

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR
BARRYSHALL ANAEROBIC DIGESTER
TIMOLEAGUE,
CO. CORK**

**CHAPTER 6.11
CULTURAL HERITAGE**

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6.11 CULTURAL HERITAGE

6.11.1. Methodology

This report is intended as the cultural heritage chapter of an EIS to accompany a planning application for an anaerobic digester at Barryshall, Timoleague, County Cork. The report was requested by Michael Sweeney of NRG Ltd on behalf of his client Timoleague Agri Gen Ltd. The proposal is on the site of an existing farm and in the vicinity of several recorded monuments. The report is based on a desk study and field inspection of the study area. The EPA guidelines on the compilation of Environmental Impact Assessments (2002) have been consulted. The chapter consists of a baseline study of the archaeological and architectural heritage of the study area, followed by an outline of potential impacts, predicted impacts and proposed mitigation measures. The following legislative frameworks have offered guidance;

National Monuments Act, 1930, as amended in 1954, 1987, 1994 and 2004 Heritage Act, 1995

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

Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 2000

Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities

Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (2004)

Action on Architecture 2002-2005 Government Policy on Architecture

Advice Notes on Current Practice in the Preparation of Environmental Impact Statements, (Environmental Protection Agency, 2003)

Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements, (Environmental Protection Agency, 2002)

Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (the 'Granada Convention 1984') ratified by Ireland in 1997

European Council Directive on Environmental Impact Assessment (85/337/EEC), 1985 and Amending Directive (97/11/EC), 1997

Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1964).

Convention for the Protection of World Cultural and National Heritage (1972)

Environmental Protection Agency (Licensing) Regulations, 1994 to 2010

6.11.1.1 Paper Survey

The desk study included a search of the following archaeological and architectural heritage sources;

- Recorded Monuments - All recorded monuments in the state have been given a unique number. The monuments are indicated on the archaeological constraint maps (based on the six inch series and recorded on a county basis) and listed in the accompanying index. The sites are afforded legal protection under the National Monuments Acts and Amendments 1930-2004.
- RMP Files - A file on each monument is kept by the National Monuments Service in their offices at The Irish Life Centre, Abbey Street, Dublin. The file contains any relevant details about the site. The file for each monument within the study area was inspected.

- Cartographic Sources - A number of early maps of County Cork including the first editions of the Ordnance Survey 6 inch and 25 inch series were examined.
- Cork County Council – There are several local authority initiatives designed to protect built heritage. The Record of Protected Structures appears as an appendix to the County Development Plan.
- NIAH - The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage survey of County Cork is a representative sample of buildings and structures of heritage value.
- Research - Relevant books, journals and other historical reference works were examined for any relevant information on the area.

6.11.1.2 Field Survey

A field survey of the study area was carried out which involved visiting the following locations;

- Site of proposed development. The existing house and farm and the location of the proposed anaerobic digester as well as the location of a possible future proposed glasshouse were inspected.
- Recorded Monuments. There are a number of monuments on the RMP in the vicinity of the proposal including some on lands in the client's interest. These latter include; CO136-016 - Country house, CO136-017001 - Standing stone – pair, CO136-017002- Anomalous stone group, CO136-018 - Ringfort – rath and CO136-019- Midden. All of these sites were visited and inspected as part of the field work.
- Haul route. There are no road realignments proposed in transporting material to the site.

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6.11.2 Cultural Heritage in the Existing Environment

6.11.2.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

Barryshall is a townland of 579 acres in the barony of Ibane and Barryroe in the parish of Timoleague in West Cork. The name Timoleague derives from *Ti Mologa* and there is a tradition of a monastic site founded there by an early Christian saint associated with Iona and Clonmacnoise. The friary was founded in 1312 by the McCarthys, supposedly on the site of the earlier ecclesiastical centre and dedicated to St. Mologa. The friary has served as the burial ground for McCarthy Reaghs, DeCourseys, O'Heas and O'Cullens. The friary changed hands many times during the Tudorbethan reconquest and the war of the three kings and was burned and repaired several times. There is a McCarthy castle thought to date to the 12th century at the mouth of the Courtmacsherry estuary which survived to four storeys until the last century but is now much reduced.

Barryshall house (CO136-016) was originally built in 1550 and rebuilt in 1745. It was described by Lewis in 1837 as "the residence of J. Lucas, Esq., a large mansion, erected by one of the Barry family about a century since, and surrounded by a considerable plantation."

There is evidence of prehistoric activity in Barryshall in the form of two pairs of standing stones to the NE of the house. On the early maps these are labeled 'Gallauns', which was the colloquial term for any standing stone or pillar. They were thought to be markers, commemorating a battle or person of some status but were also thought to be the focus of ancient ritual activity (O'Hallaran 1916). Stone rows comprise a row of three or more standing stones, interspersible and in a straight line (Waddel 1998). Two main types have been recognised - a Cork and Kerry group, in which the row comprises up to six stones, typically about 2m in height, with their long axes usually set in line, and a mid-Ulster group, where the row comprises numerous stones, usually not exceeding 1m in height, often found in association with cairns and stone circles. They are considered to have been aligned on various solar and lunar events and date to the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC). There is subgroup of stone rows comprising two stones, typically about 2m in height, generally set with their long axes in line. There are over 100 examples of this monument type in Cork and Kerry. These have been placed in a period between 1700 BC and 800 BC. Two of the standing stones in the study area (CO136-017001) are considered to belong to this group but there is also an opinion that taken with the nearby stones (CO136-017002) they form an alignment if not a row *per se* (Whiteside 1937).

Fulachta fiadh also belong to the Bronze Age although there are some examples from the medieval from whence the name is coined. They are a common monument type and present in the field as typically kidney or horse-shoe shaped mounds. The mounds are composed of the discarded remains of heat shattered stone used to heat water in a trough. The troughs were dug into the ground and sometimes lined with wood. They can vary in quality from simple pits to large troughs lined with oak planks complete with jointing. The mainstream interpretation of their function is as a cooking place but other theories include, bathing, brewing and felt making. There is a fulacht fiadh (CO136-021) 700m SW of the proposal.

Ringforts are the most widely distributed and common monuments in the country. They consist of circular areas, defined by banks and external ditches, and excavation often reveals the remains of dwelling houses and outbuildings for extended families. O'Riordain (1979) described the ringfort as '*a space most frequently circular, surrounded by a bank and fosse or simply by a rampart of stone*'. Excavations have revealed that the ringfort was typically an Early Christian (c. 500 AD to 1100) settlement type although some have shown to predate and postdate this period (Sweetman and O'Brien 1997, 24). According to Stout (1997) ringforts were not built to repel prolonged sieges, or designed to annex territories and populations but rather to repel the lightning cattle raids, which were endemic during the Early Christian period in Ireland. In areas where there is little field stone, the banks are generally of earth, while in stony areas, the banks may be of stone, with either stone-cut ditches, or no ditch at all. They can be referred to as *caiseal*, *cathair*, *dún*, *lios* and *rath*. *Rath* is the term applied to those with earthen banks while *cashel* is referred to those constructed with stone banks. They tend to have a dispersed distribution, although some are occasionally located in pairs, or even joined together. There are ringforts 500m NNE (CO136-018), 850m SW (CO136-015) and 1km NW (CO136-007) of the proposal.

A holy well (CO136-008) lies 850m north of the proposed development site boundary. The tradition of venerating springs or pools has its origins in pre-Christian Ireland. These pagan sites were later Christianized and became holy wells (Farrelly and O'Brien 2002, 273). Pilgrimages to wells would follow a certain pattern; the pilgrim would approach the well, kneel and say some prayers, then go clock-wise around the well reciting more prayers. The wells were usually visited on the feast day of the local patron saint (ibid.). Some holy wells are attributed with curative properties. In 1704 an Act of Parliament was passed which forbade the practise of visiting holy wells with a penalty of whipping or a fine of ten shillings (Logan 1980, 16)

There is a Cistercian Abbey 750m south of the proposal. This is a religious house as listed in A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970). These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD). The first Cistercian abbey in Ireland was founded in 1142 at Mellifont in Oriel by St. Malachy, having come from Clairvaux in France under the influence of the order's founder St. Bernard and by direction of pope Innocent II. The abbey at Timoleague was endowed by Dermot MacCormac MacMarthy in 1172.

There is a former corn mill 800m east of the proposal which Samuel Lewis describes as a flour-mill, "belonging to Messrs. Swete and Co., where 6000 barrels of wheat are annually ground, principally for supplying the neighbouring towns." (Topographical Dictionary 1837)

6.11.2 Recorded Monuments

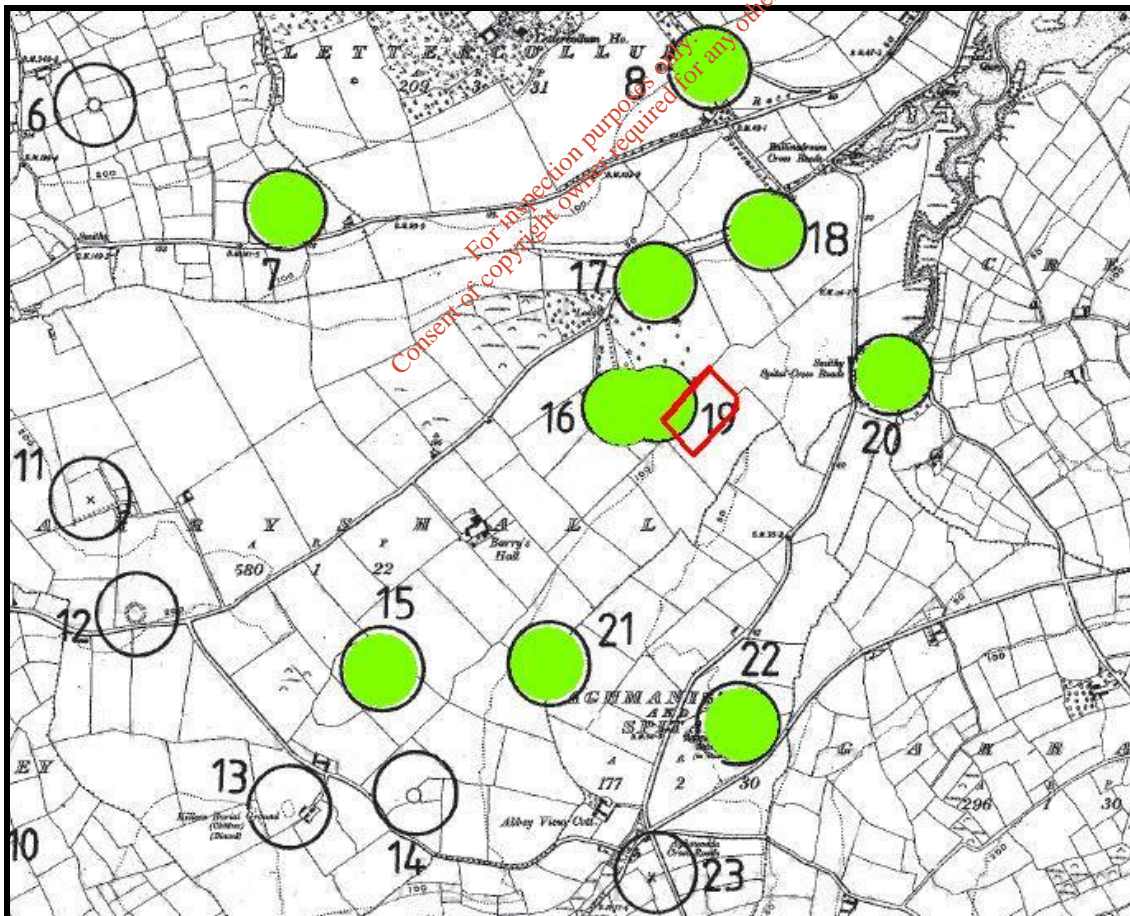


Figure 1 RMP constraint map (extract from Cork O.S sheet 13) with the site of the proposed anaerobic digester in red. Recorded monuments within 1km of the proposal are highlighted in green. Details in appendix i.

6.11.2.2.2 *Monuments within the site boundary*

There are no recorded monuments within the site boundary.

6.11.2.2.3 *Monuments within 1km of site boundary*

There are 10 recorded monuments within 1km of the proposal; CO136-007 Ringfort – rath, CO136-008 Ritual site (Holy Well), CO136-015 Ringfort – rath, CO136-016 Country house, CO136-017001- Standing stone – pair, CO136-017002- Anomalous stone group, CO136-018 Ringfort – rath, CO136-019 Midden, CO136-020 Mill – corn, CO136-021 Fulacht fia, CO136-022 Religious house - Cistercian monks. See appendix I for details.

6.11.2.3 *Topographical Files*

The topographical files were searched for the following townlands in the vicinity of the proposal; Abbeymahon, Aghafore, Aghaminster and Spital, Ardmore, Ballinaroher, Ballincourcey, Ballynamona, Barryshall, Carhoo, Castle Lower, Cloghgriffin, Creggane, Curraheen, Currahavern East, Currahavern West, Garrane, Grange Beg, Grange More, Lettercollum, Maulmacredmond, Timoleague.

One result was found for Timoleague;

NMI Reg. No. 1881:20

Simple Name: Amulet

Component: Silver

ID: 85634

Findplace: Unknown

Permanent habitation: KS. IR. SAF

Detail: This is a silver and glass 'connach' amulet studded with various coloured imitation stones. It was purchased from a John Lindsay who said it was originally found in a cemetery in 1843. It is curvilinear resembling in form larvae known as 'connach' or murrain caterpillars traditionally connected in Ireland with the care the murrain in cattle. The amulet is 4 and ¼ inches long and weighs 1oz.

6.11.2.4 *Architectural Heritage*

The term 'architectural heritage' is defined in the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) & Historic Monuments Act, 1999, as meaning all:

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

Vernacular architecture is also part of the built heritage of an area and is usually expressed in cottages, outbuildings and walls constructed of locally quarried stone. The site inspection surveyed the study area for features of architectural heritage including vernacular items, bridges, demesne features as well as protected structures and items on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage. Two buildings which appear on the 1st edition O.S maps of 1839 and 1900 are still upstanding and were recorded in the site inspection (section

6.11.2.4.1 *National Inventory of Architectural Heritage*

6.11.2.4.1.1 *Building Surveys*

Barryshall House is included on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage.

Reg. No. 20913603

Date 1840 - 1880

Previous Name N/A
Townland BARRYSHALL
County County Cork
Coordinates 146156, 42393
Categories of Special Interest ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC HISTORICAL SOCIAL
Rating Regional
Original Use country house
In Use As country house

Description

Detached seven-bay two-storey country house, built c.1860, incorporating fabric of earlier building, built 1748. Triple-pile gable-fronted block to rear (south-west). Single-storey flat-roofed porch to front. Two-storey canted bay window to side (north-west), added c.1890. Lean-to conservatory to rear. Hipped and pitched slate roofs having uPVC clad overhanging eaves, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Rendered walls with plinth and raised render quoins. Tooled limestone and moulded render sill course to canted bay. Decorative timber panels and engaged octagonal columns to porch surmounted by timber architrave, frieze and cornice with balustrade. Square-headed window openings with stone sills, having replacement six-over-six pane timber sliding sash windows to front elevation. Timber casement windows, one-over-one pane and two-over-two pane timber sliding sash windows elsewhere. Fixed timber-framed windows to porch. Round-headed door opening behind porch to front elevation, having timber panelled door, sidelights and fanlight. Attached eight-bay single-storey outbuilding with lean-to to rear elevation, with detached single-bay single-storey building and detached four-bay single-storey buildings to south-west. Pitched slate and corrugated-iron roofs having rendered chimneystack, gable copings and cast-iron and replacement aluminium rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered and whitewashed rubble stone walls. Square-headed window openings with render sills, having replacement timber casement and fixed timber-framed windows. Square-headed door openings having replacement glazed timber door and single and double-leaf timber battened doors. Rendered square-profile gate piers to farm yard having chamfered rendered caps with decorative finials.

Appraisal

Apparently built in 1748 by the Honourable David John Barry after whose death it passed on to his nephew, one of the Barry's of Fota, this house was altered and extended in the nineteenth century. The outward appearance of the building is decidedly nineteenth century, with its hipped roof, round-headed doorcase and balanced proportions. It would appear that the eighteenth century house was altered and modified to reflect changing tastes and fashions, more than one hundred years after its initial construction date. This early character is now hidden in the nineteenth century remodelling scheme. It makes an interesting and curious addition to the architectural heritage.

6.11.2.4.1.2 Garden surveys

The NIAH has begun a process of recording Ireland's designed landscapes, specifically demesnes which appeared on the 1st edition O.S maps circa 1840. Their 'feature richness index' is an assessment of surviving original features and is measured between 1 and 5. Barryshall is included in the survey and is given a feature richness index of 2;

Name of Site : Barry's Hall

Reference : CO-89-W-462424

Site Status : Main features unrecognisable - peripheral features visible

Initial Overview

Site Footprint Visible Yes

Boundary Defined Yes

Significant Development Yes

Feature Richness Index 2

General Comments A significant number of modern agricultural buildings have been constructed in the core landscape.

Architectural Features

Principal Building Yes

Garden Structures No

Gateways and Gatehouses No

Buildings of Indeterminate Purpose No

Movement Within Site

Entrances have changed Yes

Drive position has changed Yes

Comments An entrance and drive to provide access to the agricultural buildings not shown on the 1836 - 1846 OS map is visible in aerial photography.

Avenues No

Woodland Drives or Walks No

Landscape Features

Woodlands No

Woodland Footprint Changed No

Orchards No

Parkland Yes

Formal Garden No

Kitchen / Walled and Productive Gardens No

Vistas No

Allees No

Natural and Naturalistic Water Features No

Artificial Water Features No

Other Features No

Section Comments Elements of the designed landscape shown on the 1836 - 1846 OS map are visible in aerial photography but features are degraded.

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6.11.2.5 Summary of Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

6.11.2.5.1 Fieldwork on the site of the proposal

There has been no previous fieldwork on the site of the proposed development.

6.11.2.5.2 Fieldwork in the vicinity of the proposal

A review of www.excavations.ie and the more recently published excavations bulletins revealed the following licensed archaeological investigations in the study area.

License 02E0203

Townland Timoleague

Type Tower-house

Detail Timoleague Castle was subject to an archaeological impact assessment by Tracy Collins as part of a planning application by the owner, who wished to renovate the extant three storeys of the original five-storey tower-house. Permission was granted, with archaeological monitoring as a condition.

Work was undertaken to fill a breach in the eastern corner of structure, which entailed the removal of loose rubble and the excavation by hand of a shallow trench for a ground-beam, on which to construct a new wall. Some localised topsoil removal was undertaken to the north of the castle. This was found to be imported material brought to the site in relatively recent times. Nothing of archaeological significance was noted during any of this work. Further work at the site is anticipated

License 09E281
 Name AGHMANISTER AND SPITAL
 Type Medieval
 Detail Extant ruins of what appear to be a church and cloister at Aghmanister and Spital townland near Timoleague, Co. Cork, are thought to represent the original location of the Cistercian monastery of Fons Vivus, founded by the local McCarthy kings in the late 12th century. The annals indicate that, by the late 13th century, the monastery had moved location to nearby Abbeymahon. The subsequent fate of the site of the original foundation is not documented but the townland name has suggested to some that the site may have been used as a hospital. The first season of a University College Cork research and training excavation was carried out by Barra Ó Donnabháin there over four weeks in July 2009. Five cuttings were opened in 2009. Trench 1 (3m by 10m) was at the west end of the structure identified as the church. Excavation produced evidence for industrial-scale iron working and for the post-medieval use of this area of the site as a cillín. Two trenches were opened inside the rectangular cloister to the south of the church. Evidence of internal structures was found in both. Trench 2 (6m by 4m) was located at the juncture of the cloister and the east end of the church. Excavation produced evidence for a possible foundation of a wooden structure running parallel to the extant walls. Trench 5 (2m by 7m) investigated the interior of the south side of the cloister enclosure. This produced evidence of a possible foundation trench parallel to the south wall of the enclosure as well as a series of small stake-and post-holes. This part of the site had also been used as a cillín. Two trenches tested the exterior of the putative cloister. Trench 3 (6m by 3m) was located at the south-east corner of this enclosure and produced evidence of cultivation scars and a large sump-like pit. Trench 4 (6m by 2m) was placed at the south-west corner of the cloister and produced little in terms of cultural features.

License C383; E4068
 Name TIMOLEAGUE FRANCISCAN FRIARY, TIMOLEAGUE
 Type Friary
 NGR 147210 043620
 RMP/SMR CO123-050
 Detail Monitoring was undertaken by Julianna O'Donoghue as part of an impact assessment on the foreshore immediately beside Timoleague Franciscan friary, Co. Cork. The friary, which was founded prior to 1316 AD by Donal Glas MacCarthy or William de Barry, is a national monument. Timoleague was once an important seaport and, although much silted up today, it formerly could discharge vessels up alongside the friary walls. The assessment and monitoring was undertaken in response to emergency flood-relief works by Cork County Council. An oak mooring post is exposed in the foreshore within the monitored area. Excavated material was spread and examined with the aid of a metal detector. A small assemblage of post-medieval ceramics was recovered.

6.11.2.6 Cartographic Analysis

6.11.2.6.1 1st edition 6 inch to 1 mile O.S map c.1840

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of Cork was compiled circa 1840 and the townland of Barryshall is included. (see figure 2)

6.11.2.6.2 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile O.S map c. 1900

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map of Cork was compiled circa 1900 and the townland of Barryshall is included. (see figure 3)

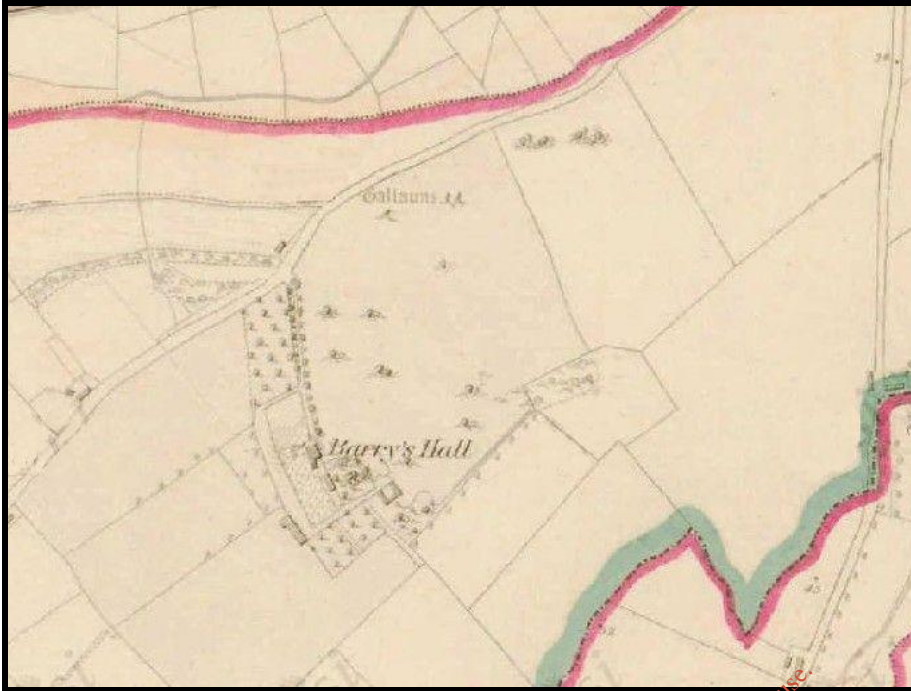


Figure 2 Extract from 1st edition 6 inch to 1 mile O.S map c.1840 showing area of proposal

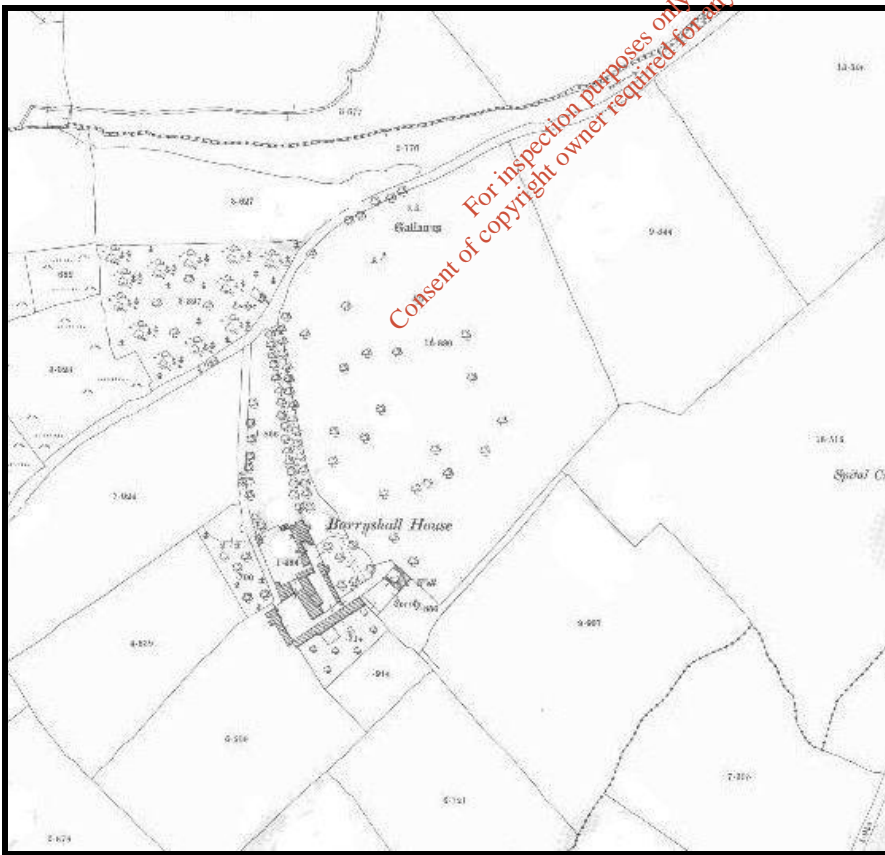


Figure 3 Extract from 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile O.S map c.1900 showing Barryshall townland

6.11.2.7 Cork County Development Plan

Cork County Council has adopted policies for the protection of built and natural heritage. These include affording protection to heritage items through the planning process and encouraging awareness of heritage through the Heritage Plan.

6.11.2.7.1 Archaeology

Development plan objectives ENV 3.1 to 3.8 deal with archaeology and are designed to protect the archaeological resource through the planning process.

6.11.2.7.2 Architectural Heritage

Architectural heritage is dealt with under the heading of Built Heritage in the Cork County Development Plan through objectives ENV 4.1 to 4.5 which cover protected structures, architectural conservation areas, designed landscapes and vernacular architecture.

6.11.2.7.3 Record of Protected Structures

Buildings on the Record of Protected Structures in the vicinity of the proposal include;

No. 00749

Name Timoleague Abbey (Fransiscan)

Townland Timoleague

No. 00750

Name Timoleague Castle

Townland Timoleague

No. 00751

Name St. Mary's Church (with Harry Clarke Windows)

Townland Timoleague

No. 01021

Name Lettercollum House

Townland Lettercollum

All of the above structures are more than 2km from the proposal and will not be impacted. It should be noted that the council states in the development plan that the NIAH survey (see section 8.2.3) will be used as a database to inform the compilation of the RPS and that Barryshall House is included in that survey.

6.11.2.7.4 Cork County Heritage Plan

Objectives

- To raise awareness and to promote appreciation and enjoyment of the heritage of Co. Cork;
- To develop and encourage best practice in relation to the management and care of heritage in Co. Cork and to deliver practical actions to achieve this;
- To gather and disseminate information about heritage in Co. Cork.

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6.11.2.8 *Aerial Photograph Analysis*

Aerial photographs of the site were examined and no previously unrecorded archaeological features could be seen. One of the recorded monuments in the vicinity of the proposal (CO136-018) was added to the RMP on the basis of reported cropmarks seen from the air.



Plate 1 Aerial photograph of the study side

6.11.2.9 *Field Inspection*

6.11.2.9.1 Site of proposed development

The site of the proposed development is a mixed farm on the site of a former demesne lands attached to Barryshall House outside Timoleague in West Cork. The site of the proposed anaerobic digester was inspected as well as the recorded monuments in the vicinity.

The site of the proposal is in a large irregular field bounded by mature hedgerows incorporating broadleaf trees and wire and post fencing. The field is under stubble and the ground slopes NW to SE. No features of archaeological interest were noted in the field and no stray finds could be seen on the surface. (Plate 2)

6.11.2.9.2 Site of possible future proposal

The site of a possible future proposed glasshouse was inspected to the NE of the anaerobic digester site. This site is in another large irregular field bounded by mature hedgerows. This field is also under stubble, recently ploughed and slopes to the south and east. There was an area in this field which initially appeared to be a clearance cairn but is actually one of several areas of overgrown rock outcrop present across the study area. Nothing of archaeological interest was noted in this field. (Plate 3)

6.11.9.3 Former Demesne features (see sections 6.2.4.1.1, 6.2.4.1.2)

Barryshall house is a detached seven-bay two-storey country house and remains as described in the NIAH survey and the RMP records. (Plate 4)

There is a parkland field (known as the lawn) in use grazing sheep to the front of the house, separated by a haha. (Plate 5) There are a number of fine mature trees in this field as well as recorded monuments CO136-017001 and CO136-017002. (Plate 10)

There is a laneway leading from the sheds and yard giving on to the fields. (Plate 7) This lane lies between revetted embankments which are a feature of the study area and have fine drystone walling. (Plate 8)

There are a number of outbuildings to the south of the house in use as stables and agricultural sheds. (Plate 6)

There is a remnant of the southern block of outbuildings evident on the 1st edition 25 inch O.S map (Figure 3). Most of this block has been removed to accommodate a modern farm building. (Plate 9)

6.11.9.4 Recorded Monuments in the study area (see appendix I).

CO136-017001 and CO136-017002 The standing stones labeled on the early O.S maps as 'Gallauns' are located at the northern end of the field in front of Barryshall House. They are as described in the RMP archive . (Plate 10)

CO136-018 (Ringfort) is located 4 fields SW of the proposal. There is no trace of the monument which was identified from the air as a cropmark. (Plate 11)

6.11.2.9.5 Transport or Haul Route

No large loads will be transported as part of the construction phase of the proposed development and no road realignments will be required.

6.11.2.10 Conclusions

The site of the proposed development is located in an area of rich archaeological heritage. This is represented most strikingly by the standing stones (CO136-017001, CO136-017002) which are probably a Bronze Age alignment. Prehistoric activity may also be indicated by the discovery of a shell midden (CO136-019) in front of Barryshall House and a fulacht fiadh (CO136-020) to the south. Later settlement is evidenced by a ringfort (CO136-018) from the early medieval period and a mill from the later medieval (CO136-020). Nearby Timoleague was an important medieval port and ecclesiastical centre. The study site itself is a former demesne and retains many designed landscape features as well as the house (CO136-016).

6.11.2.11 References

6.11.2.11.1 Primary Sources

1st edition 6 inch series O.S map 1835-6

1st edition 25 inch series O.S map 1907-9

6.11.2.11.2 Secondary Sources

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Plate 2 Looking NE across the proposed location of an anaerobic digester



Plate 3 Looking east across possible glasshouse location



Plate 4 Barryshall House



Plate 5 Looking west at revetted haha separating house and avenue from parkland



Plate 6 Looking west at outbuildings

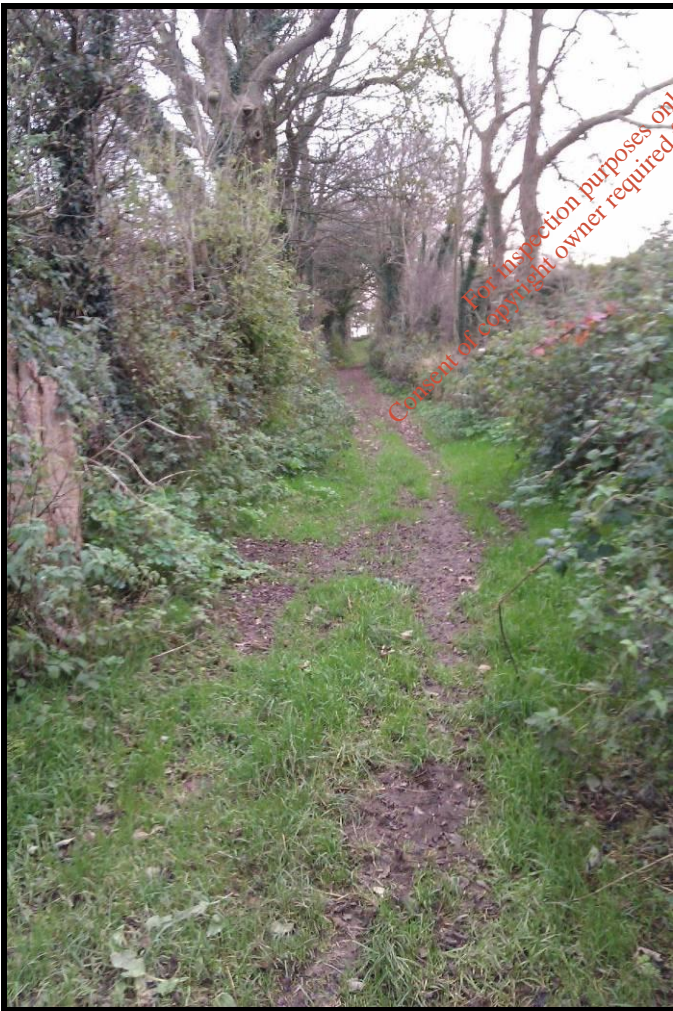


Plate 7 Looking west along laneway

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Plate 8 Drystone walling revetment of embankment along laneway



Plate 9 Remnant of outbuildings evident on the 1st edition 25 inch O.S map



Plate 10 Recorded monuments CO136-017001 and CO136-017002



Plate 11 Looking towards site of CO136-018

6.11.3 Potential Impacts

6.11.3.1 Do nothing impacts

If the proposed development were not to proceed there would be no direct impacts on any known archaeological sites or areas of archaeological potential. The sites of architectural heritage interest i.e. Barryshall House and out buildings are in use and as such are being maintained.

6.11.3.2 Worst case impacts

If the proposal was to proceed with no further archaeological mitigation there would be no direct impact on any recorded monuments. The worst case impact would be that unrecorded sub-surface archaeological features or finds would be destroyed. Similarly insensitive development could negatively impact demesne features such as outbuildings, lanes, parkland and revetted embankments.

6.11.3.3 Cumulative impacts

The possibility of a cumulative impact on the archaeology of the area as a result of developments such as the proposal lie in the quite dense distribution of monuments and the increased likelihood of direct impact with further development. A cumulative visual impact on the archaeological and vernacular landscape is possible. This impact could be characterised as moderate, neutral and long term and reflects changes in farm building design rather than destruction of individual monuments or structures. The demesne designed landscape has always incorporated a working element and this is reflected now in modern farm sheds etc.

6.11.4 Predicted Impact of the Proposal

The proposed development will not have any direct impact on any of the known cultural heritage sites in the study area.

There may be an archaeological impact in the greenfield areas of the proposal due to the possibility of unrecorded sub-surface features or finds.

No site of cultural heritage importance will be impacted by the proposed haul route. There will be no major realignments along the haul route.

In conclusion it can be said there is no predicted impact on any known archaeology in the study area as a result of the proposed development. Neither is there any predicted impact on the architectural heritage of the study area. Visual impacts are slight given that the proposal is on the site of an existing farm. There may be an impact in greenfield areas.

6.11.5 Proposed Mitigation Measures

6.11.5.1 Archaeological Testing

Archaeological testing is recommended on the site of the proposed development. Testing should not be confined to the area of constraint around monuments but on the footprint of the proposal.

6.11.5.2 Archaeological Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring is recommended only where testing has indicated an area of archaeological potential.

6.11.5.3 Construction Phase

Care should be taken at construction phase not to impact designed landscape features, laneways, embankments or original outbuildings.

Appendix I

Recorded Monuments Details

RMP Number CO136-008----
Class: Ritual site (Holy Well)
National Grid Reference (E,N): 146379, 43220
Townland(s): Lettercollum
Description: Description: Modernised oval-shaped well, lined with stones; surrounded by concrete wall with opening to S. Second stone wall, also with opening to S, surrounds first with pathway between. Statue niche on top outer wall to N, backed by hedge. Concrete fence enclosed large area around well. Stream flows down slope to E well. Still visited on August 15th and December 8th.

RMP Number CO136-007----
Class: Ringfort - rath
National Grid Reference (E,N): 145389, 42892
Townland(s): CARHOO (Ibane and Barryroe By., Timoleague Par.)
Description: In pasture, on SE-facing slope. Circular area (37m N-S; 36m E-W) enclosed by earthen bank (H 1.4m), with external fosse (D 0.8m) NE->ESE.

RMP Number CO136-018----
Class: Ringfort - rath
National Grid Reference (E,N): 148504, 42834
Townland(s): BARRYSHALL
Description: In low-lying arable land, NNE-facing slope; tidal inlet c. 300m to NE. According to local information site of levelled ringfort. No visible surface trace.

RMP Number CO136-017001-
Class: Standing stone pair
National Grid Reference (E,N): 146222, 42692
Townland(s): BARRYSHALL
Description: On sloping pasture c. 1km SW of mouth of Argideen river. Stones, aligned NNE-SSW, stand 2.2m apart. Overall length is 4.5m. NE stone is 0.55m L, 0.5m T and 1.2m H. SW stone is 1.8m L, 0.7m T and 2.65m H. Anomalous stone group (CO136-017002-) 48m to NNE.

RMP Number CO136-017002-
Class: Anomalous stone group
National Grid Reference (E,N): 146250, 42733
Townland(s): BARRYSHALL
Description: In pasture, on gentle NE-facing slope. Two stones standing 1.83m apart. Taller stone to W (H 1.63m; 1.07m x 0.65m); long axis NE-SW. Second stone (H 1.6m; 0.8m x 0.3m) leans heavily to SW. The survey of 1986 says, "The fallen stone is also green sandstone. The top is very rugged and according to tradition has been broken off. The stone has fallen to SW and sod surrounds the base. Stone pair (CO136-017001-) lies 44m to SW. Stone pair (CO136-017001-) lies 44m to SW.

RMP Number CO136-019----
Class: Midden
National Grid Reference (E,N): 146235, 42430
Townland(s): BARRYSHALL

Description: Situated in the farmyard of Barryshall house c. 75m SSE of the house and along the east side of the walled garden. According to Desmond Bateman speaking to the ASI in 1986, a shell midden was found approximately 3ft under the surface while digging a drain along the pathway east of the garden wall. The depth of the shells was approximately 6 inches and composed mainly of oster shells.

RMP Number CO136-016----

Class: Country house

National Grid Reference (E,N): 146164, 42411

Townland(s): BARRYSHALL

Description: A long 7 bay 2 storey house with a hipped roof to according to the present owner (1986) was built in 1745 by Smith Barry in front of an earlier 16th century house. The owner pointed out the double gable-ended rears as the 1550 house which was later raised in the centre to make a triple gable-ended rear. Front of the 18th century house has a fine doorway with sidelights. Deer antlers on display in the house are said to have come from a nearby bog.

RMP Number CO136-020----

Class: Mill - corn

National Grid Reference (E,N): 146822, 42497

Townland(s): AGHAMANISTER AND SPITAL

Description: Multi-period roofless 5-storey mill, at head of coastal inlet. Wheel pit within present structure; possibly originally external. Head race arch in W wall; low tail race arch survives in E wall. Bearing-stone in wall on N of side wheel pit. Outbuildings along stream bank to E. Schooners once loaded flour for Cork on quays, just N of nearby Spital Bridge.

RMP Number CO136-015--

Class: Ringfort - rath

National Grid Reference (E,N): 145606, 41821

Townland(s): BARRYSHALL

Description: In pasture, on E-facing slope. Circular area (33m N-S; 36m E-W) enclosed by earthen bank (H 2.3m), stone faced in parts; external fosse (D 0.6m) SSE->SSW. Break in bank to ESE (Wth 2m).

RMP Number CO136-021-

Class: Fulacht fia

National Grid Reference (E,N): 145983, 41827

Townland(s): AGHAMANISTER AND SPITAL

Description: In level pasture. Spread of burnt material evident when field is ploughed according to local information. No visible surface trace.

RMP Number CO136-022--

Class: Religious house - Cistercian monks

National Grid Reference (E,N): 146427, 41679

Townland(s): AGHAMANISTER AND SPITAL

Description: situated in a level area of undulating pastureland. Only fragments of N and S walls of church and sod-covered foundations of cloister can be made out. North wall (max. H c. 4m) in poor condition, arched opening in central position; only fragments of S wall survive (max. H 1.5m). Cloister abutting on S side now defined by overgrown foundations of wall (Wth c. 1.8m) enclosing square area (c. 20m N-S; c. 20m E-W). Cistercian abbey founded in 1172 by Dermot MacCormac MacCarthy; abbey moved to nearby Abbeymahon (CO136-030003-) in 1270s (Gwynn and Hadcock 1988, 125).