



**APPENDIX 15A: INVENTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE SITES**

## APPENDIX 15A: INVENTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE SITES

**Note:** *Approximate distance* in each entry is measured from the edge of the designated Zone of Archaeological Potential (ZAP) associated with an RMP / SMR site to the edge of the CPO. Where there are upstanding remains or the site is visible as a cropmark, a measurement is also given from the known / visible outer edge of the recorded site. In the case of newly identified archaeological sites or undesignated sites that lie within the assessment corridor but outside of the CPO, a measurement is taken from the outer edge of the site to the CPO. Where the RMP ZAP is located immediately adjacent to the CPO, but outside of it, a distance of 0m is given.

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH1	<b>Townland</b>	Monfieldstown		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	571422/569682	<b>Chainage</b>	100 (outfall pipe)
<b>Site Type</b>	Brickfield (site of)				
<b>Description</b>	Brickfield depicted on first edition OS map (1841-2), covering an area c. 100m E-W by c. 60m N-S. It is located on the shore of the River Douglas, west of Bloomfield House estate (Cf. BH14). A laneway leads north from the Douglas to Rochestown road to access the brickfield. By the time of the later 19 <sup>th</sup> century 25-inch OS map, the brickfield is no longer depicted. The site lies within an area now covered in dense scrub. The site is traversed by a proposed outfall pipe that forms part of the CPO of the proposed road project.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>		Low	
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or Archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH2	<b>Townland</b>	Maryborough		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	571560/569235	<b>Chainage</b>	550
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible millpond (site of)				
<b>Description</b>	A possible millpond is depicted on the first edition OS map (1841-2), roughly square in shape and fed by nearby stream via a channel to the north and south (this stream, AH36, forms the Maryborough / Mounthovel townland boundary (TB2). The pond is located in the north-eastern corner of the Maryborough demesne (BH16). The site now lies within a band of dense woodland and scrub between the present N28 road and the modern housing estates that occupy the former demesne.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>		Low	
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH3	<b>Townland</b>	Ballyhemiken		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	573489/564473	<b>Chainage</b>	695 (outfall pipe)
<b>Site Type</b>	Pre-1840s structure (site of)				
<b>Description</b>	A small L-shaped structure is depicted on the first edition OS map (1841-2), on the opposite side of the road to the Glebe field in Carrigaline Middle and directly south of another rectangular structure (the latter lies outside of the proposed CPO). A rectangular structure is no depicted on this site by the time of the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century revised edition OS map – possibly an alteration to the existing rather than a replacement – which is derelict by the time of the revised edition OS map in the early				

	20 <sup>th</sup> century.		
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing		

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH4	<b>Townland</b>	Shanbally		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	57679/564134	<b>Chainage</b>	North of 9200
<b>Site Type</b>	Pre-1840s structure (site of)				
<b>Description</b>	Structure depicted on the first edition OS 6-inch map (1841-2), on the west side of the road leading north from Shanbally village to Shanbally Cross (opposite another small structure, AH66). No longer depicted by the time of the revised edition OS 25-inch map in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Partly within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH5	<b>Townland</b>	Ballinrea		
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP	<b>ITM</b>	571782/566221	<b>Chainage</b>	North of 4150
<b>RMP Ref. No.</b>	CO086-029				
<b>Site Type</b>	<i>Fulacht fia</i>				
<b>Description</b>	<p>Situated on arable land beside the main Cork- Carrigaline Road. The area has been reclaimed in the last 6 years. A stream runs just beside the site to the east. The burnt material associated with this <i>fulacht fia</i> has been spread widely around the area. It is virtually impossible to identify the original location of the site. The stones from the <i>fulacht fia</i> and burnt earth may be seen scattered across a very large area. (<i>RMP file</i>)</p> <p>The field survey for this assessment (Feb. 2015) confirmed that the large burnt spread is still visible within the plough-field, within the RMP zone of archaeological potential for the site. There are no upstanding remains of the <i>fulacht fia</i>. As the original location of the site cannot be determined, it is possible that it may extend within the CPO.</p>				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	0m – the RMP zone of archaeological potential is immediately outside of the CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	High		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Indirect significant negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing to determine if features associated with the site extend within the CPO				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH6	<b>Townland</b>	Castletreasure / Ballinimlagh		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	570928/567005	<b>Chainage</b>	2850-3150
<b>Site Type</b>	LiDAR anomaly				
<b>Description</b>	A LiDAR anomaly was identified where the proposed road crosses from Castletreasure townland into Ballinimlagh townland. It comprises a concentration of undulating (archaeological/geological?) anomalies or features, leading west from the proposed CPO and continuing south into the townland of Ballinimlagh. The majority of the features lies outside of the CPO, with only one linear anomaly (orientated NNW/SSE) located partly within the CPO.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Partly within CPO				

<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Unknown
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Potentially direct moderate / significant negative		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing		

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH7	<b>Townland</b>	Hilltown		
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP	<b>ITM</b>	573199/564565	<b>Chainage</b>	North of Shannonpark Interchange
<b>RMP Ref. No.</b>	CO087-116				
<b>Site Type</b>	Ringfort				
<b>Description</b>	<p>According to the RMP file, there is nothing on the ground to indicate that this is a ringfort. In pasture, on terrace (H c. 3.1m) at bottom of S-facing slope. Field known as "the lios field"; lios levelled in the last century (pers. comm. S O'Mahony, cited in RMP file). No visible surface trace. (<i>RMP file</i>).</p> <p>A geophysical survey undertaken at the site of the ringfort in 2005 appears to confirm the presence of the monument, identifying two concentric arcing ditches (Cf. section 15.3.2.6).</p> <p>It is possible that features or deposits associated with the ringfort extend southwards into the CPO. This area has already been disturbed by the existing N28, but there is a slight possibility that associated features or deposits that may be present, survive sub-surface.</p>				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	The RMP zone of archaeological potential (ZAP) for the site is partially cropped by the CPO along the northern edge of the existing N28 road, where it ties-in to the proposed Shannonpark Interchange. The outer edge of the ringfort is located c. 30m north of the proposed CPO.				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Medium	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	High		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Indirect significant negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH8	<b>Townland</b>	Castletreasure		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	570967/567181 to 570875/567443	<b>Chainage</b>	2300-2850
<b>Site Type</b>	Former watercourse				
<b>Description</b>	<p>The first edition OS map shows a small tributary of the stream that flows along the Castletreasure, Ballinimlagh and Moneygourney townland boundaries (AH39; TB5 &amp; TB7). This small stream (AH8) flows for roughly 300m before joining the larger stream at the junction of the three townland; it is not depicted by the later 19<sup>th</sup> century maps. The former watercourse is traversed by the proposed road project. All riverine environs are considered to have an inherent archaeological potential and the presence of <i>fulachtaí fia</i> are noted along stream banks elsewhere in the project (e.g. AH5, AH9).</p>				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Unknown		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Potentially direct moderate / significant negative				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH9	<b>Townland</b>	Shannonpark		
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP	<b>ITM</b>	572614/564613	<b>Chainage</b>	5950
<b>RMP Ref. No.</b>	CO086-115				

<b>Site Type</b>	<i>Fulacht fia</i>		
<b>Description</b>	<p>Large spread of burnt material in ploughed field. Levelled spread of <i>Fulacht fia</i> material measuring 18m E-W, 30m N-S. In tillage, to E of stream. Spread of burnt material (30m N-S; 18m E-W). (<i>RMP file</i>)</p> <p>The recorded <i>fulacht fia</i> site and the associated burnt spread surrounding it are within the CPO and will be directly impacted by the proposed mainline route and proposed access road. In addition, given the tendency for <i>fulachtaí fia</i> to occur in groups, there is a strong possibility that further sites or features may survive within the inaccessible area of ground that survives unploughed along the townland boundary (at proposed access road), close to the recorded site (noted during field survey).</p>		
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	High
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct profound negative impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing		

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH10	<b>Townland</b>	Ballyhemiken		
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP	<b>ITM</b>	573567/564587	<b>Chainage</b>	North of 7050
<b>RMP Ref. No.</b>	CO087-113				
<b>Site Type</b>	Standing Stone				
<b>Description</b>	<p>According to local information, the stone stood 'until recently' on S side of Glounatouig stream and adjacent to well. Site now under new Ringaskiddy road; stone (2m x 0.5m x 0.5m) lies beside field boundary c. 100m to E of original site (CO087-159) (pers. comm. S. O'Mahony). Stone no longer in situ, site destroyed. (<i>RMP file</i>)</p> <p>Field survey noted that the area around the Glounatouig Stream (and within the RMP ZAP) is very overgrown. While the stone is gone and the site apparently destroyed, it is possible that associated features survive subsurface within the CPO.</p>				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	High		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct significant negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Archaeological testing to determine if features associated with the former standing stone survive within the CPO.				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH11	<b>Townland</b>	Ballyhemiken		
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP	<b>ITM</b>	573567/564587	<b>Chainage</b>	South of 7000
<b>RMP Ref. No.</b>	CO087-114				
<b>Site Type</b>	Standing Stone				
<b>Description</b>	<p>Formerly located in the field opposite Batt Cooneys was a gallan which was removed 30 years ago. Dimension 1m x 0.75m x 0.4m. Stone (H c. 1m; c. 0.75m x c. 0.4) removed in 1960s during reclamation (pers. comm. S. O'Mahony). Possibly same stone described by O'Leary (1919, 35; cited in RMP file) as 'a block of limestone with curved top 32in by 24in by 14in'. Stone no longer in-situ. (<i>RMP File</i>)</p>				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 20m south of the CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Low	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	High		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Indirect moderate negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing to determine if features associated with the former standing stone survive within the CPO.				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH12		<b>Townland</b>	Raffeen	
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP (not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP)		<b>ITM</b>	574128/564538	
<b>RMP Nos</b>	CO087-034 & CO087-090				
<b>Site Type</b>	Ringfort & Souterrain				
<b>Description</b>	<p>RMP CO087-034: On N-facing slope. Shown on all eds OS 6-inch map as circular enclosure (diam. c. 40m) bisected by E-W field fence. Levelled due to quarrying. According to O'Leary (1919, in Power 2004) 'It is small, circular, and bisected by a stone fence. The surrounding double fence, about 6' high, bears a thick hedge of thorn, and two hollows on the west side of the lios point to the existence of souterrains' (CO087-090). No visible surface trace. (<i>RMP File</i>)</p> <p>RMP CO087-090: According to O'Leary (1919, 34) 'two hollows on the west side of the lios point to the existence of souterrains'. Site now destroyed due to quarrying. (<i>RMP File</i>)</p> <p>There is no record that the ringfort and souterrain were archeologically excavated prior to their removal. Raffeen Quarry is an existing quarry that has been in operation since before the introduction of the Planning &amp; Development Act 1963. In 2006, an EIA was undertaken to accompany an application to obtain planning permission to undertake further quarrying within the established quarry boundaries (within the CPO of the proposed road project). The EIS (JAW 2006) records the following levels within the site: the centre of the site has two areas of high elevation (approximately 40m OD) with a quarry roadway dividing the two areas; the overall elevation varies from approximately 44m OD in the southwestern corner of the site to 16m OD on the current quarry floor. The final floor level within the extraction area will be approximately -20m OD. Planning permission for the works was granted.</p>				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c.35m north of proposed road project				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	n/a		<b>Baseline Rating</b>	n/a	
<b>Impact of Project</b>	No predicted impact – site already destroyed				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	No mitigation required				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH13	<b>Townland</b>	Barnahely		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	577229/563864	<b>Chainage</b>	South of 10900
<b>Site Type</b>	Gate lodge (site of)				
<b>Description</b>	Gate lodge to Castle Warren (BH11) depicted on the first edition OS map (1841-2) on the west side of the entrance carriageway to the estate. There is no visible surface trace of the lodge, the site of which lies within the north-eastern corner of a small pasture field, nor is there any surface trace of the curved entranceway that stood opposite the gate lodge.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Part of the former curved entrance way lies within the proposed works at the Barnahely interchange. Gate lodge site lies.c. 6m west of CPO for proposed works at the Barnahely interchange.				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High		<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low	
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH14	<b>Townland</b>	Shanbally		
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP	<b>ITM</b>	575234/564195	<b>Chainage</b>	South of 8750
<b>RMP Nos</b>	CO087-039 & CO087-119				
<b>Site Type</b>	Ringfort & Souterrain				

<b>Description</b>	<p><u>RMP CO087-039</u>: Enclosure measures N-S 33.53m, E-W 36.18m. Good, wooded but with a lot of disturbance to the enclosure. The height of the outside bank is 2m, the inner bank 3m and the fosse between the banks is 4m width. There are two swallow holes 100m south of the fort which may suggest a souterrain thereunder. Situated on the south side of an E-W ridge. The site faces northeast overlooking a minor E-W stream valley of the Glounatouig. The site is located between two fields on the east which is ploughed at present. This site is very heavily overgrown and it was impossible to examine. (<i>RMP File</i>; Date of last visit by ASI: 19 December 1985)</p> <p><u>RMP CO087-119</u>: There is a souterrain entrance 0.65m in height and 0.88m in width. Visible on the outside of the south bank with the interior appearing to be intact and not collapsed. In a rath (CO087-039), adjacent to a sports field. According to local information, an earth-cut souterrain with an opening (W 0.88m; H 0.65m) in the SE quadrant of the rath was accessible in the 1960s. It consisted of passages and some possible chambers. Also according to local information, in the early 1990s a part of the sports field collapsed but it was filled in. The rath was inaccessible in 2004 due to overgrowth and the opening to the souterrain was not located. (<i>RMP File</i>)</p> <p>The area between this ringfort and souterrain and a recorded enclosure to the south (AH15) has been highlighted as a specific area of archaeological potential (see AH16).</p>		
<b>Approx. distance</b>	RMP ZAP is c. 50m north of CPO. Outer edge of ringfort is c. 90m north.		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Low	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	High
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Indirect moderate negative impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing within CPO (see AH16)		

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH15	<b>Townland</b>	Shanbally		
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP	<b>ITM</b>	575241/563920	<b>Chainage</b>	North of 8750
<b>RMP Ref. No.</b>	CO087-040				
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure				
<b>Description</b>	<p>RMP File: The site consists of the D-shaped remains of what was probably a bivallate ringfort, the interior of which has been severely interfered with. Situated on the south facing slope of an E-W ridge overlooking the Owenboy river valley to the south. The site commands extensive views over the valley. The site takes the form of an earthen bank, fosse outside and another possible bank outside this. These features span an arc of 95 degrees. The interior is on the south side of this arc and has been badly interfered with. The internal bank survives from 330 degrees N to 65 degrees NE. It is of dumped earth construction and is in fair condition. The external bank height measures 2.35m x 5m. No entrance breaks were visible. The external bank may in fact be only a field fence. Of dumped earth construction and measures 2.15m X 3.70m internally and 0.75m x 2m externally. The fosse survives between the two banks. The interior of the site has a very uneven ground surface. It is likely that it was interfered with by the military, as mentioned by O'Leary. (<i>RMP file</i>)</p> <p>The area between this enclosure and a recorded ringfort and souterrain to the north (AH14) has been highlighted as a specific area of archaeological potential (see AH16).</p>				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	RMP ZAP is c. 25m south of CPO. Outer edge of enclosure is c. 55m south.				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Low	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	High		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Indirect moderate negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing within CPO (see AH16)				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH16	<b>Townland</b>	Shanbally		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	575215/564063	<b>Chainage</b>	8650-8850
<b>Site Type</b>	Specific Area of Archaeological Potential				

<b>Description</b>	The two swallow holes noted in the RMP file (CO087-039; AH14) c. 100m south of the recorded ringfort lie within the proposed CPO, which may indicate that the souterrain associated with the ringfort extends southwards rather than, or perhaps in addition to, north-eastwards. The presence of a recorded D-shaped enclosure (RMP CO087-040, AH15) c. 215m directly south of the ringfort increases the archaeological potential of this area. In addition, a significant earthen bank covered in mature hedgerow runs in a north-south direction for approximately 75m (passing through the proposed road project), connecting the ringfort and souterrain (AH14) with the D-shaped enclosure (AH15). The area within the proposed CPO containing both field boundary and swallow holes is designated as a specific area of archaeological potential (AH16).		
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very high	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Unknown
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Potentially direct moderate / significant negative		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing		

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH17	<b>Townland</b>	Barnahely		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	576706/564099 to 576854/564029	<b>Chainage</b>	10325-10525
<b>Site Type</b>	Specific Area of Archaeological Potential				
<b>Description</b>	A large pasture field located c. 57m south of the proposed CPO contains a recorded ringfort, a possible souterrain, two corn-drying kilns and a burnt spread (see AH37). In addition, this land forms part of ridge of higher ground overlooking the Owenboy river to the south; enclosures and souterrains elsewhere along this elevated contour in Shanbally townland to the west. It is also notable that ringforts in this area tend to occur in pairs, with associated and potentially connected features (e.g. the possible souterrain and field boundary at AH16, between a recorded ringfort and enclosure, AH14 & AH15, in Shanbally; the pair of ringforts / enclosures newly identified in Barnahely, AH48; the pair of ringforts on either side of the proposed motorway in Raffeen, AH12 & CO087-035, one of which had a souterrain). Given the high archaeological potential demonstrated within this pasture field, both in terms of the recorded archaeological monument and the newly identified archaeological sites, the field on the north side of the Barnahely Road through which the proposed M28 Road Project passes is considered a specific area of archaeological potential.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very high	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Unknown		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Potentially direct moderate / significant negative				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH18	<b>Townland</b>	Castletreasure		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	570856/567870	<b>Chainage</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	LiDAR anomaly				
<b>Description</b>	A LiDAR anomaly was identified in Castletreasure townland, partly within the proposed CPO. It comprises a low c. 25 m-diameter rise in a low (c. 100 m-diameter) depression in a north-east-facing slope.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Partly within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Unknown		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Potentially direct moderate / significant negative				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing				



<b>Identification No.</b>	AH19	<b>Townland</b>	Barnahely		
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP	<b>ITM</b>	577043/563915	<b>Chainage</b>	North of 10900-10950
<b>RMP Ref. No.</b>	CO087-050002				
<b>Site Type</b>	Gate Lodge				
<b>Description</b>	<p>The RMP file records a pair of 'ruined gate-lodges built of cut limestone, one storey built on either side of a curved entrance and set off the road. Cut piers on roadside. According to locals the stone built buildings surviving have something to do with the navy'. At the time of the 2009 Draft EIS field survey, the recorded gate lodge comprised 'a pair of hexagonal structures located on the east and west side of the entrance. The walls are constructed of cut limestone blocks with projecting string mouldings. There are square-headed openings with dressed stone surrounds and label mouldings' (CRDS 2009).</p> <p>Field survey for this assessment found no standing structures. The site of the entrance and lodges is covered in dense overgrowth, however, and it is possible that the foundation remains of the structures survive within the overgrowth.</p> <p>The proposed CPO extends into the RMP ZAP for the recorded site, directly impacting upon the western side of the curved entrance, c. 5m south of the eastern gate-lodge site.</p>				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Partially within CPO for local access road				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	High		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct significant negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH20	<b>Townland</b>	Barnahely		
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP	<b>ITM</b>	577323/563963	<b>Chainage</b>	9975
<b>RMP Nos</b>	CO087-051001 & -051002				
<b>Site Type</b>	Church site & Graveyard				
<b>Description</b>	<p><u>Church, CO087-051001.</u> <i>RMP File description</i> 'According to Hurse, 'Curiously of the four churches in use in the two parishes, only one, that of New Marmullane, is oriented east. Both at Monkstown have the chancel pointing west, and St Marys under immediate discussion is north and south. We have however noticed that at Barnahely the graves facing south'. Bishop Dive Downes in Oct 1700 describes, 'I saw Barnahely Church, built with stone, lime and clay, the walls are above half down. It was about 28 feet long and 17 broad. The bounds of the churchyard are hardly discernible. There is but one plowland in this parish' (Lunham 1909 in SMR file). He also mentions that the church and parish lands were at the time in the possession of Lord Landesborough who had the estate leased to Mr Folliot, who for the sum of £6 per annum, with the lease of the tithes of 'glebbe farm' to Dean Sam Synge (Caulfield MS U38 UCC). Casey in 1883 states that 'Nothing now remains of the ancient parish church which Bishop Dive Downes recorded in connection with his visit here in October 1700.' (Date of last visit: 12 December 1985). In graveyard (CO087-051001). The parish church of Barnahely, marked 'site of' on all eds of OS 6-inch map; no visible trace of church.</p> <p><u>Graveyard, CO087-051002.</u> <i>RMP File description:</i> 'Situated on the east edge of an E-W ridge. The site looks NE over the Lee estuary across Cobh. The graveyard is rectangular in shape surrounded by a stone wall. A new portion has been added to the north. The oldest readable gravestone is dated to 1783. On E side of road, 500m N of Ringaskiddy village; rectangular graveyard (c. 100m NE-SW; c. 30m NW-SE) enclosed by stone wall; still in use, many headstones, the earliest dating from 1720 (Coleman 1904-6f). Contained parish church (CO087-051002) of Barnahely, marked 'site of' on all eds of OS 6-inch map; no visible trace of church.'</p> <p>The proposed CPO traverses the zone of archaeological potential (ZAP) for the</p>				

	<p>medieval church site and graveyard, to the west and south of the graveyard boundaries as represented on the historic Ordnance Survey mapping. The first edition OS six-inch map (1841-2) and subsequent revised editions show the Barnahely to Ringaskiddy road running along the western graveyard boundary (as this road also forms the boundary to the Castle Warren demesne, it has been present since at least the 18<sup>th</sup> century); this road was widened in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the proposed CPO is aligned with the new road. The church site and earlier graveyard are now enclosed within a larger, modern cemetery. A section of the modern boundary wall to the existing cemetery lies just inside the CPO, but the proposed works along the existing Barnahely to Ringaskiddy road will be within the roadtake of the existing road (avoiding the boundaries to the graveyard). The medieval church site and graveyard will not be directly impacted by the proposed road development. It is possible, however, that features associated with it may extend into the proposed CPO to the north of the Barnahely roundabout.</p> <p>Archaeological investigations in the area between the tower house and bawn and the church site and graveyard in 2004 revealed no evidence for domestic / settlement activity and no burials. A ditch in this area was provisionally interpreted as an early modern field drain, but an earlier date (and / or different function) has not been ruled out (see AH69).</p> <p>The road will run between the tower house &amp; bawn ('Barnahely Castle') at Castle Warren and the graveyard &amp; church site ('Barnahely Church') to the north. There is known to have been a castle at Barnahely in the late medieval period and the recorded graveyard and church are also thought to date from that period. Both sites were incorporated into the demesne associated with the 18<sup>th</sup> century country house Castle Warren; by this time, the late medieval castle formed part of the country house and the church was in ruin. The proposed road project will have a significant negative visual impact on the site, though the partially industrial nature of the surroundings already detract from the immediate setting, as does the large modern cemetery extension to the original graveyard.</p>		
<b>Approx. distance</b>	CPO traverses the RMP ZAP. The proposed mainline CPO is c. 20m south of the southern graveyard boundary wall & avoids the known extents of the church site & associated graveyard. The proposed works along the existing Barnahely to Ringaskiddy road will avoid the boundaries to the graveyard.		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Medium	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	High
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Indirect significant negative impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing along the Barnahely-Ringaskiddy road to determine if features associated with the church site and graveyard survive within the CPO. Additional archaeological testing to determine if features associated with the church site survive to the south or west within the CPO (See also AH69).		

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH21	<b>Townland</b>	Barnahely		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	576444/564111	<b>Chainage</b>	South of 10950-11000
<b>Site Type</b>	Pre-1840s structure (site of)				
<b>Description</b>	Structure depicted on the first edition OS 6-inch map (1841-2), in a small rectangular garden plot, in the agricultural fields west of the Prospect Villa demesne. No access path or track shown. No longer depicted by the time of the revised edition OS 25-inch map in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century. No visible surface trace of structure or plot. Site lies within a large arable field.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Partly within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact				

<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing
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<b>Identification No.</b>	AH22 / BH11	<b>Townland</b>	Barnahely		
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP & RPS	<b>ITM</b>	577310/563791	<b>Chainage</b>	South of 10950-11000
<b>RMP / SMR Nos</b>	RMP CO087-052001, -052002, -052003, -052004				
<b>Site Type</b>	Tower House & Bawn, Designed Landscape (Belvedere) & Sheela-na-gig				
<b>Description</b>	<p><u>RMP CO087-052001 (tower house) &amp; -052003 (bawn):</u></p> <p><i>RMP file description:</i> 'The remains today enclose the central area an opening to the west. They consist of A: The C18 house, B: the late medieval hall, C: a length of curtain wall along the south which returns to D: a barrel vaulted structure. Beyond the gap is a gabled stone build farm building (E) and the (F) wall return from this to the northwest corner of the country house. Later stables were built against the inside of it. We were informed that the structures shown to the west of the castle complex were knocked recently by the IDA. A Cogan site, obviously belonging to a branch of the Carrigaline family. The earliest references to the site date to the early 14<sup>th</sup> century; Barnahely is mentioned in the Calendar of Plea Rolls (<a href="http://www.logainm.ie">www.logainm.ie</a>) and again in Ann Inidf AD 1317 (Cogan lands from [c]Loch Mu – Chola to Berm na hEille). (Pers Comm D OMurchadha).</p> <p><i>Archaeological Inventory of County Cork</i> description (Power 1994): 'At break in SE-facing slope, overlooking Lough Beg and Cork Harbour. Complex of ruined buildings around courtyard which still functions as farmyard. At S and SW sides ruins of Barnahely castle; on E side remains of Castle Warren house, built in 1796 (Lewis 1837) with associated farm buildings on NW and N sides. Complex now owned by IDA in area zoned for industrial use. Oldest structure near SW corner where 2-storey rectangular building (10.5m N-S; 6.6m E-W) appears to be remains tower house, showing much evidence of rebuilding; later converted to stable/barn. Wicker-centred barrel vault over ground floor; much altered window opes in E and S wall. Running S from SE corner of tower is fragment of wall, with splayed embrasure for blocked light at 1st floor level. This abuts, at right angle, wall (axis E-W) forming S side of complex; W section (L c. 15m) part of bawn wall, one gun-loop evident; W end wall broken and probably extended further to W.</p> <p>E section (L 20m) forms S wall of two-storey gable-ended structure (int.: 17.65m E-W; 6.6m N-S) of late 16th/early 17th century appearance. Interior overgrown and strewn with rubbish; adapted as domestic quarters/kitchen when 18th century house built on N side, from which it was accessed by inserted doors. Original doors near W end of N wall, with elliptical-headed arch, and near E end of S wall, with pointed arch. Latter now partially buried internally and must have been approached from inside down flight of steps, ground falls away steeply at this corner; this section of structure masked by ivy on outside face. Also at ground level large, much-damaged fireplace in W wall, with brick-domed bread oven on N side; lintelled slit windows in N wall. Overhead, line of corbels on N and S walls indicate position of wooden floor overhead.</p> <p>At 1st floor level large fireplace W of centre in N wall; inside completely obscured by ivy; on outside face stack accommodated by shallow projection (D c. 0.5m) supported by six corbels; this must have continued upwards to stack, but now ends at height of side walls. Second fireplace near E end of S wall has dressed lintel resting on projecting corbels, with chamfered edge carried down sides. At SE corner door with pointed arch leads into corner bartizan, supported by five tapering corbels; roof composed of overlapping corbelled slabs. At SW corner second door leads to wall walk atop S bawn wall. E window almost entirely gone but part of hood moulding, with stepped terminals, visible on S side. Just above this, line of gutter spouts show original roof at this level. Front (E) wall of 18th century house built over lower courses of bawn wall. House has 5-bay, 2-storey front, with shallow central breakfront; sidelights flank door; hipped roof, now fallen; NE corner collapsed. Area in front of door built up to</p>				

compensate for hillslope. N wall of courtyard of recent appearance, formed end-wall of cow stalls now demolished. At NW corner 1-storey gable-ended farm building of 18th/19th century appearance.

Built by de Cogan family, reputedly by Richard de Cogan, lord of the manor in 1536; de Cogans occupied site until 1642 when garrison surrendered to Lord Inchiquin after 'a piece of ordnance' was discharged at the castle (Coleman 1915, 4-7; O Murchadha 1985, 81); 1,000 barrels of wheat were found in the castle which had a ward of 40 men (ibid.). Carved human head, described by Coleman (1915, 4) as 'defaced mailed head' sold from the site in 1920s (Healy 1988, 104); possible sheela-na-gig found here in early 19th century but disappeared shortly afterwards.'

RMP CO087-052004 (Sheela-na-gig): *RMP file description:* 'Possible sheela-na-gig found at castle (CO087-052001-) in early 19th century but disappeared shortly afterwards (Coleman 1915, 6; Guest 1936, 112; Cherry 1992, no. 73). Guest recorded in 1935 that, 'Windele calls this Castle Warren (CO087-052001-), near Monkstown, and speaks of "a brown gritty stone figure," which is stated in the J.R.S.A.I List to be "erect." It is not now to be found' (Guest 1936, 112).'

RMP CO087-052002: *Designed landscape – Belvedere. RMP file description:* 'Situated on the North facing slope of an E-W ridge. This site is part of the Castle Warren complex. This turret is mentioned by Coleman (1915) and he says it was built over a well as a covering structure. It has been completely demolished.' It originally stood on the south side of the tower house complex.

The proposed CPO clips the northernmost edge of the zone of archaeological potential (ZAP) for the cluster of RMP sites at Castle Warren. The upstanding remains of the tower house and bawn are located within the ruined Castle Warren country house, c. 43m south of the CPO, and will not be directly impacted by the proposed road development. Archaeological investigations in the area between the recorded tower house and bawn and the recorded church site and graveyard to the north (AH20) in 2004 revealed no evidence for domestic / settlement activity and no burials. A ditch in this area was provisionally interpreted as an early modern field drain, but an earlier date (and / or different function) has not been ruled out and will require further investigation (see AH69).

Neither of the associated sites – the Belvedere tower and sheela-na-gig – will be impacted by the proposed road development.

The proposed road will run between the tower house & bawn ('Barnahely Castle') at Castle Warren and the graveyard & church site ('Barnahely Church') to the north. There is known to have been a castle at Barnahely in the late medieval period and the graveyard and church are also thought to date from that period. Both sites were incorporated into the demesne associated with the 18<sup>th</sup> century country house Castle Warren; by this time, the late medieval castle formed part of the country house and the church was in ruin (Cf. Section 15.3.2.3).

The proposed road project will have a significant negative visual impact on the two RMP sites, though the partially industrial nature of the surroundings already detract from the immediate setting of both sites, as does the large modern cemetery extension to the original graveyard. The proposed M28 project will serve to augment the industrial feel of the area surrounding the sites, by cutting through the surviving agricultural fields within the former Castle Warren demesne; one of the few remaining rural aspects left in the vicinity. The castle will retain a reasonably sound connection with the rural landscape towards the south, southeast and southwest, where there are still some good rural vistas and where shallow boats most likely once ferried goods to and from the castle. This visual connection between Castle Warren and Lough Beg was significant, both in terms of visual amenity and also the historical relationship between the two (the castle would appear to have been originally constructed to protect this inlet of Cork Harbour).

While the relative proximity of the M28 Road Project will result in a significant negative visual impact on the recorded archaeological monument, it also presents a

	<p>positive opportunity to open up good quality views into the site from the eastern approach, presenting the remains of the tower house, bawn and principal façade of the 18<sup>th</sup> century house to large numbers of motorists and tourists.</p> <p>The remains of the medieval structures at Castle Warren in Barnahely townland (tower house and bawn, AH22) are in relatively good condition, albeit with some more vulnerable areas (Cf. Section 15.3.5). It is unlikely that any significant vibrations during the construction works will travel as far as the ruin. However, there are likely to be collapses at the ruin in the future (similar to the collapses that have happened in the past), with or without the proposed road. In order to avoid those collapses occurring during the proposed roadworks, support will be put in place in the vulnerable areas of the structure for the duration of the works (Cf. Chapter 14: Noise &amp; Vibration &amp; Appendix 15H).</p>		
<b>Approx. distance</b>	The CPO clips the northern boundary of the RMP ZAP. The upstanding remains of the tower house and bawn are located within the ruined Castle Warren country house, c. 43m south of the CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Medium	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	High
<b>Impact of Project</b>	<p>Indirect direct significant negative impact.</p> <p>There will be no direct impact on the tower house and bawn (CO087-052001 &amp; - 052003). Neither of the associated sites – the Belvedere tower and sheela-na-gig – will be impacted by the proposed road development.</p>		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	<p>Additional archaeological testing to determine if features associated with the medieval tower house survive within the CPO (See also AH69).</p> <p>Appropriate screening to reduce visual intrusion (Cf. Chapter 16: Landscape &amp; Visual).</p> <p>Vibration monitoring and structural propping (Cf. Chapter 14: Noise &amp; Vibration &amp; Appendix 15H).</p>		

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH23	<b>Townland</b>	Barnahely		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	577744/563887	<b>Chainage</b>	11375-11400
<b>Site Type</b>	Pre-1840s structure (site of)				
<b>Description</b>	Small structure depicted on the first edition OS 6-inch map (1841-2), on a small road or laneway (AH47). No longer depicted by the time of the revised edition OS 25-inch map in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century. No visible surface trace of structure or road / lane. Site lies within a large pasture field.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very high	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH24	<b>Townland</b>	Loughbeg		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	578103/563744	<b>Chainage</b>	Link Road
<b>Site Type</b>	Pre-1840s structure (site of)				
<b>Description</b>	Small structure depicted on the first edition OS 6-inch map (1841-2), on north side of the road leading west through Loughbeg townland to Castle Warren, at its junction with Old Post Office Lane. No longer depicted by the time of the revised edition OS 6-inch map in the early/mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century. No visible surface trace of structure. Site lies within a large garden associated with a modern bungalow on Old Post Office Lane.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very high	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact				

<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing
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<b>Identification No.</b>	AH25	<b>Townland</b>	Loughbeg		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	577980/564014	<b>Chainage</b>	11650
<b>Site Type</b>	Pre-1840s structure (site of)				
<b>Description</b>	Structure depicted on the first edition OS 6-inch map (1841-2), on the west side of local road (Old Post Office Lane). No longer depicted by the time of the revised edition OS 6-inch map in the early/mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century. No visible surface trace of structure. Site lies within a pasture field.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very high	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH26	<b>Townland</b>	Barnahely		
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP	<b>ITM</b>	575957/564412	<b>Chainage</b>	West of Shanbally Interchange link road
<b>RMP Ref. No.</b>	CO087-106				
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure				
<b>Description</b>	<p><i>RMP File:</i> Crop mark (CUCAP, AIE 62) shows bivallate circular enclosure (int. diam. c. 54m; ext. diam. c. 75m).</p> <p>Given the close proximity of this site to the proposed M28 project and its complex nature (bi-vallate ringfort-like enclosure that is substantial in size, c. 70 m by 64 m [external measurements]), geophysical survey will be required to help establish whether the monument complex and/or associated features extend towards/under the CPO.</p>				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	RMP ZAP c. 30m northeast of CPO, edge of visible site is c. 40m				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Medium	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	High		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Indirect significant negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing to determine if features associated with the enclosure survive within the CPO				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH27	<b>Townland</b>	Barnahely		
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR	<b>ITM</b>	5777251/563778	<b>Chainage</b>	n/a
<b>RMP Ref. No.</b>	CO087-120				
<b>Site Type</b>	Midden				
<b>Description</b>	This shell midden was discovered in 2005 during monitoring of pipe-laying, 7m S of the gate leading to Castle Warren tower house (CO087-052001). Trenching for a sewer pipe uncovered the E edge of this shell midden, located c. 1m below the ground surface. The exposed portion of the midden (T c. 0.5m) consisted of shells. According to the excavator, no attempt was made to remove any of the deposit as it was sealed when the sewer trench was backfilled (Cleary 2005).				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	RMP ZAP is c. 55m south of CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	n/a	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	High		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	No predicted impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	No mitigation required				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH28	<b>Townland</b>	Barnahely		
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR	<b>ITM</b>	577367/563837	<b>Chainage</b>	South of 11000
<b>RMP Ref. No.</b>	CO087-148				
<b>Site Type</b>	Pit				
<b>Description</b>	Following a testing programme on the N28 Cork (Bloomfield)-Ringaskiddy road project, a test-trench produced a single circular pit (diam. 1m; D 0.4m) with a silty charcoal-flecked fill. It was located in an area (Hanley 2005 (Licence Ref. 04E0774).				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	RMP ZAP is c. 10m south of CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Low	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	High		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Indirect moderate negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Archaeological testing to determine if features associated with the pit survive within the CPO.				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH29	<b>Townland</b>	Ballinrea		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	572456/564687	<b>Chainage</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	LiDAR anomaly				
<b>Description</b>	A LiDAR anomaly was identified in Ballinrea townland c. 30 m west of the proposed CPO. It comprises a rectilinear enclosure-like anomaly, encompassing an area of c. 64 m by 56 m.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 30m west of CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	n/a	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Unknown		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	No predicted impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	No mitigation required				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH30	<b>Townland</b>	Hilltown		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	573088/564498 to 573204/564486	<b>Chainage</b>	Shannonpark Interchange (existing N28 link road)
<b>Site Type</b>	Stream				
<b>Description</b>	The Glounatouig Stream flows along the western boundary of Hilltown townland. Where Hilltown meets Shannonpark, however, the watercourse leaves the townland boundary (TB10), which is aligned instead with the Cork / Ringaskiddy (present N28) road. The stream is shallow, with a depth of 0.20m. A small osiery is depicted on the first edition OS map (1841-2) on the north bank of the stream in Hilltown townland (AH31). The course of the stream has since been realigned to flow along the north side of the N28, with a wet ditch depicted on the modern OS partly preserving the old stream course to the south (this area is now covered in trees and dense scrub). All riverine environs are considered to have an inherent archaeological potential and the presence of <i>fulachtaí fia</i> are noted along stream banks or wet ditches elsewhere in the study area (e.g. AH5, AH9). In this instance the potential is lessened by the dense woodland / scrub along the old stream banks. Although the vegetation growth may have disturbed any previously unknown archaeological sites or features along the banks of the stream, there remains a possibility, albeit slight, that some remains survive sub-surface. The proposed M28 Road Project will impact the original watercourse where it flows south of the existing N28 road.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Unknown		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Potentially direct moderate / significant negative				

<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Wade survey and archaeological testing
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<b>Identification No.</b>	AH31	<b>Townland</b>	Hilltown		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	573108/564496	<b>Chainage</b>	Shannonpark Interchange (existing N28 link road)
<b>Site Type</b>	Osier (site of)				
<b>Description</b>	An area of willow beds (marked 'osier') is depicted on the first edition OS 6-inch map (1841-2), on the north bank of the Glounatouig Stream (AH30). No longer depicted by the time of the revised edition OS 25-inch map in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century. A small section of the osier extends into the proposed CPO, in an area currently under trees and scrub on the south side of the existing N28 road. Basket-making was once common in this area and this site is of local interest.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Partly within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH32	<b>Townland</b>	Shannonpark		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	572683/564599; 572816/564486 & 572962/564399	<b>Chainage</b>	6000-6375 (Shannonpark Interchange)
<b>Site Type</b>	Stream				
<b>Description</b>	See AH45.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Partly within CPO (the proposed road traverses the stream three times)				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Unknown		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Potentially direct moderate / significant negative				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Wade survey & archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH33	<b>Townland</b>	Barnahely		
<b>Legal Status</b>	SMR	<b>ITM</b>	577560/563873	<b>Chainage</b>	11175-11200
<b>RMP Ref. No.</b>	CO087-155				
<b>Site Type</b>	Enclosure site				
<b>Description</b>	As part of the route selection process for the proposed N28 Bloomfield-Ringaskiddy road, a series of investigations, including geophysical survey (Licence 04R065; Roseveare 2004), were undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of lands adjacent to Castle Warren tower house (CO087-052001, AH22). The survey revealed a complex of ditch features defining a set of interlocking enclosures c. 260m to the northeast of the tower house. This site was subsequently placed on the Record of Monuments and Places and registered as SMR CO087-155. According to Roseveare (2004), the complex of features was 'typical of Bronze or Iron Age unenclosed settlement', though the recent archaeological testing undertaken for this assessment suggests a later date. The testing confirmed the presence of two enclosures which appear to be broadly contemporary in date. A small piece of iron slag (a surface find), with possible furnace lining attached, was found to the immediate east of this enclosure). It has been suggested that the enclosures are likely to be early / later medieval in date (Hanley 2015) and appear to have an association with metal-working. It is not known what, if any connection this site has with either the tower house or the				



	probable ringfort (AH48) identified through geophysical survey and confirmed by testing in the adjacent field to the east. The two-sub-circular enclosures lie within the CPO and will be directly impacted by the proposed road project.		
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very high	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	High
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct profound negative impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Preservation by record - archaeological excavation		

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH34	<b>Townland</b>	Raffeen		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	574499/564316	<b>Chainage</b>	7950
<b>Site Type</b>	Pre-1840s structure (site of)				
<b>Description</b>	Structure depicted on the first edition OS 6-inch map (1841-2), on the east side of a local road that runs northwards to meet the main Cork to Ringaskiddy road. No longer depicted by the time of the revised edition OS 25-inch map in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century. No visible surface trace. Site lies at the western edge of a large arable field.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH35/BH 1	<b>Townland</b>	Ringaskiddy		
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP & RPS	<b>ITM</b>	578649/564053	<b>Chainage</b>	n/a
<b>RMP / RPS Ref.No.</b>	RMP CO087-053 / RPS 00575				
<b>Site Type</b>	Martello Tower				
<b>Description</b>	<p>Location on the highest point of the Ringaskiddy Promontory on south side overlooking Cork Harbour. To the south one can see Curabinny works, Coolemore Tower and the Owenboy Estuary, to NW Rushbrooke Verolme are visible. NE Spike Island and to the East the entrance to Cork Harbour. The enclosing stone wall is a regular stone wall-circular in plan with a slight internal ditch evident to south. There are 3 breaks in the wall appear to be modern. Six ordnance stones stand all around the outer side of the enclosing stone wall. The ground level slopes relatively steeply up to the moat wall, the ground level on the inside the enclosing wall is more or less level at the ground. The reasonably well-preserved circular Martello tower is built in a deep (3.1m) sunken moat/fosse; the fosse is flat bottomed cut into bedrock. Circular tower (diam. 15.5m E-W; 10.9m N-S; H 12.1m) with flattened profile to N and S; enclosed by dry fosse (W 4.6m; D 3.1m); within circular enclosure (diam. 100m) marked by ordnance stones. Built of coursed limestone ashlar. Door at 1st floor level on E side closed by iron door; access to interior not gained. Enlarged window opes, at 1st floor level, to N, S and W show an attempt at conversion. This is the largest of the Cork Harbour Martellos and was constructed between 1813-15 (Kerrigan 1978, 148; Enoch 1975, 30; cited in RMP file). (<i>RMP file</i>)</p> <p>The Martello Tower is located on the crest of the ridge and takes strategic advantage of the extensive views over Cork Harbour and Spike Island to the north. It is relatively well screened by the topography of the surrounding fields and the field boundaries and the proposed M28 Road Project will be in fill where it crosses to the north of the tower. The extensive views over the estuary from the tower will not be significantly affected by the proposed road.</p> <p>A wide lane or roadway is depicted on the first edition OS map, which may have been built to service the tower (it leads south from the coast to the Martello Tower). It is also possible, however, that the road pre-dates the tower and was an earlier track or road from Ringaskiddy village to the agricultural land on the higher ground to the</p>				

	south of the village. The pre-1840s track / road is crossed by the proposed M28 project (see AH54).		
<b>Approx. distance</b>	RMP ZAP c. 50m southeast of CPO. Boundary ditch to tower c. 100m southeast		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Low	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	High
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Indirect moderate negative impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing to determine if any features associated with the tower survive within the CPO (see also AH54 & BH1, & Chapter 16:Landscape & Visual)		

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH36 / TB1, 2 & 4	<b>Townland</b>	Maryborough/Mounthovel		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	571573/568847 to 571566/568732	<b>Chainage</b>	500-750 & 1000-1500
<b>Site Type</b>	Stream & townland boundary				
<b>Description</b>	A tributary of the Donnybrook Stream flows in a northerly direction along the western side of the existing N28 road and for much of its length forms the townland boundary between Maryborough and Mounthovel. The stream is bordered by dense woodland. It is shallow, ranging in depth from 0.10-0.20m. The proposed road project will involve widening the road into the verge, southwards along the banks of the stream for approximately 110m to the point where it has been culverted beneath the existing road. All riverine environs are considered to have an inherent archaeological potential and the presence of <i>fulachtaí fia</i> are noted along stream banks or wet ditches elsewhere in the study area (e.g. AH5, AH9). In this instance the potential is lessened by the dense woodland along the stream banks, which is depicted on the first edition OS map and thus has been in situ since at least the mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century. Although the vegetation growth may have disturbed any previously unknown archaeological sites or features along the banks of the stream, there remains a possibility, albeit slight, that some remains survive sub-surface.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Unknown		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Potentially direct moderate / significant negative				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Wade survey and archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH37	<b>Townland</b>	Barnahely		
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP / SMR	<b>ITM</b>	575896/564337	<b>Chainage</b>	n/a
<b>RMP / SMR Nos</b>	RMP CO087-048, SMR CO087-145, CO087-146, CO087-156				
<b>Site Type</b>	Ringfort, souterrain, kilns & burnt spread				
<b>Description</b>	A large pasture field located c. 57m south of the proposed CPO contains a recorded ringfort (RMP CO087-048; the RMP ZAP for the site is located c. 85m south of the CPO, c. 116m to the outer bank of the ringfort) with a possible souterrain identified by archaeological testing in 2012 (see below). In addition, archaeological testing to the west and northwest of the monument in 2004 (in advance of a proposed factory development) identified two corn-drying kilns and a burnt spread (now designated as SMR sites CO087-145, CO087-146, CO087-156). The proximity of the kilns to the ringfort (c. 10m west) suggests an early medieval date but archaeological excavation would be necessary to confirm this ( <i>Cummins 2007, cited in SMR file CO087-156 &amp; -146</i> ). The kilns and burnt spread were initially identified as anomalies by a geophysical survey undertaken for the proposed factory site ( <i>SMR file &amp; online Excavations Bulletin Ref. 2004:048</i> ). The full extent of the survey is not detailed in either the Excavations Bulletin account nor in the SMR description, and it is not known whether the survey extended beyond the Barnahely Road to the north.				

	<p>The ringfort (CO087-048) is a univallate sub-circular enclosure situated on the south-facing slope of E-W ridge and measures c. 45m E-W and c. 38m N-S (<i>RMP file</i>). The site overlooks the Owenboy River valley to the west and the cork harbour to the east. The site of two ringforts (CO087-035 &amp; 031) lie just east of this site on the same ridge, within the Novartis Pharmaceutical complex. The testing was undertaken in 2012 (Licence Ref. 12E0109), to inform a potential research project, with additional site investigations including geophysical survey (Licence Ref. 11R0115) and topographical survey of the entire ringfort and metal-detecting (Licence Ref. 12R0040). In spite of modern disturbance in the interior, the testing confirmed the presence of structures within the north-east quadrant and also revealed a pit, two quern stones, possible hearth or kiln and two dry-stone lined linear features that were cut into the subsoil. The full extent of the linear features could not be ascertained but they have been tentatively interpreted as the possible remains of at least one souterrain (<i>Online Excavations Bulletin Ref. 2012:096</i>). This is significant in terms of the surrounding archaeological landscape of the study area, as it confirms the pattern of ringfort and associated souterrain seen for example in Shanbally townland. It also highlights the possibility that other previously unknown souterrains may survive below ground elsewhere in the townland and along the proposed project. (See also AH17)</p>		
<b>Approx. distance</b>	RMP ZAP for the cluster of sites is c. 85m south of CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very low	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	High
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Indirect slight negative impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	No mitigation measures required – see AH17		

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH38	<b>Townland</b>	Shanbally		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	575718/564027	<b>Chainage</b>	9200-9250
<b>Site Type</b>	Pre-1840s structure (site of)				
<b>Description</b>	<p>One of two small neighbouring structures depicted on the first edition OS 6-inch map (1841-2), at the centre of the small village labelled Shanbally (see also AH52). This structure is positioned on the side of the road that continues north to Shanbally Cross, at its junction with a laneway that winds its way west / southwest. This structure is one of three shown within a very large plot of land, but only one occupier is listed in Griffith's Valuation (c. 1850s; <a href="http://www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation">www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation</a>), Michael Barry, leasing from Thomas Barry; it is not clear whether this pertains to AH38. No longer depicted by the time of the revised edition OS 25-inch map in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. No visible surface trace. Site lies at the south-eastern corner of a large arable field.</p>				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH39 /TB5 & TB7	<b>Townland</b>	Moneygourney/Castletreasure		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	570970/567734 to 570912/567447 (stream/townland boundary); 570877/567263 (tributary)	<b>Chainage</b>	2100-2725, 3350 & 3925
<b>Site Type</b>	Stream & townland boundary				
<b>Description</b>	The existing N28 road travels along the base of this stream valley, a tributary of the				

	Donnybrook Stream, which forms the townland boundary between Moneygourney and Castletreasure, Ballinimlagh and Ballinrea. The present N28 road runs roughly parallel with and east of the stream, while the proposed motorway will directly impact it, following its course along the Moneygourney/Castletreasure townland boundary, straddling the boundary and moving from Moneygourney SSW into Castletreasure townland, at the proposed Carr's Hill Interchange. The stream is shallow, ranging in depth from 0.10-0.20m. The first edition OS map shows two small tributaries of the stream, one of which flows roughly parallel with and west of the stream to their confluence at the juncture of the Castletreasure, Ballinimlagh and Moneygourney townlands. This small stream, which lies within the proposed road development, is not depicted by the later 19 <sup>th</sup> century maps but its course survives as a faint trace on modern aerial photography. All riverine environs are considered to have an inherent archaeological potential and the presence of <i>fulachtaí fia</i> are noted along stream banks elsewhere in the project (e.g. AH5, AH9).		
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Unknown
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Potentially direct moderate / significant negative		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Wade survey and archaeological testing		

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH40	<b>Townland</b>	Ballinimlagh		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	571145/566683 to 571278/566568	<b>Chainage</b>	3350-3625
<b>Site Type</b>	Specific Area of Archaeological Potential - Possible burnt spread				
<b>Description</b>	An examination of aerial photography indicated an area of possible burnt spread material extending across the field on the south side of the Ballinrea Road. Although the field is now under pasture, aerial photography supplied by RPS Ltd shows the former arable field under plough and the possible burnt spread extending along the west/southwest bank of a stream. This area of burnt spread lies partly within the proposed mainline route and proposed access road.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Unknown		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Potentially direct moderate / significant negative				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH41	<b>Townland</b>	Ballinrea		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	572347/565464	<b>Chainage</b>	4900-4950
<b>Site Type</b>	Stream				
<b>Description</b>	A small tributary of the Glounatouig Stream runs northwest to southeast through the townland and is crossed by the proposed road project. Where the proposed road project crosses the tributary stream the land slopes steeply down to the wide valley bottom, with low-lying, waterlogged land visible along the stream banks. With the exception of an open area to the west, the stream banks are generally obscured by dense woodland and scrub. All riverine environs are considered to have an inherent archaeological potential and the presence of <i>fulachtaí fia</i> in the form of burnt spreads are noted along stream banks elsewhere.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Unknown		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Potentially direct moderate / significant negative				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Wade survey and archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH42	<b>Townland</b>	Ballinrea		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	572397/565290 (N) & 572645/564651 (S)	<b>Chainage</b>	5000-5275 & 5975
<b>Site Type</b>	Former roadway				
<b>Description</b>	<p>A narrow roadway meanders through Ballinrea townland from northwest to southeast, with occasional cottages and small houses depicted along its length. It becomes considerably wider after it crosses the stream tributary and maintains this form until it reaches a substantial cluster of buildings to the south; a farm complex named 'Wills Ville' (BH7). The line of the old road continues beyond the complex, by a footpath across a paddock to the south of the house and then as a wide roadway once more, winding its way to the site of 'Old Court', a 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century house in Shannonpark, c. 600m to the southwest (CO086-062, AH8), and on southwards to Carrigaline. A diverted stream and possible mill-race (AH43) flows partly along the edge of the roadway to the northwest of the farm. The broad routeway, stream and unusual layout of Wills Ville may indicate a settlement at the location of the present farm complex (BH7), perhaps with a mill that was associated with the 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century Old Court.</p> <p>The old roadway has become defunct on the late 19<sup>th</sup> century 25-inch OS map and is shown overgrown with rough pasture and furze, with many of the small cottages in the area no longer depicted. The roadway continues to be depicted on the historic OS maps as a distinct, narrow strip of rough pasture running along the various field boundaries. The feature has little or no surface expression today, with the fields ploughed as close to the edge of the field boundaries as possible, though a small section survives as a farm access track from Wills Ville north to allotments laid out to the east of the proposed road development. A section of the old roadway that links Wills Ville in Ballinrea to Old Court in Shannonpark was identified during the field survey in Shannonpark townland. It survives as a narrow, tarmac road, c. 3m wide, with hedgerow boundaries along either side; it is now in use for farm access only. The former roadway is impacted by the proposed M28 project at this point, as well as further north, where it runs east / west with the stream / mill-race.</p>				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and/or archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH43	<b>Townland</b>	Ballinrea		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	572397/565290	<b>Chainage</b>	5100-5275
<b>Site Type</b>	Possible mill-race				
<b>Description</b>	<p>To the north of Wills Ville farm complex (BH7) on the first edition OS map, a stream appears to have been diverted from the main tributary to run through the fields, before being routed along the edge of the roadway (AH42) to terminate in a field to the northeast of the farm, just shy of a small triangular pool or marshy area. The straight lines of the stream and unusual course may suggest an old mill-race, though there is no other evidence for a mill in this area. Nonetheless, the combination of broad routeway, stream and unusual layout of Wills Ville may indicate a settlement, perhaps with a mill that was associated with the 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century Old Court, c. 600m southwest.</p>				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact				

<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Archaeological testing
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<b>Identification No.</b>	AH44	<b>Townland</b>	Shannonpark		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	572685/564602	<b>Chainage</b>	6025
<b>Site Type</b>	Former roadway				
<b>Description</b>	This small section of roadway is depicted on the first edition OS map, forming part of an east/west routeway that crosses the original line of the old Carrigaline road (AH42). It is now bypassed by the R611 link road from Shannonpark roundabout. The old road survives as a narrow laneway, measuring c. 1.5m wide, with a metalled surface visible in places. It is largely overgrown at its southwest end, with vegetation along its sides, though it opens where it runs alongside a farm to join the present N28 to the northeast.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>		Low	
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and/or archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH45	<b>Townland</b>	Shannonpark		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	572734/564549 to 572444/564372.	<b>Chainage</b>	6050-6250
<b>Site Type</b>	Osieri				
<b>Description</b>	<p>An osiery is depicted on the first edition OS map, situated on the west bank of a small stream (AH32), marked in a field just south and east of the public roads (within the proposed road project). An osiery is an area used for growing willows for weaving baskets and fish traps or for making wattle fences and walls (of a wattle-and-daub house). These crafts all required osiers - rod-like willow shoots – which were often grown in coppices, as appears to be the case here. The stream has been canalised along the side of the Carrigaline road and south along the side of the osiery and flows south and southeast along field boundaries; the stream is crossed several times by the proposed road project, which also runs through the osiery. The present Shannonpark roundabout and R611 road cuts through the historic landscape, with the R611 road tying into the old Carrigaline road shown on the historic OS maps. The site of the osiery is contained within several fields of very rough pasture, with a gentle rise at the north/northwest end, bounded by the roundabout and R611 road along the east/southeast. All of the field boundaries have been removed and the vegetation dumped in the centre and along the roadside. There are distinct low-lying, slightly boggy areas, particularly in the centre, south and west. The canalised stream is not evident where the field boundary has been removed. Geophysical survey of this area in 2008 revealed a landscape seemingly devoid of modern influences apart from the existing field boundaries, which predate construction of the present N28 but seem to bound fields opened up from smaller ones (internal divisions being found during survey). These smaller fields seem to have been cultivated and enclosed the band of open wet ground within which was planted with willows. Whether as a result of this cultivation or through a genuine absence, no structures of obvious archaeological interest were found (<i>Roseveare &amp; Lafuente 2008</i>).</p> <p>Given the former presence of an osiery, it is possible that features or finds associated with basket weaving and related activities may be revealed within the CPO. In addition, All riverine environs are considered to have an inherent archaeological potential and the presence of <i>fulachtaí fia</i> are noted along stream banks or wet ditches elsewhere in the study area (e.g. AH5, AH9). The stream is shallow, with a depth of 0.10-0.20m.</p>				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				

<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Archaeological testing		

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH46	<b>Townland</b>	Shanbally		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	574886/564116	<b>Chainage</b>	8175-8400
<b>Site Type</b>	Specific Area of Archaeological Potential - possible souterrain/enclosure site				
<b>Description</b>	This swallow hole is depicted on the first edition OS map, on the south side of an unusual kink or curve in the field boundary at the juncture of three fields. The feature occurs on a ridge of higher ground overlooking the Owenboy River valley, an elevated contour on which three ringforts and a souterrain are also recorded (CO087-039, -040, -041). Two swallow holes were noted by the ASI in the approximate location of the recorded souterrain associated with a ringfort, c. 300m northeast (CO087-119 & -039, AH14). Given the intensive cultivation of the fields in this area in the past, it is possible that there were further ringforts and souterrains situated along this south-facing ridge, of which there is now no surface trace. While the swallow hole may represent a natural geological feature, it is also possible that it marks the location of a souterrain, with a possible enclosure site fossilised in the curve of the field boundary.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Unknown		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Potentially direct moderate / significant negative				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and/or archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH47	<b>Townland</b>	Barnahely		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	577755/563898 (Ch. 11375-11500)		
<b>Site Type</b>	Former road/ laneway				
<b>Description</b>	The first edition OS map shows a lane or pathway that connects the village of Ring (Ringaskiddy) to the north with the school house to the south. A small structure (AH23) is depicted on the north side of the lane / road. By the time of the revised edition OS maps, the slightly meandering footpath has been replaced by a simple field fence, with a new pathway created along the opposite (eastern) field boundary to provide access to the school, and the small structure shown on the earlier map to the north has disappeared. There was no visible surface trace of either feature in the field.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH48	<b>Townland</b>	Barnahely		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	577655/563867 (survey area centre)	<b>Chainage</b>	11225-11375
<b>Site Type</b>	Newly Identified Archaeological Site - Enclosure sites				
<b>Description</b>	Geophysical survey undertaken as part of this assessment identified two large enclosures and a smaller third enclosure in the field immediately east of the recorded enclosure site that was revealed by geophysical survey in 2004 (C087-115, AH33). The results of the survey suggested signs of habitation activity within the two				

	<p>large enclosures (possible internal ditch and pit-type features), with possible associated agricultural activity on their north side. The eastern extent of the site appeared to be defined by two linear responses, perhaps representing an entranceway into the site. To the east of the large enclosures there is a small circular ditched feature measuring c. 5m in diameter, with a possible pit in its interior. The results were also suggestive of an associated outer enclosure around this feature, measuring c. 12m in diameter and while function of this feature is unclear and it is possible that the remains of a burial feature such as a barrow site have been identified (Leigh 2015). Subsequent archaeological testing within the line of the proposed M28 Road Project confirmed the presence of the most northerly of the two large enclosures revealed by the 2015 survey and it has been interpreted as a bivallate early medieval ringfort, measuring c. 45m in diameter (Hanley 2015). The testing identified outer and inner concentric curvilinear ditches, as well as internal features indicative of settlement activity (testing found charcoal-rich pits containing visible evidence of animal bone and a number of linear features). A series of arcing trend anomalies identified outside the enclosure by the geophysical survey were found to be shallow ditches, possibly relating to a period of field plot division that pre-dates the early modern field systems that exist at present. It could not be confirmed whether or not these are contemporary with the probable ringfort. Possible prehistoric activity was indicated in the area of pit clusters revealed by the geophysical survey at the eastern end of the test area. Testing uncovered a series of pits, with occasional post-holes and stake-holes, one of which contained what looked like heat-shattered sand-stone.</p> <p>The proposed M28 Road Project will directly impact upon the probable ringfort and part of the earlier field system, as well as on the northern half of the second enclosure to the south. It will also directly impact upon the cluster of pits, post-holes and stake-holes.</p>		
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Partially within CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Medium
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct significant negative impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Preservation by record – archaeological excavation		

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH49	<b>Townland</b>	Ringaskiddy		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	578319/564480 (proposed service area, centre); 578663/564391 (historic coastline crossed by proposed road development); 578577/564271 (base of high ridge crossed by proposed road development)	<b>Chainage</b>	12400-12450 & Service Area
<b>Site Type</b>	Specific Area of Archaeological Potential - Former wetland / dryland interface & possible former foreshore				
<b>Description</b>	Analysis of the cartographic sources and aerial photographs indicates that much of the present coastline north of the Ringaskiddy Port road (N28) has been reclaimed. The proposed service area lies within the foreshore/mudflats shown on the first edition OS map. In addition, the proposed M28 Road Project crosses the low-lying level fields of rough pasture along the south side of the coast road that are depicted on the first edition OS map as open fields along the sea-front, with no change on subsequent historic OS maps. Given the topography and the reclamation of the mud flats along the foreshore in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century, it is possible that this low-lying area at the base of the high ridge to the south also formed part of the foreshore in the past.				



<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Unknown
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Potentially direct moderate / significant negative		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing		

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH50	<b>Townland</b>	Barnahely		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	575896 / 564337	<b>Chainage</b>	Shanbally Interchange, north of 9500
<b>Site Type</b>	Pre-1840s settlement cluster (site of)				
<b>Description</b>	<p>The proposed Shanbally North Link Road from the Shanbally North roundabout traverses an area depicted as a cluster of properties on the first edition OS map, named 'The Kennel'. The irregular grouping of structures and yards access the fields to the south and east via by two laneways or tracks (Figure 15.12). Some of the buildings have disappeared by the time of the revised edition OS maps, while the associated laneways / tracks have been truncated. The settlement cluster lies immediately south of demesne lands that form part of the Ballybricken estate to the north. Bearing in mind the name (The Kennel) associated with the remaining structures and the presence of several other large estates in the vicinity, it is possible that some of these structures were once operated as kennels by the Ballybricken estate. Certainly at the time of Griffith's Valuation in the 1850s, the houses and land were being leased from Daniel Connor Esq. of Ballyhemiken House (<a href="http://www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation">www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation</a>). A broad thoroughfare, c. 20m wide and c. 700m long, with trees lining each side is depicted on the first edition OS map (1841-2), immediately north of The Kennel (AH50). This is an unusual feature, as it does not form part of the pleasure walks associated with Ballybricken estate (no footpath indicated), nor is it a carriageway or entranceway (no associated entrance to the estate is shown here). While it is possible that it fossilises a former entrance avenue (entrance since removed), it is also possible that it formed an exercise area or racing area associated with The Kennel. The entire area is now one large arable field, with crop stubble obscuring the ground surface, and a new road accessing the Janssen plant forming the northern field boundary. There was no visible surface trace of any of the features depicted on the historic OS mapping.</p>				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH51	<b>Townland</b>	Loughbeg		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	578363/564127	<b>Chainage</b>	12050-12075
<b>Site Type</b>	Former laneway				
<b>Description</b>	<p>The proposed M28 Road Project crosses a lane depicted on the first edition OS map accessing a small structure to the south of Rock Cottage (BH4); the structure does not lie within the proposed CPO. Although the structure and access lane are depicted on all of the historic OS maps, there is no surface trace of either; the arable fields to either side of the laneway are under crop stubble, with a wide access gap in the hedgerow field boundary that separates them. Large mounds of soil and vegetation have been dumped at either end of the western field.</p>				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact				

<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing
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<b>Identification No.</b>	AH52	<b>Townland</b>	Shanbally		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	575709/564032	<b>Chainage</b>	9200-9250
<b>Site Type</b>	Pre-1840s structure (site of)				
<b>Description</b>	One of two small neighbouring structures depicted on the first edition OS 6-inch map (1841-2), at the centre of the small village labelled Shanbally (see also AH38). This structure is set back from the road that continues north to Shanbally Cross, at its junction with a laneway that winds its way west / southwest. This structure is one of three shown within a very large plot of land, but only one occupier is listed in Griffith's Valuation (c. 1850s; <a href="http://www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation">www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation</a> ), Michael Barry, leasing from Thomas Barry; it is not clear whether this pertains to AH52. No longer depicted by the time of the revised edition OS 25-inch map in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century. No visible surface trace. Site lies at the south-eastern corner of a large arable field.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH53	<b>Townland</b>	Ballyhemiken		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	573578/564368	<b>Chainage</b>	6950-7100
<b>Site Type</b>	Specific Area of Archaeological Potential - Dryland / wetland interface between to standing stone sites				
<b>Description</b>	The proposed M28 Road Project crosses slightly higher, drier ground c. 50m north of the low-lying, waterlogged recorded site of a standing stone (CO087-114, AH11) in Ballyhemiken townland. A second standing stone to the north (CO087-113; AH10), stood on the banks of the Glounatouig Stream. The proposed road mainline traverses the dryland between the two sites, through a pasture field that has previously been under the plough; there are no visible surface features. According to the RMP file, the stone to the south (AH11) was removed during reclamation works, which suggests that this part of the land has always been waterlogged; the proposed M28 Road Project travels along the slightly higher ground to the north. This area is considered to have a high archaeological potential as a wetland/dryland interface, in proximity to the known sites of two standing stones; such areas provided a wide range of resources readily available from different environments. It is possible that previously unknown sites or features may survive subsurface.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Unknown		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Potentially direct moderate / significant negative				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH54	<b>Townland</b>	Ringaksiddy		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	574128/564538	<b>Chainage</b>	12150-12300
<b>Site Type</b>	Former road / track				
<b>Description</b>	The proposed road crosses the line of a roadway / track in Ringaskiddy townland that is depicted on the first edition OS map. The former road / track leads south from the coast to the Martello Tower (CO087-053, AH35), cutting through patchwork of small fields, thus providing direct and easy access from the sea-front at the village to the tower. The line of road / track is still partially visible as a cropmark in aerial				

	photographs to the east/southeast of the proposed road ( <a href="http://www.maps.osi.ie">www.maps.osi.ie</a> ), but there was no surface trace visible during the field survey. Where the proposed road crosses it, the line of the former road / track runs along the southern edge of an area of dense woodland. While the road / track may have been built at the same time as the tower, it is also possible that this was an existing route that led from Ringaskiddy, pre-dating the construction of the Martello Tower (e.g. a drover's road to the pastures above the village).		
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing		

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH55	<b>Townland</b>	Loughbeg		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	578385/563804	<b>Chainage</b>	Link road
<b>Site Type</b>	Pre-1840s structure (site of)				
<b>Description</b>	Small structure depicted on the first edition OS 6-inch map (1841-2; and on revised editions of the historic mapping), on north side of the road leading west through Loughbeg townland to Castle Warren, on the west side of the Loughbeg / Ringaskiddy townland boundary (TB17, now a modern road). No visible surface trace of structure. Site lies within band of trees and scrub bounding a large factory complex.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH56	<b>Townland</b>	Loughbeg		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	578174/563760	<b>Chainage</b>	Link road
<b>Site Type</b>	Pre-1840s structure (site of)				
<b>Description</b>	One of two small structures depicted on the first edition OS 6-inch map (1841-2), on the north side of the road leading west through Loughbeg townland to Castle Warren. The structures (AH 56 & AH 57) stand either side of a SSE/NNW narrow track accessing the network of small agricultural fields that occupy the north side of this road. By the time of the revised edition OS 25-inch map in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, the track is no longer depicted and a small outbuilding or shed occupies the former space between the two buildings, abutting both AH56 and AH57. The site of eastern structure (AH56) lies on the east side of the entrance to a small industrial complex (O'Dwyer Steel), in an area used for dumping material and equipment.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH57	<b>Townland</b>	Loughbeg		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	578187/563764	<b>Chainage</b>	Link road
<b>Site Type</b>	Pre-1840s structure (site of)				
<b>Description</b>	One of two small structures depicted on the first edition OS 6-inch map (1841-2), on the north side of the road leading west through Loughbeg townland to Castle Warren. The structures (AH 56 & AH 57) stand either side of a SSE/NNW narrow track accessing the network of small agricultural fields that occupy the north side of this				

	road. By the time of the revised edition OS 25-inch map in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, the track is no longer depicted and a small outbuilding or shed occupies the former space between the two buildings, abutting both AH56 and AH57. The site of western structure (AH57) lies on the west side of the entrance to a small industrial complex (O'Dwyer Steel), in a narrow strip of a surviving greenfield area.		
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing		

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH58	<b>Townland</b>	Loughbeg		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	578257/563760	<b>Chainage</b>	Link road
<b>Site Type</b>	Pre-1840s structure (site of)				
<b>Description</b>	Small structure depicted on the first edition OS 6-inch map (1841-2), on south side of the road leading west through Loughbeg townland to Castle Warren. No longer depicted by the time of the revised edition OS 25-inch map in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century. No visible surface trace of structure or road / lane. Site lies within a large pasture field.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH59	<b>Townland</b>	Loughbeg		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	578268/563776	<b>Chainage</b>	Link road
<b>Site Type</b>	Pre-1840s structure (site of)				
<b>Description</b>	Small structure depicted on the first edition OS 6-inch map (1841-2), on north side of the road leading west through Loughbeg townland to Castle Warren. No longer depicted by the time of the revised edition OS 25-inch map in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century. No visible surface trace of structure or road / lane. Site lies within surviving greenfield area of a small industrial complex (O'Dwyer Steel).				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH60	<b>Townland</b>	Barnahely		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	577223/563923	<b>Chainage</b>	10750-10900
<b>Site Type</b>	Walled garden (site of)				
<b>Description</b>	A walled garden is depicted on the first edition OS 6-inch map (1841-2), in the south-eastern corner of Prospect Villa demesne (BH6). A small structure is attached to the western garden wall at its north end, possibly a gardener's cottage. Only the garden walls are depicted by the time of the revised edition OS 25-inch map in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, with no detail in the interior; this suggests that the walled garden was not in active use at this time. The walls of the cottage are also shown, but the absence of a grey-hachured fill on the map indicates that it was derelict or in ruin. No visible surface trace of structure or road / lane. Site lies in the south-eastern corner of a large pasture field.				

<b>Approx. distance</b>	Partly within CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing		

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH61	<b>Townland</b>	Ballinimlagh		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	571034/566745	<b>Chainage</b>	3150-3400
<b>Site Type</b>	LiDAR anomaly				
<b>Description</b>	Comprises a complex of geometric earthwork-like topographical anomalies, covering an area of c. 140 m by 70 m. Approximately 50% of this 'site' lies within the proposed CPO.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Unknown		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Potentially direct moderate / significant negative				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH62	<b>Townland</b>	Ballinrea, Hilltown		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	571888/565979	<b>Chainage</b>	4325-4500
<b>Site Type</b>	LiDAR anomaly				
<b>Description</b>	A linear feature crossed twice by the proposed road project, in Ballinrea and Hilltown townlands. It comprises a long linear topographic anomaly that crosses through the townland of Ballinrea in a NW–SE direction; it is evident again crossing the townland of Hilltown in a similar direction. The nature of this anomaly, which will be traversed by the proposed CPO, suggests that it is a backfilled modern, large-scale service trench, servicing Ringaskiddy, and as such, it is unlikely to be of archaeological origin. This will need to be confirmed by archaeological testing.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Partially within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Unknown		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Potentially direct moderate / significant negative				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH63	<b>Townland</b>	Monfieldstown		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	571583/569314	<b>Chainage</b>	550
<b>Site Type</b>	Gate Lodge (site of)				
<b>Description</b>	Gate lodge to Bloomfield House (BH14) depicted on the first edition OS map (1841-2) on the east side of the entrance carriageway at the Douglas Road. The site lies within a band of dense scrub between the existing N28 road and an access road from the N28 to the Rochestown Road.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH64	<b>Townland</b>	Maryborough		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	571295/568472	<b>Chainage</b>	Link road (Ch. 1550)
<b>Site Type</b>	Pre-1840s structure (site of)				

<b>Description</b>	Small structure depicted on the first edition OS 6-inch map (1841-2), on the west side of the local road (now named Maryborough Hill). No longer depicted by the time of the revised edition OS 25-inch map in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Site lies at the eastern side of Douglas Golf Club within area of dumped material within boundary wall to golf course.		
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Walls to entrance partly within CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Archaeological testing		

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH65	<b>Townland</b>	Barnahely		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	577582/563868 to577574/563905	<b>Chainage</b>	11250
<b>Site Type</b>	Specific Area of Archaeological Potential – kink in field boundary / possible enclosure				
<b>Description</b>	The first edition OS map (1841-2 & revised edition OS historic maps up to 1926-37) shows a kink in the otherwise notably straight eastern boundary wall associated with Castle Warren demesne (BH23), where the proposed M28 project crosses it. The wall was straightened sometime after 1926-37, removing the kink. It is possible that the kink in the boundary respected an archaeological site or feature that is no longer in place. During the archaeological testing undertaken in 2015, a stone cluster was identified in Trench 14, Area B, which may correlate with the removed field boundary (Hanley 2015). It was also thought possible that the feature related to a localised NW–SE-aligned geophysical anomaly recorded near the south-western end of the trench. If so, the feature may, in fact, represent a continuation of ditches uncovered in the adjacent Area A, to form a sub-rectangular enclosure—although this is unproven (Hanley 2015).				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Unknown		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Potentially direct moderate / significant negative				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Further archaeological testing at this location to assess the extent, nature and date of this feature				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH66	<b>Townland</b>	Shanbally		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	575716/564122	<b>Chainage</b>	North of 9200-9250
<b>Site Type</b>	Pre-1840s structure (site of)				
<b>Description</b>	Small structure depicted on the first edition OS 6-inch map (1841-2), on the east side of the road leading north from Shanbally village to Shanbally Cross. No longer depicted by the time of the revised edition OS 25-inch map in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century. According to Griffith's Valuation (c. 1850s; <a href="http://www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation">www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation</a> ), the house was occupied by Ellen Walsh, leasing from Thomas Burke. Site lies at the western edge of a large pasture field. No visible surface trace.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH67	<b>Townland</b>	Mounthovel		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	571640/568898	<b>Chainage</b>	950

<b>Site Type</b>	Pre-1840s structure (site of)		
<b>Description</b>	A small structure is depicted on the first edition OS map (1841-2) in woodland at the western side of the Mount Hovel demesne (BH15). The structure stands within the trees, with a small rectangular plot immediately north of it. No footpath leads to the structure, with may represent an estate worker's cottage. The structure is no longer depicted by the time of the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century revised edition OS map and lies within an area of dense scrub / trees.		
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Archaeological testing		

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH68	<b>Townland</b>	Carrigaline Middle		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	573443/564478	<b>Chainage</b>	North of 6900 (link road)
<b>Site Type</b>	Pre-1840s structure (site of)				
<b>Description</b>	An L-shaped house is depicted on the first edition OS map (1841-2) in the southeast corner of a field annotated 'Glebe'. According to Griffith's Valuation (c. 1850s; <a href="http://www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation">www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation</a> ), the house was occupied by Michael Sullivan, leasing from the Reverend John Lombard, thus confirming that it was still glebe land in the 1850s. The structure is no longer depicted by the time of the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century revised edition OS map.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Geophysical survey and / or archaeological testing				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH69	<b>Townland</b>	Barnahely		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	577337,563862	<b>Chainage</b>	11000
<b>Site Type</b>	Ditch				
<b>Description</b>	Archaeological testing identified a ditch (AH69) running on a WSW/ENE orientation in the area between Castle Warren tower house and bawn (CO087-052, AH22) and the church site / graveyard to the north (RMP CO087-051, AH20). It was provisionally interpreted as an early modern field drain, but an earlier date (and / or different function) has not been ruled out (Hanley 2005). The ditch was exposed in two trenches, one of which was located immediately south of the proposed CPO. The orientation of the ditch (AH69) suggests that it continues within the proposed CPO and, if so, it will be directly impacted by the proposed road project. Further archaeological testing within the proposed CPO will be required to establish the extent, nature and date of this feature.				
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Part of this feature may extend into the CPO				
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Unknown		
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Potentially direct significant negative impact				
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Further archaeological testing within the proposed M28 Road Project CPO to establish the extent, nature and date of this feature.				

<b>Identification No.</b>	AH70 / TB3	<b>Townland</b>	Moneygourney/Mounthovel		
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	571669/568557	<b>Chainage</b>	East of 1250 (link road)

<b>Site Type</b>	Stream & townland boundary		
<b>Description</b>	A small stream diverges from the north/south tributary of the Donnybrook Stream (AH36) and flows in a south-easterly direction, partly forming the townland boundary between Moneygourney and Mounthovel. The stream is bordered by dense vegetation. It is shallow, ranging in depth from 0.10-0.20m. The proposed road project will impact upon a small section of the stream at a proposed link road to the residential estates to the east and south. All riverine environs are considered to have an inherent archaeological potential and the presence of <i>fulachtaí fia</i> are noted along stream banks or wet ditches elsewhere in the study area (e.g. AH5, AH9). Although the vegetation growth may have disturbed any previously unknown archaeological sites or features along the banks of the stream, there remains a possibility, albeit slight, that some remains survive sub-surface.		
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Partly within CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Unknown
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Potentially direct moderate / significant negative		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Wade survey and archaeological testing		





**APPENDIX 15B: INVENTORY OF BUILT HERITAGE SITES**

## APPENDIX 15B: INVENTORY OF BUILT HERITAGE SITES

**Note:** ITM locations are given for the centrepoint of each built heritage site. Where these lie within, or partly within, the proposed CPO, chainage is also provided.

<b>Identification No.</b>	BH1/AH35	<b>Townland</b>	Ringaskiddy
<b>Legal Status</b>	RMP/RPS	<b>ITM</b>	578649/564053
<b>RMP / RPS Ref.No.</b>	RMP CO087-053 / RPS 00575		
<b>Site Type</b>	Martello Tower		
<b>Description</b>	See description in AH35. The early 19 <sup>th</sup> century Martello Tower, a protected structure and recorded archaeological monument, is located on the crest of the ridge and takes strategic advantage of the extensive views over Cork Harbour and Spike Island to the north. It is relatively well screened by the topography of the surrounding fields and the field boundaries and the proposed M28 Road Project will be in fill where it crosses to the north of the tower. The extensive views over the estuary from the tower will not be significantly affected by the proposed road. The masonry structure is solidly built and in good condition.		
<b>Interest</b>	Architectural, historical, archaeological, social	<b>Rating</b>	National
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 100m southeast of CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Low	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	High
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Indirect moderate negative impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Appropriate screening will be put in place to reduce any visual intrusion on the structure (Cf. Chapter 16: Landscape & Visual).		

<b>Identification No.</b>	BH2	<b>Townland</b>	Loughbeg (Ringaskiddy village)
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	578065/564124 (Ch. 11750)
<b>NIAH Ref. No.</b>	None		
<b>Site Type</b>	Grounds of pre-1840s house (Rose Lodge)		
<b>Description</b>	<p>Rose Lodge is shown on the first edition OS map as a property to the rear of 'Ring' village (Ringaskiddy), comprising a house, outbuildings, walled garden and entranceway. A small rectangular field bounded by trees is separated from the principal property plot and as no features are depicted within it on the historic maps, it may have been a paddock associated with the house.</p> <p>William Warren was occupying this property at the time of Griffith's Valuation, when he seems to have been a joint lessor with Richard Warren; it was valued at £11 at the time (<a href="http://www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation">www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation</a>). The house is now a ruin; its site and that of the outbuildings and walled garden obscured by a copse of trees.</p> <p>Its grounds are largely intact, however, and the field boundaries depicted on the first edition OS map still in place. That being said, there is little sense of a direct association between the fields to the rear of the property and the house itself, which stands in ruin, in a copse of trees. Field survey identified a dry-stone boundary wall that appears to be associated with Rose Lodge (bounding the possible paddock); the proposed M28 project crosses this boundary wall (Cf. BH19). The proposed road passes through the southern end of the grounds, through the possible paddock noted above.</p>		
<b>Interest</b>	Historical	<b>Rating</b>	Local
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Partially within CPO - traversed by proposed road		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Medium	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative physical impact (see BH19)		

<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	See BH19
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<b>Identification No.</b>	BH3	<b>Townland</b>	Ringaskiddy
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	578536/564315 (Ch. 12300-12400)
<b>NIAH Ref. No.</b>	Building Survey Ref. 20987046		
<b>Site Type</b>	House (Ring House)		
<b>Description</b>	<p>The NIAH building survey describe Ring House as a detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1880, having flat-roofed single-storey canted bays to front (north). Two-bay two-storey pitched roofed return, two-storey stairwell block and recent single-storey lean-to to rear (south). Hipped slate roof with timber clad eaves on carved timber corbels, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Rendered walls with plinth throughout having render sill course to first floor and raised render quoins throughout. Moulded rendered cornice and string courses to canted bays. Camber-headed window openings with tooled limestone sills throughout, having raised moulded render surrounds and two-over-two pane timber sliding sash windows. Round-headed window openings with tooled limestone sills to canted bays, having moulded render archivolt and one-over-one pane timber sliding sash windows. Round-headed stairwell window opening with tooled limestone sill to rear elevation of stairwell block, having multiple-pane timber sliding sash window. Round-headed door opening within render surround to front elevation, comprising Doric pilasters surmounted by moulded render archivolt, having timber panelled door with single-pane fanlight and tooled limestone threshold. Concrete surfaced yard to rear within rendered enclosing wall, having square-headed door opening with raised render surround and timber battened door. Located within own grounds, having rock-faced concrete block enclosing walls with square-profile gate piers and double-leaf gates. A well-proportioned house, built in the Italianate style which was popular in the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The wide eaves, camber- and round-headed openings and render details are typical of this fashion. It retains much of its historic fabric and charm. (<a href="http://www.buildingsofireland.ie">www.buildingsofireland.ie</a>)</p> <p>The proposed road passes through the low-lying level field in which the house and its plot are situated and continues along the ridge of high ground. It runs to the rear (south / southwest) of the house, which is not very well screened by its existing boundaries.</p>		
<b>Interest</b>	Architectural	<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Approx. distance</b>	House is c. 45m northwest of CPO and will not be directly impacted. Proposed road traverses agricultural fields associated with the house.		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Medium	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Medium
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Indirect moderate negative visual impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Appropriate screening will be put in place to reduce any visual intrusion on the site (Cf. Chapter 16: Landscape & Visual).		

<b>Identification No.</b>	BH4	<b>Townland</b>	Loughbeg (Ringaskiddy village)
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	578337/564255 (Ch. 12020-12165)
<b>NIAH Ref. No.</b>	Building Survey Ref. 20987045		
<b>Site Type</b>	House (Rock Cottage)		
<b>Description</b>	<p>The NIAH building survey describes Rock Cottage as a detached T-plan four-bay single-storey over basement house, re-built / renovated c.1920, having two-storey projecting bay to rear (south). Flat-roofed canted bays to front (north) and two-storey canted bay to side (east) elevation of rear projection. Pitched slate roofs having timber clad eaves, rendered chimneystacks and uPVC rainwater goods.</p>		

	<p>Roughcast rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with render sills throughout, having two-over-two and four-over-four pane timber sliding sash windows. One-over-one pane timber sliding sash windows to front elevation canted bays, six-over-six and four-over-four pane timber sliding sash windows to rear elevation canted bay. Square-headed door opening with render canopy on moulded render corbels to side (east) elevation of rear projecting bay, having raised render surround and glazed timber door. Rubble limestone enclosing plinth having square-profile red brick piers with limestone caps and cast-iron railings. A villa style house, a type which was built in coastal areas, close to the sea, in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Much of the building's fabric appears to date from the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, at which time it may have been rebuilt or renovated, it is difficult to ascertain due to the vegetal growth. The fine windows and door add much to its character. (<a href="http://www.buildingsofireland.ie">www.buildingsofireland.ie</a>)</p> <p>A house is shown on the site of Rock Cottage on the first edition OS map and later 19<sup>th</sup> century revised edition, with a similar footprint (and also named Rock Cottage on the later map); it is located on the seafront within Loughbeg townland and appears to be one of the more substantial properties in Ringaskiddy at the time (NIAH 20987045, BH4).</p> <p>The proposed M28 project will have no direct impact on Rock Cottage. The now-derelict cottage is not visible from the proposed road development, being set well downslope and clustered within both 19<sup>th</sup> century and modern housing development, and screened by existing field boundaries. The former grounds associated with the house are modest in size, with a kitchen garden and four small agricultural fields to the rear. A pathway led from Rock Cottage to a small structure to the south; the proposed road crosses this pathway, of which no surface trace is now visible (Cf. AH51). Although some of the agricultural fields to the rear survive, part of the grounds has been infilled by modern development. These fields no longer form part of the setting of the house.</p>		
<b>Interest</b>	Architectural	<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 70m northwest of CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Medium	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Medium
<b>Impact of Project</b>	No predicted impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	No mitigation required		

<b>Identification No.</b>	BH5	<b>Townland</b>	Ballyhemiken
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	573674/564394 (Ch. 7075-7200)
<b>NIAH Ref. No.</b>	None. Associated with NIAH 20987009		
<b>Site Type</b>	Former railway line		
<b>Description</b>	<p>Associated with the former railway bridge, which is listed as NIAH site 20987009 and ascribed a regional rating. The bridge is a triple-span red brick road bridge, built 1903, spanning former railway line. Square-headed arches, having coursed red brick piers with rock-faced limestone quoins. Cast-iron girder and concrete deck to flat arch, with English bond red brick parapets having tooled limestone coping stone. A fine bridge, built to carry the road over the Carrigaline Railway line, which is particularly interesting for its use of mass produced materials, including cast-iron, concrete and red brick. Service commenced on the line on 15th June 1903, though it was not officially opened until 31st May 1904 by the Earl of Dudley, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The line operated for a short period of time, and was sadly closed in 1932. Both the disused line and the bridge are rare examples of early 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial heritage in this area and act as a reminder of the scale of the railway network which once criss-crossed the country. (Bridge at NGR 173590 / 64145, c. 220m from the proposed road crossing the former railway line). Although the line of the railway is preserved in length and width by the present field</p>		

	boundary, given the extent of vegetation overgrowth it was not possible to confirm the presence of any physical remains (e.g. tracks or rails) where it is crossed by the proposed road project.		
<b>Interest</b>	Historical, social	<b>Rating</b>	Local
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Partially within CPO - traversed by proposed road		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative physical impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Photographic record and written description.		

<b>Identification No.</b>	BH6	<b>Townland</b>	Barnahely
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	577012/564138 (Ch. 10050-10800)
<b>NIAH Ref.</b>	NIAH Garden Survey Ref. CO-87-W774641		
<b>Site Type</b>	Former Demesne (Prospect Villa)		
<b>Description</b>	<p>The late 18<sup>th</sup> century country house, Prospect Villa, was demolished in the 1970s to make way for industrial development and almost all features associated with the estate have also been lost. Old photo shows house to have been 6-bay 2-story weathered central door ope with classical surround broken pediment, sash windows (12 lights) hipped roof (<i>RMP file</i>).</p> <p>Thomas Burke was leasing Prospect Villa from Mary and Catherine Rogers at the time of Griffith's Valuation (1853 <a href="http://www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation">www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation</a>), when it was valued at £60. Lewis in 1837 refers to it as the seat of Lt.Col. Burke (<i>Lewis 1837</i>). The house was included in the sale of the Rogers estate in the Landed Estates Court in February 1862. In 1943 the Irish Tourist Association Survey noted Prospect Villa as the residence of G. Hosford and outlined Burke's association with the house mentioning that he kept a racing stable there (<a href="http://www.landedestates.nuigalway.ie">www.landedestates.nuigalway.ie</a>).</p> <p>The proposed road passes through the remaining open space in the former demesne, two large agricultural fields. None of the demesne planting survives, nor does the walled garden in the south-eastern corner or the original entrance and gate lodge (shown on the first edition OS map and subsequently replaced by AH19 when the entrance was moved c. 370m east). None of these features are upstanding. The site of the walled garden and an associated structure lie within the proposed CPO (Cf. AH62).</p> <p>Prospect Villa is listed in the NIAH Garden Survey, which records that there are virtually no recognisable features surviving (<a href="http://www.buildingsofireland.ie">www.buildingsofireland.ie</a>). Short sections of the demesne boundary wall and an internal estate wall were identified during the field survey for this inspection (Cf. BH10 &amp; BH21; the latter lies within the proposed CPO). In addition, the RMP records the location of the gate lodge associated with Prospect Villa in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, now destroyed (Cf. AH19). The impact of the proposed M28 Road Project on these individual features is dealt with in the inventory entries for BH10, BH21 and AH19. The former Prospect Villa demesne is given a low baseline rating because of poor preservation and poor survival of contextual associations.</p>		
<b>Interest</b>	Historical	<b>Rating</b>	Local
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Traversed by proposed road		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very low	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Indirect imperceptible negative impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	No mitigation required		

<b>Identification No.</b>	BH7	<b>Townland</b>	Ballinrea
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	572640/565146

<b>Site Type</b>	Pre-1840s Farm complex		
<b>Description</b>	<p>A large farm manor, named 'Wills Ville' is depicted on the first edition OS map, with a series of outbuildings and other small structures arrayed in an unusual formation. They are laid out in rectilinear form, along either side of a wide roadway (AH42) and with two small structures set across the roadway to close the rectangle and form a courtyard. The complex of buildings lies within a property comprising several paddocks to the west and south and an orchard to the east. An examination of aerial photography and modern mapping indicates that some of these old buildings appear to survive within the present farm complex on the site; visibility from both the proposed road and the present N28 was hampered by the mature trees and hedgerows surrounding the property. The broad routeway (AH42), stream or possible mill-race (AH43) and unusual layout of Wills Ville may indicate a settlement, perhaps with a mill, that was associated with the 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century Old Court c. 600m to the southwest (AH8). The proposed road passes through several large arable fields (shown as a network of small fields on the historic OS mapping) to the rear of Wills Ville, outside of the boundary of the northwest paddock and c. 130m west of the modern farm complex. The farm lies downslope of the proposed road project, which runs along an area of high ground; the road is in cut where it passes to the rear of the farm complex.</p>		
<b>Interest</b>	Historical	<b>Rating</b>	Local
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Proposed CPO immediately outside of the (0m) boundary of the northwest paddock and c. 130m west of the modern farm complex		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Low	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Indirect slight negative visual impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Appropriate screening will be put in place to reduce any visual intrusion on the site (Cf. Chapter 16: Landscape & Visual).		

<b>Identification No.</b>	BH8	<b>Townland</b>	Carrigaline Middle
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	573520/564338
<b>Site Type</b>	Vernacular structures (Farm complex)		
<b>Description</b>	<p>A small house is depicted on the first edition OS map in the field to the south of the proposed road development, situated on the west side of the public road. By the time of the 25-inch OS edition in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, a new complex of structures has been erected on the site of the earlier building. This small farm complex is extant, alongside a modern barn, with the survival of the older buildings providing an attractive example of the vernacular architecture in this area. The 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse comprises a two-storey, four-bay structure, with rendered walls and a pitched slated roof; it appears to have been extended from an originally three-bay house, with the fourth bay added to the north end. The rendered outbuilding is a one-and-a-half storey structure, with a pitched, slated roof and access to the mezzanine or loft level provided via external stone staircase to a doorway in the east gable. There are two small windows just below the eaves on the north facade and three on the south facade. Access at ground level is via a single doorway in the north facade and a double barn door in the south facade. The proposed M28 Road Project is in fill where it passes the farm complex, with an underbridge providing access for the existing Ballyhemiken Road (Rock Road).</p>		
<b>Interest</b>	Historical	<b>Rating</b>	Local
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 5m south of CPO for underpass & c. 30m south of mainline CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Low	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Indirect slight negative visual impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Appropriate screening will be put in place to reduce any visual intrusion on the site (Cf. Chapter 16: Landscape & Visual).		

<b>Identification No.</b>	BH9	<b>Townland</b>	Loughbeg
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	577982/563943
<b>Site Type</b>	Pre-1840s Structure (upstanding)		
<b>Description</b>	A small, single-storey structure with a pitched roof survives at the rear (west) of a plot located on the west side of Old Post Office Road. It is depicted on the 25-inch OS map of 1897-1904 as one of properties in this location. It stood at right-angles to a larger L-shaped building and may have been a small outbuilding associated with a more substantial house. The structure is completely obscured by vegetation at the time of survey and no further details were visible.		
<b>Interest</b>	Historical	<b>Rating</b>	Record only
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 20m south of CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very low	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Indirect imperceptible negative impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	No mitigation required		

<b>Identification No.</b>	BH10	<b>Townland</b>	Barnahely
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	576528/564107
<b>Site Type</b>	Demesne boundary wall		
<b>Description</b>	The late 18 <sup>th</sup> century country house, Prospect Villa, was demolished in the 1970s to make way for industrial development and almost all of the features associated with the estate have also been lost. The only extant demesne features are boundary walls that partially survive and an internal estate field wall (Cf. BH21). The boundary wall survives in part along the north side of the Barnahely Road (the east / west road between Shanbally and the former Castle Warren demesne; and again in a field boundary along the line of the southwestern demesne boundary (BH10). This latter section of demesne wall is obscured by furze that grows along the field boundary between two large pasture fields, but where visible it is of coursed random-rubble construction with a rubble-stone coping; the proposed road crosses these two fields c. 20m north of the surviving stretch of walling. The wall does not survive intact in this location, being much better represented along the Barnahely Road. The proposed road will not directly impact upon this section of surviving demesne boundary wall.		
<b>Interest</b>	Historical	<b>Rating</b>	Local
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 20m south of CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very low	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Indirect imperceptible negative impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	No mitigation required		

<b>Identification No.</b>	BH11 / AH22	<b>Townland</b>	Barnahely
<b>Legal Status</b>	RPS & RMP	<b>ITM</b>	577310/563791 (Ch. 10900-11230)
<b>Site Type</b>	Castle Warren Country House & former demesne		
<b>Description</b>	<p>The protected structure 'Castle Warren Stronghouse' (RPS 01260) incorporates the remains of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century country house, Castle Warren, as well as those of the medieval tower house and bawn (RMP CO087-052; AH22). The late 18<sup>th</sup> century country house partially survives, with earlier medieval structures, as do a courtyard and outbuildings; the buildings are in a ruinous state (<i>Cronin 2005</i>).</p> <p>The protected structure lies c. 45m south of the proposed CPO and will not be directly impacted by the proposed road project.</p> <p>The proposed road traverses the former demesne associated with Castle Warren. There is only one partially surviving demesne element, the boundary wall, and this</p>		

	<p>will be partly impacted by the proposed road on the eastern side of the former demesne (BH23; in a ruinous state). The Castle Warren estate (BH11) represents a very degraded former demesne landscape (NIAH Garden Survey Ref. CO-W-774637). Large agricultural fields to the east and northeast of the house complex occupy the former demesne lands, which are largely free from modern development. There are faint traces of the former walled garden that is depicted on the first edition OS map of 1841-2 to the west of the house complex; these are visible on aerial photography, along with the upstanding remains of the eastern demesne boundary wall (BH10). There is a record of a designed landscape feature (a belvedere) situated on the southwest side of the castle/house complex, though nothing survives above ground (CO087-052002, AH22). Belvederes were typically sited to take advantage of a fine or scenic view and can take the form of any architectural structure. In this instance it is a turret, which is marked on the late 19<sup>th</sup> century 25-inch OS map, situated on the high ground close to the castle, overlooking Cork Harbour and Loughbeg to the south.</p> <p>Views of Castle Warren from the east are marred by the presence of large factories, manufacturing plants and pylons. The line of pylons also dominates the views to the north/northeast, with modern housing also visible in this direction. The best views from the castle are away from the proposed road project, over the undulating fields sweeping down to Loughbeg to the southwest and extending to the south. The retention of this visual connection between Castle Warren and Lough Beg is important, both in terms of visual amenity and also the historical relationship between the two (the castle would appear to have been originally constructed to protect this inlet of Cork Harbour; <i>Cronin 2005</i>). The setting of the medieval tower house on a height was undoubtedly a strategic decision, but there is no doubt that the creation of a formal demesne in the 18<sup>th</sup> century took full advantage of the extensive views and sweeping landscape (one example of this is the former belvedere tower constructed a short distance south of the house; CO087-052002; AH20).</p> <p>While the relative proximity of the proposed M28 Road Project will have a significant negative visual impact on the protected structure, it also presents a positive opportunity to open up good quality views into the site from the eastern approach, presenting the principal façade of the 18<sup>th</sup> century house to large numbers of motorists and tourists.</p> <p>The remains of the 18<sup>th</sup> century Country House, Castle Warren, in Barnahely townland (BH11) are in relatively good condition, albeit with some more vulnerable areas (Cf. Section 15.3.5). It is unlikely that any significant vibrations during the construction works will travel as far as the ruin. However, there are likely to be collapses at the ruin in the future (similar to the collapses that have happened in the past), with or without the proposed road. In order to avoid those collapses occurring during the proposed roadworks, support will be put in place in the vulnerable areas of the structure for the duration of the works. (Cf. Chapter 14: Noise &amp; Vibration &amp; Appendix 15H).</p>		
<b>Interest</b>	Architectural, Archaeological, Historical	<b>Rating</b>	National
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Protected structure is c. 45m south of CPO.		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Medium	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	High
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Indirect significant negative visual impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	<p>Appropriate screening to reduce visual intrusion (Cf. Chapter 16: Landscape &amp; Visual).</p> <p>Vibration monitoring and structural propping (Cf. Chapter 14: Noise &amp; Vibration &amp; Appendix 15H).</p>		



<b>Identification No.</b>	BH12	<b>Townland</b>	Monfieldstown
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	571917/569305
<b>NIAH Ref. No.</b>	Building Survey Ref. 20872014		
<b>Site Type</b>	House (Beechavale Lawn)		
<b>Description</b>	<p>Detached five-bay two-storey house, built 1933, having projecting end bays and canted bay window to east elevation. Hipped slate roof with oversailing eaves, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods including hoppers and square-profile downpipes. Smooth-rendered walls to all elevations with raised fascia at eaves level, platband and plinth. Square-headed window openings with six-over-six timber sash windows and stone sills. Square-headed door opening set in moulded render surround comprising pilasters supporting fascia and cornice surmounted by pediment and having timber panelled door with glazed upper half. Small detached single storey garage to east. A fine house of architectural significance due to its well-proportioned design and the high standard of its construction. The building retains all of its original architectural character and stands in its original grounds on an elevated site. It represents an excellent example of early 20<sup>th</sup> century domestic architecture. (<a href="http://www.buildingsofireland.ie">www.buildingsofireland.ie</a>)</p> <p>The edge of the property boundary is c. 3m south / west of CPO for the proposed realignment works along the Rochestown Road. Both house and grounds are well-screened and none of the proposed works will directly impact either the house or its grounds.</p>		
<b>Interest</b>	Architectural	<b>Rating</b>	Regional
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Edge of property boundary c. 3m south / west of CPO for the proposed realignment works along the Rochestown Road		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	n/a	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Medium
<b>Impact of Project</b>	No predicted impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	No mitigation required		

<b>Identification No.</b>	BH13	<b>Townland</b>	Barnahely
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	577014/564593 (Shanbally Interchange)
<b>Site Type</b>	Former Demesne (Ballybricken House)		
<b>NIAH Ref.</b>	Garden Survey Ref. CO-87-W-771646		
<b>Description</b>	<p>Former demesne lands associated with Ballybricken House, the site of which underlies the existing N28 road and adjacent industrial development.</p> <p>Described by Lewis in 1837 as 'the elegant mansion and demesne of D. Connor (<i>Lewis 1837</i>). It was held in fee by him at the time of Griffith's Valuation (1853) when it was valued at £64 (<a href="http://www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation">www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation</a>). The residence of Captain Denis Connor in 1894. In 1943 the Irish Tourist Association Survey mentions it as the residence of J.E. Bird, the walls built in 1820 but the interior having been restored following a fire in 1910. The Survey also notes that it was used as a base by the American navy during the first World War.</p> <p>(<a href="http://www.landedestates.nuigalway.ie">www.landedestates.nuigalway.ie</a>)</p> <p>Ballybricken is listed in the NIAH Garden Survey, which records that there are virtually no recognisable features surviving (<a href="http://www.buildingsofireland.ie">www.buildingsofireland.ie</a>). The proposed M28 Road Project clips the farthest southwestern corner of the former demesne, following the line of an existing modern road as far as the proposed Shanbally interchange. No upstanding remains associated with the demesne survive in this area. The site is now covered by industrial premises. The former Ballybricken Demesne is given a low baseline rating because of poor preservation and poor survival of contextual associations.</p>		
<b>Interest</b>	Historical	<b>Rating</b>	Record only

<b>Approx. distance</b>	Traversed by proposed road development, on-line with existing N28 road		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very low	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Indirect imperceptible negative impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	No mitigation required		

<b>Identification No.</b>	BH14	<b>Townland</b>	Monfieldstown
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	571770/569566 (Ch. 275-550)
<b>Site Type</b>	Former Demesne (Bloomfield House)		
<b>NIAH Ref.</b>	Garden Survey Ref. CO-87-W-717695		
<b>Description</b>	<p>Former demesne lands associated with Bloomfield House, Tudor Revival house, dated 1896, on site of earlier house (<a href="http://www.buildingsofireland.ie">www.buildingsofireland.ie</a>; <i>NIAH Building Survey Ref. 20872016</i>). The house (a protected structure) is extant and still in use as a private residence (RPS No. 00476). Lewis (1837) names the house as the residence of W. Sheehy Esq.</p> <p>Bloomfield is listed in the NIAH Garden Survey, which records that while the main features are substantially present, the peripheral features are unrecognisable (<a href="http://www.buildingsofireland.ie">www.buildingsofireland.ie</a>). Although Bloomfield House, a protected structure (RPS 00476), has retained its immediate setting, there is wide-scale development to the surrounding area, including modern housing in the north-western and southern sections of the demesne, as well as the existing N28 curving through the southwestern side of the former demesne. The proposed motorway is on-line with the existing N28 road at this point. This part of the former demesne no longer forms part of the setting associated with the protected structure.</p>		
<b>Interest</b>	Historical	<b>Rating</b>	Record only
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Traversed by proposed road development, on-line with existing N28 road		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	n/a	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low
<b>Impact of Project</b>	No predicted impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	No mitigation required		

<b>Identification No.</b>	BH15	<b>Townland</b>	Mounthovel
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	572001/568796 (Ch. 500-1250)
<b>NIAH Ref.</b>	Garden Survey Ref. CO-87-W-719689		
<b>Site Type</b>	Former Demesne (Mount Hovel House)		
<b>Description</b>	<p>Former demesne lands associated with Mount Hovel House The house is no longer extant and the former demesne is now occupied by modern housing.</p> <p>In 1786 Wilson refers to Mounthovel as the seat of Mr Farmer (<a href="http://www.landedestates.nuigalway.ie">www.landedestates.nuigalway.ie</a>). At the time of Griffith's Valuation (1853; <a href="http://www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation">www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation</a>), the house was occupied by Edward Newenham, leasing from the Atkins estate and valued at £8. This family were Elizabethan settlers who came to hold land in counties Cork, Tipperary and Wexford. In 1700 Robert Farmar of Fergus, Co. Cork married Grace, daughter and co-heir of William Hovell of 'Mount Hovell' in Monfieldstown. The Farmar estate in the vicinity of Cork city amounted to about 1,500+ acres in the 1780s and included Mount Hovel. (<a href="http://www.landedestates.nuigalway.ie">www.landedestates.nuigalway.ie</a>)</p> <p>Mount Hovel is listed in the NIAH Garden Survey, which records that the main features are unrecognisable with some peripheral features visible (i.e. where new roads and residential housing estate boundaries follow the line of the former demesne). The existing N28 road passes through the western side of the former demesne, with a band of woodland and scrub along its western side (at last some of this woodland planting is likely to be that depicted on the first edition OS map in this</p>		

	area). A small structure is depicted within the woodland on the first edition OS map, in the band of dense scrub along the existing N28 within the proposed CPO (AH56). The proposed road is on-line with existing N28 road at this point, with the embankment contained within the woodland area.		
	The former Mount Hovel Demesne is given a low baseline rating because of poor preservation and poor survival of contextual associations.		
<b>Interest</b>	Historical	<b>Rating</b>	Record only
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Traversed by proposed road project, on-line with existing N28 road		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very low	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Indirect imperceptible negative impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	No mitigation required		

<b>Identification No.</b>	BH16	<b>Townland</b>	Maryborough
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	571295/569067 (Ch. 550-875)
<b>NIAH Ref.</b>	Garden Survey Ref. CO-87-W-711691		
<b>Site Type</b>	Former Demesne (Maryborough House)		
<b>Description</b>	<p>Former demesne lands associated with Maryborough House, a large early 18<sup>th</sup> century country house. The house (a protected structure) is extant and in use as a hotel (Maryborough House Hotel, RPS No. 00479), but the former demesne is now occupied by modern residential housing.</p> <p>In 1786 Wilson refers to Maryborough as the seat of Mr Newnhan and it was also a Newenham home in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, occupied by R. Newingham in 1814, by Edward Eyre Newenham in 1837 and at the time of Griffith's Valuation (1853; <a href="http://www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation">www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation</a>). He held the property in fee and the buildings were valued at £80. Thomas Sherrard held a mansion house valued at £61 in this townland in 1906. It is now part of a large hotel complex. The Newenham family were established in county Cork from the early 17<sup>th</sup> century. This branch of the family was descended from Richard Newenham, a Cork merchant, who built Maryborough, in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. (<a href="http://www.landedestates.nuigalway.ie">www.landedestates.nuigalway.ie</a>)</p> <p>Maryborough is listed in the NIAH Garden Survey, which records that the main features are unrecognisable with some peripheral features visible (<a href="http://www.buildingsofireland.ie">www.buildingsofireland.ie</a>). The proposed CPO clips the former boundary to the demesne on its northeast and southeast sides; both areas are currently under dense woodland and scrub along the edge of the present N28 road. This area within the former demesne no longer forms part of the setting associated with the protected structure. The area of woodland to the southeast coincides with planting depicted on the first edition OS map (1841-2), with additional woodland shown on the revised edition OS maps in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. The woodland follows the line of the demesne boundary, which was formed by the stream flowing along the Maryborough / Mount Hovel townland boundary (AH36 &amp; TB2).</p> <p>The former Maryborough demesne is given a low baseline rating because of poor preservation and poor survival of contextual associations.</p>		
<b>Interest</b>	Historical	<b>Rating</b>	Record only
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Traversed by proposed road project, on-line with existing N28 road		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very low	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Indirect imperceptible negative impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	No mitigation required		

<b>Identification No.</b>	BH17	<b>Townland</b>	Moneygourney
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	571326/567953 (Ch. 1550-2250)

<b>NIAH Ref.</b>	Garden Survey Ref. CO-86-W-713678		
<b>Site Type</b>	Former Demesne (Belview)		
<b>Description</b>	<p>Former estate lands associated with Belview country house. The house has been demolished and the associated lands are now entirely occupied by modern housing development.</p> <p>Belview is listed in the NIAH Garden Survey, which records that the main features are unrecognisable with some peripheral features visible; this desk-based NIAH survey was, however, undertaken in 2005 (<a href="http://www.buildingsofireland.ie">www.buildingsofireland.ie</a>). The architectural heritage survey for the 2009 Draft EIS (<i>CRDS 2009</i>) found that an extensive complex of stone outbuildings stood to the southeast of the original house site, along with a number of high stone walls which may have been a walled garden or orchard. Field survey for this assessment these have since been demolished and the site is currently in use as a compound for the construction of the adjacent housing complex.</p> <p>The proposed road passes through the western half of the former demesne, following the line of the present N28 road. The former Belview demesne is give a low baseline rating because of poor preservation and poor survival of contextual associations.</p>		
<b>Interest</b>	Historical	<b>Rating</b>	Local
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Traversed by proposed road		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very low	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Indirect imperceptible negative impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	No mitigation required		

<b>Identification No.</b>	BH18	<b>Townland</b>	Moneygourney
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	571611/568424 (Ch. 1250-1500)
<b>NIAH Ref.</b>	Garden Survey Ref. CO-86-W-717684		
<b>Site Type</b>	Former Demesne (Broadale)		
<b>Description</b>	<p>Former estate lands associated with Broadale country house. Although the house is an RMP site (CO086-101) and was extant in 1992 (<i>RMP File</i>), the field survey for this assessment revealed that there is now no surface trace left of either the house or its outbuildings, with a modern development constructed on the site. There was no visible trace of any associated demesne features. Broadale is listed in the NIAH Garden Survey, which records that there are virtually no recognisable features surviving. The proposed CPO clips the former boundary to the demesne on its west side (formed by the stream flowing along the Maryborough / Moneygourney townland boundary (AH36 &amp; TB4); this area is currently under dense scrub along the edge of the present N28 road.</p> <p>The former Broadale demesne is give a low baseline rating because of poor preservation and poor survival of contextual associations.</p>		
<b>Interest</b>	Historical	<b>Rating</b>	Local
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Traversed by proposed road, on-line with existing N28 road		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Very low	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Indirect imperceptible negative impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	No mitigation required		

<b>Identification No.</b>	BH19	<b>Townland</b>	Loughbeg
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	578042/564107 (Ch. 11715)
<b>Site Type</b>	Boundary wall		

<b>Description</b>	Field survey identified a boundary wall of dry-stone construction dividing two of the small pasture fields on the west side of Old Post Office Road. The proposed M28 Road Project crosses this boundary. The wall aligns with the boundary along the west side of the paddock associated with Rose Lodge (BH2), shown on the first edition OS map as a property to the rear of 'Ring' village (Ringaskiddy), comprising a house, outbuildings, walled garden and entranceway. The small rectangular field bounded by trees is separated from the principal property plot and as no features are depicted within it on the historic maps it may have been a paddock associated with the house. The surviving wall is probably the remains of the original property boundary and has been badly damaged and even demolished in places. Occasional mature trees and shrubs line the wall, which stands no more than c. 70cm high in any one place, with some larger stones placed on top as a form of coping. Given the irregularity of their placement, this 'coping' may not be original and it is possible that the wall once stood higher. This small stretch of wall represents a rare survival in this area of vernacular features associated with the rural landscape, such as boundary walls, gates, gate posts etc. It is an attractive feature of the built heritage in this area.		
<b>Interest</b>	Historical	<b>Rating</b>	Record only
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Traversed by proposed CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative physical impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Photographic record and written description		

<b>Identification No.</b>	BH20	<b>Townland</b>	Maryborough
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	571354/568351 (Ch. 1550)
<b>Site Type</b>	Pre-1840s Structure (upstanding)		
<b>Description</b>	A three-bay, two-storey house built c. 1800 with a garage to east end. The house has been extensively modernised. It has a single-span pitched roof with the ridge running parallel to road, natural slate roof stiles and rendered chimneystacks to the gable walls. It has rendered walls. It has square-headed openings to the ground and first floors with concrete sills and uPVC casement windows. There is a square-headed opening to the centre of façade with a uPVC door. There is a square-headed opening with a timber plank door at the east end of house giving access to the garage. It is bounded to the front by a low wall with double gates to the east end. (CRDS 2009)		
<b>Interest</b>	Historical	<b>Rating</b>	Local
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Within CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative physical impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Photographic record, measured survey and written description		

<b>Identification No.</b>	BH21	<b>Townland</b>	Barnahely
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	577002/564014 (Ch. 10560)
<b>Site Type</b>	Demesne wall (internal, Prospect Villa)		
<b>Description</b>	Internal field boundary wall within the former demesne of Prospect Villa (Cf. BH6). The wall is constructed of random rubble limestone and survives to a height of approximately 1.5m.		
<b>Interest</b>	Historical	<b>Rating</b>	Record only
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Traversed by proposed CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low

<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative physical impact
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Photographic record and written description

<b>Identification No.</b>	BH22	<b>Townland</b>	Ballinrea
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	572556/564772 (Ch. 5800)
<b>Site Type</b>	Drystone walling		
<b>Description</b>	A small area of cleared hedgerow revealed a section of drystone walling in the Ballinrea / Shannonpark townland boundary (TB9), to the southwest of Wills Ville farm (BH7) and the line of the former roadway (AH42). The section hinted at the curve of a possible arch, perhaps a culvert in the wall.		
<b>Interest</b>	Historical	<b>Rating</b>	Record only
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Traversed by proposed CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative physical impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Photographic record and written description		

<b>Identification No.</b>	BH23	<b>Townland</b>	Barnahely
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	577579/563885(Ch. 11230)
<b>Site Type</b>	Demesne boundary wall (Castle Warren)		
<b>Description</b>	Eastern boundary wall associated with Castle Warren demesne (Cf. BH11). This is a stone built wall with lime mortar surviving to a maximum height of c. 1.5m and a maximum width of c. 0.8m. The wall has collapsed in places and is obscured by hedgerow along much of its length. The first edition OS map (1841-2 & revised edition OS historic maps up to 1926-37) show a kink in the wall, where the proposed road crosses it (Cf. AH65).		
<b>Interest</b>	Historical	<b>Rating</b>	Local
<b>Approx. distance</b>	Traversed by proposed CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	High	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Direct moderate negative physical impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	Photographic record and written description		



## **APPENDIX 15C: INVENTORY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES**

## APPENDIX 15C: INVENTORY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES

<b>Identification No.</b>	CH1	<b>Townland</b>	Shanbally
<b>Legal Status</b>	None	<b>ITM</b>	575843/564064 (South of Ch. 9350)
<b>Site Type</b>	Grotto		
<b>Description</b>	Not depicted on the first or revised edition OS 6-inch or 25-inch maps. The shrine has a statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary, c. 1954, within a rubble stone grotto and surrounded by a stone-built wall and railings. This is a cultural heritage feature of local interest and the proximity of the proposed road presents a visual intrusion on the site.		
<b>Approx. distance</b>	c. 5m south of CPO		
<b>Impact Magnitude</b>	Low	<b>Baseline Rating</b>	Low
<b>Impact of Project</b>	Indirect slight negative impact		
<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>	A fence will be provided around the grotto to protect the site during construction. Appropriate screening will be put in place to reduce any visual intrusion on the site (Cf. Chapter 16: Landscape & Visual).		





**APPENDIX 15D: STRAY FINDS IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROPOSED ROAD DEVELOPMENT**

## APPENDIX 15D: STRAY FINDS IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROPOSED ROAD DEVELOPMENT

<b>Reg Number</b>	1948:46-47
<b>Townland</b>	Carrigaline
<b>Barony</b>	Kerrycurrihy
<b>Monument</b>	n/a
<b>Object</b>	Two amber beads
<b>Description</b>	Two amber beads found in Carrigaline townland.
<b>Store</b>	C10:2

<b>Reg Number</b>	1931:321
<b>Townland</b>	Ravenswoods, Carrigaline
<b>Barony</b>	Kerrycurrihy
<b>Monument</b>	n/a
<b>Object</b>	Stone Axehead
<b>Description</b>	Purchased for £5 from Miss Helen Mary Odlum, Cloneyquin, Portarlinton, Co. Laois.
<b>Store</b>	C4:25

<b>Reg Number</b>	1931:322-324
<b>Townland</b>	Carrigaline
<b>Barony</b>	Kerrycurrihy
<b>Monument</b>	n/a
<b>Object</b>	Ring Pin and 2 Stick pins
<b>Description</b>	Purchased from Miss Helen Mary Odlum, Cloneyquin Copper alloy ring pin 1931:322 Copper alloy Stick pin 1931:323 Copper alloy stick pin/needle 1931:324
<b>Store</b>	C4:24

<b>Reg Number</b>	1931:325-7
<b>Townland</b>	Carrigaline
<b>Barony</b>	Kerrycurrihy
<b>Monument</b>	n/a
<b>Object</b>	Ring Pin and 2 Stick pins
<b>Description</b>	None available.
<b>Store</b>	n/a

<b>Reg Number</b>	1931:328
<b>Townland</b>	Carrigaline
<b>Barony</b>	Kerrycurrihy
<b>Monument</b>	n/a
<b>Object</b>	Amber ball
<b>Description</b>	None available.
<b>Store</b>	n/a

<b>Reg Number</b>	1931:330
<b>Townland</b>	Carrigaline
<b>Barony</b>	Kerrycurrihy
<b>Monument</b>	n/a
<b>Object</b>	Flat Copper Axehead
<b>Description</b>	None available.
<b>Store</b>	n/a

<b>Reg Number</b>	1925:5
<b>Townland</b>	Carrigaline
<b>Barony</b>	Kerrycurrihy
<b>Monument</b>	n/a
<b>Object</b>	Stone Ball
<b>Description</b>	Stone ball 1.5 inches in diameter with a projecting knob on one side. Found at Carrigaline about 60 years ago.
<b>Store</b>	n/a

<b>Reg Number</b>	IA/9/74
<b>Townland</b>	Carrigaline
<b>Barony</b>	Kerrycurrihy
<b>Monument</b>	n/a
<b>Object</b>	Polished Stone Axehead
<b>Description</b>	Small polished stone axehead. Broad face convex, narrow sides flattened. Butt bevelled from one face to the other. Cutting edge sharp and curved. Two chips removed from other dace at cutting edge. These flakes removed in antiquity. Cross section oval. Dimensions: Length 6.3cm; Width at cutting edge 4.25cm; Width at butt 3.1cm max thickness 1.95cm.
<b>Store</b>	n/a

<b>Reg Number</b>	1933:936
<b>Townland</b>	Carrigaline West
<b>Barony</b>	Kerrycurrihy
<b>Monument</b>	n/a
<b>Object</b>	Bronze Palstave
<b>Description</b>	Purchased through Mr D.S Westropp. Pronounced rounded socket with inward slope and raised tapered ornament beneath. The sides are approximately parallel and the cutting edge narrows. At the side are semi-circular rounded loops. Dimensions: Max length 7cm, width 2.5cm.
<b>Store</b>	C 8:22

<b>Reg Number</b>	1933:937
<b>Townland</b>	Carrigaline West
<b>Barony</b>	Kerrycurrihy
<b>Monument</b>	n/a
<b>Object</b>	Bronze Axehead
<b>Description</b>	Purchased through Mr D.S Westropp. Bronze axehead with pronounced flanges slight trace of a stop ridge. Deeply curved cutting edge blunted and damaged. Dimensions: Max length 10.50cm; cutting edge 4.50cm; Across flanges 2.20cm.
<b>Store</b>	C 8:22

<b>Reg Number</b>	1933:938
<b>Townland</b>	Carrigaline West
<b>Barony</b>	Kerrycurrihy
<b>Monument</b>	n/a
<b>Object</b>	Bronze Axehead
<b>Description</b>	Purchased through Mr D.S Westropp. Bronze socketed axehead with loop at side. Outwardly bevelled rim, expanded neck, rounded sectioned loop. Expanded cutting edge well preserved. A pair of well-defined ribs meeting at the centre at apex of socket internally socketed mouth almost circular. Dimensions: Length 5.5cm; Internal dimensions of socket mouth 2.5cm x 2.75cm.
<b>Store</b>	C 8:22

<b>Reg Number</b>	1933:939
<b>Townland</b>	Carrigaline West
<b>Barony</b>	Kerrycurrihy
<b>Monument</b>	n/a
<b>Object</b>	Bronze Socketed Axehead
<b>Description</b>	Purchased through Mr D.S Westropp. Bronze axehead socketed small plain rounded rim almost circular mouth of socket. Dimensions internally 2.40 x 2.25cm. A pair of raised ribs meeting at the apex. The cutting edge is blunted 3.8cm, length 4.8 cm.
<b>Store</b>	C 8:22

<b>Reg Number</b>	1933:940
<b>Townland</b>	Carrigaline West
<b>Barony</b>	Kerrycurrihy
<b>Monument</b>	n/a
<b>Object</b>	Bronze Socketed Axehead
<b>Description</b>	Purchased through Mr D.S Westropp. Bronze socketed axehead plain tapered in section, bevelled on outer face. Casting seams on both sides. Dimensions: Oval socket mouth 3cm x 2 cm internally; Length 6.3cm; Width across cutting edge 4.2cm.
<b>Store</b>	C 8:22

<b>Reg Number</b>	1933:941
<b>Townland</b>	Carrigaline West
<b>Barony</b>	Kerrycurrihy
<b>Monument</b>	n/a
<b>Object</b>	Bronze Spearhead
<b>Description</b>	Purchased through Mr D.S Westropp. Bronze spearhead socketed and looped. The point is misses. There are lozenge shaped ribbon loops on the socket. Mouth of socket is damaged 1.6cm in diameter. Maximum length 11.5cm.
<b>Store</b>	C 8:22

<b>Reg Number</b>	1933:942
<b>Townland</b>	Carrigaline West
<b>Barony</b>	Kerrycurrihy
<b>Monument</b>	n/a
<b>Object</b>	Stone Spindle whorl
<b>Description</b>	Purchased through Mr D.S Westropp. Stone spindle whorl. Limestone almost flat in cross section was a central straight sided perforation. Dimensions: Diameter 3.4cm; Thickness 1 cm.
<b>Store</b>	C 8:22

<b>Reg Number</b>	1933:943
<b>Townland</b>	Carrigaline West
<b>Barony</b>	Kerrycurrihy
<b>Monument</b>	n/a
<b>Object</b>	Stone Spindle whorl
<b>Description</b>	Purchased through Mr D.S Westropp. Spindle whorl of fine grained reddish stone. Flat with rounded edges straight-sided perforation. Dimensions: Diameter 3.2cm; Thickness 8 mm.
<b>Store</b>	C 8:22

<b>Reg Number</b>	1933:944
<b>Townland</b>	Carrigaline West
<b>Barony</b>	Kerrycurrihy
<b>Monument</b>	n/a
<b>Object</b>	Stone Spindle whorl
<b>Description</b>	Purchased through Mr D.S Westropp. Spindle whorl of fine grained yellow sandstone. Smooth rounded edges with a straight-sided centre perforation. Dimensions: Diameter 5.5cm; Thickness 1 cm.
<b>Store</b>	C 8:22

<b>Reg Number</b>	1956:7
<b>Townland</b>	Ballinrea
<b>Barony</b>	Cork
<b>Monument</b>	n/a
<b>Object</b>	Gold Brooch Medieval 15 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Description</b>	Small brooch gold, approximately circular with projections but no opening. Short pin. Dimensions: Overall diameter 1.50cm; Length of projection 0.75cm.
<b>Store</b>	n/a



## **APPENDIX 15E: TOWNLAND NAMES**

## APPENDIX 15E: TOWNLAND NAMES

Townland Name	Meaning	Date First Documented ( <a href="http://www.logainm.ie">www.logainm.ie</a> )
Monfieldstown	Possibly derived from the personal name 'Mansfield'	1571, Calendar to Fiants of reign of Henry VIII (CF)
Mounthovel	Name of a country house within the townland	1811, Grand Jury Records
Maryborough	Name of a country house within the townland	1709, Registry of Deeds
Shannonpark	Property of Francis Viscount Shannon	1741, Journal of Cork Archaeological & Historical Society
Ballinrea	Irish origin, <i>Baile an Réithigh</i> , meaning 'town of the mountain side'	1574 (CF)
Ringaskiddy	From <i>rinn</i> , meaning point or headland. Associated with a Thomas Skiddye in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century, giving it the suffix 'skiddy'.	1632, Inquisitions of County Cork (IC)
Castletreasure	English 'castle'. Derivation of suffix 'treasure' unknown.	1586 (IC)
Ballinimlagh	<i>Baile an imligh</i> , the town or land on the verge of a lake	1614, Calendar of Patent Rolls of James I
Shanbally	<i>Sean bhaile</i> , old town	1302-6, Papal Taxation records
Raffeen	<i>Ráth Finn</i> , meaning Finn's fort, but it could also derive from ' <i>ráth mín</i> ', with <i>mín</i> meaning smooth or mountain pasture.	1301 (Calendar of Plea Rolls)
Raheens	<i>Rathinídhe</i> meaning 'little forts'	1623 (IC)
Carrigaline	<i>Charraig Uí Leighin</i> , the rock of O'Lehane	1812, Nimmo Map
Barnahely	<i>Bearn na hÉille</i> , probably Éille's gap	1655, Down Survey
Ballyhemiken	' <i>Baile Sheimicín</i> ' meaning 'Little James' town'	1618 (IC)
Moneygourney	Of probable Irish origin but its second element defies easy translation. The first part of the placename comes from <i>muine</i> meaning thicket.	1608, Cork Corporation records





## **APPENDIX 15F: SUMMARY OF RELEVANT LEGISLATION**

## APPENDIX 15F: SUMMARY OF RELEVANT LEGISLATION

The following legislation, standards and guidelines were consulted to inform the assessment:-

- National Monuments (Amendments) Acts, 1930-2014;
- The Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended;
- Heritage Act, 1995;
- The UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 1972;
- ICOMOS Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas, 2005;
- Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada) 1985, ratified by Ireland in 1991;
- Council of Europe European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta) 1992, ratified by Ireland in 1997;
- The Burra Charter, the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013;
- The European Landscape Convention (ELC), ratified by Ireland 2002 European Landscapes Convention 2010. (The Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government 'Landscape and Landscape Assessment Guidelines' have been in draft form since 2000, however the Draft National Landscape Strategy (NLS) was launched in July 2014);
- Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties – A publication of the International Council on Monuments and Sites, January 2011;
- Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements, 2002, EPA;
- Advice Notes on Current Practice (in preparation of Environmental Impact Statements), 2003, EPA;
- EPA: Draft Revised Guidelines on The Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Statements, September 2015;
- EPA: Advice Notes for Preparing Environmental Impact Statements, Draft, September 2015;
- Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1999, (formerly) Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and Islands;
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2000 and the Planning and Development Act 2000;
- Code of Practice between the National Roads Authority (NRA) and the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, June 2000;
- Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes, 2006, NRA;
- Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impact of National Road Schemes, 2006, NRA;
- Guidelines for the Testing and Mitigation of the Wetland Archaeological Heritage for National Road Schemes, 2006, NRA; and
- National Landscape Strategy for Ireland 2015-2025, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
- Historic England (July 2015), Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning, Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets;
- Historic Scotland (October 2010), Managing Change in the Historic Environment;
- The Heritage Council (2010), Proposals for Irelands Landscapes; and

International Council on Monuments and Sites (2011), Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties.

### **National Monuments (Amendment) Act (1930-2014)**

All archaeological sites have the full protection of the national monuments legislation (Principal Act 1930; Amendments 1954, 1987, 1994, 2004 and 2014). In the 1987 Amendment of Section 2 of the Principal Act (1930), the definition of a national monument is specified as:

*any artificial or partly artificial building, structure or erection or group of such buildings, structures or erections;*  
*any artificial cave, stone or natural product, whether forming part of the ground, that has been artificially carved, sculptured or worked upon or which (where it does not form part of the place where it is) appears to have been purposely put or arranged in position;*  
*any, or any part of any, prehistoric or ancient tomb, grave or burial deposit, or*  
*(ii) ritual, industrial or habitation site*  
*and*  
*any place comprising the remains or traces of any such building, structure or erection, any cave, stone or natural product or any such tomb, grave, burial deposit or ritual, industrial or habitation site...*

Under Section 14 of the Principal Act (1930):

It shall be unlawful...

*to demolish or remove wholly or in part or to disfigure, deface, alter, or in any manner injure or interfere with any such national monument without or otherwise than in accordance with the consent hereinafter mentioned (a licence issued by the Office of Public Works National Monuments Branch),*  
*or*  
*to excavate, dig, plough or otherwise disturb the ground within, around, or in the proximity to any such national monument without or otherwise than in accordance...*

Under Amendment to Section 23 of the Principal Act (1930),

*A person who finds an archaeological object shall, within four days after the finding, make a report of it to a member of the Garda Síochána...or the Director of the National Museum...*

The latter is of relevance to any finds made during a watching brief.

In the 1994 Amendment of Section 12 of the Principal Act (1930), all the sites and 'places' recorded by the Sites and Monuments Record of the Office of Public Works are provided with a new status in law. This new status provides a level of protection to the listed sites that is equivalent to that accorded to 'registered' sites [Section 8(1), National Monuments Amendment Act 1954] as follows.

The Commissioners shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where they believe there are monuments and the record shall be comprised of a list of monuments and such places and a map or maps showing each monument and such place in respect of each county in the State.

The Commissioners shall cause to be exhibited in a prescribed manner in each county the list and map or maps of the county drawn up and publish in a prescribed manner information about when and where the lists and maps may be consulted.

In addition, when the owner or occupier (not being the Commissioners) of a monument or place which has been recorded, or any person proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such monument or place, he shall give notice in writing of his proposal to carry out the work to the Commissioners and shall not, except in the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Commissioners, commence the work for a period of two months after having given the notice.

Under the National Monuments Amendment Act (2004), the Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government will issue directions relating to archaeological works and will be advised by the National Monuments Section and the National Museum of Ireland. The Act sets out the circumstances whereby the Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government may grant consent (i.e. in respect of a national monument of which the Minister or a local authority are the owners or the guardians or in respect of which a preservation order is in force) or issue directions (i.e. in relation to approved road developments—being road development approved under either or both sections 49 and 51 of the Roads Act 1993).

- 14A. (1) The consent of the Minister under section 14 of this Act and any further consent or licence under any other provision of the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2004 shall not be required where the works involved are connected with an approved road development.
- 14A. (2) Any works of an archaeological nature that are carried out in respect of an approved road development shall be carried out in accordance with the directions of the Minister, which directions shall be issued following consultation by the minister with the Director of the National Museum of Ireland.
- 14A (4) Where a national monument has been discovered to which subsection (3) of this section relates, then the road authority carrying out the road development shall report the discovery to the Minister subject to subsection (7) of this section, and pending any directions by the minister under paragraph (d) of this subsection, no works which would interfere with the monument shall be carried out, except works urgently required to secure its preservation carried out in accordance with such measures as may be specified by the Minister

The Minister will consult with the Director of the National Museum of Ireland for a period not longer than 14 days before issuing further directions in relation to the national monument.

The Minister will not be restricted to archaeological considerations alone, but will also consider the wider public interest.

## **Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999**

This Act provides for the establishment of a national inventory of architectural heritage and historic monuments.

Section 1 of the act defines “architectural heritage” as:-

- (a) all 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.

Section 2 of the Act states that the Minister (for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands) shall establish the NIAH, determining its form and content, defining the categories of architectural heritage, and specifying to which category each entry belongs. The information contained within the inventory will be made available to planning authorities, having regard to the security and privacy of both property and persons involved.

Section 3 of the Act states that the minister may appoint officers, who may in turn request access to premises listed in the inventory from the occupiers of these buildings. The officer is required to inform the occupier of the building why entry is necessary, and in the event of a refusal, can apply for a warrant to enter the premises.

Section 4 of the Act states that obstruction of an officer or a refusal to comply with requirements of entry will result in the owner or occupier being guilty of an offence.

Section 5 of the Act states that sanitary authorities who carry out works on a monument covered by this Act will as far as possible preserve the monument with the proviso that its condition is not a danger to any person or property, and that the sanitation authority will inform the Minister that the works have been carried out.

The provisions in the Act are in addition to and not a substitution for provisions of the National Monument Act (1930–94), and the protection of monuments in the National Monuments Act is extended to the monuments covered by the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (1999).

*Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2000 and the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000*

The Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act provides for the establishment of a national inventory of architectural heritage and historic monuments.

Section 1 of the act defines “architectural heritage” as:

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

The Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1999, which came into force on 1st January 2000, provides for the inclusion of protected structures into the planning authorities’ development plans and sets out statutory regulations regarding works affecting such structures, thereby giving greater statutory protection to buildings. All structures listed in the development plan are now referred to as Protected Structures and enjoy equal statutory protection. Under the 1999 Act the entire structure is protected, including a structures interior, exterior, the land lying within the curtilage of the protected structure and other structures within that curtilage. This Act was subsequently repealed and replaced by the Planning and Development Act, 2000, where the conditions relating to the protection of architectural heritage are set out in Part IV of the Act.

The main features of the 2000 Act are:

- a) planning authorities have a clear obligation to create a record of protected structures (RPS) which includes all structures or parts of structures in their functional areas which, in their opinion, are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. This record forms part of a planning authority’s development plan.
- b) planning authorities are also obliged to preserve the character of places and townscapes which are of special architectural, historic, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest or that contribute to the appreciation of protected structures, by designating them architectural conservation areas (ACAs) in their development plan.
- c) development plans must include objectives for the protection of such structures and the preservation of the character of such areas to ensure proper and sustainable planning and development.
- d) new responsibilities are given to the owners and occupiers of protected structures to maintain them and planning authorities have additional powers to ensure that buildings are not endangered either directly or through neglect.<sup>5</sup> Financial assistance, in the form of conservation grants, is available from planning authorities to assist in this process.
- e) the owner or occupier of a protected structure may seek a declaration from the relevant planning authority to determine the works to the structure that would materially affect its character and therefore require planning permission, and those works which may be carried out as exempted development.
- f) where a structure is protected, the protection includes the structure, its interior and the land within its curtilage and other structures within that curtilage (including their interiors) and all fixtures and features which form part of the interior or exterior of all these structures. All works which would materially affect the character of a protected structure, or a proposed protected structure, will require planning permission.



## **APPENDIX 15G: GLOSSARY OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

## APPENDIX 15G: GLOSSARY OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### Significance Criteria (NRA Guidelines 2006)

The significance criteria can be used to evaluate the significance of an archaeological site, monument or complex. It should not, however, be regarded as definitive, rather it is an indicator which contributes to a wider judgment based on the individual circumstances of a feature. Different archaeological heritage asset types lend themselves more easily to assessment and it should be borne in mind that this can create a bias in the record, for example an upstanding stone monument such as a fortified house is easier to examine with a view to significance than a degraded enclosure site.

**Table 15.6: Significance Criteria, NRA Guidelines 2006 (Archaeological Heritage)**

Criteria	Explanation
Existing Status	The level of protection associated with an archaeological site / monument is an important consideration.
Condition /Preservation	The survival of a monument’s archaeological potential both above and below ground is an important consideration and should be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features. Well-preserved sites should be highlighted, this assessment can only be based on a field inspection.
Documentation /Historical Significance	The significance of a monument may be enhanced by the existence of records of previous investigations or contemporary documentation supported by written evidence or historic maps. Sites with a definite historical association or an example of a notable event or person should be highlighted.
Group Value	The value of a single monument may be greatly enhanced by its association with related contemporary monuments or with monuments from different periods indicating an extended time presence in any specific area. In some cases it may be preferable to protect the complete group, including associated and adjacent land, rather than to protect isolated monuments within that group.
Rarity	The rarity of some monument types can be a central factor affecting response strategies for development, whatever the condition of the individual feature. It is important to recognise sites that have a limited distribution.
Visibility in the Landscape	Monuments that are highly visible in the landscape have a heightened physical presence. The inter-visibility between monuments may also be explored in this category.
Fragility/ Vulnerability	It is important to assess the level of threat to archaeological monuments from erosion, natural degradation, agricultural activity, land clearance, neglect, careless treatment or development. The nature of the archaeological evidence cannot always be specified precisely but it may still be possible to document reasons to justify the significance of the feature. This category relates to the probability of monuments producing material of archaeological significance as a result of future investigative work.
Amenity Value	Regard should be taken of the existing and potential amenity value of a monument.

### Determining Significance of Architectural Heritage Assets

The significance of perceived impact on structures and sites of architectural merit is determined by a combination of the architectural heritage importance of the structure and the degree of impact. In each case the structure is given a rating as to its importance and, if higher than “Record only”, the nature of its special interest is given. The rating definitions are in accordance with those given by the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH):



- *International:* Structures or sites of sufficient architectural heritage importance to be considered in an international context. Examples include St Fin Barre's Cathedral, Cork. These are exceptional structures that can be compared to and contrasted with the finest architectural heritage in other countries.
- *National:* Structures or sites that make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of Ireland. These are structures and sites that are considered to be of great architectural heritage significance in an Irish context. Examples include Ardnacrusha Power Station, Co. Clare; the Ford Factory, Cork; Carroll's Factory, Dundalk; Lismore Castle, Co. Waterford; Sligo Courthouse, Sligo; and Emo Court, Co. Laois.
- *Regional:* Structures or sites that make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage within their region or area. They also stand in comparison with similar structures or sites in other regions or areas within Ireland. Examples would include many Georgian terraces; Nenagh Courthouse, Co. Tipperary; or the Bailey Lighthouse, Howth. Increasingly, structures that need to be protected include structures or sites that make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage within their own locality. Examples of these would include modest terraces and timber shop fronts.
- *Local:* These are structures or sites of some vintage that make a contribution to the architectural heritage but may not merit being placed in the RPS separately. Such structures may have lost much of their original fabric.
- *Record only:* These are structures or sites that are not deemed to have sufficient presence or inherent architectural or other importance at the time of recording to warrant a higher rating. It is acknowledged, however, that they might be considered further at a future time.

Where the rating is deemed to be higher than "Record only" the category of special interest is noted. It should be noted that the term "special architectural interest" applies only in the context of this assessment of architectural heritage and does not imply that those buildings and other structures that are not considered to be of special architectural interest are in any way inferior or are of lower value.

The special interest is based on the categories set down in the Planning and Development Act, 2000. While that Act gives no criteria for assigning a special interest to a structure, the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) offers guidelines to its field-workers. This offers guidance by example rather than by definition, and is the system adopted for the present assessment. There are eight categories set down in the Act, viz. archaeological, architectural, historical, technical, cultural, scientific, social and artistic, and the NIAH guidance for each is as follows:

### ***Archaeological***

It is to be noted that the NIAH is biased towards post-1700 structures. Structures that have archaeological features may be recorded, providing the archaeological features are incorporated within post-1700 elements. Industrial fabric is considered to have technical significance, and should only be attributed archaeological significance if the structure has pre-1700 features.

### ***Architectural***

A structure may be considered of special architectural interest under the following criteria:-

- An aspiration of aesthetic appeal to its design.
- Good quality or well executed architectural design

- The work of a known and distinguished architect, engineer, designer, craftsman
- Modest or vernacular structures may be considered to be of architectural interest, as they are part of the history of the built heritage of Ireland.
- Well-designed decorative features, externally and/or internally.

### ***Historical***

A structure may be considered of special historical interest under the following criteria:

- A significant historical event associated with the structure
- An association with a significant historical figure
- Has a known interesting and/or unusual change of use, e.g. a former workhouse now in use as a hotel
- A memorial to a historical event.

### ***Technical***

A structure may be considered of special technical interest under the following criteria:

- Incorporates building materials of particular interest, i.e. the materials or the technology used for construction
- Incorporates innovative engineering design, e.g. bridges, canals or mill weirs
- A structure which has an architectural interest may also merit a technical interest due to the structural techniques used in its construction, e.g. a curvilinear glasshouse, early use of concrete, cast-iron prefabrication.
- Mechanical fixtures relating to a structure may be considered of technical significance.

### ***Cultural***

A structure may be considered of special cultural interest where there is an association with a known fictitious character or event, e.g., Sandycove Martello Tower which featured in Ulysses.

### ***Scientific***

A structure may be considered of special scientific interest where it is considered to be an extraordinary or pioneering scientific or technical achievement in the Irish context, e.g., Mizen Head Bridge, Birr Telescope.

### ***Social***

A structure may be considered of special social interest under the following criteria:

- A focal point of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a group of people, e.g. a place of worship, a meeting point, assembly rooms.
- Developed or constructed by a community or organisation, e.g. the construction of the railways or the building of a church through the patronage of the local community

- Illustrates a particular lifestyle, philosophy, or social condition of the past, e.g. the hierarchical accommodation in a country house, philanthropic housing, vernacular structures.

### **Artistic**

A structure may be considered of special artistic interest under the following criteria:

- Work of a skilled craftsman or artist, e.g. plasterwork, wrought-iron work, carved elements or details, stained glass, stations of the cross.
- Well-designed mass produced structures or elements may also be considered of artistic interest.
- In the evaluation of the special interest of a structure it is possible for the structure to have a special interest under more than one of the above categories.

### **Assessment of Material Assets, as Defined by the EPA (2002)**

<b>Context</b>	Describe the location and extent of the asset. Does it extend beyond the site boundary?
<b>Character</b>	Describe the nature and use of the asset. Is it exploited, used or accessible? Is it renewable or non-renewable and if so over what period?
<b>Significance</b>	Describe the significance of the asset. Is the material asset unique, scarce or common in the region? Is its use controlled by known plans, priorities or policies? What trends are evident or may reasonably be inferred?
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Describe the changes in the existing environment which could limit the access to, or the use of, the material asset.

### **Glossary of Impacts as Defined by the EPA (2002) and the NRA Guidelines 2006**

Impacts are generally categorised as either being a direct impact, an indirect impact or as having no predicted impact. A glossary of impacts as defined by the EPA is as follows: -

- A **direct impact** occurs when a cultural heritage asset is located within the proposed development area and entails the removal of part, or the entire asset.
- **Indirect impacts** may be caused due to the close proximity of a development to a cultural heritage asset. Mitigation strategies and knowledge of detail design can often ameliorate any adverse indirect impact. Indirect impacts may include severance of linked features, degradation of setting and amenity or provide a visual intrusion.
- **No predicted** impact occurs when the proposed development does not adversely or positively affect a cultural heritage asset.

The impacts of the proposed M28 Road Project on the cultural heritage environment are first assessed in terms of their quality i.e. positive, negative, neutral (or direct and indirect):

**Negative Impact** A change that will detract from or permanently remove a cultural heritage asset from the landscape.

**Neutral Impact** A change that does not affect the cultural heritage asset.

**Positive Impact** A change that improves or enhances the setting of a cultural heritage asset.

#### **Duration of Impacts:**

*Temporary Impact* Impact lasting for one year or less.  
*Short-term Impacts* Impact lasting one to seven years.  
*Medium-term Impact* Impact lasting seven to fifteen years.  
*Long-term Impact* Impact lasting fifteen to sixty years.  
*Permanent Impact* Impact lasting over sixty years.

#### **Types of Impacts:**

*Cumulative Impact* The addition of many small impacts to create one larger, more significant, impact.  
*Do Nothing Impact* The environment as it would be in the future should no development of any kind be carried out.  
*Indeterminable Impact* When the full consequences of a change in the environment cannot be described.  
*Irreversible Impact* When the character, distinctiveness, diversity or reproductive capacity of an environment is permanently lost.  
*Residual Impact* The degree of environmental change that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have taken effect.  
*'Worst case' Impact* The impacts arising from a development in the case where mitigation measures substantially fail.

#### **15.1.1.1 Magnitude of Impact**

- *Extent* – size, scale and spatial distributions of the effect
- *Duration* – period of time over which the effect will occur
- *Frequency* – how often the effect will occur
- *Context* – how will the extent, duration and frequency contrast with the accepted baseline conditions.

**Table 15.7: Magnitude Criteria**

<b>Magnitude of Impact</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
Very High	Applies where mitigation would be unlikely to remove adverse effects. Reserved for adverse, negative effects only. These effects arise where a cultural heritage asset is completely and irreversibly destroyed by a proposed development.
High	An impact which, by its magnitude, duration or intensity alters an important aspect of the environment. An impact like this would be where part of a cultural heritage asset would be permanently impacted upon leading to a loss of character, integrity and data about the archaeological / cultural heritage feature/site.
Medium	A moderate direct impact arises where a change to the site is proposed which though noticeable is not such that the archaeological / cultural heritage integrity of the site is compromised and which is reversible. This arises where an archaeological / cultural heritage feature can be incorporated into a modern day development without damage and that all procedures used to facilitate this are reversible.
Low	An impact which causes changes in the character of the environment which are not significant or profound and do not directly impact or affect an archaeological / cultural heritage feature, site or monument.
Negligible	An impact capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.
No change	No change to the asset or setting

### **Sensitivity Criteria**

An evaluation of the sensitivity / value of sites and features is based on the extent to which assets contribute to the archaeological or built heritage character, though their individual or group qualities, either directly or potentially and guided by legislation, national policies, acknowledged standards, designations and criteria. The table below presents the scale of sensitivity / value together with criteria.

**Table 15.7: Sensitivity Criteria**

Sensitivity / Value	Criteria
Very High	Sites of international significance: World Heritage Sites National Monuments Protected Structures of international and national importance Designed landscapes and gardens of national importance Assets of acknowledged international importance or that can contribute significantly to international and national research objectives
High	RMP / SMR sites Designated assets that contribute to regional research objectives Protected Structures of regional importance Architectural Conservation Areas
Medium	Recently / newly identified archaeological sites (not yet included on the SMR / RMP; the importance of the resource has yet to be fully ascertained) Undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives NIAH Building Survey and Garden Survey Sites
Low	Undesignated Sites of local importance (e.g. townland / field boundaries) Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations Assets of limited value but with the potential to contribute to local research objectives (e.g. potential buried foundations associated with features / structures shown the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS six-inch mapping) Historic townscapes or built up areas of limited historic integrity in their building or their settings
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest. Buildings of no architectural or historic note
Unknown	The nature of the resource has yet to be fully ascertained, e.g. sites or areas of specific archaeological potential, greenfield areas or riverine / stream / coastal environs with inherent archaeological potential. Structures with potential historic significance (possibly hidden or inaccessible).

### Criteria for Assessment of Impact Significance

Using both the sensitivity of the heritage asset and the magnitude of impact, the impact significance is established (Table 15.8).

**Table 15.8: Impact Significance Matrix**

Impact Significance					
Magnitude Impact (+/-)	Sensitivity/ Value of Cultural Heritage asset				
	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High
Very Low	Imperceptible	Imperceptible	Slight	Slight	Slight
Low	Imperceptible	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Medium	Slight	Moderate	Moderate	Significant	Significant
High	Slight	Moderate	Significant	Significant	Profound
Very High	Slight	Moderate	Significant	Profound	Profound



**APPENDIX 15H: CASTLE WARREN VISUAL STRUCTURAL INSPECTION  
REPORT, MARCH 2017**





# M28 Cork to Ringaskiddy Project

## Castle Warren Visual Structural Inspection

### Document Control Sheet

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

Barnahely Castle (or Castle Warren) is situated at a break in a south-east-facing slope, overlooking Lough Beg and Cork Harbour. The complex of ruined buildings forms a courtyard. At the south and southwest sides are the courtyard and the ruins of Barnahely Castle while on the east side are the remains of Castle Warren house which was built in 1796.

The first castle at Barnahely was by Richard de Cogan, lord of the manor in 1536. The de Cogans occupied the site until 1642 when the garrison occupying the castle surrendered to Lord Inchiquin. After the Cromwellian land settlements, the castle came into the possession of the Warrens. In 1796 Castle Warren house was built on the north-eastern end of the old castle. The Warren family sold the house in 1851 to the Sullivan family who owned the property until 1982 when the IDA bought their landholding. After the IDA took possession of the Castle, the farmhouse at the western side of the complex was demolished. Some of the remainder of the buildings were utilised as farm-buildings until the 1990s. In 1999 security mesh fencing was erected around the site.

## 1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ROAD PROJECT

The N28 is a national primary road that links Cork City to Ringaskiddy. The proposed M28 Road Project is shown in **Figure 1.1**. The proposed M28 Road Project will pass to the North and East of Castle Warren, and will require imported fill to a depth of 2m – 3.5m to form the proposed road level.

## 1.3 PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

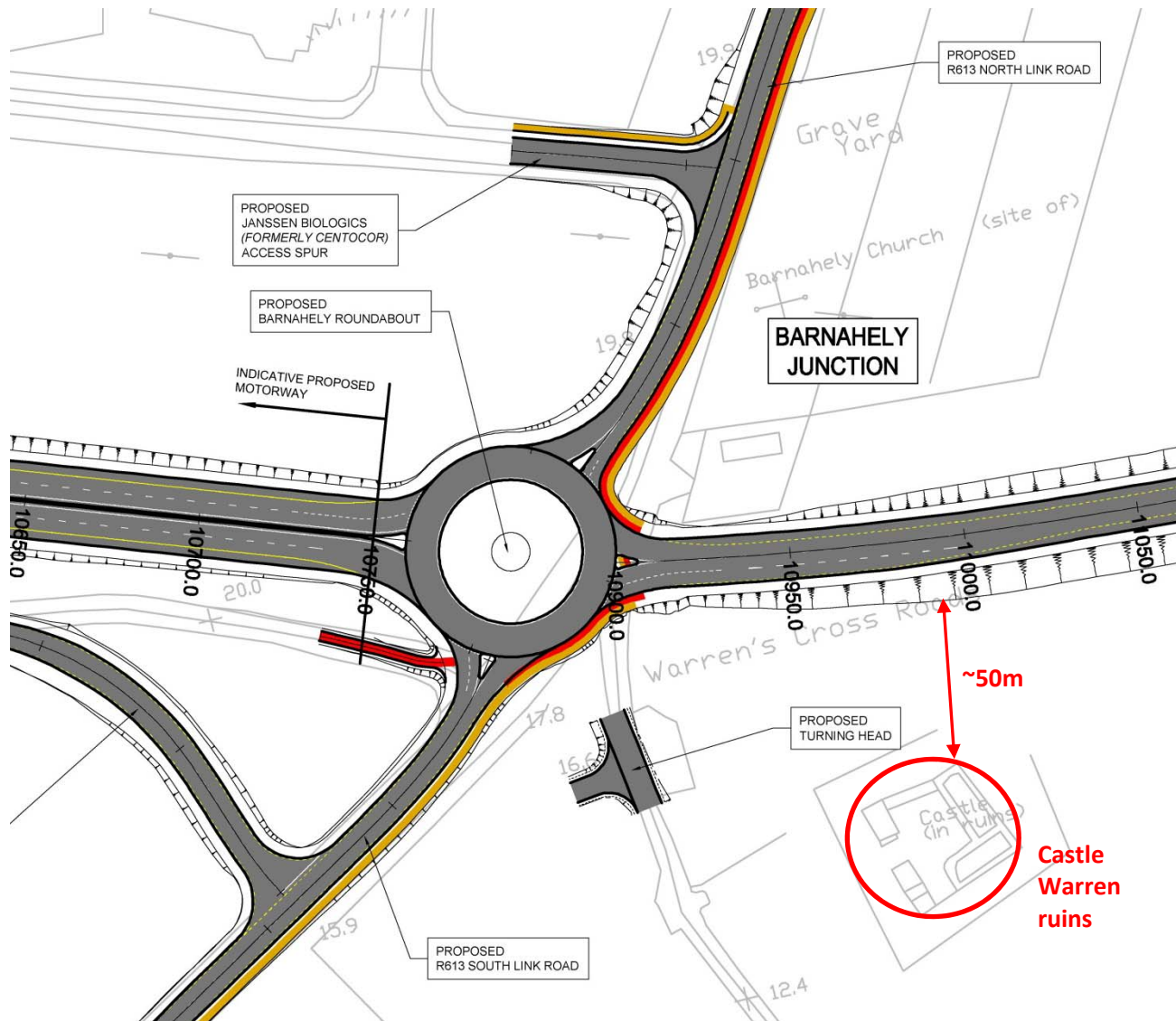
Following a meeting between the project archaeologist and the Dept. of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, RPS was commissioned by Cork County Council to carry out a visual structural inspection of the Castle Warren ruins in order to assess if the proposed roadworks might have an adverse effect on the structural integrity of the remaining ruins.

The inspection was undertaken by a Chartered Structural Engineer, and was carried out on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2017. The inspection was visual only, and was carried out from ground level only.

Figure 1.1: Location and Extent of Proposed M28 Road Project



Figure 1.2: Location and Extent of Proposed M28 Road Project adjacent to Castle Warren



## 2 INSPECTION OBSERVATIONS

The ruins of Castle Warren are located within a chain link fenced area in a field approximately 100m from the R613 (Regional road from Ringaskiddy to Carrigaline).

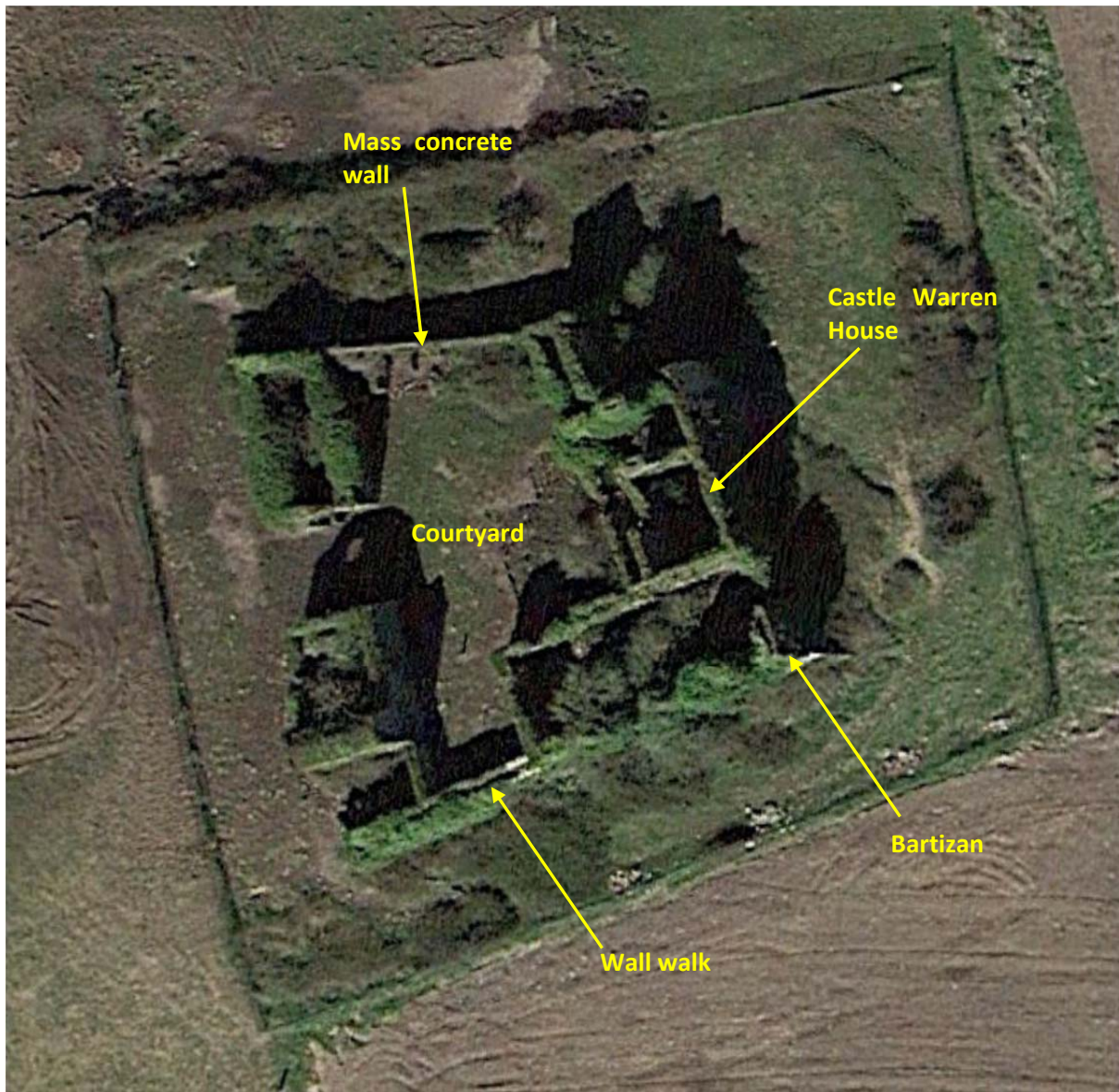
The ruins that currently exist (ruins to the west were apparently demolished in the 1980s) measure approximately 32m x 32m on plan, and enclose a central courtyard approximately 20m x 16m. The ruins to the east comprise of double storey height stone structures (formerly Castle Warren House, built in 1796). No floors remain, but evidence of intermediate floors exists, with corbels and spaces for floor joists visible in many areas. **Figure 2.1** shows an aerial view of the structure.

Vegetation growth is excessive, with many walls covered with Ivy and other creeping vegetation. It was not possible to walk all the way around the ruin due to briar growth on the south side of the ruins. Some "internal" areas of the ruin were also inaccessible due to vegetation growth or poor underfoot conditions.

The ruins appear to have been used for farming purposes in the recent past, with mass concrete walls dividing some rooms, and a significant concrete wall at the northern end of the ruin. A portion of the courtyard also appears to have a mass concrete slab bearing on the ground.

In general, based on what is visible / not covered in vegetation, the ruin appears to be in a stable condition, with few areas in a vulnerable condition. The more vulnerable areas are generally associated with the higher parts of the ruin - Castle Warren House - to the east and south.

**Figure 2.1: Aerial View of Castle Warren**



The following photographs show the general condition of the visible sections of the ruin.



Photo 1 – View of the western elevation of the original structure from the NW – note the vegetation growth.



Photo 2 – View of the northern elevation from the NW – note the concrete wall / steel posts.





Photo 3 – View of the northern concrete wall.



Photo 4 – View of the north gable of Castle Warren House.



Photo 5 – View of Castle Warren House form the NE – note the vegetation growth.



Photo 6 – View of Castle Warren House from the NE.



Photo 7 – Front / eastern Elevation of Castle Warren House.



Photo 8 – View of the southern chimney – appears to be intact.



Photo 9 – General view of the lintels over the 1<sup>st</sup> floor windows – appear to be intact.



Photo 10 – View of the lintel over the door – appears to be intact.



Photo 11 – View of the eastern elevation from the east.



Photo 12 – View of the eastern elevation and the bartizan in the SE corner.



Photo 13 – View of the bartizan in the SE corner.



Photo 14 – Closer view of the bartizan in the SE corner.



Photo 15 – Detailed stonework corbels under the bartizan. Photo from the SE.



Photo 16 – View of the southern side of the bartizan.



Photo 17 – View of the southern elevation from the South.



Photo 18 – Concrete wall on the western elevation (South end). Photo from the west.





Photo 19 – Southern elevation of the original structure.



Photo 20 – Close up view of the brickwork at eaves level.



Photo 21 – View of the western elevation of the original structure on the south side.



Photo 22 – View of the western elevation of the original structure on the south side.



Photo 23 – View of the western elevation of the original structure on the south side.



Photo 24 – View of the western & northern elevation of the original structure on the south side.



Photo 25 – View looking into the courtyard.



Photo 26 – Northern elevation of the structure to the south of the entrance to the courtyard.



Photo 27 – View from the courtyard – from the NE.



Photo 28 – View from the courtyard – from the north.



Photo 29 – View from the courtyard – from the north.



Photo 30 – View from the courtyard – from the NW.



Photo 31 – View from the courtyard – from the west.



Photo 32 – View from the courtyard – from the SW.



Photo 33 – View from the courtyard – from the SW.



Photo 34 – View of the structure to the north of the entrance to the courtyard. Photo from the east.





Photo 35 – View of the structure to the north of the entrance to the courtyard. Photo from the West.

The following photos are taken from various locations inside the ruins of Castle Warren. **Figure 2.2** below provides a key to the area from which the internal photos were taken.

**Figure 2.2: Key showing location of photographs taken during the inspection.**





Photo 36 – Area 1. View of missing masonry and deteriorating door lintel.



Photo 37 – Area 1. Close up view of the lintel.



Photo 38 – Area 1. View of window ope and lintel. Looking east.



Photo 39 – Area 2. Concrete wall subdividing the space.



Photo 40 – Area 2 – modern concrete block in the wall.



Photo 41 – Area 2. View of the window ope. Note the mass concrete fill.



Photo 42 – Area 3. Chimney cuts up through the wall.



Photo 43 – Area 3. Chimney cuts up through the wall.



Photo 44 – Area 3. Lintel in poor repair.



Photo 45 – Area 3. Cill of ope has also deteriorated.



Photo 46 – Area 4. View of the bartizan.



Photo 47 – Area 4. View of the bartizan / South Eastern corner of Castle Warren House. Note the significant loss of masonry / mortar. Also note the significant wall collapse in the foreground.





Photo 48 – Area 4. View of the roof of the bartizan.



Photo 49 – Area 4. Very significant structural deterioration of the wall between Area 4 and Area 5.



Photo 50 – Area 4. Very significant structural deterioration of the wall between Area 4 and Area 5. Note the stone corbels for supporting the suspended floor beams. The level suggests that the ground level has risen substantially over time.



Photo 51 – Area 4. View of the upper portion of the wall.

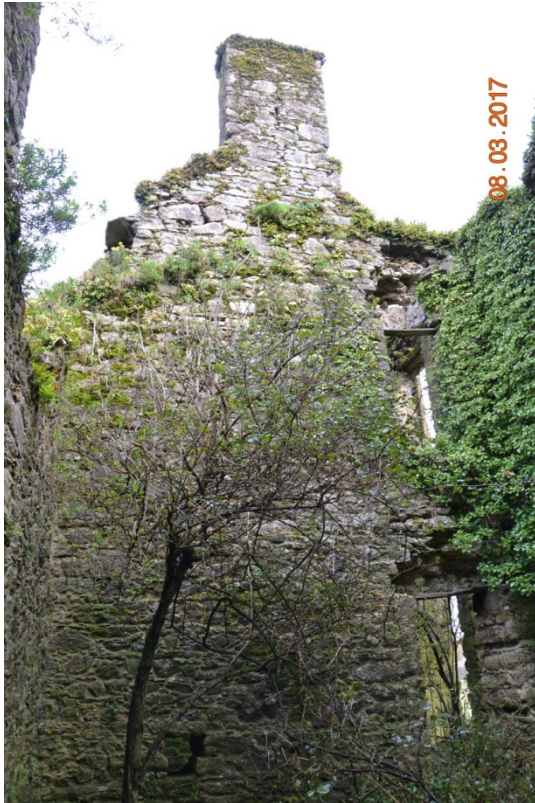


Photo 52 – Area 5. View of the vegetation free chimney. Note the opes to the right of the chimney – both show significant issues.



Photo 53 – Area 5. View of the upper lintel showing significant deterioration.



Photo 54 – Area 5. View of the lower lintel – showing significant deterioration.



Photo 55 – Area 5. View of ope in the western wall.



Photo 56 – Area 5. View of the upper portion of the western wall.



Photo 57 – Area 5. View of the northern wall, including the chimney.



Photo 58 – Area 5. View of the northern wall.



Photo 59 – Area 5. Heavy vegetation, but opes appear to be intact.



Photo 60 – Area 5. Heavy vegetation, especially at higher levels. Ope appears to be intact, but also appears to be shallow / flat.



Photo 61 – Area 6. View of the upper ope. Lintel appears to be intact, but looks very shallow / flat.



Photo 62 – Area 6. View of the lower lintels. Appear to be intact.



Photo 63 – Area 7. Western elevation of the eastern wall. Note the ope, and the apparent concrete wall capping.





Photo 64 – Area 8. Lintel over the entrance door – shows significant signs of deterioration.

### 3 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As noted previously, the majority of the visible / accessible structure appears to be in relatively good condition, given its age, and the fact that the ruin has not been maintained to any degree. However, it is very degraded and the demesne had virtually no recognisable features surviving within a surrounding industrial landscape.

Vegetation growth is also a significant issue throughout the ruin. Creeping vegetation such as ivy etc. makes its way into the joints, breaking mortar, resulting in masonry units becoming unbonded, and susceptible to failure. It is likely that the vegetation growth is aiding holding the structure together at this stage.

In the area of the wall between areas 4 and 5 there is a significant ope, with considerable load overhead. There is no lintel apparent (it's not clear if there was ever an original ope here).

There is significant masonry loss to the walls below the bartizan. These defects will continue to worsen over time, and are not related to the proposed roadworks.

In terms of the proposed road works, it is proposed to import fill to raise the levels 2 - 3.5m over the existing levels. The closest the proposed roadworks (bottom of the embankment) will be to the ruin is approximately 50m and the nearest blasting activity will be over 1 kilometre from Castle Warren.

Given that there is no excessive excavation required, and there will be no rock breaking within the vicinity of the Castle etc., it is likely that vibrations from the works will be solely from normal plant movement and compaction machinery.

The primary potential risk to the structure will therefore arise from construction traffic during placement and compaction of materials during the construction of the elevated section of the road 50m from the structure. The largest dynamic compaction rollers have the capability of generating vibration levels of up to 3mm/s at a distance of 50m.

The nature of the works and the separation zones ensure that the potential vibration levels are below the most conservative international vibration level guidelines at Castle Warren. However as precautionary measure and in order to ensure protection of this structure, emphasis should focus on prevention of vibration at source and monitoring and reporting of vibration levels during the construction phase.

It is therefore recommended that during the construction phase of the proposed road, in the vicinity of Castle Warren, a vibration monitoring programme should be implemented around the Castle Warren site. In the event that vibration levels approach 3mm/s at frequencies below 10 Hz additional vibration control measures will be implemented to protect the structure. The monitoring will ensure that vibration levels during construction will be maintained below the threshold of risk to the structure.

During the operation phase of the M28, vibrations from traffic should be minimal given the quality of the road surface.





## **APPENDIX 15I: FIGURES AND PLATES**



Figure 15.2 Candell's Map of Cork Harbour, 1587, showing the tower house at Barnahely (AH22 / BH11)

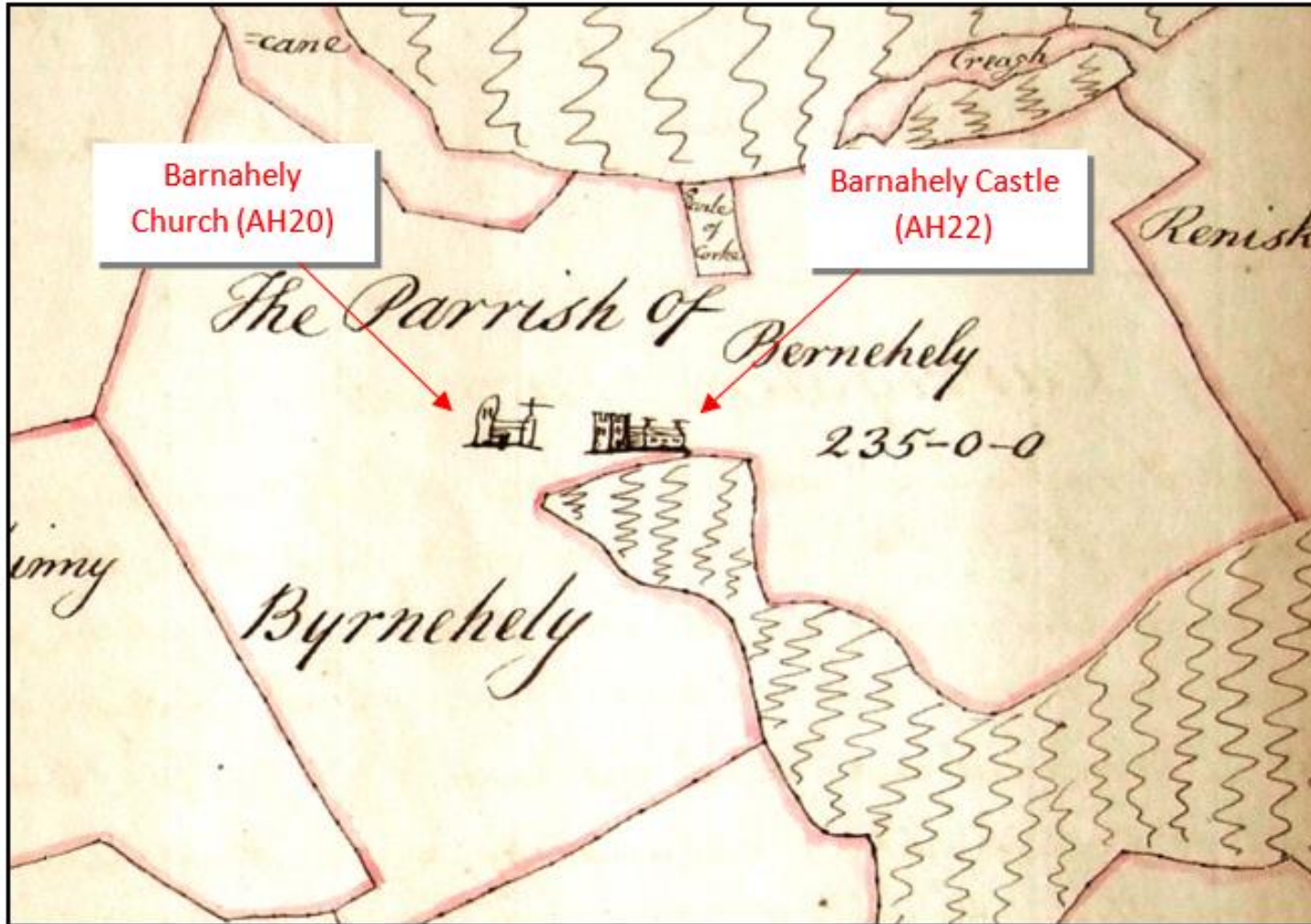


Figure 15.3 Extract from Down Survey parish map, c. 1656, showing Barnahely Castle & Church (AH22/BH11 & AH20)

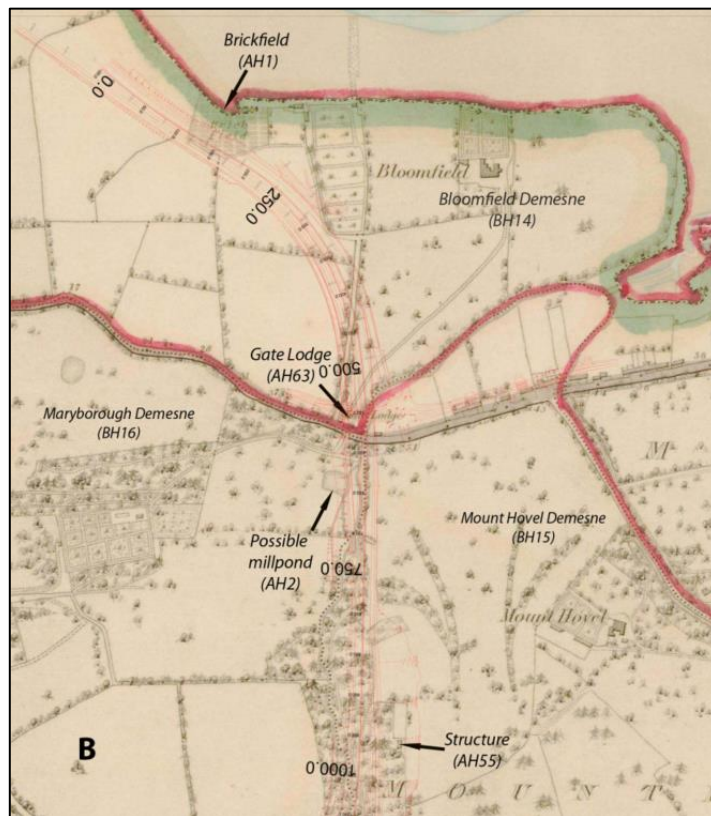


Figure 15.4 (a) Extract from first edition OS six-inch map (1841-2), showing AH1, AH2, AH55, AH63 & BH14-16  
 (b) Showing proposed M28 road project overlaid



Figure 15.5 Aerial photograph (RPS Group Ltd, date unknown) showing proposed road project & AH40



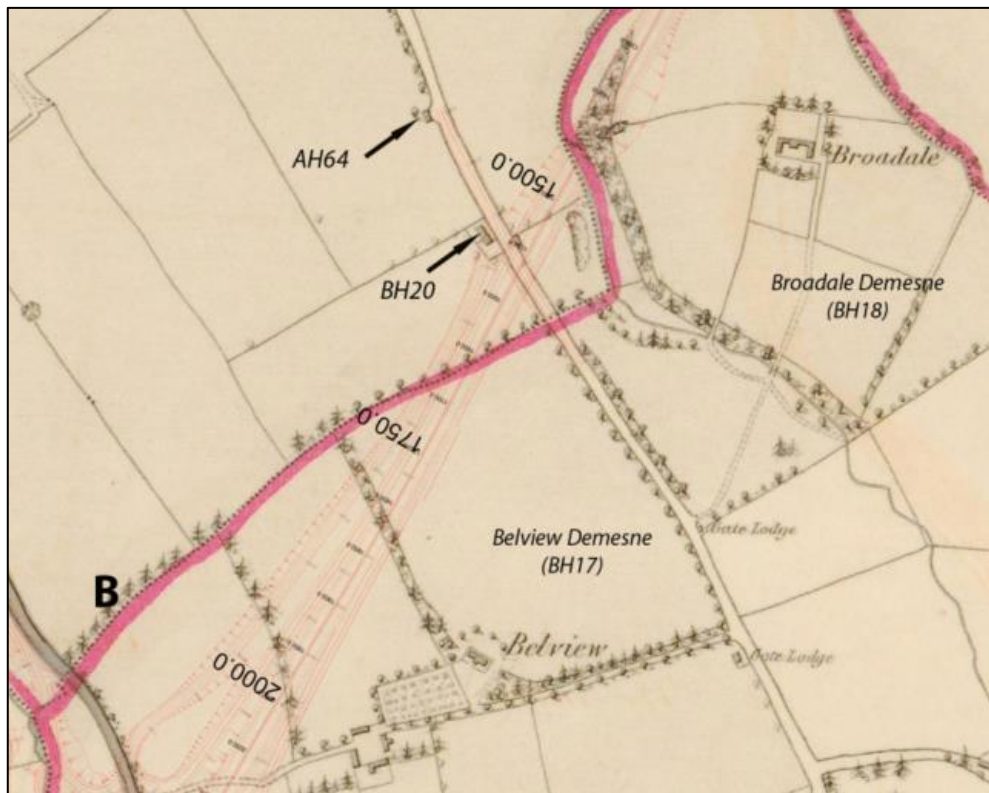
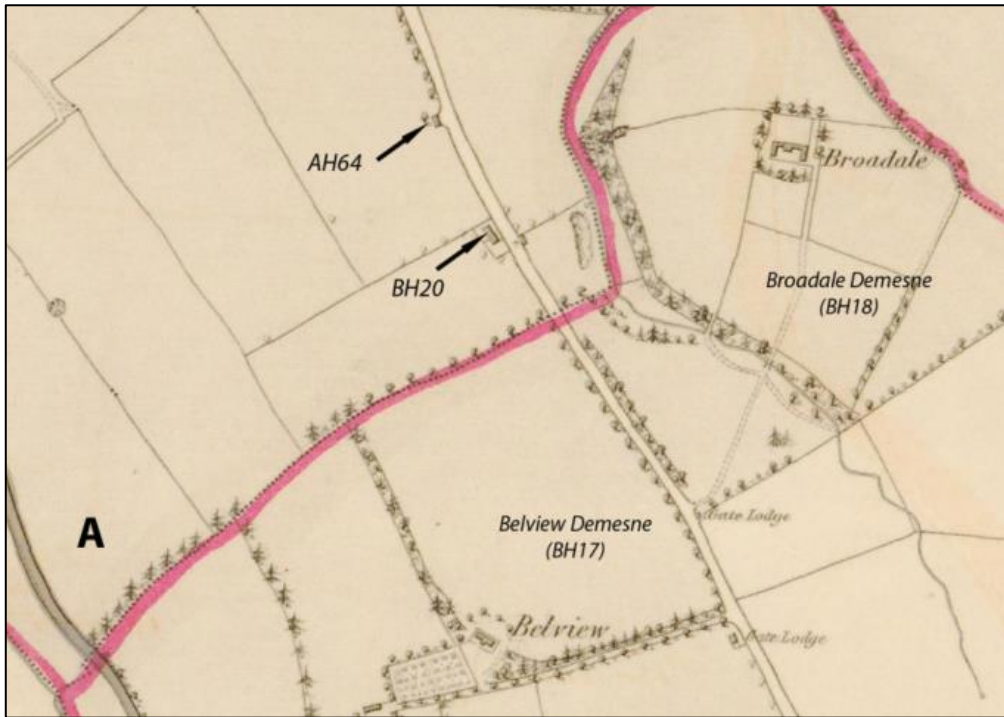


Figure 15.6 (a) Extract from first edition OS six-inch map (1841-2), showing AH64, BH20, BH17 & BH18  
 (b) Showing proposed M28 road project overlaid



Figure 15.7 (a) Extract from first edition OS six-inch map (1841-2), showing AH41, AH42, AH43 & BH7  
 (b) Showing proposed M28 road project overlaid

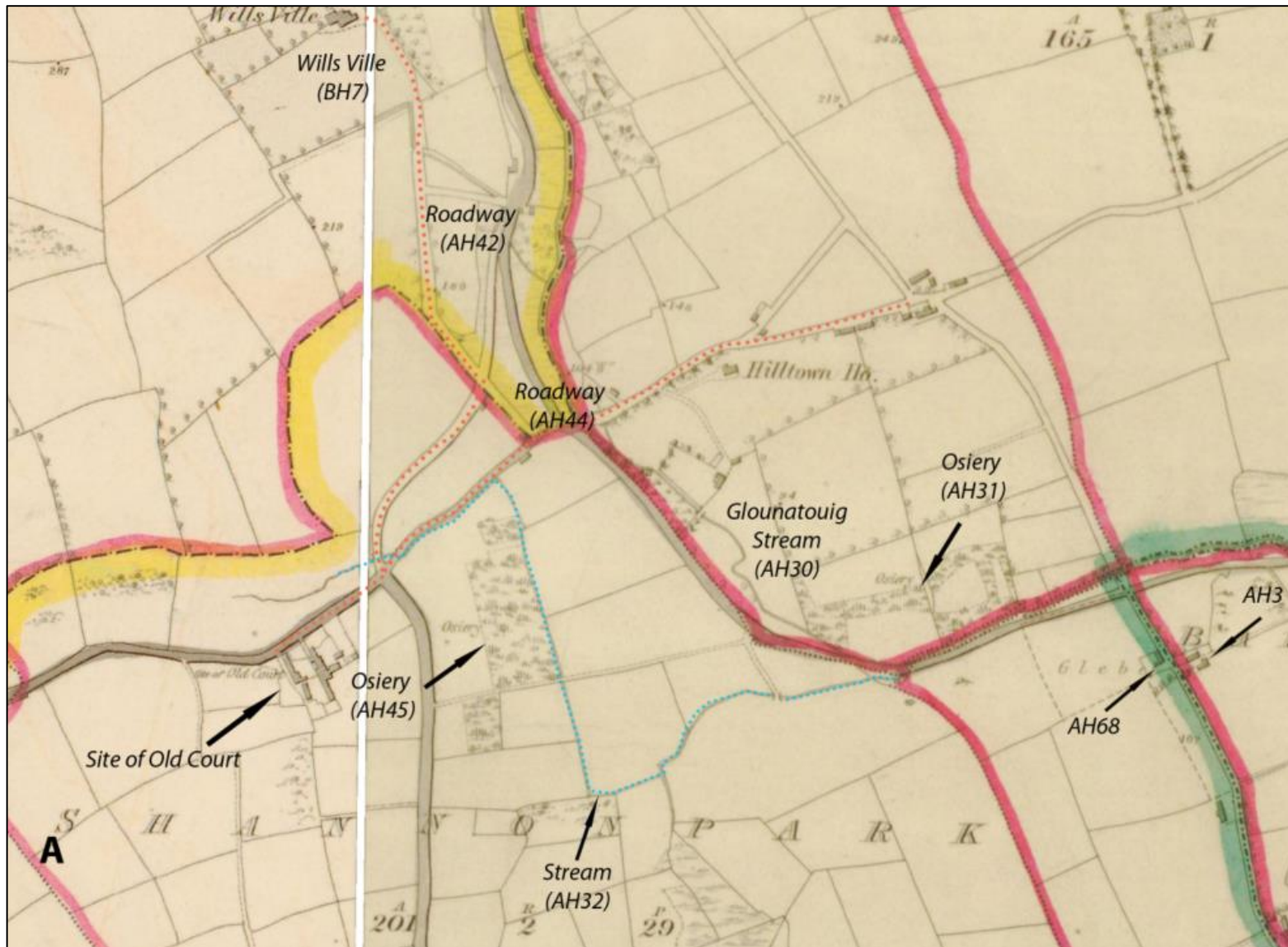


Figure 15.8 (a) Extract from first edition OS six-inch map (1841-2), showing AH3, AH30, AH31, AH42, AH44, AH45, AH68, AH71 & BH7

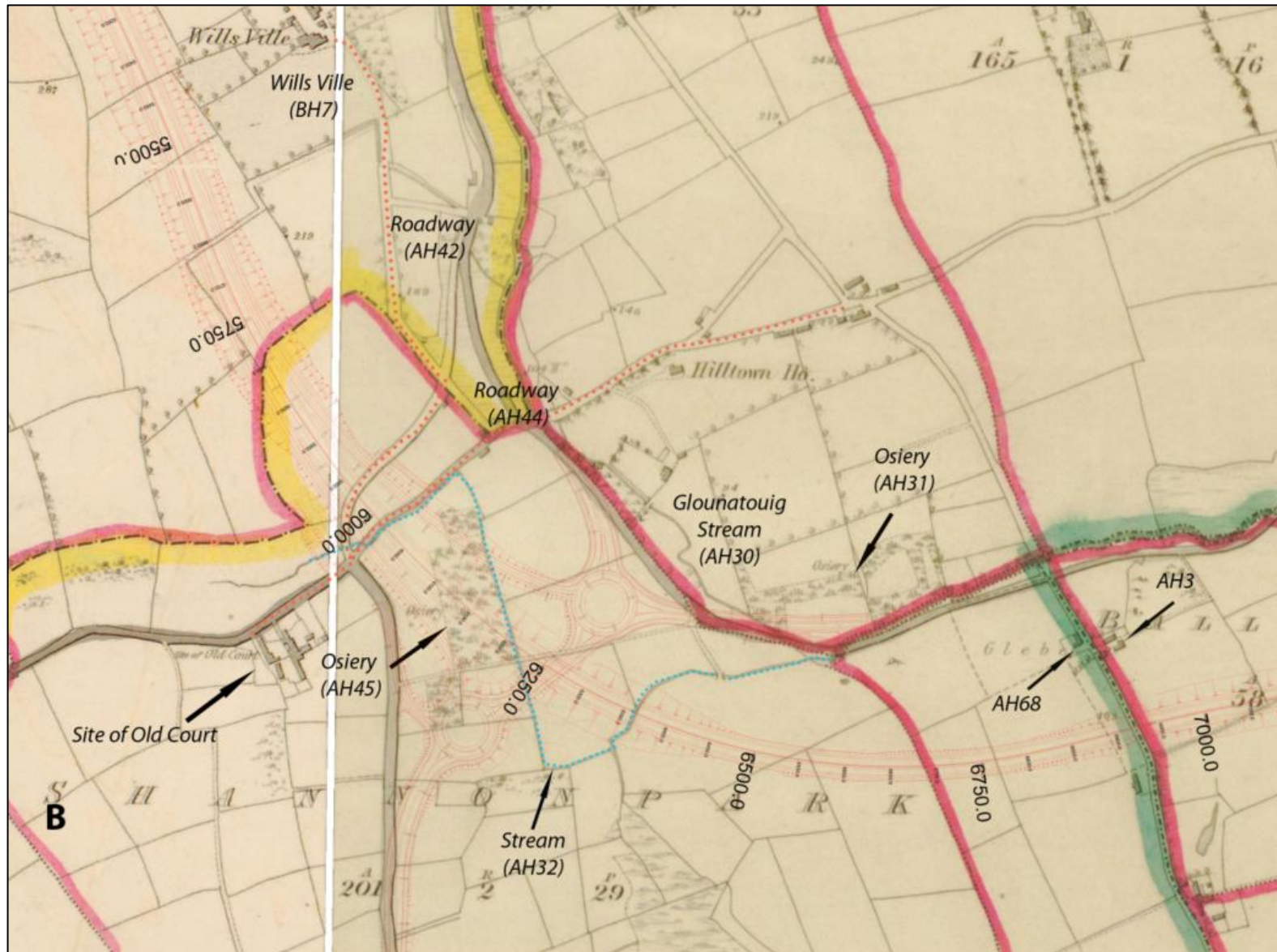


Figure 15.8 (b) Showing proposed M28 road project overlaid

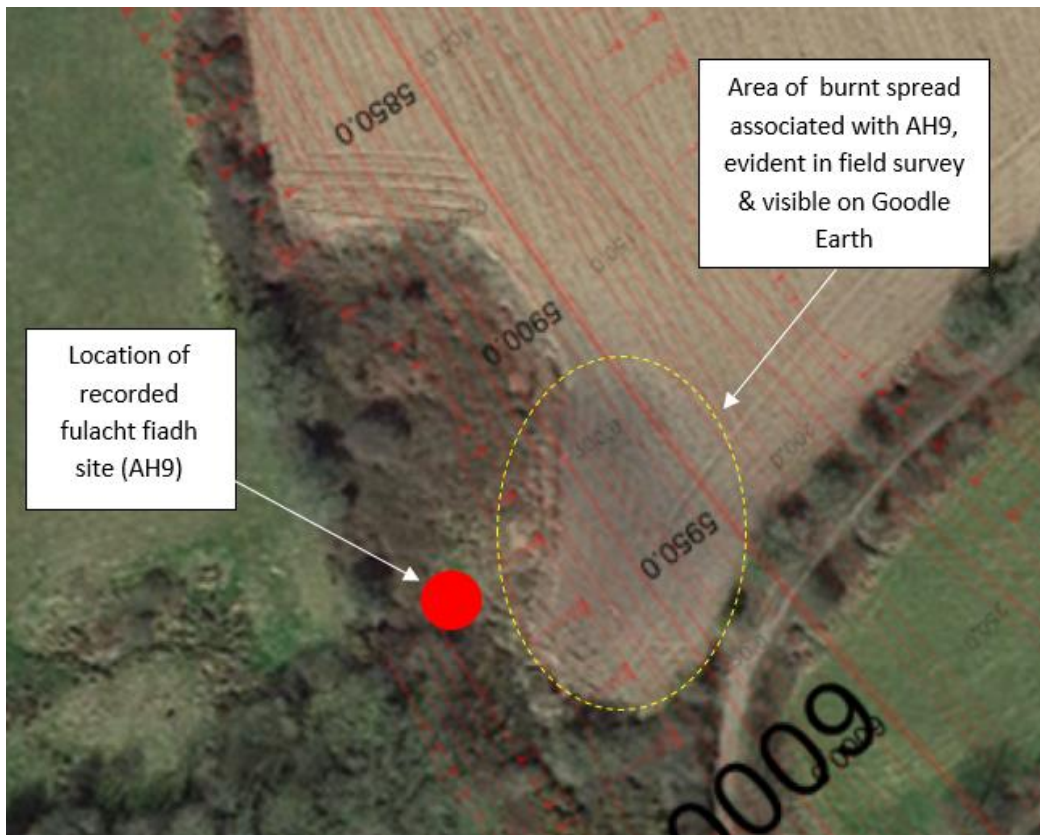
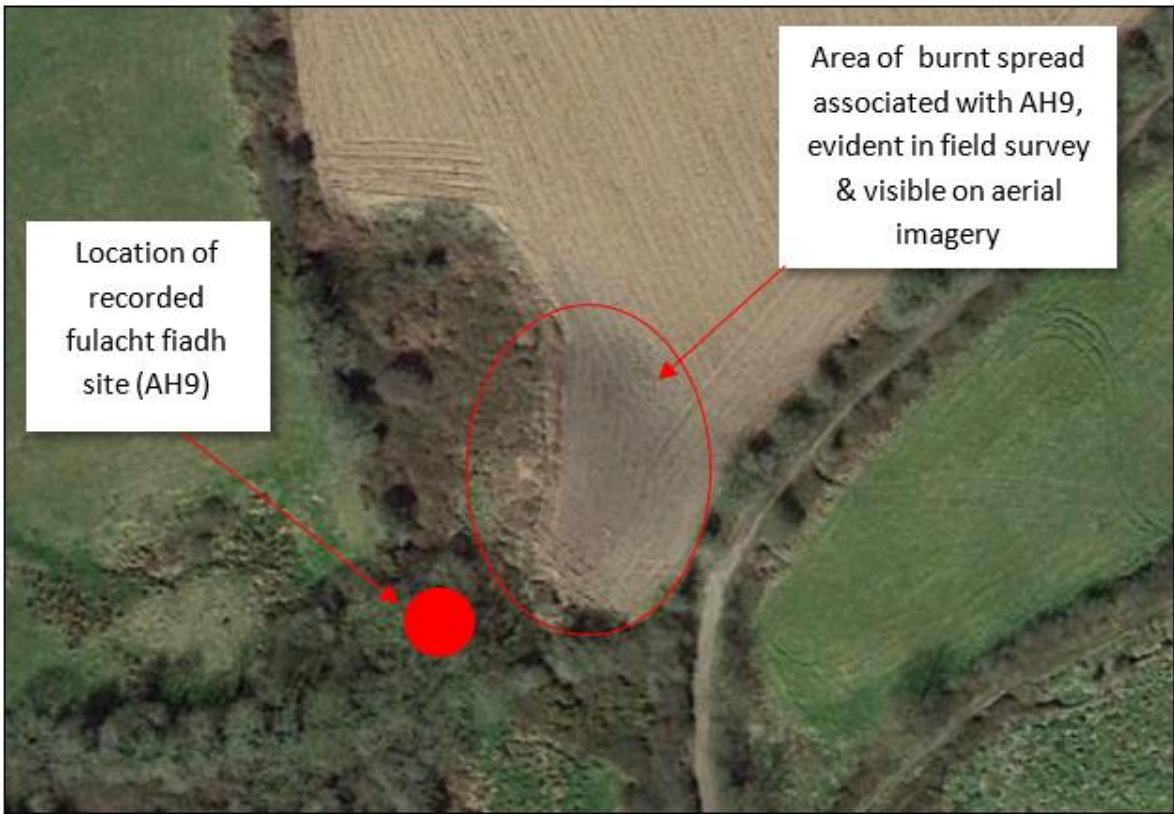


Figure 15.9 (a) Aerial photograph (OSI Digital Globe 2013) showing showing AH9

(b) Showing M28 road project overlaid

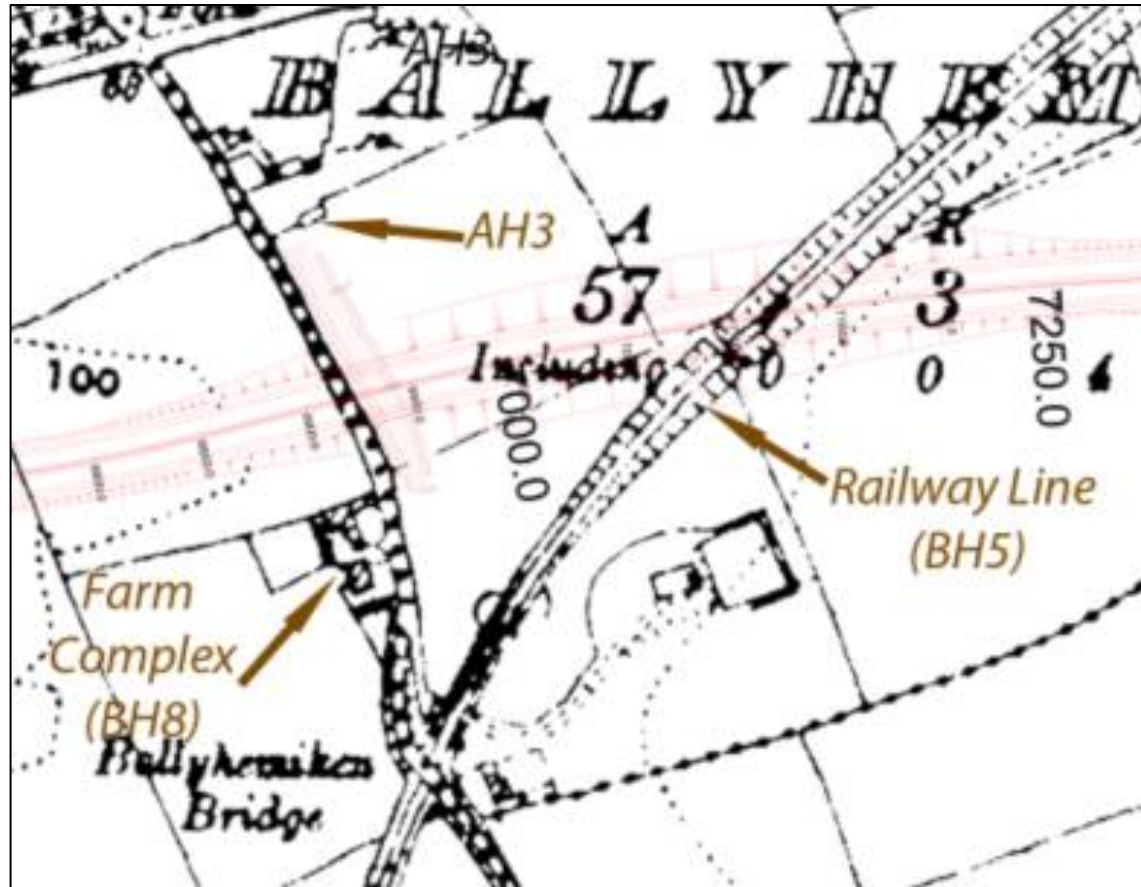
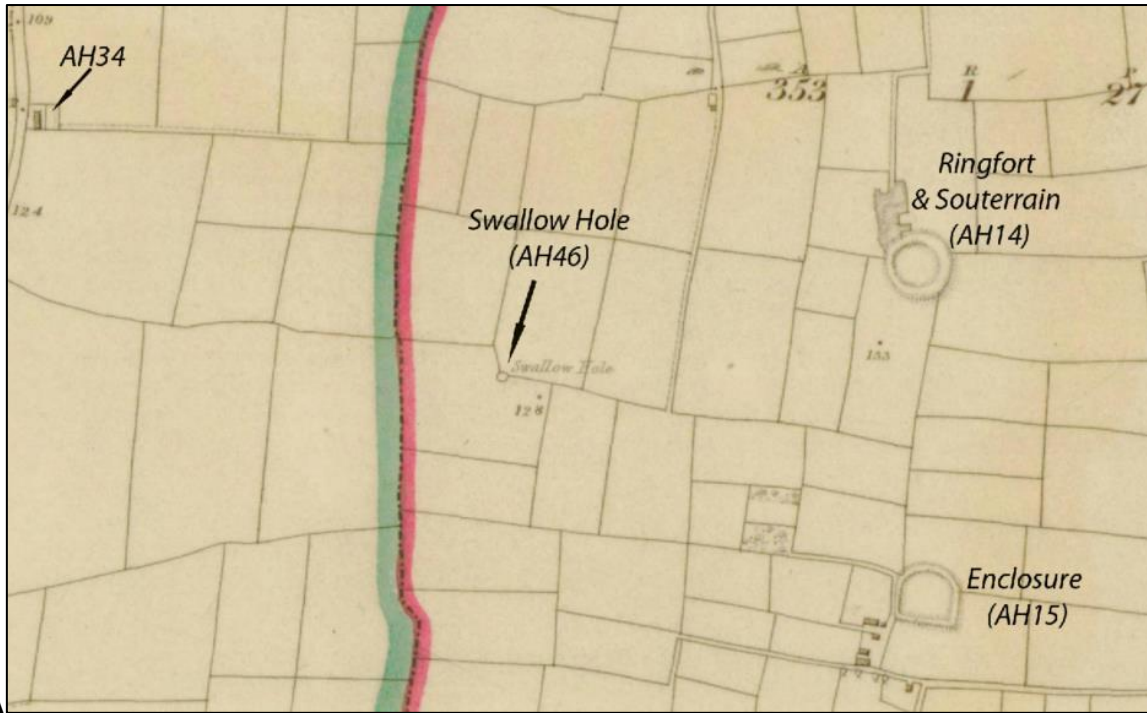
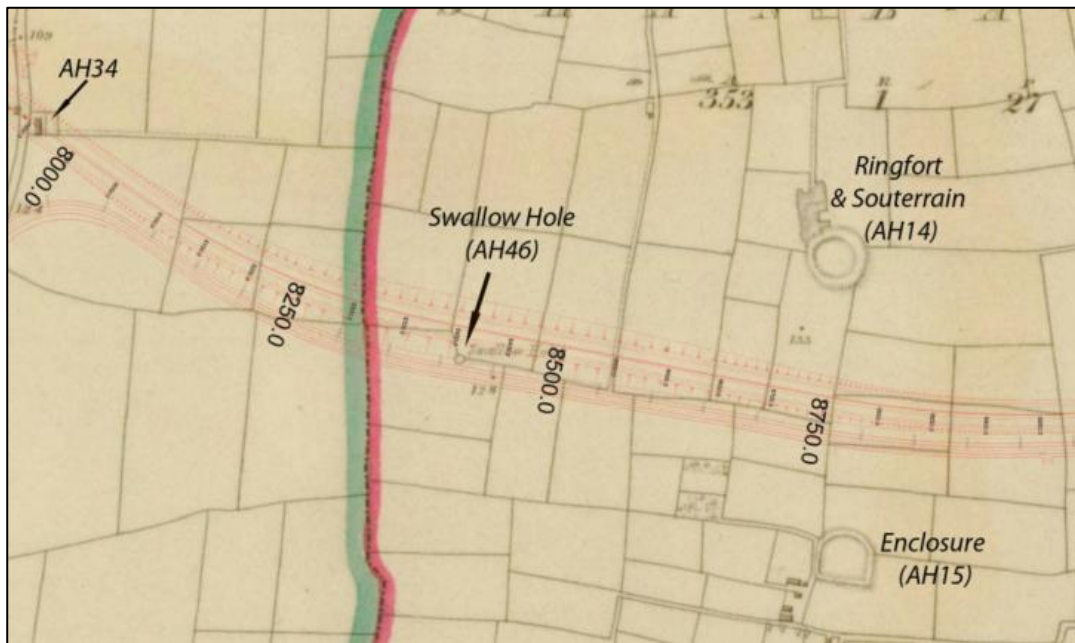


Figure 15.10 Extract from revised edition OS six-inch map (1927-34), showing BH5 & BH8, with proposed M28 road project overlaid



**A**



**B**

Figure 15.11 (a) Extract from first edition OS six-inch map (1841-2), showing AH14, AH15, AH34 & AH46  
 (b) Showing proposed M28 road project overlaid

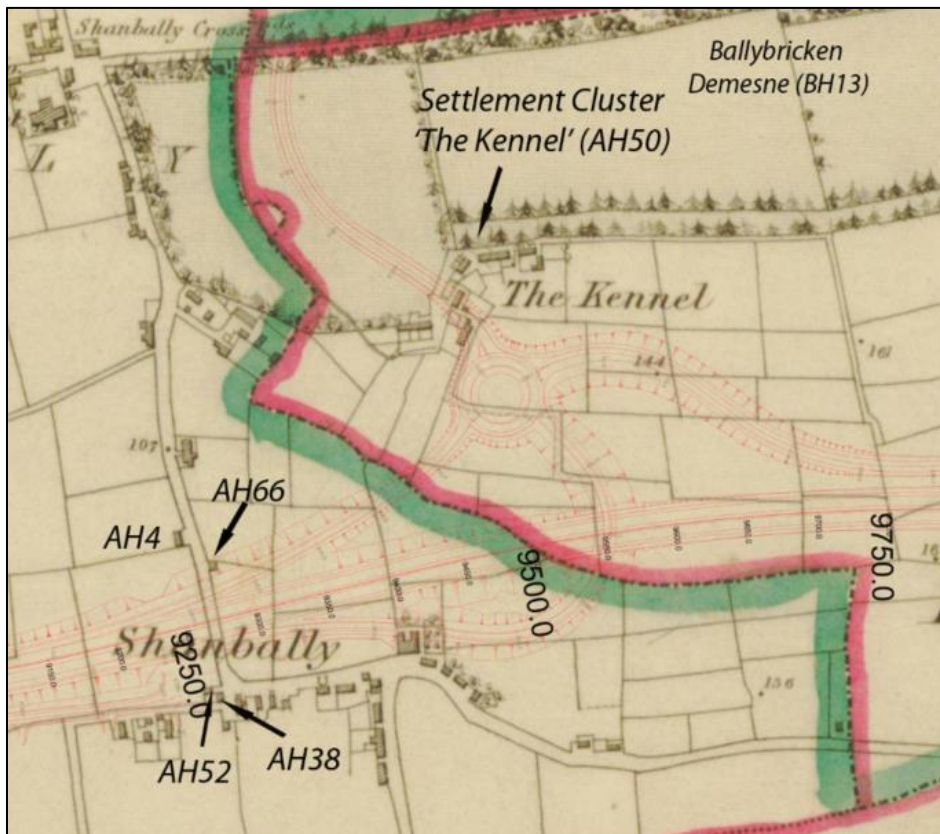
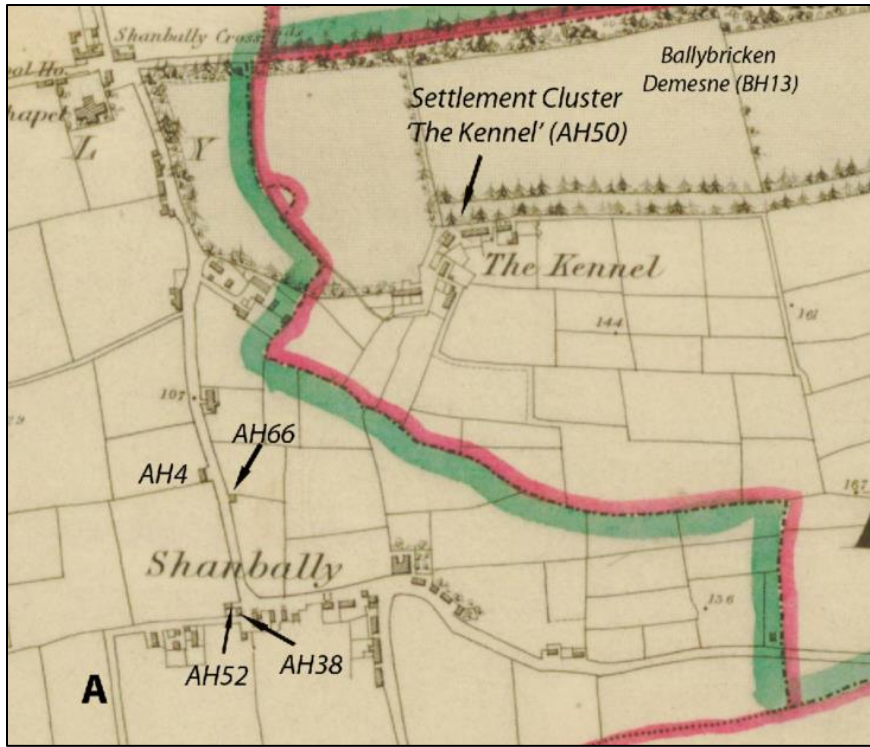


Figure 15.12 (a) Extract from first edition OS six-inch map (1841-2), showing AH4, AH38, AH50, AH52, AH66, BH13  
 (b) Showing proposed M28 road project overlaid



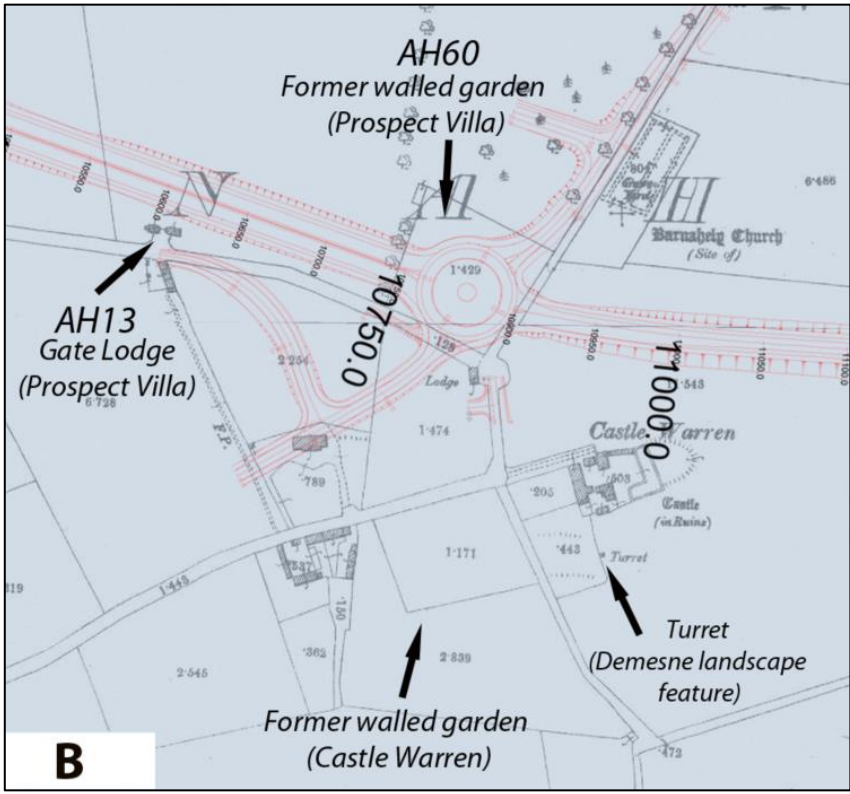
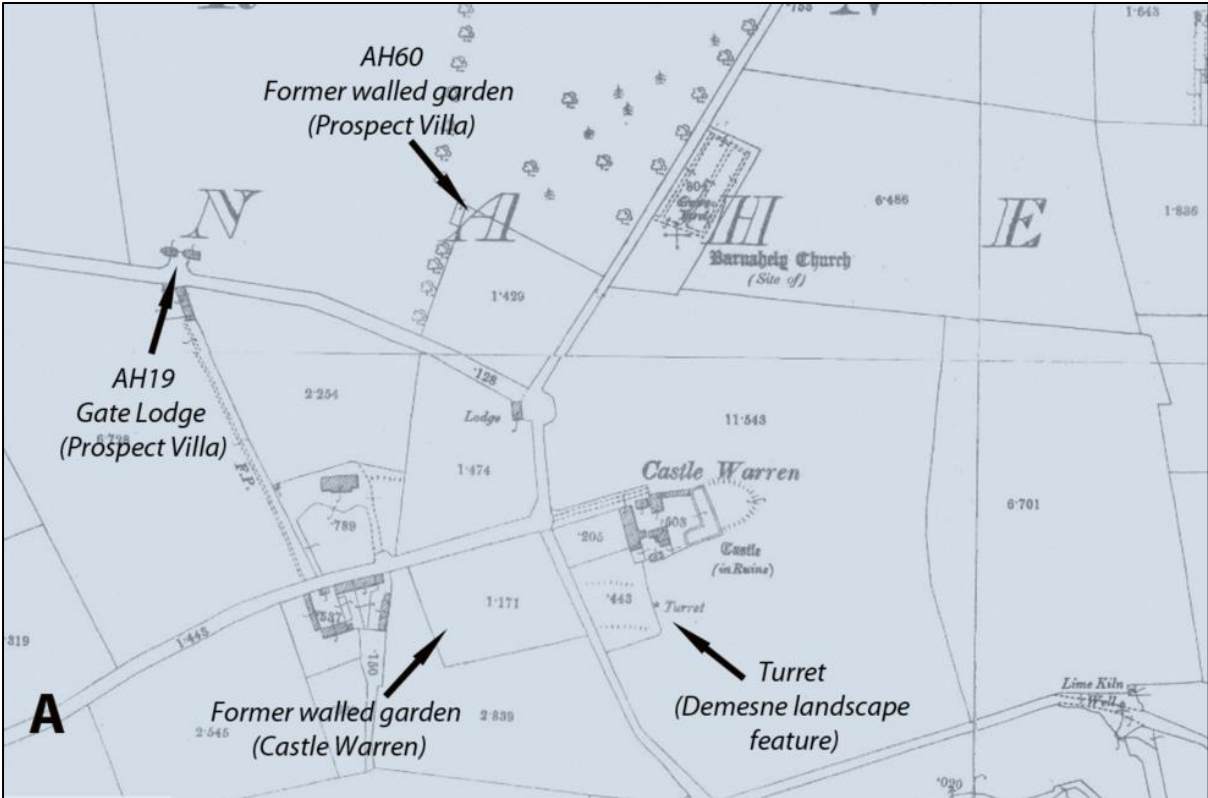


Figure 15.13 (a) Extract from revised edition OS 25-inch map (1897-1904), showing AH19 & AH60  
 (b) Showing proposed M28 road project overlaid



Figure 15.14 (a) Extract from first edition OS six-inch map (1841-2), showing AH13, AH20, AH22 / BH11, AH23, AH47, AH60, AH65, BH23

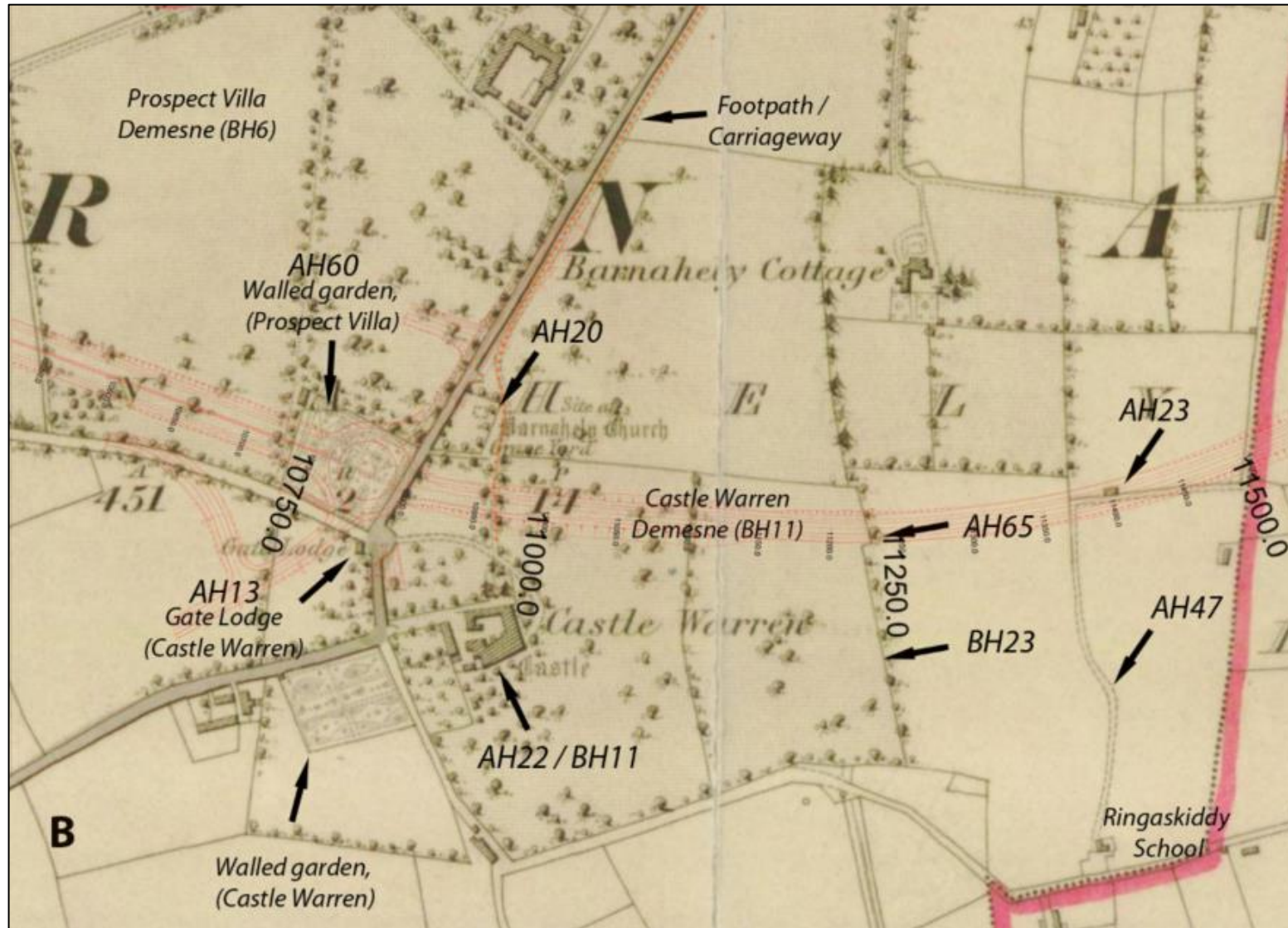


Figure 15.14 (b) Showing proposed M28 road project overlaid

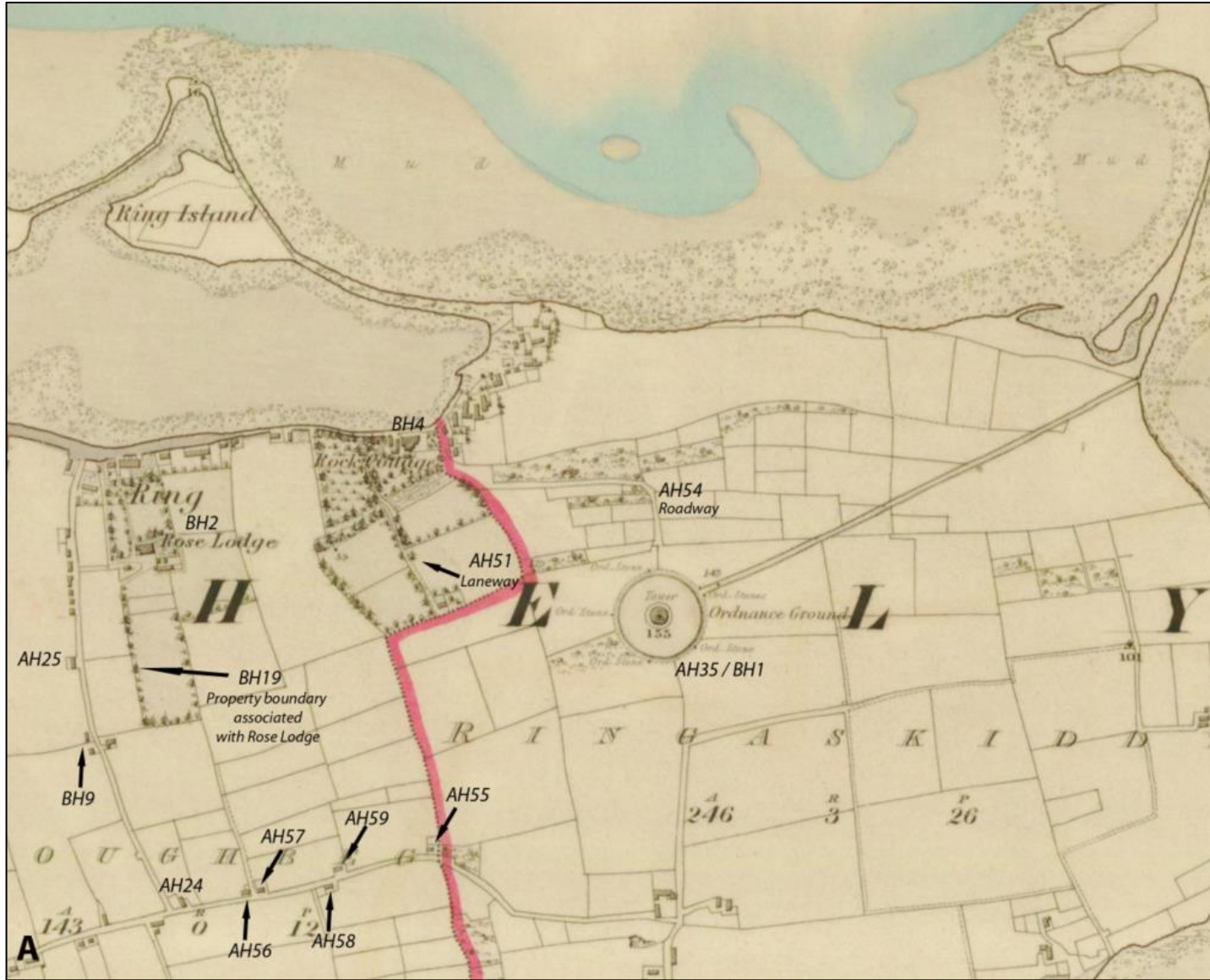


Figure 15.15 (a) Extract from first edition OS six-inch map (1841-2), showing AH35/BH1, BH4, BH9, CH3 & AH54

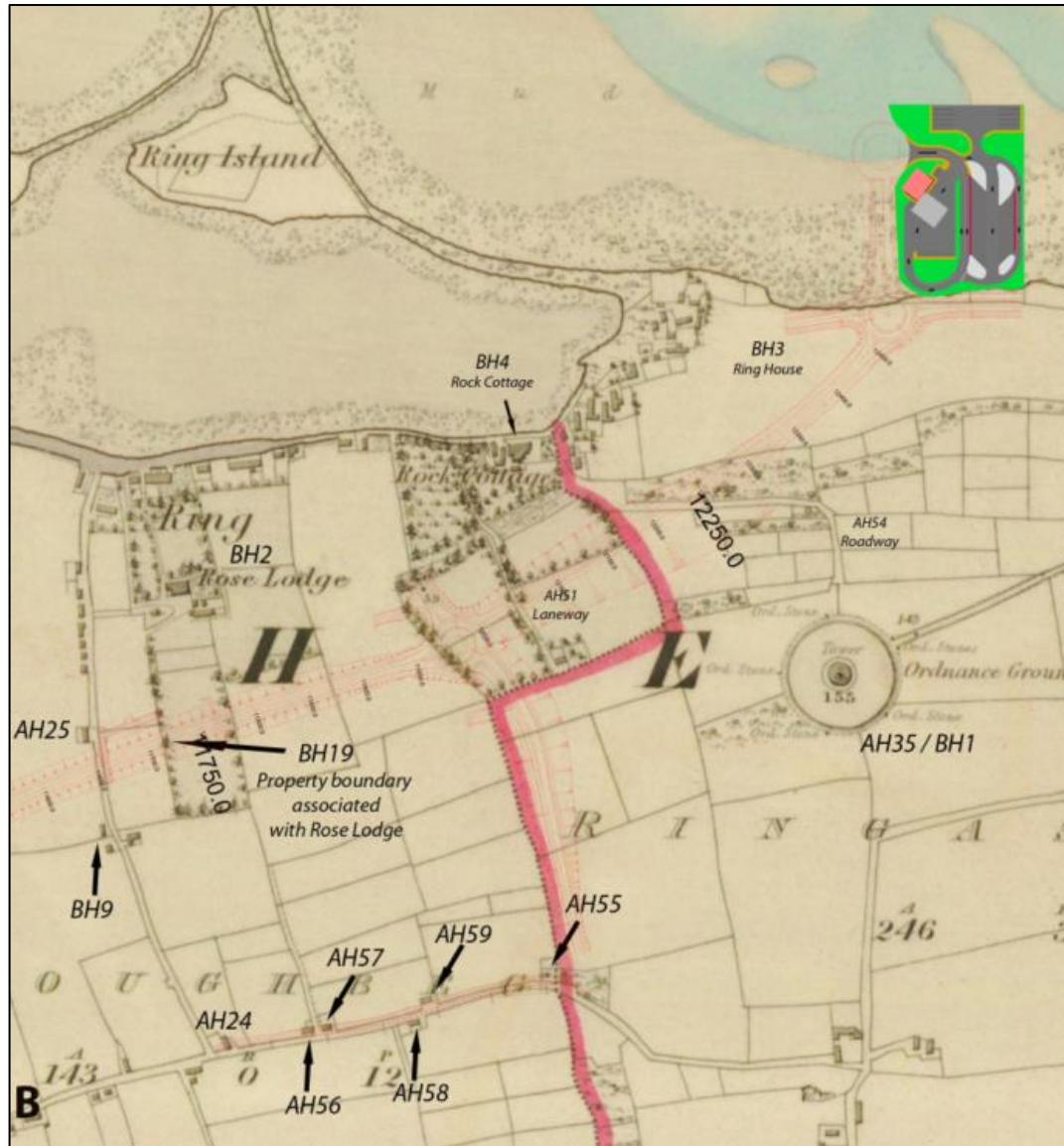


Figure 15.15 (b) Showing proposed M28 road project overlaid

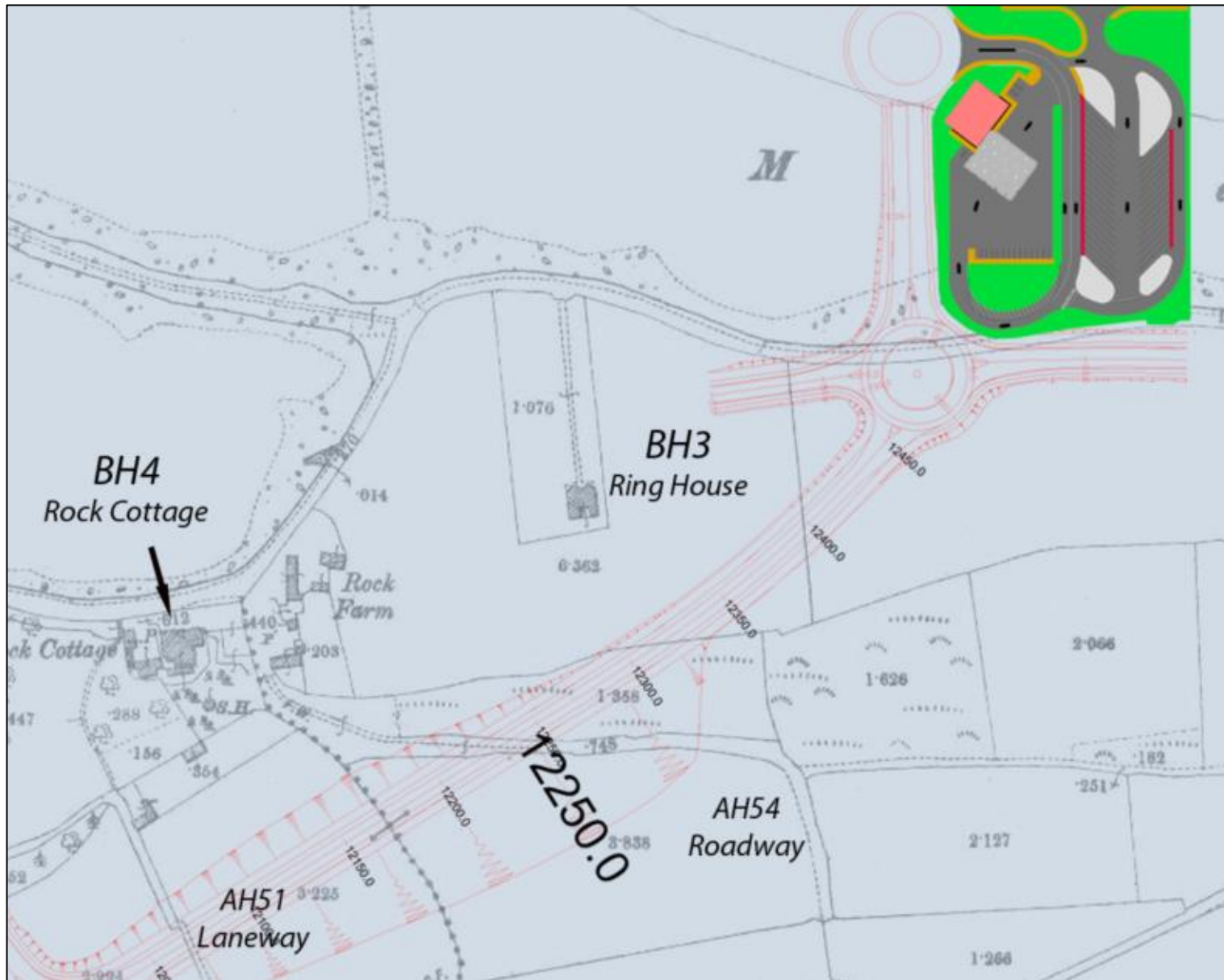


Figure 15.16 Extract from revised edition OS 25-inch map (1897-1904), showing AH51, AH54, BH3 & BH4, with proposed M28 road project overlaid

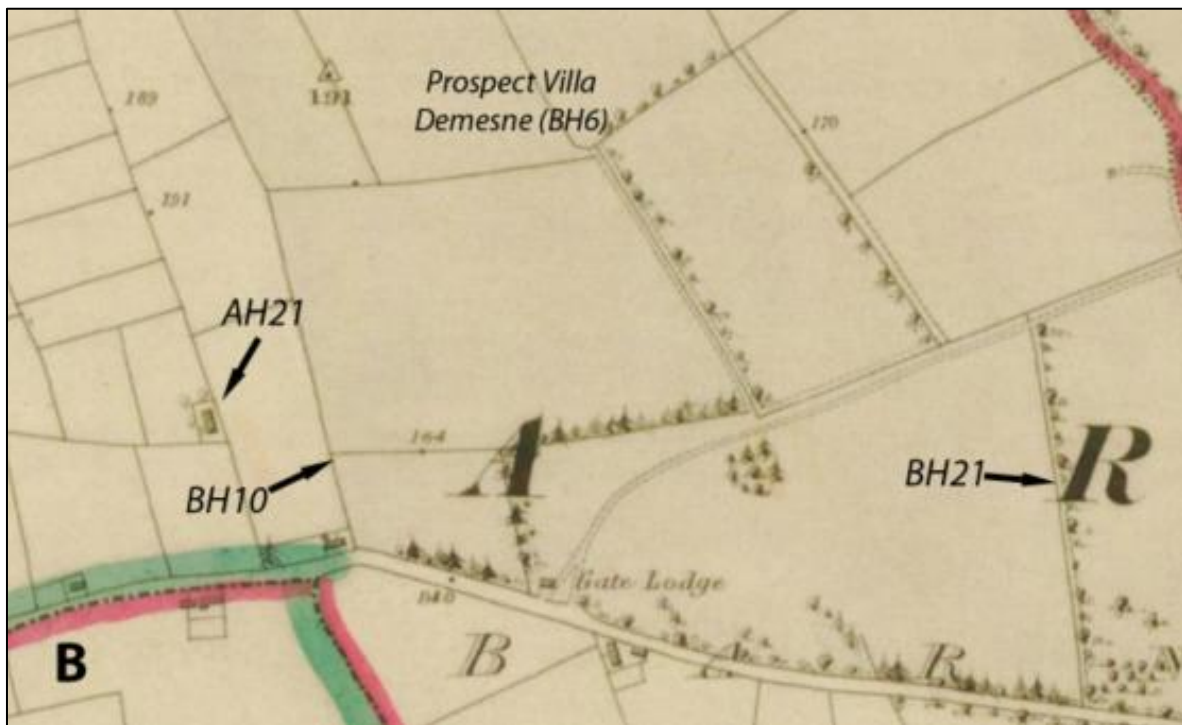
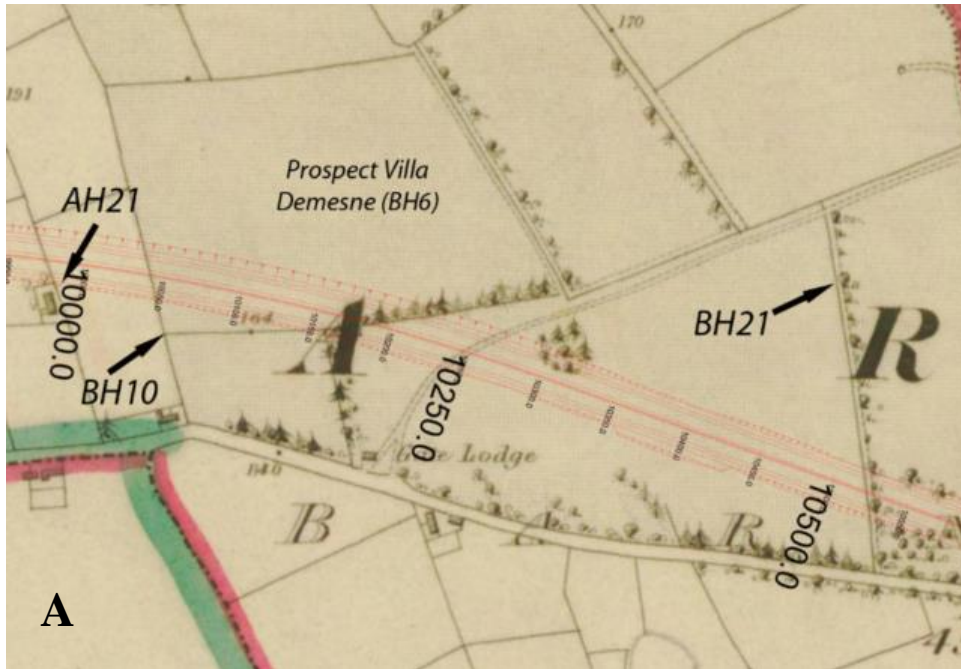


Figure 15.17 (a) Extract from first edition OS six-inch map (1841-2), showing AH21, BH6, BH10, BH21 with proposed M28 road project overlaid  
 (b) Without proposed M28 road project overlaid

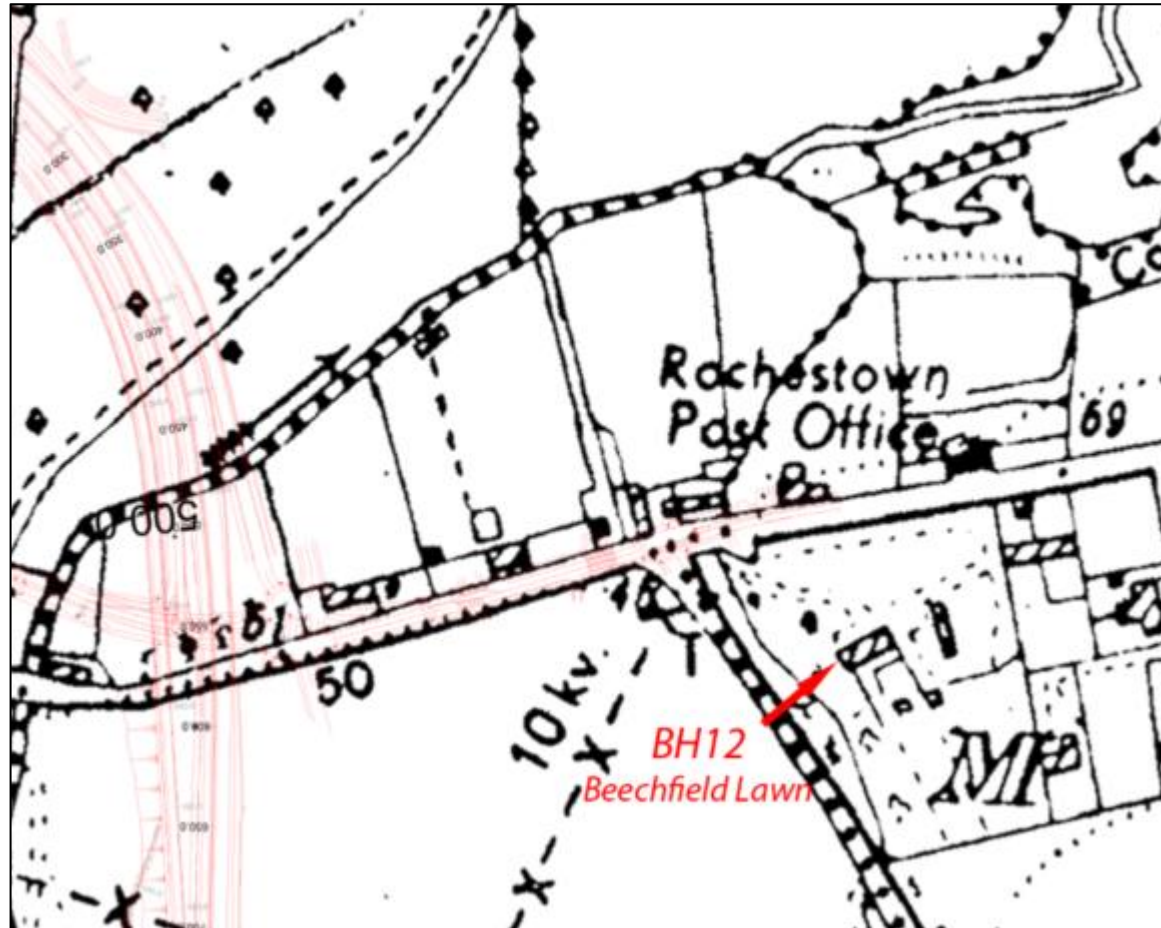


Figure 15.18 Extract from revised edition OS six-inch map (1927-34), showing BH12, with proposed M28 road project overlaid



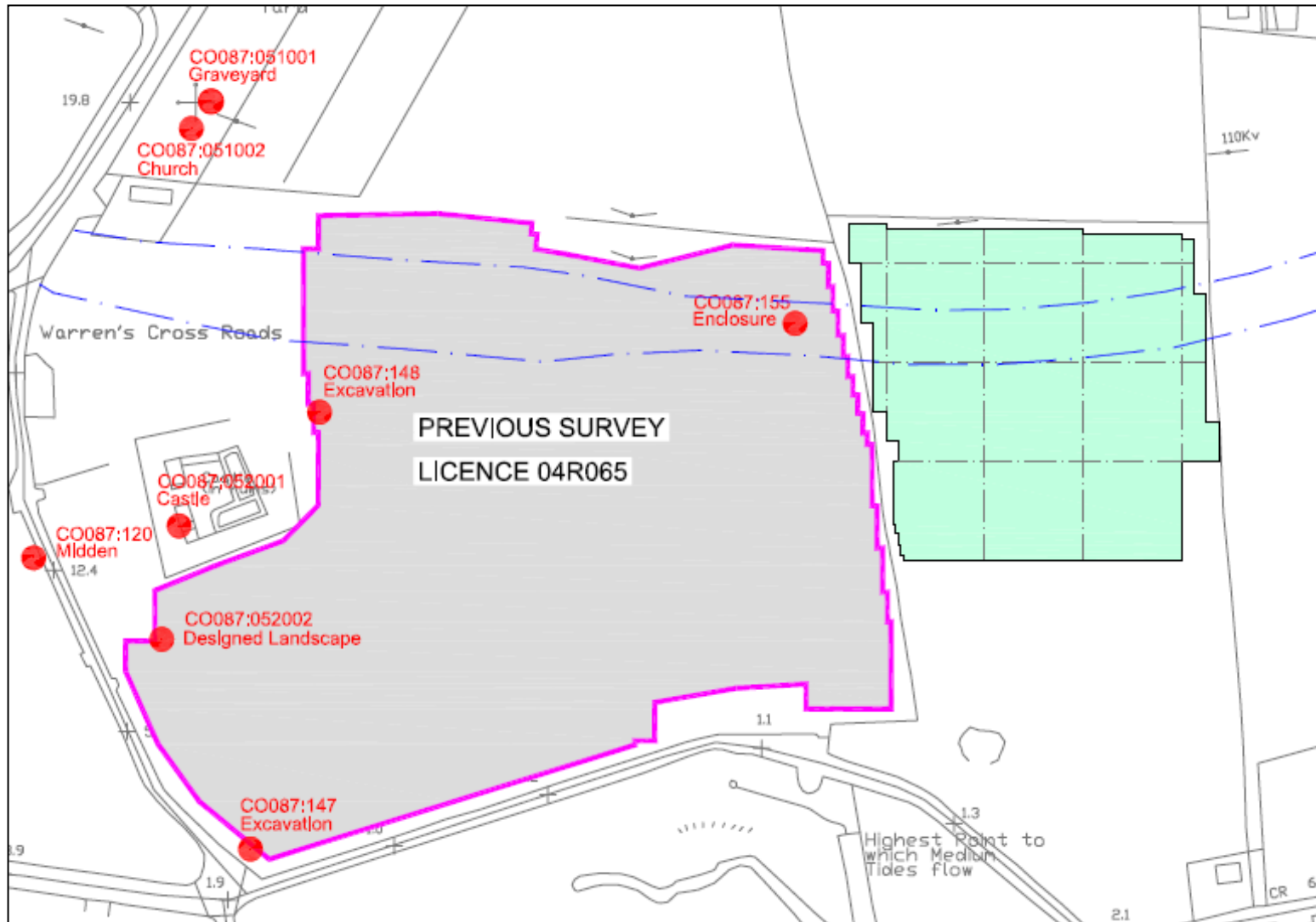


Figure 15.19 Area of geophysical survey in Barnahely townland, 2004 & 2015 (Hanley 2015)

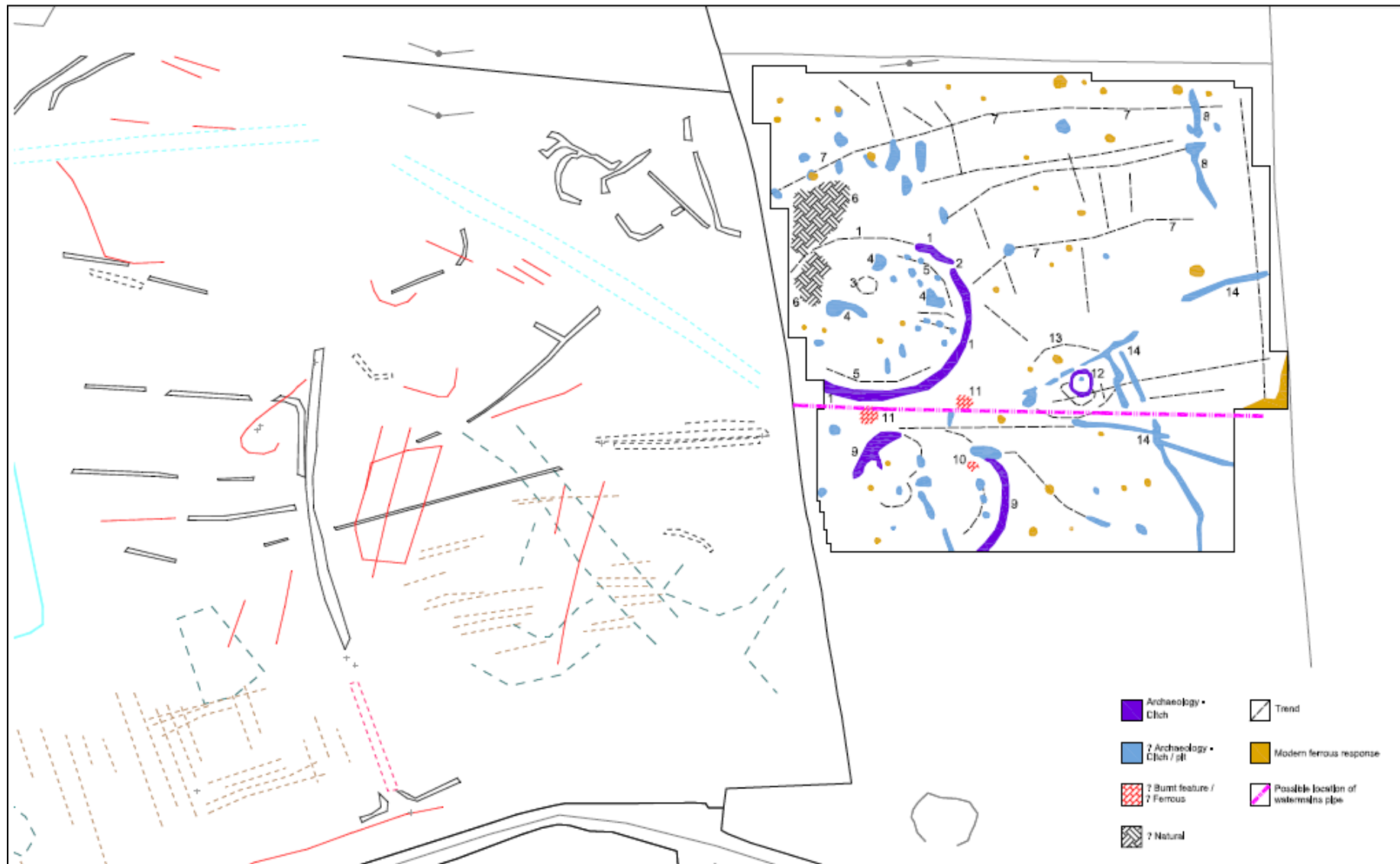


Figure 15.20 Results of geophysical survey in Barnahely townland (Leigh 2015)

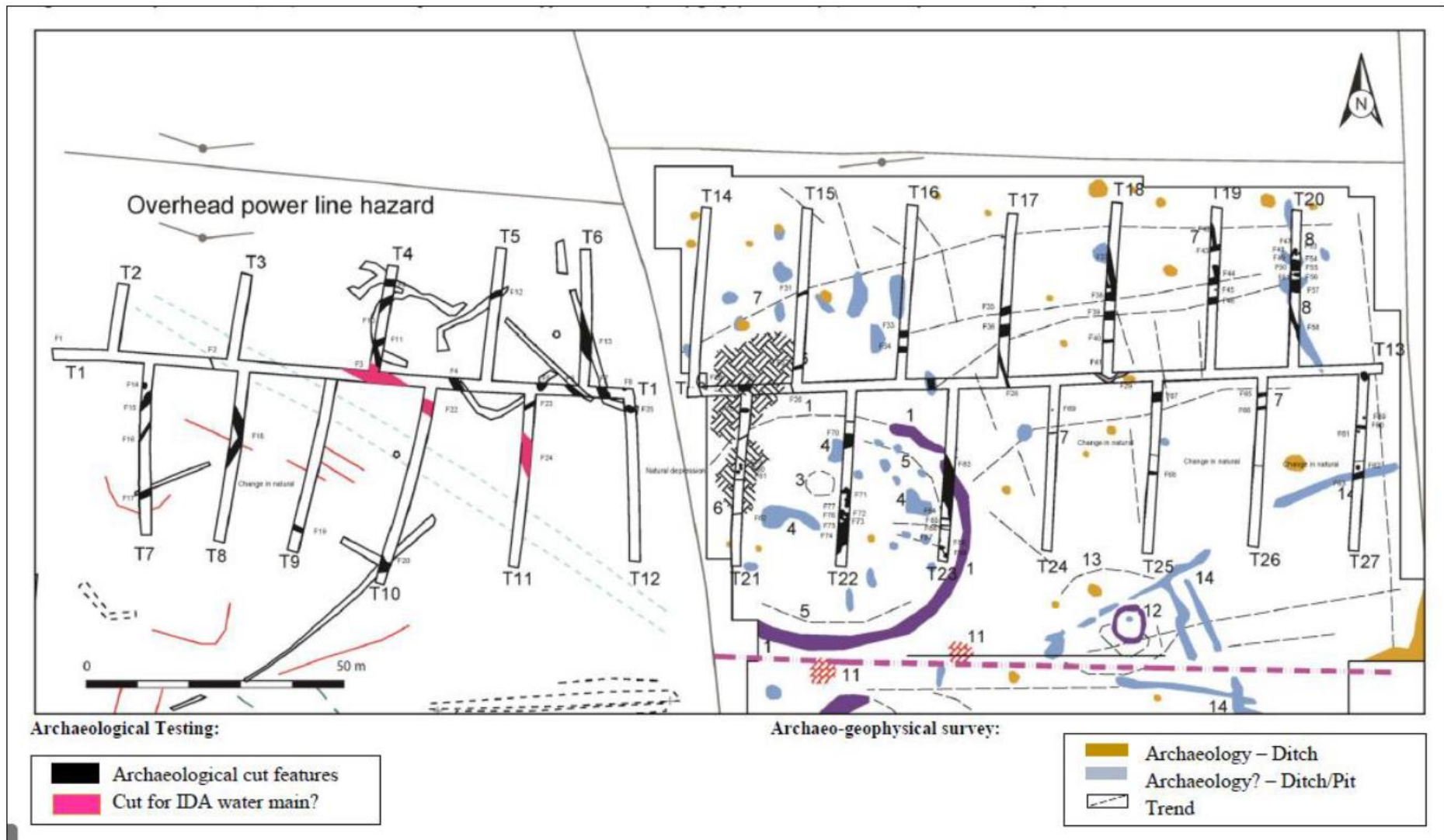


Figure 15.21 Plan of test-trenches overlying geophysical survey results in Barnahely townland (Hanley 2015)

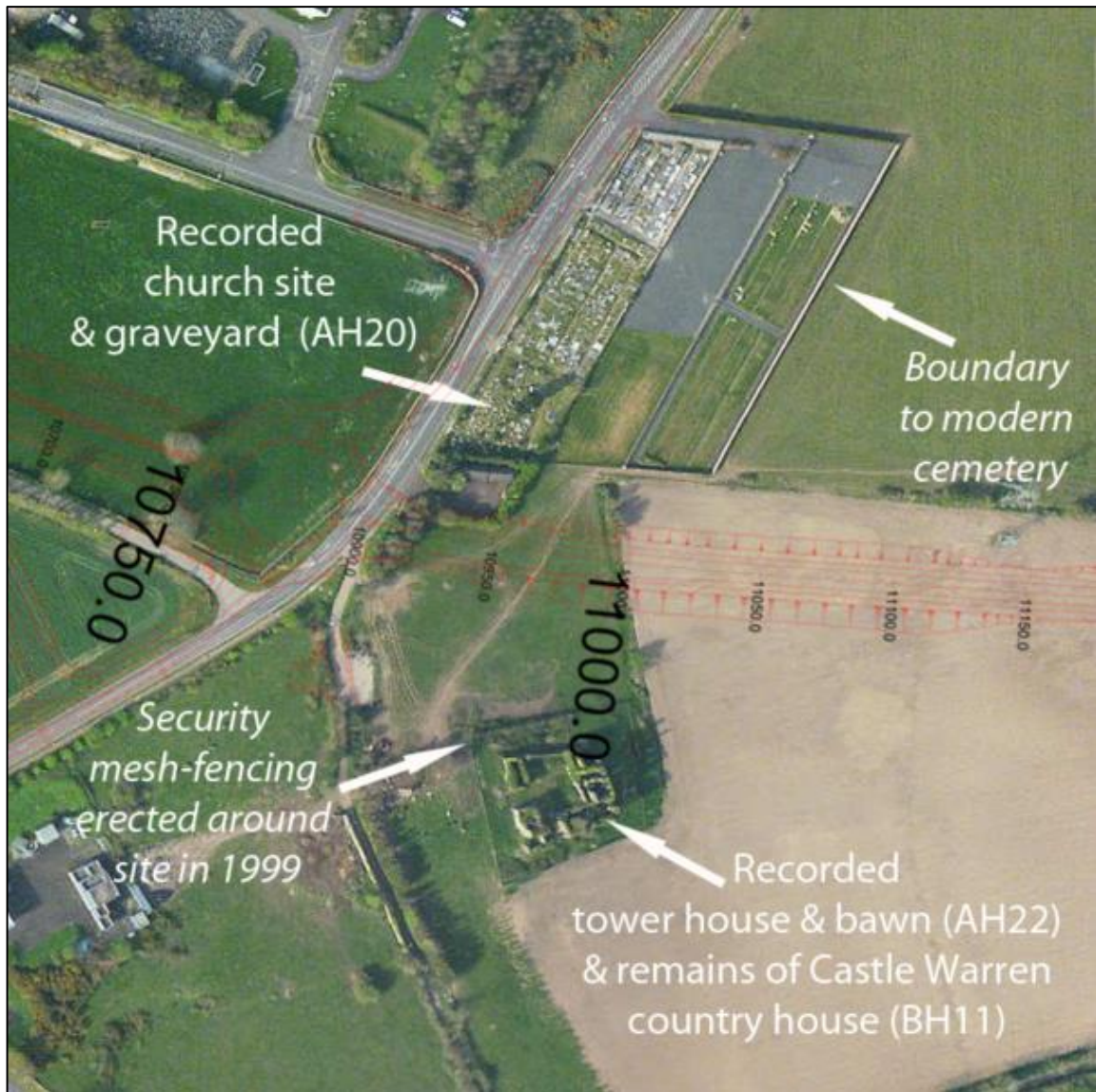


Figure 15.22 Aerial photograph (OSI Digital Globe 2013) showing showing Castle Warren (AH22 / BH11) & Barnahely church site & graveyard (AH20), with proposed M28 road project overlaid



*Figure 15.23 Aerial photograph (source & date unknown) showing recorded enclosure site (AH26), with proposed M28 road project overlaid*



Plate 15.1 View south/southwest along existing N28 road at northern end of proposed road project, showing dense woodland boundaries (Maryborough/Mounthovel townlands)



Plate 15.2 View north/northwest towards Maryborough Ridge housing estate, towards site of former Belview House and demesne (BH17)



Plate 15.3 View east of internal demesne wall (BH21) in former Prospect Villa demesne



Plate 15.4 View east of demesne boundary wall (BH23) in former Castle Warren demesne



Plate 15.5 Mid-20<sup>th</sup> century grotto (CH1) in Shanbally townland, facing northwest



Plate 15.6 View northeast to the stream valley (AH39), in Castletreasure townland





Plate 15.7 View north / northwest of low-lying pastureland along proposed M28 road project in Ballinimlagh townland



Plate 15.8 View northwest towards area of blackened soil (burnt spread) associated with recorded *fulacht fia* (AH5) in Ballinrea townland



Plate 15.9 View south to stream valley (AH41) and low-lying, waterlogged pasture



Plate 15.10 View northwest along proposed M28 road project in Ballinrea townland, showing undulating landscape



Plate 15.11 View southeast along proposed road development, from Ballinrea townland towards low-lying land (and site of osiery AH45) in Shannonpark townland



Plate 15.12 Section of dry-stone walling in field boundary (BH22), Ballinrea townland



Plate 15.13 Section of roadway depicted on first edition OS map (AH42), facing north/northwest



Plate 15.15 Section of roadway depicted on first edition OS map (AH44), facing southwest



Plate 15.14 Section of roadway depicted on first edition OS map (AH44), facing northeast



Plate 15.16 View north along site of osiery and stream (AH45 & 32) in Shannonpark townland



Plate 15.17 Dense vegetation obscuring the recorded *fulacht fia* site (AH9) in Shannonpark townland



Plate 15.18 Area of blackened soil (burnt spread) associated with recorded *fulacht fia* (AH9) in Shannonpark townland



Plate 15.19 Farm complex (house) in Carrigaline townland (BH8), facing west



Plate 15.20 Farm complex (outbuilding) in Carrigaline townland (BH8), facing west



Plate 15.21 Low-lying, waterlogged ground at recorded site of standing stone (AH11/AH53), looking south/southwest to Ballyhemiken railway bridge



Plate 15.22 Line of disused railway line (BH5) retained in field boundary, Ballyhemiken townland





Plate 15.23 View east along proposed M28 road project towards disused railway line (BH5) in Ballyhemiken townland



Plate 15.24 View west over Raffeen Quarry



Plate 15.25 Remaining arable field along proposed M28 road project in Raffeen townland, facing north



Plate 15.26 View south towards Owenboy river valley, from ridge of high ground in Shanbally townland



Plate 15.27 View west along proposed M28 road project in Shanbally townland



Plate 15.28 View north to recorded ringfort in Shanbally townland (AH14)



Plate 15.29 View south to recorded ringfort in Shanbally townland (AH15)



Plate 15.30 View west over site of settlement cluster depicted on first edition OS map (AH50) in Barnahely townland



Plate 15.31 View west along proposed M28 road project in Barnahely townland (west of R613 road)



Plate 15.32 Demesne boundary wall of Prospect Villa (BH10), along Barnahely Road



Plate 15.33 Demesne boundary wall of Prospect Villa (BH10), surviving as field boundary to south of proposed road development



Plate 15.34 View east along proposed M28 road project in Barnahely townland (west of R613 road) in former demesne of Prospect Villa



Plate 15.35 View of Castle Warren, facing south east



Plate 15.36 View northeast along proposed M28 road project between Castle Warren (AH22) and Barnahely church site and graveyard (AH20)



Plate 15.37 View of Castle Warren facing west





Plate 15.38 View south from the former Castle Warren demesne and recorded site of enclosures revealed by geophysical survey (AH33)



Plate 15.39 View south across plateau on site of possible ringfort revealed by geophysical survey and archaeological testing (AH48)



Plate 15.40 Interior of recorded graveyard, facing towards Castle Warren



Plate 15.41 View east along proposed M28 road project from site of possible ringfort revealed by geophysical survey and archaeological testing (AH48)



Plate 15.42 Boundary wall of dry-stone construction (BH19) in Loughbeg townland, facing west



Plate 15.43 Vernacular structure BH9 in Loughbeg townland, facing south



Plate 15.44 Rock Cottage (BH4) in Ringaksiddy village, facing south



Plate 15.45 View west along proposed M28 road project in Loughbeg townland to rear of Rock Cottage (BH4)



Plate 15.46 House (BH20) in Moneygurney townland, facing southwest



Plate 15.47 View southwest of low-lying land along proposed M28 road project in Ringaksiddy townland



Plate 15.48 Ridge of high ground above Ringaskiddy village, facing south



Plate 15.49 View north from Martello Tower (AH35 / BH1)



Plate 15.50 Views over Cork Harbour from ridge above Ringaksiddy, just below Martello Tower



Plate 15.51 Martello Tower (AH35/BH1)



Plate 15.52 Ring House (BH3), facing south