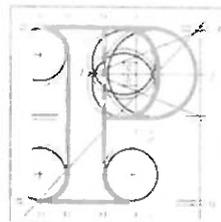


Our Case Number: ACP-323950-25



**An
Coimisiún
Pleanála**

Development Applications Unit
The Manager
Newtown Road
Wexford
Y35 AP90

Date: 12 February 2026

Re: Flood Relief Works at Graiguenamanagh, Co. Kilkenny & Tinnahinch, Co. Carlow
Graiguenamanagh, Co. Kilkenny & Tinnahinch, Co. Carlow

Dear Sir / Madam,

An Coimisiún Pleanála has received your recent submission in relation to the above mentioned proposed development and will take it into consideration in its determination of the matter.

Please note that the proposed development shall not be carried out unless the Commission has approved it or approved it with conditions.

If you have any queries in relation to the matter please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned officer of the Commission at laps@pleanala.ie

Please quote the above mentioned An Coimisiún Pleanála reference number in any correspondence or telephone contact with the Commission.

Yours faithfully,

Lauren Griffin
Executive Officer
Direct Line: 01-8737244

JA02

Tel (01) 858 8100
Glaó Áitiúil LoCall 1890 275 175
Facs Fax (01) 872 2684
Láithreán Gréasáin Website www.pleanala.ie
Ríomhphost Email communications@pleanala.ie

64 Sráid Maoilbhríde 64 Marlborough Street
Baile Átha Cliath 1 Dublin 1
D01 V902 D01 V902

Lauren Griffin

From: LAPS
Sent: Thursday, 12 February 2026 10:51
To: Lauren Griffin
Subject: FW: Section 177AE application by Kilkenny County Council for Graiguenamnagh Tinnahinch Flood Relief Scheme
Attachments: 20260211 S177AE Graiguenamnagh Tinnahinch FRS_ed.pdf

From: Housing Manager DAU <Manager.DAU@npws.gov.ie>
Sent: Wednesday, 11 February 2026 14:31
To: LAPS <laps@pleanala.ie>
Cc: SIDS <sids@pleanala.ie>
Subject: Section 177AE application by Kilkenny County Council for Graiguenamnagh Tinnahinch Flood Relief Scheme

Caution: This is an **External Email** and may have malicious content. Please take care when clicking links or opening attachments. When in doubt, contact the ICT Helpdesk.

Good afternoon,

Attached are heritage observations/recommendations for the above-mentioned consultation. Please acknowledge receipt.

Regards,

Brian Bone
Executive Officer

An Roinn Tithíochta, Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreacht
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

Aonad na nIarratas ar Fhorbairt
Development Applications Unit

Oifigí an Rialtais, Bóthar an Bhaile Nua, Loch Garman, Contae Loch Garman, Y35 AP90
Government Offices, Newtown Road, Wexford, Co Wexford, Y35 AP90



Your Ref: ACP-323950-25

Our Ref: S177AE Graiguenamnagh Tinnahinch FRS

(Please quote in all related correspondence)

11 February 2026

The Secretary
An Coimisiún Pleanála
64 Marlborough Street
Dublin 1
D01 V902

Via email to: laps@pleanala.ie

Re: Notification under Section 177AE (4) (a) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 as amended (as inserted by Section 5 of the Planning and Development (Amendment) Act 2010.

Re: Section 177AE application by Kilkenny County Council for Graiguenamnagh Tinnahinch Flood Relief Scheme

A chara,

I refer to correspondence received in connection with the above. Outlined below are heritage-related observations/recommendations co-ordinated by the Development Applications Unit under the stated headings.

Underwater Archaeology

The Graiguenamnagh Tinnahinch Flood Relief scheme will comprise of flood defences along the River Barrow and its tributary, the River Duiske, which runs through the historic town of Graiguenamnagh and its adjunct historic settlement of Tinnahinch. Key elements of the proposed scheme, which will benefit c. 31 residential properties and c. 53 commercial properties, include embanked upstream storage; raised defences (concrete walls) and wall improvements on the River Duiske; and flood defence walls, earthen embankments and flood gates along the River Barrow. At Graiguenamnagh Quay, raised defences will incorporate a concrete clad and glass wall and a flood gate, and at Tinnahinch Quay, they will comprise of concrete flood walls.



Review of EIAR Cultural Heritage Chapter

It is noted that the plans, particulars and Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) submitted as part of the planning application to An Coimisiún Pleanála incorporate Graiguenamanagh-Tinnahinch Flood Relief Scheme EIAR (Kilkenny County Council, Ayesa, September 2025), Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage (by Courtney Deery Heritage Consultancy and the Archaeological Diving Company). The assessment methodology employed was informed by the published *Archaeology and Flood Relief Schemes Guidelines* (NMS, 2023). The baseline in Chapter 9 was informed by a desk study, which includes a review of primary and secondary historical sources and synthesises the results of the following project-specific desk and field based archaeological investigations:

Appendix 9-9, TerraDat 2024 Geophysical Survey Report (Licence 24R0041) Areas A-E.

Appendix 9-10, ADCO 2022 Underwater Archaeological Impact Assessment (UAIA) (Licence 21D0047 and 21R0082) for the River Duiske and River Barrow.

Appendix 9-11, ADCO 2024 Underwater Archaeological Impact Assessment (UAIA) (Licence 24D0149, 24R0195) Upstream Storage Area.

Appendix 9-13, ACSU 2024 Archaeological Monitoring of Geotechnical Site Investigations (Licence 21E0256).

Appendix 9-14, CDHC 2024 Archaeological Testing Report – Pre-planning Graiguenamanagh Quay, Co Kilkenny, Excavation Licence No. E005772, R000749, Ministerial Consent C001049.

Appendix 9-15, CDHC 2023 Archaeological Baseline Report Graiguenamanagh Tinnahinch Flood Relief Scheme, Upstream Storage Area.

Appendix 9-16, Philips & Associates 2024 Rectified Imagery (Orthophotography) of Wall and Building Elevations Along the River Duiske.

In addition, fieldwork was undertaken to assess potential impacts on known and potential sites and to identify previously undocumented sites.

The EIAR notes that the proposed scheme overlaps with the Zone of Notification for the Historic Town of Graiguenamanagh and is also within an Architectural Conservation Area. Within or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed works areas are ten archaeological sites, 27 Protected Structures and 29 NIAH sites (of which 26 are also listed on the Record of Protected Structures), and 27 no. other buildings/structures of architectural/historical interest. The archaeological sites include the Historic Town of Graiguenamanagh, six monuments associated with the Cistercian Duiske Abbey, a Clapper Bridge, a tower house, a holy well known locally as Lady's Well and the site of a water mill now occupied by Cushendale Mills.



There is one National Monument within Graiguenamanagh, the (Cistercian) Abbey, (Duiske), which is in the ownership of the State (KK029-018001- 620). Undesignated cultural heritage sites identified as part of the assessment include rubble stonewalls, stone buildings, bridges, memorials, greenfield areas and areas of archaeological and underwater cultural heritage potential.

Duiske Abbey (National Monument), founded for the Cistercian order in the early 1200s by William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, is the foremost archaeological monument in Graiguenamanagh. Following its dissolution in 1536, it passed to the Butlers of Ormonde and subsequently to the Agar family. Its nave was partially converted to a Protestant church in 1754 and following its return to Roman Catholic use in 1812, substantial restorations occurred 1813, c. 1886 and the current church is largely the result of works carried out in the 1970s. The medieval abbey precinct, bounded by a ditch and bank and stone wall, extended to Graiguenamanagh Quay, where previous excavations in 2002 and 2006 uncovered burial activity, foundations and probable flood reclamation activity. The precinct area is partially located within the redline boundary for the proposed project, where it extends to Graiguenamanagh Quay. A medieval borough developed around the Cistercian precinct and began to encroach into it after the abbey's dissolution in 1536.

Tinnahinch Castle (CW024-026), situated on the River Barrow, was built in 1615 by James Butler to control access to a wooden bridge (KK029-042), built in 1540, that served as a link, subsequently replaced by the current George Semple Bridge (1764-1767), between Tinnahinch and Graiguenamanagh. Some 330 metres to the southwest of the castle is a church and graveyard in Tinnahinch (CW024-027).

A motte (RMP KK029-006) is located 240 metres to the west of the proposed upstream storage area and it is noted that 'there would have been regular movement between the site of the motte and the town along the River Duiske, and features such as jetties associated with boating activity may have been constructed along this section of the watercourse' (EIAR 9.4.19).

Graiguenamanagh and Tinnahinch also have a rich post-medieval, industrial archaeology of manufacturing mills, shipping, warehousing and production and their associated infrastructure. All of this activity was centred on the River Duiske and River Barrow, whose partial canalisation beginning in 1761, formed a key inland port on the Barrow Navigation, part of the Grand Canal. At this time, much of the river front was transformed with warehousing, quays and wharves to meet the changing needs ushered in by the canal system associated with the Barrow Navigation. A key site relating to the former shipping industry is a still relatively well preserved, partially silted-up dry dock to the west of the bridge.



Underwater archaeological surveys undertaken for the assessment of the project in 2021 and 2024 investigated the Duiske River and the River Barrow from upstream of the town to a point downstream of Graiguenamanagh weir. The mill race that runs alongside Tinnahinch Castle was also inspected. Investigations included recording of the Clapper Bridge (RMP KK029-018008), the former docks area, Graiguenamanagh weir and Lock No. 20, a former bridge site (RMP KK029-042, CW024-029) represented by a series of timbers that have been reinterpreted as a former small quay for Tinnahinch castle. Geophysical survey within the proposed upstream storage area revealed a number of pit like anomalies and a post medieval field system. Archaeological test excavations on Graiguenamanagh Quay (C001049), within the zone of archaeological potential surrounding Duiske Abbey (KK029-018001) National Monument, uncovered what is interpreted as an earlier quay wall running 5 metres landward of the current quayside (rebuilt 2011), a second wall that may be associated with the Cistercian precinct, a dark organic layer (undated) and a stone drain.

Impacts and Mitigation

Designed in mitigation measures, developed in collaboration with the Public Realm and conservation engineering proposals, have reduced the likely significant effects of the project on archaeological heritage. It is noted in Section 9.6 of the chapter that key identified construction stage archaeological impacts include 'a high archaeological potential to reveal buried archaeological features along the quay given the proximity of Duiske Abbey, a national monument and there is also a potential to reveal below ground associated features such as a precinct wall' (EIAR Section 9.6.45); in stream works on the River Duiske area of archaeological potential; demolition of an (undated) vernacular cottage (CH11A); embankment works in Area C, Tinnahinch area of archaeological potential (where geophysical surveys have not been undertaken). The construction phase will involve earth moving activities and excavations for the construction of flood walls; in stream excavations on the River Duiske; the relocation of services; topsoil removal for the embankments; provision of construction compounds and temporary roads. Instream works required for the proposed scheme are solely limited to the River Duiske and no excavation works are required to the River Barrow. All of these activities have an overall potential to uncover previously unknown archaeological materials during construction works. Area 2 includes the Clapper Bridge, a recorded monument which has been subject to survey and research as part of the project. There are no works proposed at this location, though works will take place upstream and downstream of this feature.

Section 9.7 (and Section 18.2 of the EIAR) describes a suite of advance works mitigation measures, chief amongst which is that further pre construction and site enabling works open-



area archaeological test excavations and excavations ('preservation by record') (as an archaeological resolution contract) are proposed of features and structures and deposits identified in prior archaeological testing on Graiguenamanagh Quay Area 6 (Duiske Abbey Precinct Area). In addition, the following further field based archaeological assessment investigations are proposed: at Area 7 – Dock Road; Area 9 – Hotel Street/Tinnahinch Landscape East Zone; and Area 1 – Upstream storage area. In addition, a further pre construction phase wade survey of the River Duiske will be undertaken. Further mitigation measures include for an OPW Project Archaeologist being made available; the retention of a client appointed project archaeologist and a project conservation engineer; recording of built heritage structures and features to be effected; vibration monitoring; archaeological excavation (where required); and archaeological monitoring (in conjunction with metal detection) of instream works and 'all earthmoving activities within Area 1 – Area 10 and site clearance works and compound areas'. A conservation strategy has been proposed for the Clapper Bridge, which involves archaeological assessment of the fabric of the fallen stone lintels (Appendix 9–8) and recovery of stone from the river.

Legal Codes and Policy Context

Archaeological monuments are afforded statutory protection in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) established under section 12 (Recorded Monuments) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1930-2014. The *Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and the Islands 1999, see section 3.6.1(3) and 3.6.4) sets out national policy on the protection of the archaeological heritage in the course of development. It includes emphasis on the non-renewable nature of the archaeological heritage, the need to always consider its preservation in-situ as the first option, and also the need to carry out appropriate levels and forms of archaeological assessment in advance of development. The *National Planning Framework* states that 'the protection of archaeological heritage is recognised as a core component to achieving sustainable development'.¹

Section 3 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987 is the primary piece of legislation for the protection of wrecks over 100 years old and archaeological objects underwater, irrespective of age. Wrecks that are less than 100 years old and archaeological objects, or the potential location of such a wreck or archaeological object, can also be protected under Section 3 of the 1987 (Amendment) Act. Underwater Cultural Heritage also encompasses a broad range of underwater, riverine heritage, for example, mills, mill races, quaysides, wharves and docks, the protection of which can be provided for in legal codes.

¹ <https://www.npf.ie/first-revision-to-the-national-planning-framework/national-planning-framework-first-revision-april-2025/>



The Wreck Inventory of Ireland Database (WIID) is the official register of historic shipwrecks protected under the National Monuments Acts. All wrecks over 100 years old are protected under the 1987 and 1994 (Amendment) Acts of the National Monuments Acts. Over 18,000 wrecks have been recorded to date, ranging from small fishing boats, dugout canoes and coastal traders to steamships and ocean going ships. Though earlier sources have been included where obtainable, the Inventory is largely based on documentary sources available from after 1700 AD. As such, previously unrecorded wreck sites, including those dating to earlier periods, may await discovery in the area under consideration here.

National Monuments Service

The assessment of the project as outlined in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and its appendices that has been undertaken facilitates the National Monuments Service of the Department to determine its likely significant effects on archaeological including underwater cultural heritage, resulting from the construction of the project; and whether the proposed mitigation measures would adequately allow for the avoidance, reduction or offsetting of significant effects. Whilst the Department broadly concurs with the proposed mitigation measures as set out in the Schedule of Environmental Commitments (EIAR Tables 18.11 and 18.12) of the EIAR, in order to ensure the project fully aligns with statutory obligations, policy and guidelines for the protection of the State's archaeological heritage, the Department recommend the following conditions are attached to consent for the project, should it be approved by An Coimisiún Pleanála.

Archaeological Recommendations:

EIAR Mitigation

1. All recommendations and mitigation measures as set out in Graiguenamanagh-Tinnahinch Flood Relief Scheme EIAR (Kilkenny County Council, Ayesa, September 2025) Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage (by Courtney Deery Heritage Consultancy and the Archaeological Diving Company) and Schedule of Environmental Commitments (EIAR Tables 18.11 and 18.12) shall be implemented in full, except as may otherwise be required in order to comply with the conditions of this Order. Compliance with this condition, and those outlined below, shall require a formal statement in writing from the National Monuments Service of the Department to An Coimisiún Pleanála that all mitigation measures and commitments have been implemented and approved to the satisfaction of the former.



Site Investigations

2. All site investigation works shall be subject to licensed archaeological monitoring and assessment. The Developer shall furnish the Project Archaeologist with the results of all site investigation works and shall provide access to site investigation cores and physical samples for archaeological and, where warranted, geoarchaeological review. Where potential deposits or other anthropogenic materials of geoarchaeological interest are identified, they shall be subject to geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental analysis and scientific dating, in agreement with the National Monuments Service of the Department. Following the completion of all geotechnical and archaeological works and any necessary post-excavation specialist analysis, the National Monuments Service of the Department shall be furnished with a final archaeological report describing the results of the works.

Archaeological Impact Assessment Final Detailed Design

3. The Final Detailed Design for the project shall be the subject of an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA), to be submitted to the National Monuments Service of the Department for review and approval, prior to the commencement of any construction or enabling works. The AIA report shall contain the following:
 - a. Results of licensed archaeological test-excavations, accompanied by a hand-held metal detection survey, of areas identified for test excavations in the Schedule of Environmental Commitments (EIAR Tables 18.11 and 18.12) and any further areas of the proposed development area where significant potential for archaeological impact(s) have arisen as a result of detailed design works. The archaeological test-excavations shall be carried out under a Section 26 (National Monuments Act 1930) licence or Section 14 (National Monuments Act 1930) Ministerial Consent, as required, from the National Monuments Service of the Department and in accordance with an approved method statement. Licensed metal detection shall be undertaken in tandem with the test excavations and under a Detection Device consent (Section 2, 1987 National Monuments Act). All test-excavations that have the potential to uncover human skeletal remains shall be undertaken in conjunction with a suitably qualified osteoarchaeologist. Licenses should be applied for to the National Monuments Service of the Department and shall be accompanied by a detailed method statement. Note a period of 3–4 weeks should be allowed to facilitate processing and approval of the licence application and method statement.
 - b. Results of licensed geophysical survey of Area C (Tinnahinch) and any further areas of the proposed development area where significant potential for archaeological



impact(s) have arisen as a result of detailed design. The archaeological geophysical surveys shall be carried out under a Detection Device consent (Section 2, 1987 National Monuments Act) from the National Monuments Service of the Department and in accordance with an approved method statement. Licenses should be applied for to the National Monuments Service of the Department and shall be accompanied by a detailed method statement. Note a period of 3-4 weeks should be allowed to facilitate processing and approval of the licence application and method statement.

- c. Results of buildings archaeology assessment by a suitably experienced buildings archaeologist of all known and potential archaeological and historical structures that may be directly impacted upon by the development. The assessment shall comprise of buildings archaeology investigations and recording (annotated plans, elevations, sections, details of features and interpretative drawings derived from measured surveys, photographic surveys, digital surveys, opening-up works) that secures an understanding of their architectural phasing. The buildings archaeologist shall be facilitated on an ongoing basis to investigate and record fabric that has been exposed as a result of devegetation, the raking-out of mortars and opening-up works. The buildings archaeology investigations shall include: the production on site of photographic and digital/drawn measured surveys; annotated plans, elevations and sections; details of features, reused architectural/carved stones; retrieval of appropriate samples for scientific dating and lime mortar analysis. The buildings archaeology investigations shall inform the specifications for conservation works, as required.

- d. A detailed Archaeological Impact Assessment that addresses all identified or potential impacts on known and potential archaeological heritage, including on archaeological structures, objects, sites and features. The AIA shall make recommendations on measures to avoid or, where necessary, mitigate all identified potential/identified impacts and significant effects on archaeological heritage. The Developer shall be prepared to be advised by the National Monuments Service of the Department in this regard or in regard to any subsequent recommendations that may issue. Mitigation shall prioritise redesign or partial redesign to facilitate full or partial preservation in situ. Mitigation may also include archaeological excavations ('preservation by record'), archaeological test-excavations, stabilisation/conservation works and/or archaeological monitoring, underwater archaeological inspection by means of archaeological diving, underwater archaeological surveys, buildings archaeology investigations or any combination of the above or any other mitigation measures as may be recommended by the National Monuments Service of the Department. No construction works shall be undertaken until formal approval of the



AIA has been received in writing by the Developer from the National Monuments Service of the Department.

Archaeological Monitoring

4. Archaeological monitoring shall be undertaken as follows:
- a. The services of a suitably qualified and experienced, to the satisfaction of the National Monuments Service of the Department, archaeologist shall be engaged to carry out full-time archaeological monitoring of all construction activities that involve ground disturbance or demolition, in stream works and of any works where materials of archaeological significance may be uncovered.
 - b. The archaeological monitoring shall be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced, to the satisfaction of the National Monuments Service of the Department, archaeologist, under a Section 26 (National Monuments Act 1930) excavation licence or Section 14 (National Monuments Act 1930) Ministerial Consent, as required, and in accordance with an approved method statement.
 - c. A Finds Retrieval Strategy shall be implemented and agreed with the National Monuments Service of the Department, as part of the archaeological licence application. This shall include for systematic finds retrieval and metal detection of all spoil, which shall be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist working under a Detection Device consent (Section 2, 1987 National Monuments Act). All monitoring works that have the potential to uncover human skeletal remains shall be undertaken in conjunction with a suitably qualified and experienced osteoarchaeologist. Secure finds storage that ensures the protection and conservation of wet and dry finds, including human skeletal remains, shall be provided within the construction site compound.
 - d. The monitoring archaeologist will be facilitated to undertake further buildings archaeology investigations, historical and architectural analysis and analytical assessment and recording of all historic structures that will be impacted upon by the proposed development. The assessment shall comprise of buildings archaeology investigations and recording (annotated plans, elevations, sections, details of features and interpretative drawings derived from measured surveys, photographic surveys, digital surveys, opening-up works) that augment those undertaken as part of the detailed design Archaeological Impact Assessment.



- e. Sufficient, suitably experienced and qualified, to the satisfaction of the National Monuments Service of the Department, archaeologists shall be in place to ensure continuous archaeological monitoring of works. An archaeological team shall be on standby to deal with any rescue excavation and may be augmented as required. An archaeological dive team shall be mobilised in the event that underwater archaeological inspection is required by means of archaeological diving. All dive surveys shall be licensed (Section 3 1987 National Monuments Act) and shall include a handheld metal detection survey, which shall also be licensed (Section 2 1987 National Monuments Act).
- f. In order to ensure full communication is in place between the monitoring archaeologist(s) and the works contractor(s) at all times, a communication strategy shall be implemented that facilitates direct archaeological monitoring of all construction activities that involve ground disturbances or demolitions and of any works where materials of archaeological importance may be uncovered. Adequate notice (minimum four weeks) of all forthcoming works that require the attendance of the monitoring archaeologist(s) shall be provided by the works contractor.
- g. Should suspected/verified archaeological structures, features, deposits or sites and/or archaeological objects, including wrecks, be identified during the course of the archaeological monitoring activities, the monitoring archaeologist shall be authorised by the Developer to suspend all construction activities on the affected area (as defined by the monitoring archaeologist). The Developer shall immediately institute a Temporary Archaeological Exclusion Zone (TAEZ) to the proposed find location and its environs (as defined by the monitoring archaeologist) and all construction activities shall immediately cease within the TAEZ in order to facilitate investigative assessment, protection and prompt notification to the National Monuments Service of the Department and other statutory authorities, as required.
- h. Following assessment of the newly discovered archaeological materials, the Developer shall undertake any ensuing mitigating action as is required by the National Monuments Service of the Department. Mitigation shall prioritise redesign or partial redesign to facilitate full or partial preservation in situ. Mitigation may also include archaeological excavations ('preservation by record'), archaeological test-excavations, stabilisation/conservation works and/or archaeological monitoring, underwater archaeological inspection by means of archaeological diving, underwater archaeological surveys, buildings archaeology investigations or any combination of the above or any other mitigation measures as may be recommended by the National Monuments Service of the Department. No construction activities shall recommence



within the Temporary Archaeological Exclusion Zone until formally agreed in writing with the National Monuments Service of the Department. Where ensuing mitigation is required, no archaeological works shall be undertaken until after an amended method statement that describes the mitigation strategy has been submitted, reviewed and agreed in writing by the National Monuments Service of the Department. All resulting and associated archaeological costs shall be borne by the Developer.

- i. The planning authority and the National Monuments Service of the Department shall be furnished with a final archaeological report describing the results of all archaeological monitoring and any archaeological investigative work/excavation required, following the completion of all archaeological works and any post-excavation analysis, scientific dating programmes, palaeoenvironmental analysis, geoarchaeological analysis, conservation of archaeological objects, as required by the National Monuments Service of the Department and the National Museum of Ireland, with all resulting and associated archaeological costs to be borne by the Developer. Where significant archaeological discoveries are made, they shall be fully published in an appropriate format and shall be subject to a public dissemination strategy that facilitates, where practicable, public access to archaeological excavations and archaeological information.

Clapper Bridge

5. The historic Clapper Bridge (RMP KK029-018008) on the Duiske River shall be the subject of a Conservation Management Plan that guides its protection during the flood relief scheme, its restoration, stabilisation and future management, in agreement with the National Monuments Service of the Department.

Construction Environment Management Plan

6. The Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) shall be updated to include the location of any and all archaeological or underwater cultural heritage constraints relevant to the proposed development as set out in the Final Design AIA and EIAR. The CEMP shall clearly describe all identified likely archaeological impacts, both direct and indirect, and all mitigation measures to be employed to protect the archaeological or underwater cultural heritage environment during all phases of site preparation and construction activity.

You are requested to send any further communications to this Department's Development Applications Unit (DAU) at: manager.dau@npws.gov.ie, or to the following address:



The Manager
Development Applications Unit (DAU)
Government Offices
Newtown Road
Wexford
Y35 AP90

Is mise, le meas,

Cormac O'Flaherty
Higher Executive Officer
Development Applications Unit
Administration