eastern edge of study area. Within the ACA. Set back from the street front in contrast with it's neighbours at either side. The façade of a large two-storey building is occluded by a single storey extension to the front of the building which includes a large multi-paned window in four sections; some of the glass is bulls-eye type, but it is suggested that this is modern rather than of any considerable age. The roof is slated, and the chimney stack is rendered, occluding the underlying building fabric. There is a narrow barge extending from the chimney stack to the eaves on the western side
Source:	Walkover survey
Importance of Receptor:	Low
Description of Impact:	None
Magnitude of Impact:	N/A
Significance of Effect:	N/A
Proposed Mitigation:	N/A
Residual Impact:	N/A

Receptor No.	CH-038
Site Type:	Townland boundary
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A
Townlands:	Brittas; Bunastick
Coordinates (ITM):	631650, 710663
Approximate Distance:	0m

Receptor No.	CH-038
Description:	Townland boundary between Brittas and Bunastick formed by the River Clodiagh within the study area.
Sources:	Historical OS maps; walkover survey
Importance of Receptor:	Low
Description of Impact:	Potential direct negative
Magnitude of Impact:	Low
Significance of Effect:	Slight
Proposed Mitigation:	Archaeological monitoring during construction
Residual Impact:	Slight, Long term, Negative

Receptor No.	CH-039
Site Type:	Townland boundary
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A
Townlands:	Clonaslee; Bunastick
Coordinates (ITM):	631713, 710731
Approximate Distance:	21.5m, which represents closest point to development (distance to perimeter of proposed Brittas Wood site compound).
Description:	This townland boundary is marked as the central line of the local R422 road. The road is flanked by the Brittas demesne (CH-012) wall to the west and hedgerow boundaries to the east.
Sources:	Historical OS maps; walkover survey
Importance of Receptor:	Low
Description of Impact:	None
Magnitude of Impact:	N/A
Significance of Effect:	N/A
Proposed Mitigation:	N/A
Residual Impact:	N/A

Receptor No.	CH-040
Site Type:	Footbridge (site of)
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A

Receptor No.	CH-040
Image:	  Remnant of the pier of former footbridge CH-040 looking east
Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631773, 711052
Approximate Distance:	0m
Description:	Former footbridge marked on the 25-inch OS map (1909). The base of the bridge pier survives *in situ* at the eastern side riverbank, with concrete rather than stone pier surviving at the eastern side also. The bridge pier appears to abut the west-facing gable of a building (shown also on the first-edition six-inch OS map) which seems to be part of a range of buildings flanking the eastern side of the Clodiagh since at least that time (1841). The bridge would appear to be not as old.
Source:	25-inch OS map (1909)
Importance of Receptor:	Low. Local
Description of Impact:	Potential direct negative
Magnitude of Impact:	Low
Significance of Effect:	Slight
Proposed Mitigation:	Archaeological monitoring during construction
Residual Impact:	Not Significant, Temporary, Negative

Receptor Nos.	CH-041 CH-041.1 to CH041.17 (associated sub-numbers)
Site Type:	Area of Archaeological Potential

Receptor Nos.	CH-041 CH-041.1 to CH041.17 (associated sub-numbers)
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A
Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631661, 710924 (approximate centre point)
Approximate Distance:	0m
Description:	Area of archaeological potential comprising a single pasture field in a low-lying riverine environment, sloping to the east. A geophysical survey in the area identified a number of anomalies of potential archaeological significance (Melia 2024: GS-01). These include:

CH Sub-No. / GS Ref.	Approx. Distance	Description (Melia 2024)
CH-041.1/ M1-01	1m	Approximately 12m in length; may represent a possible ditch, potentially a pre-OS map field system
CH-041.2/ M1-02	9.5m	Approximately 14m in length; may represent a ditch that may be a pre-OS map field system. This anomaly may be either of an archaeological or natural source.
CH-041.3/ M1-03	16.5m	Approximately 18m in length; may represent a ditch that may be a pre-OS map field system or part of a trackway. This anomaly may be either of an archaeological or natural source.
CH-041.4/ M1-04	17m	Approximately 18m in length, this anomaly may represent a ditch that may be a pre-OS map field system or part of a trackway. This anomaly may be either of an archaeological or natural source.
CH-041.5/ M1-05	16m	A spread approximately 26m x 14m that represent an area of burning, which could include a hearth, a fulacht fiadh, a furnace, a kiln, a burnt spread, a charcoal spread or any other combustion-related event, including modern or recent bonfires. This area may have an archaeological or natural cause that could include occupational disturbance, imported soil or ploughed out archaeological remains. May correspond with geophysical anomaly E1-04.
CH-041.6/ M1-06	15m	A spread approximately 15m x 8m that represent an area of burning, which could include a hearth, a fulacht fiadh, a furnace, a kiln, a burnt spread, a charcoal spread or any other combustion-related event, including modern or recent bonfires. The area may have an archaeological or natural cause that could include occupational disturbance, imported soil or ploughed out archaeological remains. May correspond with geophysical anomaly E1-05.
CH-041.7/ M1-07	0m	An irregular shape approximately 25m x 10m in size. This is an area of magnetic enhancement that may have an archaeological or natural cause, which could include occupational disturbance, imported soil or ploughed out archaeological remains. This anomaly may also be related previous forestry as seen on the historical OS maps. May correspond with geophysical anomaly E1-02.
CH-041.8/ M1-08	0m	Approximately 4m x 2m in size; may represent a possible pit or an area of burning or dumping. This area of enhancement may signify an occupationally enhanced soil or a natural feature.
CH-041.9/ M1-09	0m	A curvilinear anomaly approximately 48m in length that may represent a historical field boundary or the former watercourse, as depicted on the six-inch OS map (1841). It also corresponds to later boundaries on the 25-inch OS map (1909) and last edition six-inch OS map (1910). May correspond with geophysical anomaly E1-01.
CH-041.10/ M1-10	0.2m	Approximately 31m in length; may represent the former watercourse, as depicted on the first edition six-inch OS map (1841) or a historic field boundary as shown on the 25-inch OS map (1909) and last edition six-inch OS map (1910). May correspond with geophysical anomaly E1-01.
CH-041.11/ M1-11	6m	Approximately 19m in length; may represent a possible ditch. This is a strongly magnetic anomaly that may represent either an archaeological or natural source.

Receptor Nos.	CH-041 CH-041.1 to CH041.17 (associated sub-numbers)		
	CH-041.12/ M1-12	19.5m	Approximately 3m x 2m; may represent a small area of burning, which could include a hearth, a fulacht fiadh, a furnace, a kiln, a burnt spread, a charcoal spread or any other combustion-related event, including modern or recent bonfires. This area may have an archaeological or natural cause that could include occupational disturbance, imported soil or ploughed out archaeological remains.
	CH-041.13/ E1-01	0m	A curvilinear anomaly approximately 74m in length; may represent the former water course as it corresponds to its location as depicted on the six-inch OS map (1841), with the contrast potentially being strengthened by boundaries in the same location as depicted on the 25-inch OS map (1909) and the last edition six-inch OS map (1910). May correspond with geophysical anomalies M1-09 and M1-10.
	CH-041.14/ E1-02	0m	Approximately 45m x 6m; may relate to previous forestry as depicted on historical OS maps. This anomaly may be either of an archaeological or natural source. May correspond with geophysical anomaly M1-07.
	CH-041.15/ E1-03	0m	Approximately 72m x 11m; contains numerous opposing responses in linear alignments. This may have an archaeological or natural cause that could include imported soil, ploughed out archaeological remains, field drainage systems or an area of wet or poorly draining soil.
	CH-041.16/ E1-04	15m	Approximately 24m x 22m; within this area there are several strong responses that are possible ferrous materials. This anomaly may represent either an archaeological, modern or natural source. May correspond with geophysical anomaly M1-05.
	CH-041.17/ E1-05	16.5m	Approximately 27m x 17m; within this area there are several strong responses that are possible ferrous materials. This anomaly may represent either an archaeological, modern or natural source. May correspond with geophysical anomaly M1-06.
Sources:	Aerial imagery; historical OS maps; geophysical survey.		
Importance of Receptor:	Low		
Description of Impact:	Direct negative		
Magnitude of Impact:	Low		
Significance of Effect:	Slight		
Proposed Mitigation:	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).		
Residual Impact:	Slight, Long term, Positive		

Receptor Nos.	CH-042 CH-042.1 to CH-042.15 (associated sub-numbers)
Site Type:	Area of Archaeological Potential
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A
Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631905, 711282 (approximate centre point)
Approximate Distance:	0m
Description:	Area of archaeological potential comprising a flat grassland field in a low-lying riverine environment with the remains of a fortified house, Ballynakill Castle (CH-002: LA002-011----), situated approximately 155m to the east on the opposite side of Clodiagh River. A geophysical survey in the area identified a number of anomalies of potential archaeological significance (Melia 2024: GS-02). These include:

CH Sub-No. / GS Ref.	Approx. Distance	Description (Melia 2024)

Receptor Nos.	CH-042 CH-042.1 to CH-042.15 (associated sub-numbers)		
	CH-042.1/ M2-01	0m	A weakly curvilinear positive anomaly, approximately 55m in length producing a subcircular anomaly with an internal diameter of approximately 20m; may represent a possible ditch which may be an enclosing element. This anomaly may be either of an archaeological or natural source. May correspond with geophysical anomaly E2-02.
	CH-042.2/ M2-02	0m	A curvilinear anomaly approximately 64m in length; may represent a possible ditch. This anomaly may be either of an archaeological or natural source. May correspond with geophysical anomaly E2-03.
	CH-042.3/ M2-03	0m	A spread approximately 31m in length; may represent a pre-OS map field system. This may have an archaeological or natural cause that could include occupational disturbance, imported soil or ploughed out archaeological remains.
	CH-042.4/ M2-04	0m	An area approximately 11m x 12m, within which is a spread of pit like responses in circular alignment with a larger potential pit or area of burning in the centre, which may potentially represent an enclosure or hut site. This area may have an archaeological or natural cause.
	CH-042.5/ M2-05	0m	A linear anomaly approximately 64m in length that may represent either an archaeological or natural source. This linear anomaly may represent a historic field boundary as it corresponds with a field boundary present on the 25-inch OS map (1909).
	CH-042.6/ M2-06	0m	An area approximately 23m in length over a spread of responses in curvilinear alignment, which may potentially represent an enclosing element. This area may have an archaeological or natural cause.
	CH-042.7/ M2-07	4.5m	A curvilinear anomaly approximately 16m in length; may represent a possible ditch. This anomaly may be either of an archaeological or natural source. May correspond with geophysical anomaly E2-03.
	CH-042.8/ M2-08	1.8m	Approximately 12m in length, this anomaly may represent a ditch that may be a pre-OS map field system or part of an enclosing element; may represent either an archaeological or natural source.
	CH-042.9/ M2-09	3.5m	Approximately 14m in length; may represent a possible ditch. This magnetic may be either of an archaeological or natural source.
	CH-042.10/ M2-10	0.7m	Approximately 6m in length, this anomaly may represent a ditch that may be a pre-OS map field system or part of an enclosing element; may be either of an archaeological or natural source.
	CH-042.11/ E2-01	0m	An irregularly shaped area approximately 41m x 28m; may have an archaeological or natural cause that could include occupational disturbance, imported soil or ploughed out archaeological remains.
	CH-042.12/ E2-02	0m	A subcircular area approximately 20m in internal diameter; may represent a ditch that may be indicative of the presence of an enclosure or enclosing element. This anomaly may represent either an archaeological or natural source. May correspond with geophysical anomaly M2-01.
	CH-042.13/ E2-03	0m	A curvilinear area approximately 80m in length; may represent a ditch that may be part of an enclosing element. This anomaly may represent either an archaeological or natural source. May correspond with geophysical anomalies M2-02 and M2-07.
	CH-042.14/ E2-04	0m	An area of enhanced contrast approximately 71m x 12m, within which are several strong responses that are possible ferrous materials; may represent either an archaeological, modern or natural source.
	CH-042.15/ E2-05	0m	An area of enhanced contrast approximately 31m x 7m, within which are several strong responses that are possible ferrous materials; may represent either an archaeological, modern or natural source.
Sources:	Aerial imagery; historical OS maps; geophysical survey.		
Importance of Receptor:	Low		
Description of Impact:	Direct negative		
Magnitude of Impact:	Low		

Receptor Nos.	CH-042 CH-042.1 to CH-042.15 (associated sub-numbers)
Significance of Effect:	Slight
Proposed Mitigation:	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).
Residual Impact:	Slight, Long term, Positive

Receptor Nos.	CH-043 CH-043.1 to CH-043.8 (associated sub-numbers)
Site Type:	Area of Archaeological Potential
Status:	Undesignated
Reference:	N/A
Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631934, 711606 (approximate centre point)
Approximate Distance:	0m
Description:	Area of archaeological potential comprising a flat grassland field in a low-lying riverine environment. A geophysical survey in the area identified a number of anomalies of potential archaeological significance (Melia 2024: GS-03). These include:

CH Sub-No. / GS Ref.	Approx. Distance	Description (Melia 2024)
CH-043.1/ M3-01	0m	An angular anomaly approximately 4m x 3m; may represent a pit or an area of in-situ burning. This anomaly may be either of an archaeological or natural source.
CH-043.2/ M3-02	0m	Angular anomaly approximately 3m x 2m; may represent a pit or an area of in-situ burning. This anomaly may be either of an archaeological or natural source.
CH-043.3/ M3-03	0m	An angular anomaly approximately 1m x 1m; may represent a pit or an area of in-situ burning. This anomaly may be either an archaeological or natural source.
CH-043.4/ M3-04	0m	An area approximately 12m x 7m that overlays anomalies M3-01 to M3-03 and may be represent in-situ burning. This area may have an archaeological or natural cause that could include occupational disturbance, imported soil or ploughed out archaeological remains. May correspond with geophysical anomaly E3-02.
CH-043.5/ M3-05	0m	An area approximately 6m x 6m that produced a signal suggesting an area of burning. This could include a hearth, a burnt mound, a burnt spread, a furnace, a kiln, a charcoal spread or any other combustion-related event, including modern or recent bonfires. This anomaly may be either of an archaeological, modern or natural source.
CH-043.6/ E3-01	0m	An area approximately 42m x 14m that may have an archaeological or natural cause which could include occupational disturbance, imported soil or ploughed out archaeological remains.
CH-043.7/ E3-02	0m	An area approximately 4m x 4m, within which is a strong response that is a possible ferrous material. This anomaly may represent either an archaeological, modern or natural source. May correspond with geophysical anomaly M3-04.
CH-043.8/ E3-03	0m	An area approximately 30m x 7m that may have an archaeological or natural cause, which could include occupational disturbance, imported soil or ploughed out archaeological remains.

Sources:	Aerial imagery; historical OS maps; geophysical survey.
Importance of Receptor:	Low
Description of Impact:	Direct negative

Receptor Nos.	CH-043 CH-043.1 to CH-043.8 (associated sub-numbers)
Magnitude of Impact:	Low
Significance of Effect:	Slight
Proposed Mitigation:	Advance works testing strategy to be devised by consultant archaeologist and to be agreed in advance with relevant Local Authority officers and NMS. Sufficient time to be allowed in programme to apply for archaeological licence and for undertaking the works in advance of construction. Results of archaeological testing to inform further mitigation (if required).
Residual Impact:	Slight , Long term, Positive

Receptor Nos.	CH-044
Site Type:	Cross-slab (site of)
Status:	RMP; SMR
Reference:	HEV
Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631703 711121
Approximate Distance:	74m (from SMR point data); 55m (from edge of SMR ZoN).
Description:	Two rectangular shaped sandstone slabs both with incised simple crosses set against N wall of Clonaslee Catholic churchyard. A third much smaller incised cross-slab is illustrated by Leask as Carrigeen no. 1 (JKAS 1937, 108) and has been incorporated into the fabric of the boundary wall of the RC church at Clonaslee. This slab could not be precisely located within the churchyard wall. The remaining two cross-slabs (Carrigeen no. 2 and no. 3; LA002-012/LA002-012001-) are illustrated as being completely intact but both now have at least 1/3 of the W upper portions missing. Originally these cross-slabs (LA002-013003/006-) came from Carrigeen graveyard (LA002:013001-) in the townland of Ballynahown. (JRSAI 1916, 166; JKAS 1939, 187). One of a group of three cross-slabs (LA002-013006; LA002-013003-) which were moved from this graveyard to the RC church at Clonaslee.
Sources:	Aerial imagery; historical OS maps.
Importance of Receptor:	Low
Description of Impact:	None
Magnitude of Impact:	N/A
Significance of Effect:	N/A
Proposed Mitigation:	None
Residual Impact:	None

Appendix 16-3: Inventory of Archaeological Investigations within the Study Area

Licence No.	11E0318
Type of Investigation:	Archaeological monitoring (Wastewater Improvement Scheme Contract C)
DIER Reference:	2011:395
Site Name:	Ballynakill, Clonaslee
Site Type:	N/A (no archaeological remains found)
RMP/SMR:	N/A
Townland:	Ballynakill
Coordinates (ITM):	ITM point provided in DIER entry incorrectly places the investigation in Kerry [463190, 571234]
Consultant:	Michael Tierney
Summary Findings:	It was a requirement of the Laois Towns and Villages Wastewater Improvement Scheme Contract C—Clonaslee Integrated Constructed Wetland that the works be monitored. The client was Killeen Civil Engineering, Cork Road, Portlaoise, on behalf of Laois County Council. The entire site was stripped under supervision and nothing of archaeological significance was identified.
Source:	Database of Irish Excavation Report. Available at: https://excavations.ie/report/2011/Laois/0023097/

Licence No.	14E0057
Type of Investigation:	Archaeological monitoring (wastewater pipeline and treatment works)
DIER Reference:	2014:171
Site Name:	Mountrath, Stradbally, Clonaslee, Durrow, Abbeyleix and Rathdowney, Co. Laois
Site Type:	N/A (no archaeological remains found in Clonaslee)
RMP/SMR:	N/A
Townland:	Clonaslee (and various others outside study area)
Coordinates (ITM):	None provided for Clonaslee area [634589, 695266 provided for Mountrath area]
Consultant:	Tim Coughlan, IAC
Summary Findings:	This project involved the improvement of wastewater treatment works and pipeline scheme at six locations: Mountrath, Stradbally, Clonaslee, Durrow, Abbeyleix and Rathdowney, Co. Laois. The maximum width of the wayleave for the proposed pipeline was 20m. Monitoring was carried out between December 2013 and September 2014. With the exception of a number of post-medieval walls and drains in Mountrath, nothing of archaeological significance was identified during the course of the works. The segment of wall identified during pipe laying on the laneway south of Patrick Street and west of the Whitehorse River in Mountrath represented an earlier river boundary wall […]
Source:	Database of Irish Excavation Report. Available at: https://excavations.ie/report/2014/Laois/0024035/

Licence No.	19E0100
Type of Investigation:	Archaeological Monitoring
DIER Reference:	2019:454
Site Name:	Clonaslee

Licence No.	19E0100
Site Type:	N/A (no archaeological remains found)
RMP/SMR:	N/A
Townland:	Bunastick and Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	631702, 710797
Consultant:	Ruth Elliott, Murphy International Limited
Summary Findings:	Murphy International Ltd. were appointed main contractor for improvement works to the Tullamore Water Supply Scheme being undertaken by Irish Water. Works included upgrading the water treatment plant at Clonaslee, Co. Laois. Archaeological monitoring was a condition of planning permission (16/220) further to an archaeological screening report (John Cronin & Associates, 2016) which concluded the site was of moderate archaeological potential and close to the fording point from which the town of Clonaslee originated. The site, less than a hectare in area, was located on the border between the townlands Bunastick and Clonaslee on the southern outskirts of Clonaslee Village. It was bounded by the Clodiagh River to the west. A 'Water Works' had been built in the location by the early 1900s and the existing water treatment plant was constructed in the 1970s. Monitoring of topsoil stripping was carried out on 22 and 23 March 2019. This took place within grass verges to the south and west of the treatment plant. Topsoil was 0.3m deep and comprised a mid-orangey brown, silty clay. Natural subsoil was revealed at a depth of 0.3m. Two linear drainage features, orientated east-west, were uncovered crossing Area 1 in the direction of the river. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were uncovered.
Source:	Database of Irish Excavation Report. Available at: https://excavations.ie/report/2019/Laois/0029291/

Licence No. Consent No.	24D0179 24R0245
Type of Investigation:	Wade Survey (24D0179) and Metal Detection Survey (24R0245)
DIER Reference:	N/A
Site Name:	Clodiagh River, Clonaslee
Site Type:	Cultural heritage features (weir, remains of footbridge and other associated structural features; two culverts; and boulder groynes)
RMP/SMR:	N/A
Townland:	Brittas and Bunastick
Coordinates (ITM):	631675, 710751
Consultant:	Dr Conn Herriott, Alistair Branagh and Dr Fergal Donoghue (AMS)
Summary Findings:	A wade and metal detection survey was carried out along a 45m-long stretch of the Clodiagh River in Brittas and Bunastick townlands near Clonaslee, Co. Laois, ahead of the proposed FRS works in this area (an embankment and debris trap). The survey was carried out on 1 May 2024 under dive survey licence number 24D0179 and detection device consent number 24R0245 issued to Dr Herriott by the NMS. A detailed visual walkover, wade and metal detection survey was undertaken in order to identify any cultural heritage remains (objects, features or deposits) which may have been present. A number of cultural heritage features were investigated and recorded in the course of the survey. These included a culvert in the west bank of the Clodiagh River within the survey area (ITM 631673, 710755), as well as a series of boulder groynes approximately 30m to the south of the survey area and the remains of a former footbridge, relict culvert, weir and other associated structural features situated approximately 35m to the south of the survey area. The features located outside the survey area are all situated to the immediate east of the proposed embankment location.

Licence No. / Consent No.	24D0179 / 24R0245
	Based on historical OS mapping and the field survey, the culvert within the survey area was interpreted as relatively modern in date, while the footbridge and associated weir and groynes to the south of the survey area were dated to the mid-/late nineteenth century. Mitigations for adverse impacts on these cultural heritage remains proposed in the survey report include physical distancing and minimising of visual impacts. In construction and maintenance of the proposed embankment, it has been recommended that care be taken to avoid damaging or visually impeding these cultural heritage features. And it is noted that this will be best managed by barriers during works, and an adequate distancing of the embankment's base from any cultural heritage features. Similarly for the debris trap, it has been recommended that care be taken that the concrete posts supporting this structure do not physically impact or visually obscure from pedestrians any of the cultural heritage features in the survey area or vicinity.
Source:	Herriott, C. 2024. DRAFT Wade and Metal Detection Survey Report for Clonaslee Flood Relief Scheme, Co. Laois. Unpublished report prepared by AMS for RPS.

Consent No.	24R0216
Type of Investigation:	Archaeological Geophysical Survey (Magnetometry and Electromagnetic Induction)
DIER Reference:	N/A
Site Name:	Clonaslee Flood Relief Scheme, Co. Laois
Site Type:	Areas of archaeological potential each characterised by a series of geophysical anomalies of potential archaeological significance.
RMP/SMR:	N/A
Townland:	Clonaslee
Coordinates (ITM):	GS-01 – 631662, 710925 (approximate centre point) GS-02 – 631902, 711273 (approximate centre point) GS-03 – 631940, 711609 (approximate centre point)
Consultant:	Finn Melia, AMS
Summary Findings:	Surveys were carried out at three sites along the banks of the Clodiagh river in the townland of Clonaslee Co. Laois, as part of the Clonaslee Flood Relief Scheme. The survey area comprised 2ha across three sites, the southern survey area comprises 0.5ha (GS-01), the central Study Area comprises 0.8ha (GS-02), and the northern survey area comprises 0.7ha (GS-03). The investigation comprised a high-resolution Magnetometry and Electromagnetic Induction (EMI) Survey undertaken in March 2024. The survey of the sites successfully characterised the extent of potential archaeological deposits. The responses across the survey areas were generally good, revealing some possible archaeological features. GS-01 presented several anomalies, including a former water course, as depicted on the 1837 first-edition six-inch OS map. Additionally, several linear and rectilinear anomalies with possible archaeological significance were identified, along with two areas of strong magnetic responses that may indicate potential areas of burning. The EMI survey revealed a large high contrast area cutting through the middle that is possibly archaeological or modern in-fill. GS-02 presented many potentially archaeological significant anomalies including a circular curvilinear anomaly visible in both the magnetometry and EMI datasets, a curvilinear anomaly, an area of magnetic enhancement containing several pits that may represent parts of a structure, and a number of areas of strong magnetic responses that have a signal that may have an archaeological or natural cause that could include occupational disturbance, imported soil or ploughed out archaeological remains. The anomalies identified in GS-03 area were representative of dipolar anomalies which may be ferrous materials and several strongly positive magnetic responses that may indicate potential pits that may be of archaeological significance. The were also a range of anomalies that may represent areas of *in-situ* burning.

Consent No.	24R0216
Source:	Melia, F. 2024. Clonaslee Flood Relief Scheme, Co. Laois: Archaeological Geophysical Survey. Unpublished report prepared by AMS for RPS Group.

Appendix 16-4: Archaeological Objects Recorded in Townlands within the Study Area

Townland	NMI Reg.	Simple Name	Material	Find Place/ Circumstances	Description/ Notes
Clonaslee	L1931:5	Axehead	Bronze	Recorded to townland only.	Flat decorated bronze axehead (acquisition date 06/06/1931).
Ballynakill	1995:981	Buckle plate	Copper alloy	Found during metal detection at site of corn & saw-mill (Hammond 2005, 82: LAIAR-002-003) – outside the study area.	One half of interlocking clasp-style buckle, British Army, featuring lion over queen's crown.
Ballynakill	1995:982	Military button	Copper alloy	Found during metal detection at site of corn & saw-mill (Hammond 2005, 82: LAIAR-002-003) – outside the study area.	Composite button, flattened. British Army, general service. Featuring lion and unicorn, queen's crown.
Ballynakill	1995:983	Military button	Copper alloy	Found during metal detection at site of corn & saw-mill (Hammond 2005, 82: LAIAR-002-003) – outside the study area.	Composite button, flattened, and worn. British Army, general service. Featuring lion and unicorn.
Ballynakill	1995:984	Military button	Copper alloy	Found during metal detection at site of corn & saw-mill (Hammond 2005, 82: LAIAR-002-003) – outside the study area.	Composite button, flattened. British Army, general service. Featuring lion and unicorn, queen's crown.
Ballynakill	1995:985	Military button	Copper alloy	Found during metal detection at site of corn & saw-mill (Hammond 2005, 82: LAIAR-002-003) – outside the study area.	Composite button. British Army, general service. Featuring lion and unicorn, king's crown.
Ballynakill	1995:986	Military button	Copper alloy	Found during metal detection at site of corn & saw-mill (Hammond 2005, 82: LAIAR-002-003) – outside the study area.	Composite button. British Army, general service. Featuring lion and unicorn, king's crown.
Ballynakill	1995:987	Military button	Copper alloy	Found during metal detection at site of corn & saw-mill (Hammond 2005, 82: LAIAR-002-003) – outside the study area.	Composite button, flattened. British Army, general service. Featuring lion and unicorn, king's crown.
Ballynakill	1995:988	Military button	Copper alloy	Found during metal detection at site of corn & saw-mill (Hammond 2005, 82: LAIAR-002-003) – outside the study area.	Composite button. British Army, general service. Featuring lion and unicorn, king's crown.
Ballynakill	1995:989	Military button	Copper alloy	Found during metal detection at site of corn & saw-mill (Hammond 2005, 82: LAIAR-002-003) – outside the study area.	Composite button, flattened. British Army, general service. Featuring lion and unicorn, king's crown.
Ballynakill	1995:990	Military button	Copper alloy	Found during metal detection at site of corn & saw-mill (Hammond 2005, 82: LAIAR-002-003) – outside the study area.	Composite button. British Army, general service. Featuring lion and unicorn, king's crown.
Brittas	3107:Wk250	Ladle or scoop	Wood	Found at Brittas, Queen's County. Part of a collection of wooden objects chiefly of domestic character presented to NMI 30th November 1869 by Major-General Dunne. Find associated with the raising of a feature known as the 'red mine' within a bog on the Dunne property (Dunne & Dunne 1869, 436).	Large scoop or ladle of oak, with long handle, and wide bowl slightly hollowed out. Workmanship rude. Length of handle one foot; breadth of bowl ten & three quarter inches.

Townland	NMI Reg.	Simple Name	Material	Find Place/ Circumstances	Description/ Notes
Brittas	3107:Wk251	Ladle or scoop	Wood	Found at Brittas, Queen's County. Part of a collection of wooden objects chiefly of domestic character presented to NMI 30th November 1869 by Major-General Dunne. Find associated with the raising of a feature known as the 'red mine' within a bog on the Dunne property (Dunne & Dunne 1869, 436).	Ladle, scoop, or baler, of oak, with handle broken off; extreme length one foot; breadth of bowl six and a half inches. Except for loss of handle, condition excellent.
Brittas	3107:Wk252	Ladle or scoop	Wood	Found at Brittas, Queen's County. Part of a collection of wooden objects chiefly of domestic character presented to NMI 30th November 1869 by Major-General Dunne. Find associated with the raising of a feature known as the 'red mine' within a bog on the Dunne property (Dunne & Dunne 1869, 436).	Ladle, scoop, or baler, of oak, with long thick handle; bowl much decayed. Extreme length twenty and a half inches; breadth of bowl six inches.
Brittas	3107:Wk253	Ladle or scoop	Wood	Found at Brittas, Queen's County. Part of a collection of wooden objects chiefly of domestic character presented to NMI 30th November 1869 by Major-General Dunne. Find associated with the raising of a feature known as the 'red mine' within a bog on the Dunne property (Dunne & Dunne 1869, 436).	Ladle, scoop, or baler, of oak, with but stump of handle remaining. Condition bad. Extreme length one foot; greatest width of bowl nine inches.
Brittas	3107:Wk254	Ladle or scoop fragment	Wood	Found at Brittas, Queen's County. Part of a collection of wooden objects chiefly of domestic character presented to NMI 30th November 1869 by Major-General Dunne. Find associated with the raising of a feature known as the 'red mine' within a bog on the Dunne property (Dunne & Dunne 1869, 436).	Fragment of ladle, scoop, or baler, of oak; bowl nearly altogether gone; handle split, cracked, and very imperfect. Extreme length fourteen inches; thickness of base of bowl three and a half.
Brittas	3107:Wk255	Ladle or scoop	Wood	Found at Brittas, Queen's County. Part of a collection of wooden objects chiefly of domestic character presented to NMI 30th November 1869 by Major-General Dunne. Find associated with the raising of a feature known as the 'red mine' within a bog on the Dunne property (Dunne & Dunne 1869, 436).	Ladle, scoop, or baler, of oak; handle long and curved. Extreme length twenty three inches; bowl, much shattered, measures at present five inches in greatest width.
Brittas	3107:Wk256	Portion of ladle or scoop	Wood	Found at Brittas, Queen's County. Part of a collection of wooden objects chiefly of domestic character presented to NMI 30th November 1869 by Major-General Dunne. Find associated with the raising of a feature known as the 'red mine' within a bog on the Dunne property (Dunne & Dunne 1869, 436).	Portion of ladle, scoop, or baler, of oak; handle and edges of bowl broken off. Length ten inches; extreme width five and a half

Townland	NMI Reg.	Simple Name	Material	Find Place/ Circumstances	Description/ Notes
Brittas	3107:Wk257	Ladle	Wood	Found at Brittas, Queen's County. Part of a collection of wooden objects chiefly of domestic character presented to NMI 30th November 1869 by Major-General Dunne. Find associated with the raising of a feature known as the 'red mine' within a bog on the Dunne property (Dunne & Dunne 1869, 436).	Portion of small object of oak or alder; probably remains of a scoop or baler; much contorted in drying. Length eight inches; breadth two and three quarters.
Brittas	3107:Wk258	Ladle or scoop	Wood	Found at Brittas, Queen's County. Part of a collection of wooden objects chiefly of domestic character presented to NMI 30th November 1869 by Major-General Dunne. Find associated with the raising of a feature known as the 'red mine' within a bog on the Dunne property (Dunne & Dunne 1869, 436).	Remains of a ladle, scoop, or baler, of oak; handle broken off; sides of bowl decayed. Extreme length eleven inches; greatest width five.
Brittas	3162:Wk309	Scoop	Wood	Found at Brittas, Queen's County. Part of a collection of wooden objects chiefly of domestic character presented to NMI 30th November 1869 by Major-General Dunne. Find associated with the raising of a feature known as the 'red mine' within a bog on the Dunne property (Dunne & Dunne 1869, 436).	A scoop or baler of oak, with extremely long handle. Length six feet five three quarter inches; internal length of scoop or bowl, eight inches; internal breadth of same four; average diameter of handle two. Condition poor.
Brittas	3167:Wk314	Plate	Wood	Found at Brittas, Queen's County. Part of a collection of wooden objects chiefly of domestic character presented to NMI 30th November 1869 by Major-General Dunne. Find associated with the raising of a feature known as the 'red mine' within a bog on the Dunne property (Dunne & Dunne 1869, 436).	Flat plate of oak, rudely oval in shape; perforated near one side by a circular aperture. Length eleven three quarters inches; breadth eight; greatest thickness six eighths of an inch.
Brittas	X3532	Object	Wood	Part of wood collection donated by General Major Dunne in 1869. Find associated with the raising of a feature known as the 'red mine' within a bog on the Dunne property (Dunne & Dunne 1869, 436).	Perforated wooden object.

Appendix 16-5: Extracts from the Irish Folklore Commission Schools' Collection

Reference	Location	Collector/ Informant	Extract Detail	Dúchas Archive Permalink
The Schools' Collection, Vol. 0823, Page 086	Clonaslee	Peter Redmond	**Clothes Made Locally** There is no tailor in this district nor in the parish. The nearest tailor lives in Clonaslee. His name is Mr. Owen Dunne. He works in his home every day. He does not go from house to house making clothes like tailors of long ago. He stocks his own cloth and supplies his customers. But they may purchase the cloth elsewhere, and he will make the clothes […]	https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4769984/4764109
The Schools' Collection, Vol. 0824, Page 122	Clonaslee	Joseph Deffew	**Fairy Forts** […] N.B; Land on edge of Clonaslee has a fort and the owner leveled it down. It is said that his luck went with it and that he lost both land and prosperity.	https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4769990/4764510
The Schools' Collection, Vol. 0824, Page 128a	Clonaslee	Joseph Deffeu	**Cures from Herbs** There is an old family in Clonaslee who is noted for "curing where others fail". Members of this family make their cures from various herbs - dandelion,garlic,"praiseac". The ointments and liquid preparations which are made by those people, from those simple herbs, cure such dangerous diseases and complaints as - consumption, jaundice. Needless to say, there is no payment taken or given when the cure is made. A payment is made of course, in the form of a nice present. A garlic medicine is given in early spring to patients suffering from Anaemia.	https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4769990/4764518/4933598
The Schools' Collection, Vol. 0824, Page 165a	Clonaslee	Not given	**Local Patron Saint** St Mannan is the Local Patron. From him [sic] parish gets its name. He was a hermit and was supposed to have lived at "Corrigeen" (The hermitage of the Rocks) about 3mls along the road to Birr, from school House. There was an old church of his outside Clonaslee, and a tunnel connected it with Killoughy Priory (two miles distant).	https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4769990/4764567/4933884
The Schools' Collection, Vol. 0824, Page 167	Clonaslee/ Brittas	Not given	**Hidden Treasure** There is a treasure hidden up in a cave by the side of the river Clodagh, which flows past Brittas demesne and through the village of Clonaslee. This treasure is said to consist of gold and silver vessels of immense value, hidden at the time of the Norman invasion. There is also a boot of golden coins hidden between an Ash tree above Kennedy's house Shraduff, and the graveyard Kilmanman Clonaslee. Another treasure is supposed to be hidden in the Ballinahemmy mountain and is said to have been brought and hidden there by soldiers from Castlecuff castle, once inhabited by a branch of the Coote family […]	https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4769991/4764569/4933887

Reference	Location	Collector/ Informant	Extract Detail	Dúchas Archive Permalink
The Schools' Collection, Vol. 0824, Page 189–90	Clonaslee/ Brittas	Theresa Kelly	**Fairy Fort** Forts are not very common in this district, but in nearly every townland there are the remains of some to be seen still. […] There is another fort down near Brittas wood. A man said he saw the fairies getting up out of it one morning and going off in a golden carriage.	https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4769991/4764591/4933901
The Schools' Collection, Vol. 0824, Page 191	Clonaslee	Not given	**The Famine** The potato crop failed in the year 1847. It was the food the people were depending on for sustenance. Many people in this parish emigrated to America, among the rest three families named Duffy of Cloonagh, Clonaslee, Leix. The ruins of their houses are still to be seen, and are often pointed out by the old people. A family named Hipwell also emigrated and their land is now in possession of Corbets. Great numbers of people in this parish died at that time, and some of them went mad and ate the bark of trees. The population of Clonaslee decreased; several families died out and went to America […].	https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4769991/4764593
The Schools' Collection, Vol. 0824, Page 194–95	Clonaslee	Not given	**Place Names of Clonaslee, Leix** Afoley means ford under river. Clonaslee means the meadow by the way. Ballinakill means the town of the wood. Ballinaneen means the town of the rabbits. Ballinahown means the town of the river. Ballymcrory means the town of the son of Rory. Ballinahemmy means the town of the butter. Ballyfarrell means the town of Farrell. Bellair means the leval river land. Brocca means the town of the badgers. Clarahill means woody table land. Clonline means broad meadow. Cloonagh means horse meadow […]	https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4769991/4764597
The Schools' Collection, Vol. 0824, Page 206	Clonaslee	Theresa Kelly	**Roads** The road which goes through Clonaslee was one of the five roads that lead to Tara in olden times. That is why "Clonaslee" means the meadow by the way. The General's road was cut out by General Dunne. The sod was cut off and left by the side. The road goes up by Peavoy's and all along, up and over the Cross mountains. The "Cut" was made over one hundred years ago by the landlord named Verschoyle, who owned land both sides of the mountain. The men were paid four pence a day in wages. The road runs through big rocks about twenty feet deep.	https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4769991/4764608/4933913

Reference	Location	Collector/ Informant	Extract Detail	Dúchas Archive Permalink
The Schools' Collection, Vol. 0824, Page 207	Clonaslee	Maureen Lalor	**Roads** The "Cut" road was made by Board of Public Works to relieve distress after the famine. The people worked for fourpence per day. The General's road was made by General Dunne. It joins the Kinnity road. It is only a beaten track. as the road through the "Cut", and it was marked out, but never finished. The Baradoo road was made by Public board of works also, and the men worked also for fourpence per day.	https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4769991/4764609/4933914
The Schools' Collection, Vol. 0824, Page 209–10	Clonaslee	Maureen Lalor	**Clonaslee** Clonaslee village is situated at the foot of the Slieve-Bloom mountains. It is a very nice village, with ten grocery shops and two drapery shops, five public houses, a post office, a recreation hall with a billiard room attached to it, and a courthouse. Outside the village is a Creamery with a Co-operative store beside it, on these premises.There are a few old ruins of churches and castles around the village. In Ballinakill, there are ruins of an old castle, which was built in the year 1680 by Colonel Dunne. This man fought at the battle of Aughrim in 1691. He was wounded and fell from his horse, which galloped home to Ballinakill. The O'Gormans carried him to Killoughy, where he expired, and was buried in Killeagh. Kilmanman was the original name for Clonaslee. It is a mile and a half from the village. Here St. Manman had a church and also had a monastery at Lahool. In the graveyard at Kilmanman, there is a head stone, said to mark the last resting place of a Bishop. The ruins of Borodeen stands in Castlecuffe, where the first Sir Charles Coote lived […].	https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4769991/4764611/4933920
The Schools' Collection, Vol. 0824, Page 224	Clonaslee	Maureen Lalor	**Games** […] Handball is another favourite game of mine. It is played against a wall. There is a ball-alley being built in Clonaslee. […]	https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4769991/4764626
The Schools' Collection, Vol. 0824, Page 239–40	Clonaslee	Not given	**(no title)** On the mountain not far from Clonaslee there is a rock called Brennan's rock where a priest named Fr. Brennan or perhaps St. Brennan, used to say Mass in the Penal time. The mountain is covered with heather all around the rock, but a small patch of grass remains at the rock, where the priest stood. About half a mile from Brennan's rock there is a place called the Money hill, where money was buried by the Danes. Some men went to dig for the money one time, but something in the nature of fire and smoke came down the mountain and the men had to run away to the nearest house, the door of which was burst in after them. The cows in their house went almost mad and broke their tether and got out, so the Money hill remains the way the men left it to this day […].	https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4769991/4764641

Reference	Location	Collector/ Informant	Extract Detail	Dúchas Archive Permalink
The Schools' Collection, Vol. 0824, Page 227–28	Brittas	Maureen Lalor	**Ruins of Churches** There was a church in Brittas, near where the O'Dunnes lived, when one of the O'Dunnes turned Protestant, he would not allow the people to pray in it. Then the people built a straw church, down near where the present church is now. […] In Kilmanman there was a church, which was burnt by Cromwell, and was supposed to be the second largest in Ireland. It was erected, where the graveyard is now.	https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4769991/4764629/4933942
The Schools' Collection, Vol. 0824, Page 242–45	Brittas	Not given	**The Dunne Family** The Dunne Family can be traced back to the second century and are descended from Cathal Mor, who flourished at that time. They had only a thatched mansion at first, but Captain Dunne built the stone castle now standing. When he was having it built, he put a sovereign under the foundation stone himself, and he said that Brittas, would never be without money. The Dunnes were a very noble family, and at the time of the Reformation in 1771, the chief of the family turned Protestant to keep the estate and save the family from persecution. They had an old chapel just inside the big gate, which all the people used to go to pray in, but when Squire Frances Dunne turned Protestant, the people were not allowed to go there anymore, so they built a chapel for themselves in 1771 not far away from where the present chapel is now, which was built in 1813. When the report was circulated that Squire Dunne was about to change his religion, the priest approached him about the matter. The reply was that if he heard a shot, he was to go on with Mass. The priest, not seeing the Dunne family, who usually occupied the front seat turned round and began Mass and just then the shot rang out. The priest was captured and hanged on a tree before the hall door. This tree is still growing. Before the priest died, he said that Brittas would be without the name of a Dunne and so it is now. A younger branch of the family lived in a castle at Ballinakill, near the river Clodagh. One of that branch, Terence Dunne went to fight at the battle of Aughrim in 1691 and was killed. The horse galloped back to the castle and there is a rhyme about this event, and this is some of it:- *His horse came at midnight,* *No rider was there,* *And his bridle was red,* *With the sign of despair*. Brittas has many old place names such as :- Glenmore, Annar's lawn, The Bluebell wood, The Racecourse, The priest's field, Killyann, The Old Lodge, the Furze hill, Parknamuck, The Barley field, The Foundation, The Major's walk, the White field, The Lake field, The Ram park and many others. The crest of the Dunnes is a lizard and on oak tree. When one of the Dunnes was lying asleep under an oak tree, a lizard came and put his tail into his ear, and so awakened him. The enemy at the time and he just had time to escape and so the	https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4769991/4764644

Reference	Location	Collector/ Informant	Extract Detail	Dúchas Archive Permalink
			lizard saved his life. Ever since the "Lizard, acorn and oak leaf" have been the crest of O'Dunnes.	
The Schools' Collection, Vol. 0824, Page 246–47	Clonaslee	Theresa Kelly	**Old Houses** All the old houses were made of mud and stones. The Landlord would not allow the tenants to build big houses. Thatched houses could only have a kitchen and one room. Only one window was allowed to each house and that should not be any more than a foot in length and less than a foot wide. The kitchen was very small only big enough for a settle-bed and a dresser and table. Blocks of wood were used for chairs. They had beds in the room, one over the other hanging out of the rafters. There was a mantle-tree at the fire place. It came out over the fire across the kitchen and people used to sit in under it at night and tell stories. They built their houses in hollows after the big wind, because they were afraid the houses would be blown away.	https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4769991/4764648
The Schools' Collection, Vol. 0824, Page 248–49	Clonaslee / Brittas	Not given	**(no title)** Many hundreds of years ago this district we now call Clonaslee was part of a huge forest, which covered the land from Galway to Dublin. Dense under-growth made it hard to travel and as there were only harrow-tracks through the forests, robbers were very plentiful, and it was dangerous for the inhabitants to move about or travel much. Clonaslee was then called Hy-Regan and was owned and ruled over by the great family of the O'Moore, after which the family of the O'Doynes took up residence in 1150, shortly, after William the Conqueror came over, but the name was afterwards changed to O'Dunne. Sir Charles Coote was one of the agents of Queen Elizabeth and he built the Castle, now in ruins, known as Castle Cuffe, the name having been probably coined from Castle Coote. Little turf was cut in those days as the country was full of forests and wood was plentiful. Small bears, the wild cat, large stoats, great Irish deer, or elks, animals whose horns were six or seven feet across. The O'Doyne family built roads, bridges and houses, fences, planted trees and brought people to dwell near them as their vassals and servants, and founded the village we now call Clonaslee. They changed the name of the Hy-Regan to Brittas, but the old name still remains in Glendine O'Regan, because another Glendine is in upper Ossory at Arderin, which used to be the great highway between the Kings and Queens County.	https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4769991/4764650/4933962?

Appendix 16-6: Wade & Metal Detection Survey Report (24D0179& 24R0245; Herriott 2024)

Appendix 16-7: Geophysical Survey Report (24R0216; Melia 2024)

Appendix 16-8: Conservation Report