

Archaeological Assessment

Proposed residential development site, Glyntown, Glanmire, Cork



Prepared by
John Cronin & Associates
3a Westpoint Trade Centre
Ballincollig
Cork

On behalf of
Cetti Limited
c/o McCutcheon Halley Planning Consultants
6 Joyce House
Barrack Square
Ballincollig
Cork

September 2024

Document Control Sheet

Client	Cetti Limited				
Project Title	Proposed residential development site, Glyntown, Glanmire, Cork				
Document Title	Archaeological Assessment				
Document No.	-				
Document Comprises	<i>DCS</i>	<i>NTS</i>	<i>TOC</i>	<i>Pages</i>	30
	Y	N	Y	<i>Appendices</i>	3

Rev	Status	Author(s)	Reviewed By	Approved By	Office of Origin	Issue Date
01	Draft	David Murphy	John Cronin	John Cronin	Cork	16/06/2022
02	Revised	David Murphy	John Cronin	John Cronin	Cork	17/06/2022
03	Revised	David Murphy	John Cronin	John Cronin	Cork	28/06/2022
04	Update	David Murphy	John Cronin	John Cronin	Cork	30/06/2022
05	Update	David Murphy	John Cronin	John Cronin	Cork	21/06/2024
06	Final	David Murphy	John Cronin	John Cronin	Cork	17/09/2024

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1. Introduction

John Cronin & Associates have been commissioned by McCutcheon Halley Planning Consultants, on behalf of Cetti Limited, to undertake an archaeological assessment of a proposed residential development site in Glyntown, Glanmire, Cork (Figure 1). The proposed development site is located on elevated ground in the townland of Ballinglanna, to the south of the Glashaboy river, adjacent to the village of Glanmire and encompasses a total of *circa* 1.5 hectares of predominantly brownfield land. The proposed development comprises 80 no. residential units on a site of 1.69 hectares in area consisting of the following:

- 28 no. 1 bed apartments;
- 29 no. 2 bed apartments; and
- 23 no. 3 bed apartments



Figure 1: General location of the study site indicated by red arrow (Source: Heritage Maps).

This assessment has been compiled in order to examine any potential impacts which the proposed development may have on both the recorded and potential archaeological heritage resource of the area. The study area for this assessment comprised the internal area of the proposed development site combined with the lands extending for 500m from the outer boundaries of the site. There is one recorded archaeological site (as recorded by the *Archaeological Survey of Ireland*) and this comprises the former coach house (CO075-069----) of Glyntown House which dates to the late 18th or early 19th century.

This assessment firstly outlines the methodology used in its compilation (Section 2) and then provides an archaeological and historical context for the study area, including a summary of the relevant legal and planning framework for the recorded and potential elements of the archaeological resource within its environs (Section 3). The results of a site inspection are described in Section 4, and assessment of its impacts is provided in Section 5 and conclusions and recommendations are presented in Section 6.

2. Methodology

This report is based on a programme of desktop research, site inspection and desk-based assessment. The methodology used for assessing the types and significance of impacts is informed by the EPA (2015) *Draft Advice Notes for Preparing an EIS* and (2022) *Guidelines for Information to be Contained in EIAR*.

Desktop study

A desktop study assessment has been carried out in order to identify all known archaeological sites, designated architectural heritage structures and other undesignated cultural heritage assets within the study area. The principal sources reviewed for this assessment of the known archaeological resource are the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP). Between 1984 and 1992, the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) issued a series of county SMRs which lists known archaeological sites and places and this record formed the basis for the statutory RMP established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994. Similar in format to the SMRs (comprising a list and set of maps), the RMPs were issued for each county in the State between 1995 and 1998. Archaeological monuments included in the statutory RMP are legally protected and are generally referred to as 'Recorded Monuments'.

The ASI has continued to record and add entries to the SMR and has developed an online database and web viewer known as 'Historic Environment Viewer'. This has been developed to enhance the user's experience by facilitating access to the database of the National Monuments Service's Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) in a seamless one stop point of access for both data resources (Source: www.archaeology.ie).

In addition, the following sources were consulted as part of the desktop study:

- *Cartographic Sources* - The detail on cartographic sources can indicate past settlement and land use patterns in recent centuries and can also highlight the impact of modern developments and agricultural practices. This information can aid in the identification of the location and extent of unrecorded, or partially levelled, features of archaeological or architectural heritage interest. The cartographic sources examined for the study areas include the Grand Jury map of 1811, the first edition of the 6-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (surveyed and published in the 1830s-40s), and the 25-inch OS maps (surveyed and published 1887-1913).
- *Aerial photography* – In parallel with the cartographic study, a review publicly-accessible aerial photographic sources from the Ordnance Survey, Google, Bing Maps and the National Library of Ireland was undertaken.
- *Development Plans* - The local authority development plans relevant to the study area was consulted as part of this assessment. These plans outline the local authorities' policies for the conservation of the archaeological and architectural heritage resource and include the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and any designated Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs). The relevant development plan for the study area is the *Cork City Development Plan 2022-2028*.

- *Database of Irish Excavation Reports* - The Database of Irish Excavation Reports contains summary accounts of all archaeological excavations carried out in Ireland from 1969 to present.
- *Irish Heritage Council: Heritage Map Viewer* - This online mapping source collates various cultural heritage datasets and includes extracts from the National Museum of Ireland's records of artefact discovery locations as well as datasets provided by, among others, the National Monuments Service, local authorities, the Royal Academy of Ireland and the Office of Public Works. Current data was accessed via www.heritagemaps.ie
- *UNESCO World Heritage Sites and Tentative List* - UNESCO seeks to encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity. There are two world heritage sites in Ireland and a number of other significant sites are included in a Tentative List (2010) that has been put forward by Ireland for inclusion.

Types of impact

Impacts are categorised as either being *direct*, *indirect* or of *no predicted impact*. The criteria for determining the nature of impacts are based on the following:

- **Direct Impact** – where a cultural heritage site is physically located within the footprint of the scheme, which will result in its complete or partial removal.
- **Indirect Impact** – where a cultural heritage site or its setting is located in close proximity to the footprint of the scheme.
- **No predicted impact** – where the potential scheme will not adversely or positively affect a cultural heritage site.

A significance rating for these impacts is then applied; whether *profound*, *significant*, *moderate*, *slight*, or *imperceptible*

- A **profound** impact applies where mitigation would be unlikely to remove adverse effects that arise where a cultural heritage site is completely and irreversibly destroyed by a proposed development.
- A **significant** impact applies when an impact, by its magnitude, duration or intensity, alters an important aspect of the environment. It applies where part of a cultural heritage site would be permanently impacted upon, leading to a loss of character, integrity and data about the feature/site.
- A **moderate** impact applies when a change to a cultural heritage site is proposed that, though noticeable, does not compromise the integrity of the site and which is reversible. This arises where a cultural heritage site can be incorporated into a modern-day development without damage and where all procedures used to facilitate this are reversible.
- A **slight** impact causes changes in the character of the environment which are not significant or profound and do not directly impact or affect a cultural heritage site.
- An **imperceptible** impact applied where an impact is capable of measurement but does not carry noticeable consequences.

Site inspection

A suitably qualified archaeologist (David Murphy) carried out an inspection of the proposed development site on Tuesday 14th of June 2022. The study area was assessed in terms of historic landscape, land use, vegetation cover, presence and potential for undetected archaeological and architectural heritage sites/features. Dense overgrowth within portions of the site restricted access, and surface visibility, in some portions of the site. However, it was evident that the majority of such areas had been subject to significant past ground disturbances which occurred during a previous failed development of the site. The results of the site inspection are detailed in **Section 4** and extracts from the photographic record are presented in **Appendix 1**.

3. Context

Location

The proposed development site is located on elevated ground in the townland of Ballinglanna, to the south of the Glashaboy river adjacent to the village of Glanmire and encompasses a total of 1.69 hectares of predominantly brownfield land (Figure 2). The main body of the site is bound by stands of mixed woodland on its north, west and south sides, while the gardens of residential properties bound the site to the east. An extension of the site to the northeast, which includes the former coach house (CO075-069----) of Glyntown House is bound by deciduous woodland to its north, a public road to its east and residential properties to its south. The soil profiles of this area (where present) consist of fine loamy drift with siliceous stones.

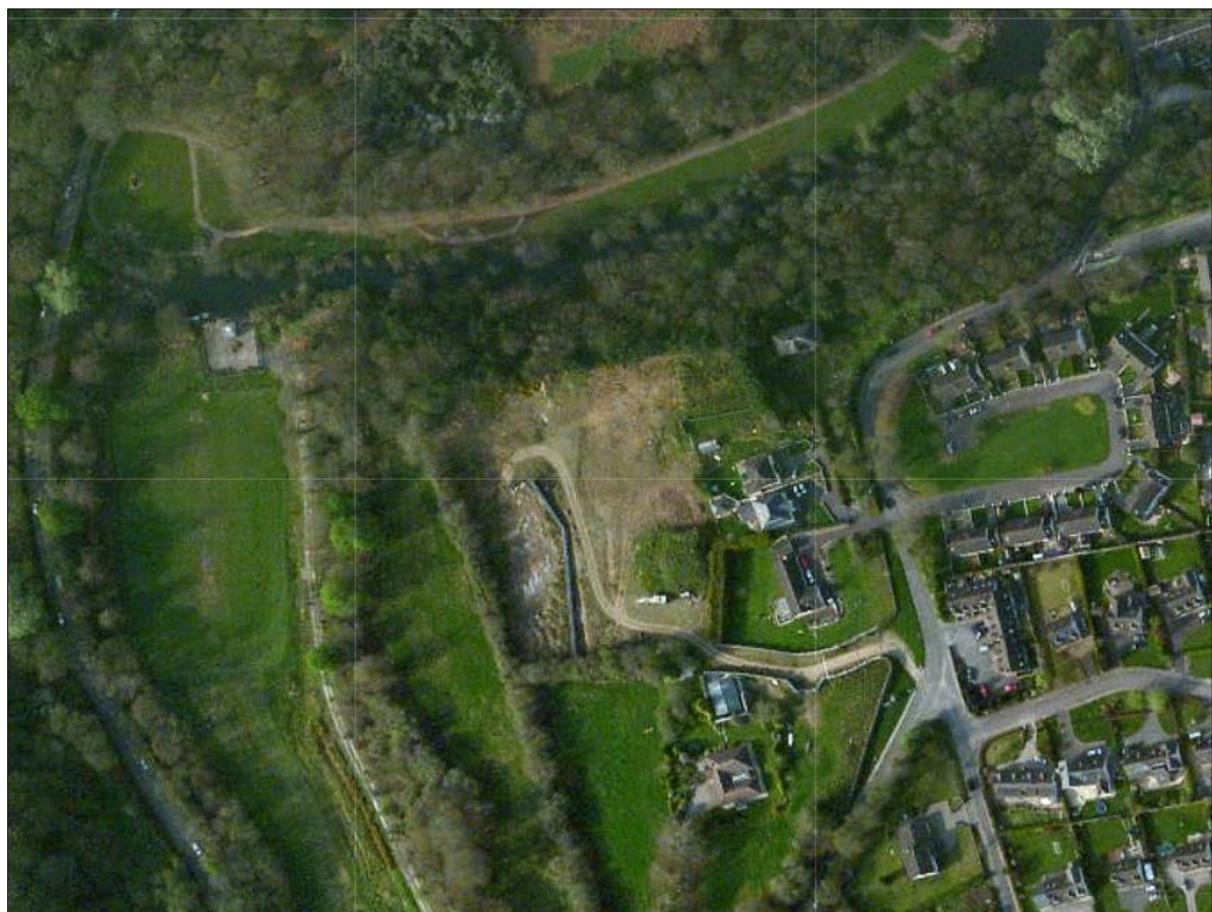


Figure 2: Aerial view of the subject site

Legal & policy framework

The management and protection of cultural heritage in Ireland is achieved through a framework of national laws and policies which are in accordance with the provisions of the Valetta Treaty (1995) (formally the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1992*) ratified by Ireland in 1997; the *European Convention on the Protection of Architectural Heritage* (Granada Convention, 1985), ratified by Ireland in 1997; and the *UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, 2003*, ratified by Ireland in 2015.

The locations of World Heritage Sites (Ireland) and the Tentative List of World Heritage Sites submitted by the Irish State to UNESCO were reviewed and none are located within the region of the country containing the study area.

On the 13th of October 2023, the Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill 2023 was signed into law by President Michael D. Higgins. The new Act will repeal existing legislation and institute new provisions equipped to cater for the protection of historic heritage in a modern era.

The Act will repeal the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 and replace those Acts with provisions for the protection of historic heritage, provisions for the protection of archaeological heritage, provisions for the regulation of certain activities in the interests of such protection and provisions enabling the State to ratify or accede to certain international conventions which relate to such protection or regulation; to give effect to the EIA Directive and the Habitats Directive in relation to the carrying out of works at, on, in, under, to, or within the immediate surroundings of monuments; to give further effect to the Valletta Convention; to consequentially repeal or amend certain other enactments; to make miscellaneous amendments to the Foreshore Act 1933, the Lough Corrib Navigation Act 1945, the Planning and Development Act 2000, the Valuation Act 2001, the Local Government Act 2001, the Local Government Rates and other Matters Act 2019 and the Maritime Area Planning Act 2021; and to provide for related matters.

The Act introduces the following innovative measures:

- newly discovered archaeological sites are afforded immediate legal protection, mirroring the existing system for archaeological objects and historic wrecks that are automatically protected without a need for formal designation or registration;
- a statutory reporting scheme for finds of monuments;
- a new 'Register of Monuments' will be established, replacing several overlapping designation and registration systems hitherto in operation;
- "World Heritage Property" is defined for the first time in Irish legislation;
- subject to certain exceptions, archaeological objects with no known owner will automatically become the property of the State;
- the Act provides the necessary provisions to allow for the ratification of two important international treaties, the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, and the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects;
- the Act enables the State to ratify the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage;
- an integrated licensing system whereby one licence can authorise a range of activities will be introduced and, for the first time, a statutory appeals process will be established to review licensing decisions, and
- a new civil enforcement procedure can be used as an alternative to, or to supplement, criminal proceedings.

The Act defines archaeology as "the study of past human societies of all periods, either as a whole or of various aspects of them, through the material remains of all forms, moveable and immovable, left by those societies and the evidence of their environment, and includes the study of climatological, ecological, geological, geomorphological or pedological factors relevant to understanding the nature or context of those societies or the distribution or nature of their material remains, and "archaeological interest" shall be construed accordingly".

Until such time as enabling regulation for this new legislation is issued, the National Monuments Act of 1930, and its Amendments, remain the primary means of ensuring the satisfactory

protection of the archaeological resource. They include several provisions that are applied to secure the protection of archaeological monuments. These include the designations of nationally significant sites as National Monuments, the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and the placing of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders on endangered sites.

Archaeological context

There is one recorded archaeological site (as recorded by the ASI) within the boundary of the proposed development site and this comprises a late 18th or early 19th century former coach house (C0075-069----) building. There are a further six recorded archaeological sites located within 500m of the development site boundary (see **Table 1** and **Figure 3**). These sites consist of: a bridge (C0064-111----); a cloth mill (C0075-001----); a mound (C0074-071----) and a distillery (C0075-003----), all of which are located between 175m and 410m from the boundary of the subject site.

Table 1: Recorded archaeological sites (as recorded by ASI) within study area (see Figure 3 below)

Monument No.	Class	Townland	ITM E, N	Distance
C0064-050----	Designed landscape - ornamental lake	Riverstown	573219, 575470	c.480m to N
C0064-051----	Country house	Riverstown	573351, 575399	c.430m to NE
C0064-111----	Bridge	Poulacurry North/ South, Riverstown	572943, 575212	c.285m to N
C0074-071----	Mound	Poulacurry South	572540, 574699	c.450m to W
C0075-001----	Mill - cloth	Poulacurry South	572814, 574684	c.200m to SW
C0075-003----	Distillery	Ballinglanna	573393, 575065	c.210m to ENE
C0075-069----	Coach house	Ballinglanna	573064, 574810	Within site

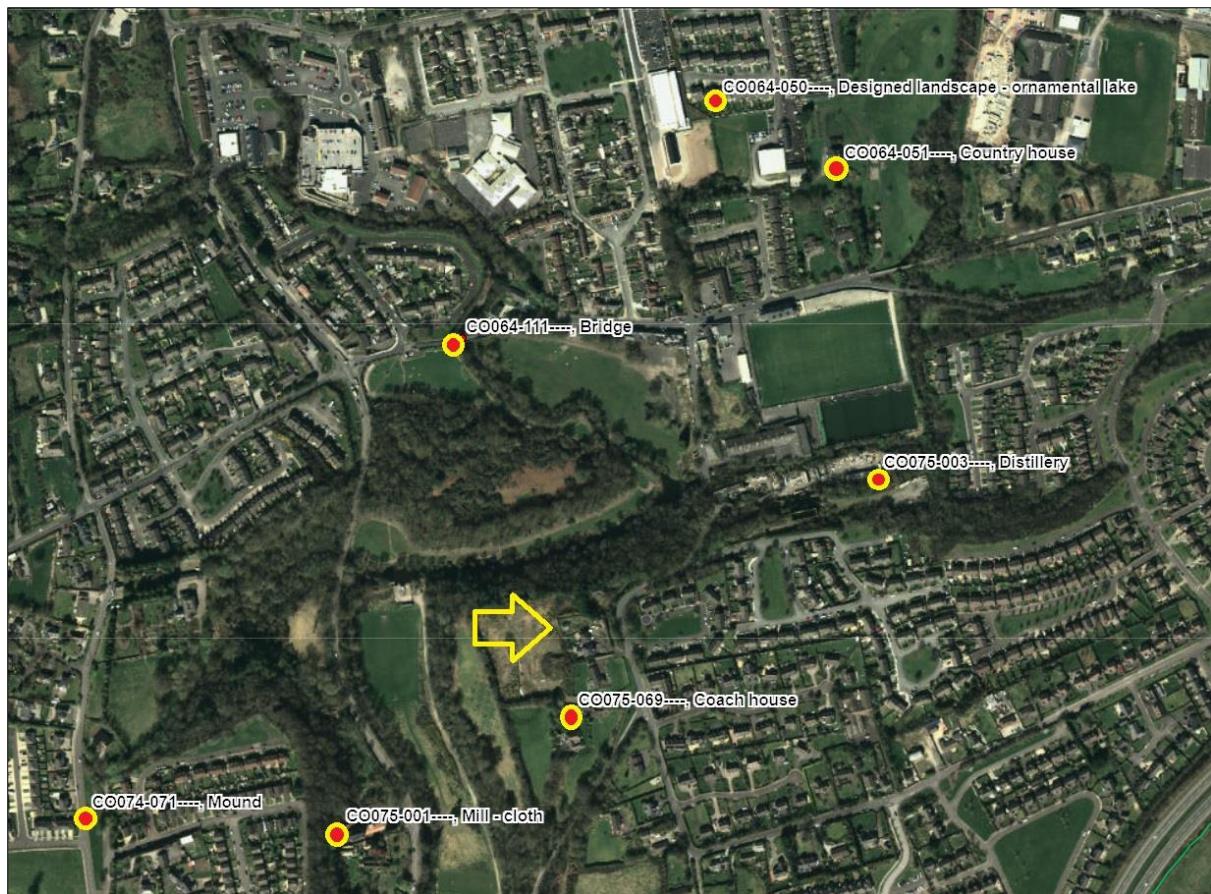


Figure 3: Map depicting the locations of recorded archaeological sites (as recorded by ASI) within the study area. The recorded location of the coach house C0075-069 is incorrect. Correct location is indicated by yellow arrow.

Historical background

Glanmire is a village in the parish of Rathcooney located on both sides of the Glashaboy River. The church of Ireland erected a church St. Mary and All Saints, in Glanmire village in 1784 on a site donated by R. Rogers. By 1811, a number of country residences had been built in the area such as Woodlands, Woodview and Dunkettle House; the Grand Jury map of 1811 (**Figure 4**) shows Glanmire village and a number of houses in the area including Glentown (Glyntown).

The house is recorded with a number of different spellings; Glintown, Glentown and Glyntown. Glentown was the seat of Samuel McCall, who died in 1807, and was later occupied by his widow Elizabeth McCall and son James; in 1828, the house was occupied by Rev. Beauford.

Lewis, writing in 1837, records Mrs. McCall as the occupier and describes Glanmire as follows:

The village is situated on both sides of the river Glanmire, which, after meandering through a beautiful glen, emptied itself under a drawbridge of cast iron into the river Lee. The vicinity is enlivened with many plantations, hanging woods, and a number of gentleman's seats and villas with which it is adorned.

The house is recorded as leased from William B. Hoare by Elizabeth McCall at an annual rent of £35 but unoccupied in Griffith's Valuation c. 1850 but the McCall family are recorded as occupying the house again in the later nineteenth century. Elizabeth McCall died in 1884 and her son James

died in a riding accident at Glyntown in 1888. There followed some dispute regarding ownership and by 1930 Robert Dring is recorded as the occupier of Glyntown.

The following presents summary details of the main periods within the Irish archaeological record with references to the recorded archaeological sites located within the study area. The dating framework used for each period is based on *Guidelines for Authors of Reports on Archaeological Excavations* as published by the National Monuments Service (NMS).

Early prehistoric period

Traditionally, the earliest recorded evidence for human settlement in Ireland dates to the Mesolithic period (7000–4000 BC) when groups of hunter-gatherers arrived on the island, however recent evidence in the form of a butchered bear patella found in Alice and Gwendoline Cave near Ennis in Co. Clare now suggests that humans were present in Ireland during the Palaeolithic period between 12,800 to 12,600 cal BC (Dowd and Carden, 2016, 161). While the Mesolithic settlers did not construct any settlements or monuments that leave any above ground traces, their presence in an area can often be identified by scatters of worked flints in ploughed fields or shell middens adjacent to the coastline. The Neolithic period (4000-2400 BC) began with the arrival and establishment of agriculture as the principal form of economic subsistence, which resulted in more permanent settlement patterns. As a consequence of the more settled nature of agrarian life, new site-types, such as more substantial rectangular timber houses and various types of megalithic tombs, begin to appear in the archaeological record during this period. There are no recorded sites within the study area that date to this period.

Late prehistoric period

Metalworking arrived in Ireland with the advent of the Bronze Age period (c. 2400–500 BC). This period was also associated with the construction of new monument types such as standing stones, stone rows, stone circles and fulachta fia. Fulacht fia translates as cooking places of the wild (or of deer), they are often interpreted as the remains of cooking sites and are the most numerous archaeological site type in Ireland, radiocarbon dating of excavated examples has generally produced dates in the Bronze Age (c.2400-500BC). The development of new burial practices saw the construction of funerary monuments such as cairns, barrows, boulder burials and cists. The later first millennium BC and the early centuries AD comprise the Irish Iron Age, which is the most obscure period in the Irish archaeological record. While there is general agreement that the introduction of an iron technology was a significant factor in the eventual demise of bronze working on a large scale, but how, why and when this came about in Ireland is far from clear. There is one recorded site within the study area that likely dates to this period. This site consists of a mound (CO074-071----) in Poulacurry South townland. A mound is an artificial elevation of earth or earth and stone, of unknown date and function, which cannot be classified as any other known archaeological monument type on present evidence.

Early medieval period

This period began with the introduction of Christianity in Ireland and continued up to the arrival of the Anglo-Normans during the 12th-century (c. 400–1169 AD). The establishment of the Irish church was to have profound implications for political, social and economic life and is attested to in the archaeological record by the presence of church sites, associated places for burial and holy wells. The early medieval church sites were morphologically similar to ringforts but are often differentiated by the presence of features such as church buildings, graves, stone crosses and shrines. This period saw the emergence of the first phases of urbanisation around the large monasteries and the Hiberno-Norse ports. However, the dominant settlement pattern of the

period continued to be rural-based in sites such as ringforts, which comprise roughly circular enclosures delimited by roughly circular earthen banks formed of material thrown up from a concentric external ditch. Ringforts are one of the most numerous monuments in the Irish landscape and the early medieval terms for these sites – rath/lios/dun still form some of the most common place-name elements in the country. Archaeological excavations indicate that the majority of ringforts were early medieval farmsteads with internal timber buildings and were surrounded by associated field systems. There are no sites within the study area which date to this period, however, there are numerous examples of ringforts in the wider surrounding area.

Later and post-medieval periods

The arrival and conquest of large parts of Ireland by the Anglo-Normans in the late 12th-century broadly marks the advent of the Irish late medieval period, which continued up until the beginning of the post-medieval period in c.1550. Within the late medieval period, towns, markets, and fairs were established and change and reform was attempted in the Irish church. By the 15th-century the native Irish chieftains and lords began to establish tower houses and smaller castles as centres of territorial control. There are a number of likely late medieval recorded archaeological sites within the study area including an Ecclesiastical enclosure and church site, a number of moated sites, and a tower house and bawn. The post-medieval period (1550+) saw the development of high and low status stone houses throughout the Irish country. During this period any given settlement cluster is likely to have consisted primarily of single-storey thatched cottages with associated farm buildings while two-storey farm houses became more common in the 19th-century. In the latter half of the 20th-century, there was a radical change in the nature and character of Irish domestic architecture manifested by the replacement of older stone-built structures with modern bungalows of concrete blockwork construction. The former coach house (CO075-069---) of Glyntown House, which is located within the boundary of the proposed development site, dates to the post-medieval period. Five other sites within the wider study area also date to the post-medieval period, these include: bridge (CO064-111----); Riverstown House (CO064-050----) and an associated ornamental lake (CO064-051----); cloth mill (CO075-001----) and distillery (CO0750003---).

The Excavations Database

The Excavation Database contains summary accounts of all licensed archaeological excavations carried out in Ireland (North and South) from 1969 to present. The database gives access to over 30,000 reports and can be browsed or searched using multiple fields, including year, county, site type, grid reference, license number, Sites and Monuments Record number and author. The Database records five programmes of archaeological investigation as having been undertaken within townlands in the study area. Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed during any of these investigations (see **Appendix 3**).

Cartographic and aerial review

The detail on historic cartographic sources demonstrates the nature of past settlements and land use patterns in recent centuries and can also highlight the impacts of modern developments and agricultural practices. This information can aid in the identification of the location and extent of unrecorded or partially levelled features of archaeological or architectural heritage interest. The cartographic sources examined for the study areas include the Grand Jury map of 1811 (**Figure**

4), the first edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) map (surveyed c.1840) (Figure 5), and the 25-inch OS map (surveyed c.1900) (Figure 6).



Figure 4: Extract from the Grand Jury map of 1811 showing Glanmire and a number of country residences in the area including Glintown circled in red.

The proposed development site is depicted as undeveloped demesne land attached to Glyntown House on both the first edition and 25-inch edition OS maps. The first edition map depicts the main body of the site to be partially wooded, with the area surrounding the coach house more densely wooded. On the 25-inch map the area surrounding the Coach House remains wooded, however, the main body of the site to the west is depicted as being open ground. There is no evidence of any previously unrecorded archaeological sites within the subject lands on the reviewed cartographic productions. A review of available aerial imagery demonstrates that the subject lands have been heavily disturbed by modern activity associated with previous failed development attempts (see Figure 7 below).

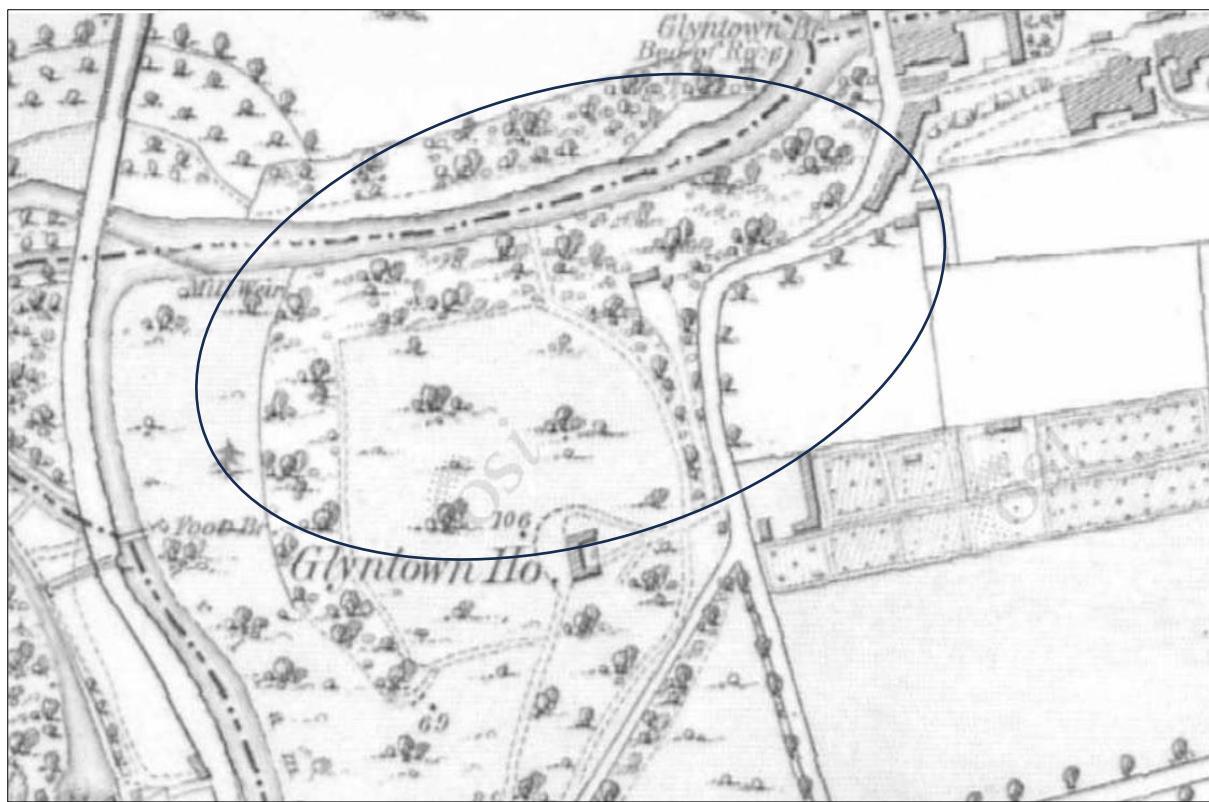


Figure 5: Extract from the first edition 6-inch OS map with the approximate development area encircled
(© Tailte Éireann/ National Monuments Service)

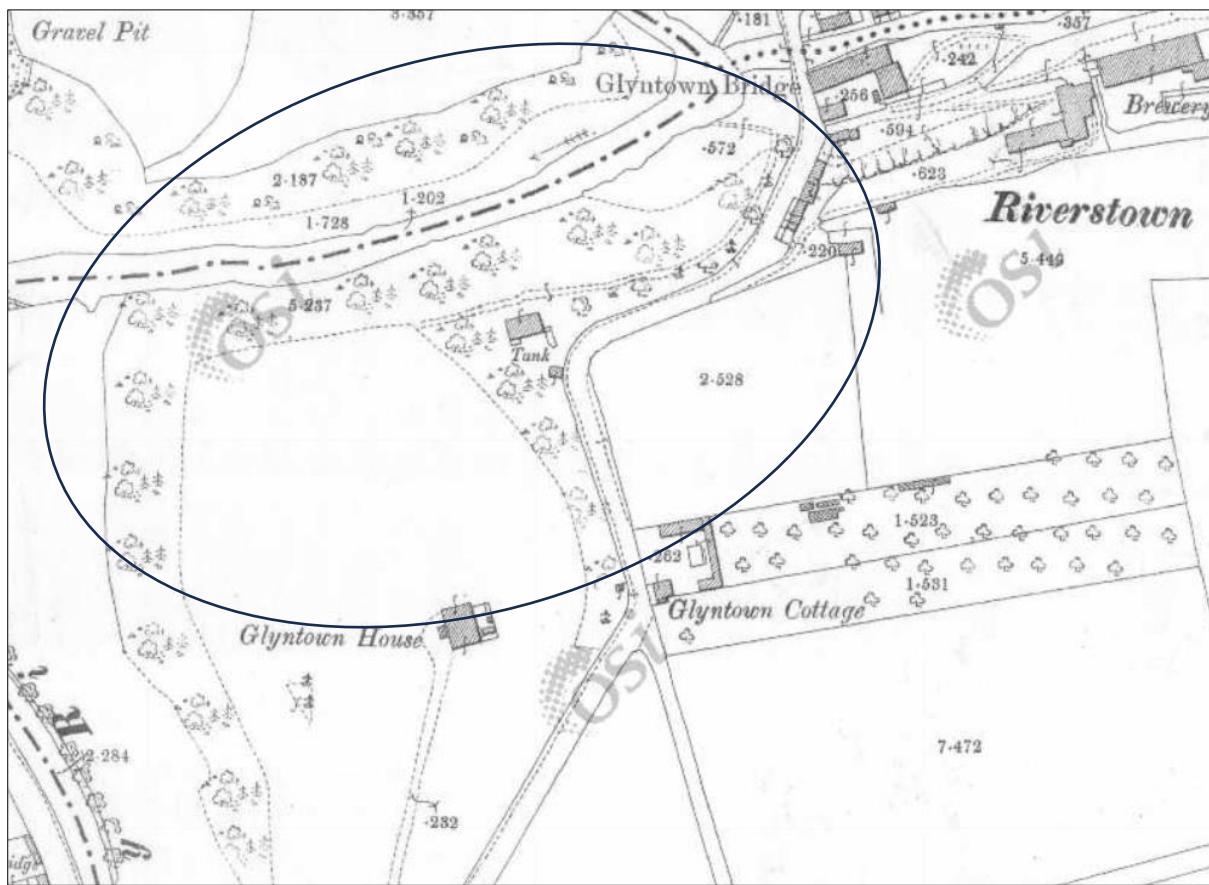


Figure 6: Extract from the historic 1:2500 (or '25-inch map') with the approximate development area highlighted
(© Tailte Éireann/ National Monuments Service)

4. Description of site

An inspection of the subject site (**Figures 7 & 8**) was undertaken by David Murphy of John Cronin & Associates on Wednesday 26 January 2022. The site was assessed in terms of historic landscape, land use, vegetation cover, presence, and potential for undetected archaeological and architectural heritage sites/features. Weather conditions were dry and bright at the time of the inspection, and this provided excellent landscape visibility. No difficulties were encountered during the inspection. Please consult **Appendix 1** for extracts from the photographic record of the site inspection.

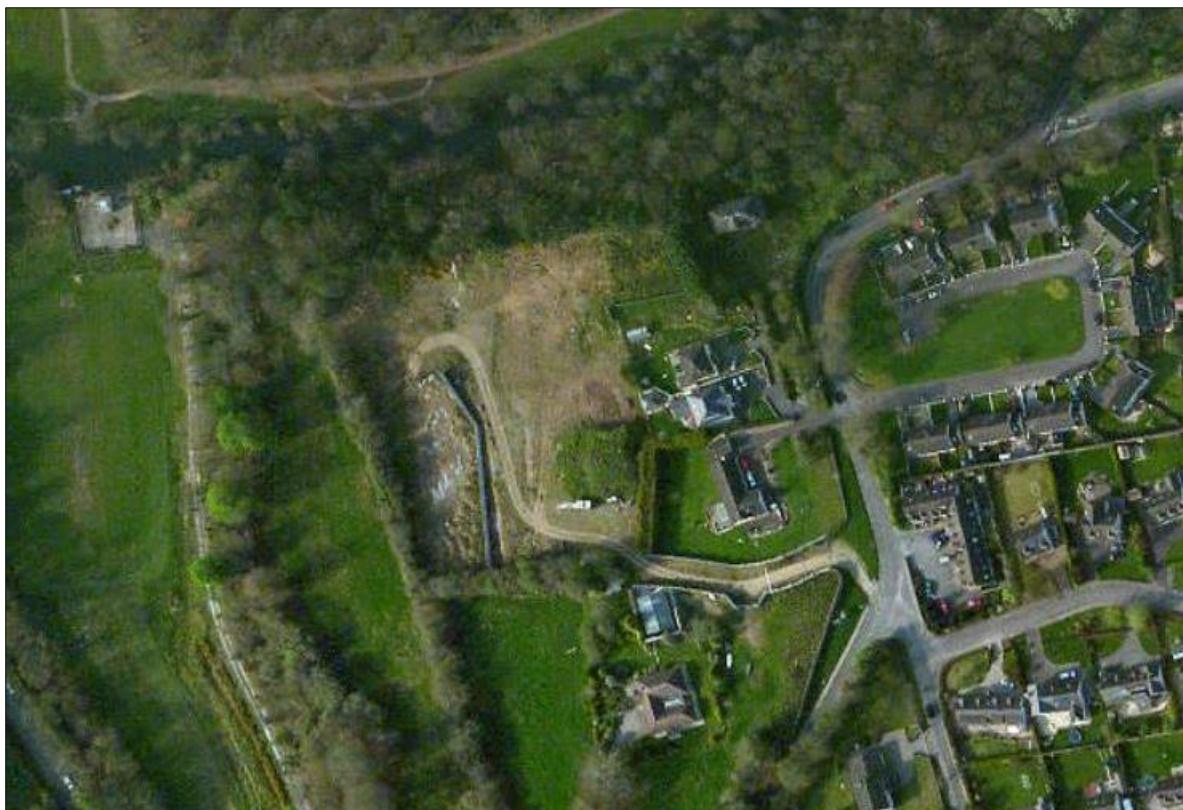


Figure 7: Aerial image centred over the proposed development site; extensive ground disturbance evident within site

The proposed development site was accessed via a wayleave off the East Cliff Road. The access route, which was bordered by concrete block walls on both sides, extended downslope to the west towards the main portion of the site. Although overgrown, it was evident that the surface of the access route had been truncated in the past. The main portion of the site comprised a heavily overgrown, roughly rectangular area measuring *circa* 110m north to south by *circa* 90m east to west. The topography slopes gently to moderately downwards to the west and northwest. Again, although heavily overgrown with scrub, gorse, briars etc, it was readily evident that the entirety of the site was subject to extensive past ground disturbances. A concrete retaining wall, evidently built as part of a previous failed development, extends across much of the centre of the site in a general north to south direction. The main body of the site is bound by stands of mixed woodland on its north, west and south sides, while the gardens of residential properties bound the site to the east.

A thin area of land extends to the east-northeast at the north-eastern end of the site. The maximum dimensions of this area measure *circa* 130m east-northeast to west-southwest by *circa* 35m north-northwest to south-southeast. The western portion of this area was heavily overgrown and surface conditions were not visible, however, review of aerial imagery suggests that this portion of the site was not as heavily disturbed by past site activities. The area around the former coach house of Glyntown House, which is a recorded archaeological monument (CO075-069----), is less overgrown and it was evident that the portions of the surface level in this area were also less disturbed than the main body of the site. However, the ground level does appear to have been truncated to the immediate west, north and east of the coach house structure.

In summation, both the proposed access route, which extends along the existing wayleave, and the main body of the site have evidently been subject to past substantial ground disturbances as a result of previous development attempts within the site. Both these areas can be considered to possess a **negligible archaeological potential**. The north-easternmost corner of the site appears to have been subject to a lesser degree of modern ground disturbance, however, disturbance did likely occur during the construction of the coach house in the late 18th or early 19th century. In general, this area of site can be considered to possess a **low archaeological potential**.

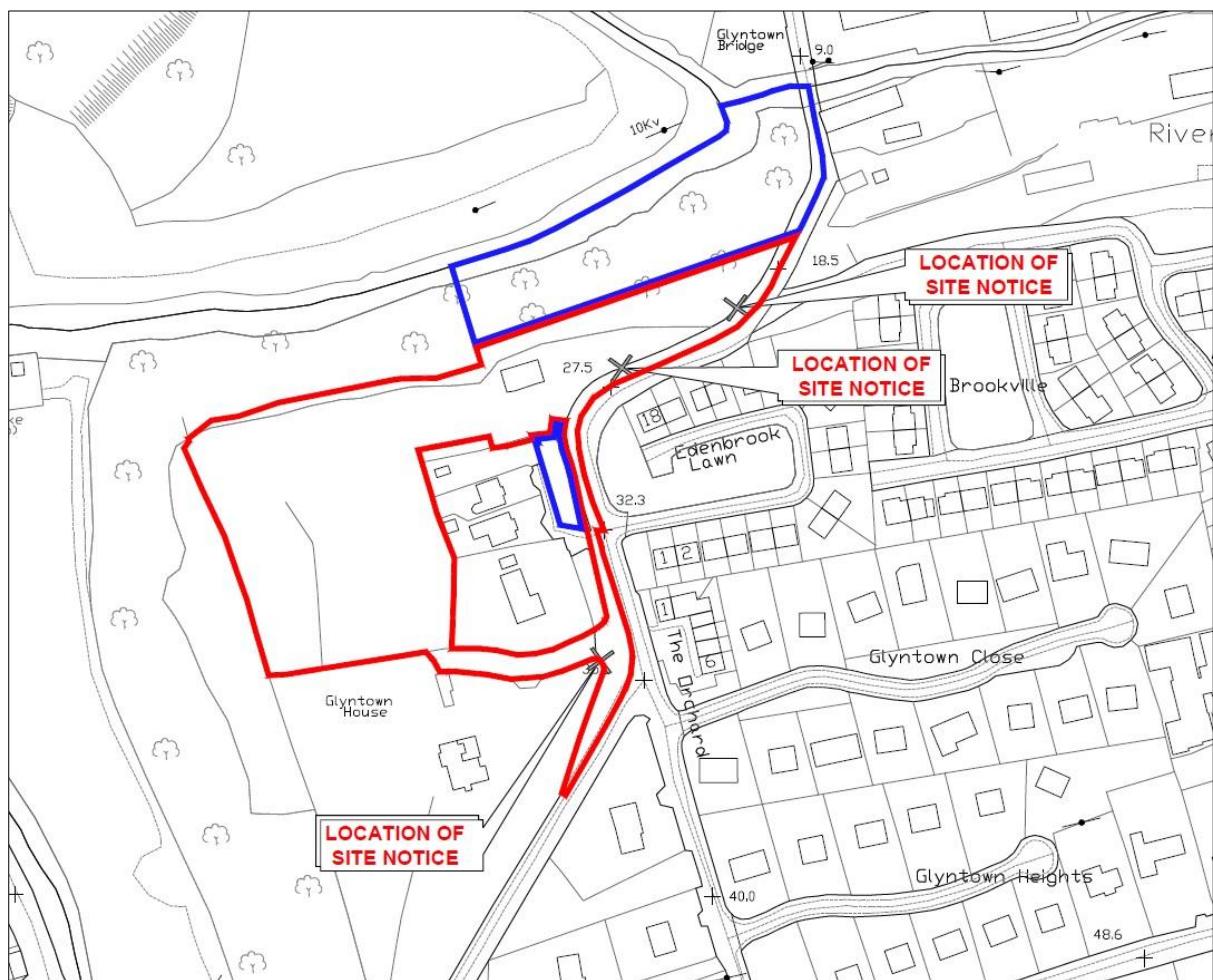


Figure 8: Map depicting site boundary (red outline) and land in ownership of applicant (blue outline).

5. Assessment of impact

There is **one recorded archaeological site** (as recorded by the ASI) **located within the proposed development site** and this comprises the former coach house (C0075-069----) to Glyntown House which dates to the late 18th or early 19th century. The former coach house is currently unoccupied and has previously been much altered by a 20th-century renovation. It must be noted that the location of this recorded monument is **incorrect** on the Historic Environment Viewer (<https://maps.archaeology.ie/HistoricEnvironment/>), which has placed its record at the location of Glyntown House outside the southern boundary of the site. The official RMP maps place the record and its associated *Zone of Notification* at the correct location within the subject site. As this recorded archaeological site is located within the development site boundary, **there is potential for direct, negative impacts on the recorded archaeological resource**, however, the development plan proposes to retain and refurbish the coach house, and this should result in a **positive impact** occurring to the structure. Please consult the Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment which has been prepared as part of the subject application for further detail.

There are a further six archaeological sites recorded within 500m of the boundary of the proposed development. However, **all** are located a sufficient distance from the site so as not to be directly impacted by the development.

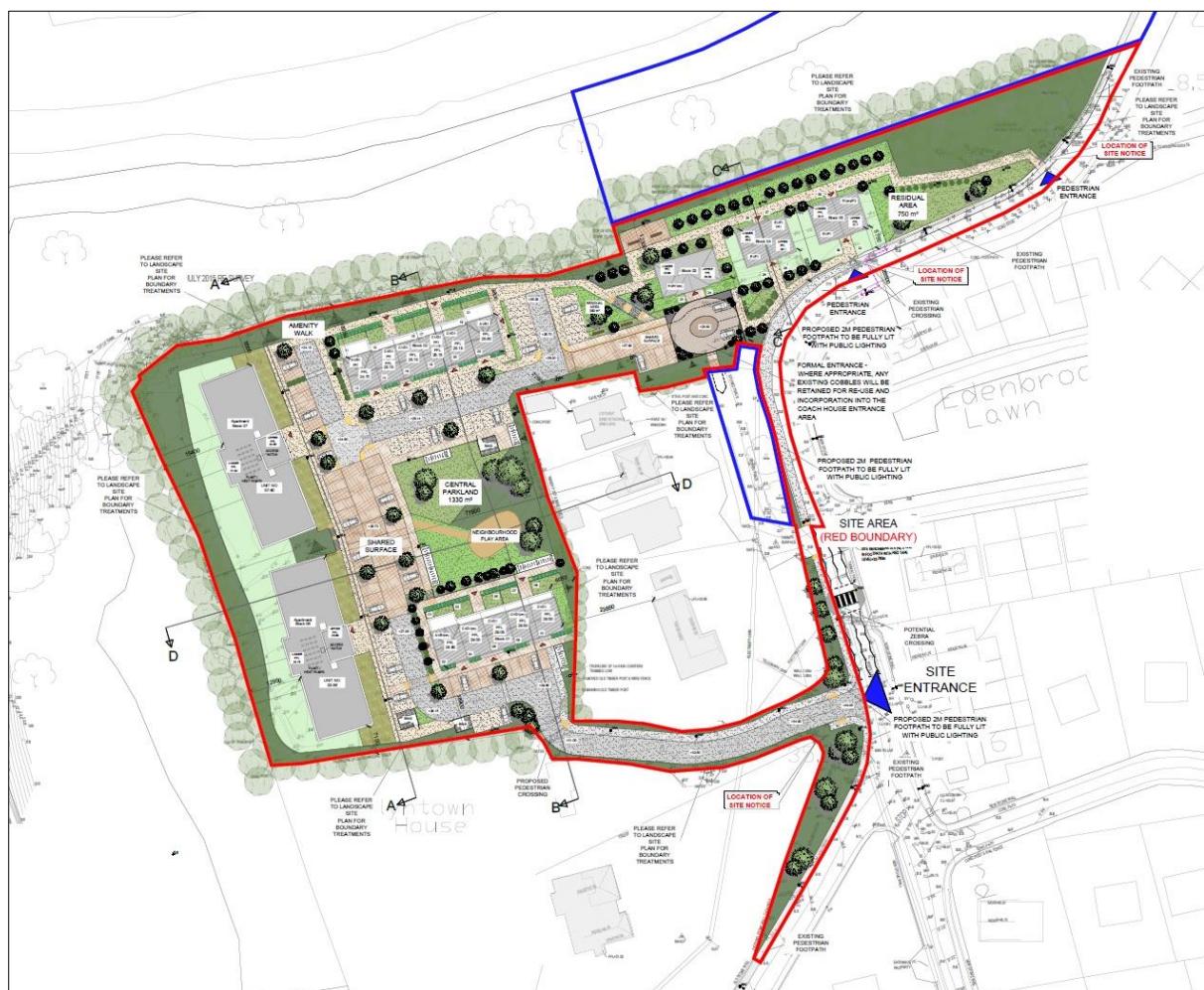


Figure 9: Proposed site development plan

Both the proposed access route, which extends along the existing wayleave, and the main body of the site have evidently been subject to substantial ground disturbances as a result of previous development attempts within the site. Both these areas can be considered to possess a **negligible archaeological potential**. The north-easternmost corner of the site appears to have been subject to a lesser degree of modern ground disturbance, however, disturbance did likely occur during the construction of the coach house in the late 18th or early 19th century. In general, this area of site can be considered to possess a **low archaeological potential**, however, without appropriate mitigation (see **Section 6** below) the potential for the disturbance of unrecorded archaeological remains during groundworks associated with the development cannot be fully discounted.

6. Conclusions and recommendations

Conclusions

This archaeological assessment was undertaken in order to assess the potential impacts on both the known and potential archaeological heritage resource within, and immediately adjacent to, the site of a proposed residential development at Glyntown, Glanmire, Cork. The study area for this assessment comprised the proposed development site along with the lands extending for 500m from its boundary. Following consultation of the available and relevant datasets and historic documentary and cartographic sources, this assessment has concluded that **there is potential for the proposed scheme to have direct, negative impacts on the recorded archaeological heritage resource**. However, these impacts solely relate to any interactions with the former coach house (CO075-069----) located in the north-eastern corner of the site. These issues have been addressed in the Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment (AHIA) which accompanies this report. **The AHIA has concluded that the proposed development is an opportunity to refurbish an architecturally interesting building to best conservation practice and prevent further deterioration.**

Although the subject site is considered to possess **negligible to low archaeological potential**, without the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures (see below), the possibility for direct, negative impacts on the unrecorded archaeological heritage resource as a result of groundworks associated with the development **cannot be fully discounted**.

Recommendations

It is recommended that, should development at the subject site proceed, all groundworks within the site be subject to a **programme of archaeological monitoring**. This monitoring programme should take the form of an **archaeological watching brief** with a particular focus on the north-eastern corner of the development site where there is heightened archaeological potential due to a lesser degree of past ground disturbance.

If archaeological remains are revealed during the monitoring programme, all groundworks in the relevant area should be halted, the area cordoned off and the features manually inspected by the attending archaeologist. Any additional mitigation measures will be subject to further consultations between the relevant stakeholders.

7. References/sources

Published works

Aalen, F. H. A., Whelan, K., Stout, M. eds. 1997 *Atlas of the Irish Rural Landscape*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press

Dowd, M. and Carden, R. 2016 First evidence of a Late Upper Palaeolithic human presence in Ireland. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 139, 158–63.

Lewis, S. (1837) *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland. 2 Volumes*, Lewis & Company, London

Power, D. *et al.* 1994 *Archaeological Inventory of County Cork, Vol.2: East and South Cork*. Dublin, Stationery Office.

Internet resources

Cork City Development Plan (2022-2028)

<https://www.corkcity.ie/en/cork-city-development-plan/>

Database of Irish Archaeological Excavations

<http://www.excavations.ie/>

Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage's Historic Environment Viewer

<http://webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/>

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/Surveys/Buildings/>

Cork Past and Present – historic maps and sources

<http://www.corkpastandpresent.ie/>

Heritage Map Viewer - various interactive heritage maps

<https://heritagemaps.ie/WebApps/HeritageMaps/index.html>

Google Earth

<https://earth.google.com>

UNESCO World Heritage Sites website

<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list>

Appendix 1: Photographic record



Plate 1: View westwards along the access route to the main portion of the site



Plate 2: View of previously disturbed ground along access route, facing east



Plate 3: View northwards across the central portion of the site. Ground disturbance and overgrowth evident



Plate 4: View of the concrete wall which extends across the central portion of the site in a roughly north to south direction



Plate 5: View of sloping ground in the western portion of the site



Plate 6: View of the eastern margin of the site



Plate 7: View of the former coach house (CO075-069----) of Glyntown House, facing north



Plate 8: View of a potentially less disturbed area in the north-easternmost portion of the site



Plate 9: View of a potentially less disturbed area in the north-eastern portion of the site to the south of the coach house (CO075-069----)

Appendix 2: Archaeological inventory entries

Monument No.	Class	Townland	Description
C0064-050----	Designed landscape - ornamental lake	Riverstown	n/a
C0064-051----	Country house	Riverstown	An early 18th century house, enlarged and remodelled in 1730s into its present shape (Bence-Jones 1978, 242). Entrance front (W) 2 storey with 4 bays, off-centre doorway flanked by narrow windows; elevation extended to N by 1-bay, 3-storey addition. Double-geble ended elevation to S. Garden front (E) of 2 storeys over basement (basement hidden to front), 7 bays wide. Hipped bow-ended elevations to N. Interior rich in design and ornamentation with plasterwork by the Francini brothers 'probably their earliest work in Ireland and dating from ca. 1734' (Bence-Jones <i>ibid.</i> ; see photos Lee 1927). Ornamental lake, known as the "Fairy Pond", to NW.
C0064-111----	Bridge	Poulacurry north, Poulacurry south, Riverstown	Hump-backed road bridge (Wth 4.75m) over Glashaboy river. Five semi-circular arches with roughly cut voussoirs; low pointed breakwaters.
C0074-071----	Mound	Poulacurry South	In pasture, on grounds of Castle Jane House. Oval grass-covered mound (5.5m x 8m; H 1.2m) locally regarded as ancient site.
C0075-001----	Mill – cloth	Poulacurry south	On W bank of Glashaboy river 0.5km N of Glanmire. L-shaped complex shown on 1842 OS 6-inch map as Cloth mill; shown as Beetling mill on 1902 OS 6-inch map. Present L-shaped layout is constructed in two phases. Earliest structure (long axis N-S) on W side is of 4 storeys gable-ended with attic; stone-arched window opes. Attached to S end E wall is 4-storey, 7-bay mill (long axis E-W), with wheel-pit along E wall. Windows with brick surrounds with roof gabled to W, half hipped to E; date plaque (1796) on weather slated S elevation. Smaller mid/late 19th century mill (long axis E-W) to N; decorated bargeboards along gable ends; wheel pit along E gable. Mill pond to N; two millraces flow S to power both mills. According to local information turbine installed 1929. Access to interior not gained. Functioned as saw-mill in recent past, now functions as furniture factory.
C0075-069----	Coach house	Ballinglanna	Late 18th/early 19th century 2-storey (over basement) coaching house of Glyntown House (in ruins) to SW. Hipped roof. Entrance front (S) of 5 bays; central 3-bay pedimented breakfront with wide arched doorway flanked by narrower arched door

Monument No.	Class	Townland	Description
			opes. Oval-shaped 1st floor windows with brick surrounds; oculus in pediment with brick surrounds. Brick string course between floors.
C0075-003----	Distillery	Ballinglanna	In Riverstown, on S bank of Glashaboy river. Early/mid-19th century complex marked 'Distillery' on 1842 OS 6-inch map, of which only two buildings remain. Rectangular gable-ended structure built into slope, known locally as "the maltings". Four-storey N elevation, 11 bays. S elevation of 3 storeys; camber-headed brick-arched windows. Wide central doorway on each floor of W gable. Three-storey rectangular structure to NW (long axis E-W), adjacent to stream; elevation of 12 bays; now used as garage. Complex named 'Brewery' on 1902 OS 6-inch map, indicating change in function.

Appendix 3: Excavation Database entries

Site name	License and Author	Summary
Glyntown	07E0107 Liam Hackett	Testing was undertaken in March 2007 in response to a request for further information following an application for planning permission for the construction of a housing development, as the site lies close to C0075-069 at Glyntown, Glanmire. Four trenches were opened within the proposed development area. Nothing of archaeological significance was found.
Ballinglanna, Riverstown, Glanmire, Cork	16E0029 Avril Purcell	Pre-development testing was carried out on the site which formed part of a distillery on the southern bank of the Butlerstown River. No upstanding remains of the distillery survive on the site. Two test trenches were mechanically excavated across the site revealing extensive build-up layers. The remains of a brick-built feature was revealed close to the river which may have been associated with the distillery. Monitoring of groundworks is recommended if development proceeds.
Ballinglanna, Riverstown, Glanmire, Cork	17E0060 Avril Purcell	Two test trenches were excavated across part of the site of a distillery, on the Butlerstown River, which was destroyed by fire in 2016. The subsurface remains of eight walls were revealed in the north-western end of the site along the southern bank of the river. These appear to be associated with the building destroyed by fire in 2016 and were probably part of the distillery. The partial remains of a circular brick-built feature was revealed at the north-eastern end of the site adjacent to the river which may have formed part of a heating or ventilation system within the distillery complex. The subsurface remains of both random rubble and brick walls revealed in the southern end of the site were probably associated with the 19th-century distillery.
Poulacurry south, Glyntown Bridge, Glanmire	17E0484 Julianna O'Donoghue	Glyntown Bridge clearance works included the removal of vegetation and sediment from the northern bank and northernmost arch of Glyntown Bridge, which spans the Butlerstown River at Riverstown, Glanmire, Co. Cork. The northern arch acts as an overflow during floods and was dry at the time monitoring of works took place. An area measuring 8m by 2m was reduced by up to 0.6m immediately east of the bridge using hand tools. The excavated material consisted of pinkish-brown silty sand with 50% small stones as well as frequent tree roots and modern debris (plastic, glass etc). To the west of the bridge an area measuring 3m wide by 19m was reduced by up to 0.4m using a mechanical excavator. The excavated material comprised pinkish-brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of modern debris. The full length of a partially buried stone revetment wall on the north bank of the river was exposed. The wall is built of squared sandstone with limestone mortar and is not built to courses. It measures 6.7m long by 0.3m wide and up to 0.95m high. The wall was left <i>in situ</i> .

Site name	License and Author	Summary
Ballinglanna	18E0466 Tony Cumins	<p>A geophysical survey followed by test trenching was carried out within a housing development site in fields surrounding Ballinglanna House, an 18th-century country house, located to the south-east of Glanmire village. There is one recorded archaeological site within the development boundary and this comprises a number of medieval architectural fragments (CO075-094001-) set into a later well feature which will be maintained within a green area as part of the housing development. The geophysical survey was carried out by J.M. Leigh Surveys (18R0098) and indicated that the fields had been impacted upon by extensive ploughing activity. A number of small, isolated anomalies were tentatively interpreted as being of archaeological potential although a modern agricultural origin was not discounted. The layout of the thirty test trenches excavated within the site was designed to facilitate an examination of these features combined with a wider investigation of the fields. A license for the use of a metal-detector was also obtained in order to assist in artefact retrieval (18R0162). A single musket ball was identified during metal detecting of trench upcast in the north end of the site and the other cultural inclusions noted in the trenches dated from the 18th century onward with a predominance of material dating to the 19th and 20th centuries.</p> <p>The test trench investigations confirmed that the soil profiles throughout the site had been disturbed down into the natural subsoil by widespread ploughing activity. The investigated anomalies originated from recent agricultural activity, including a spread of modern material adjacent to a farmyard, and no archaeological features were revealed.</p>