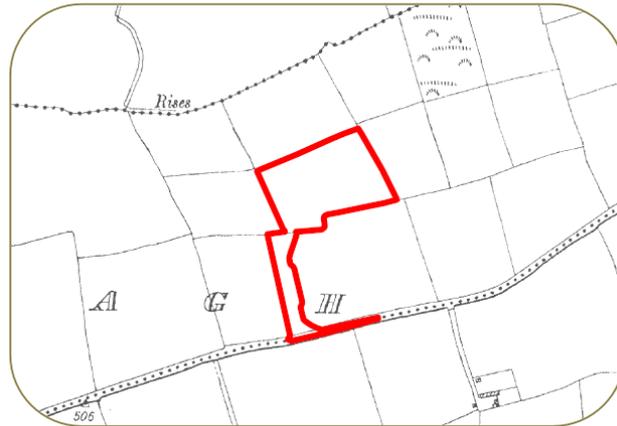


ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT
FOR
BESS
AT
BALLYNANELAGH, KNOCKRAHA
COUNTY CORK



On Behalf Of

Drumkee LCIS Ltd

Pre-Planning Assessment

Licence No. 24E0930

Submitted October 2024

(Updated February 2026)

Abstract

Icon Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Drumkee LCIS Ltd to complete an Archaeological Impact Assessment Report as part of a pre-planning investigation for a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) facility, which will connect to the adjoining ESB Knockraha 220kV Electricity Substation in the townland of Ballyanelagh, County Cork. As part of this archaeological assessment, a geo-physical survey (Licence No. 23R0507) and test excavation was carried out. Nothing of archaeological potential was identified by the survey or during the test excavation.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Icon Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Drumkee LCIS Ltd to complete an Archaeological Impact Assessment Report as part of a pre-planning investigation for a BESS facility, which will connect to the adjoining ESB Knockraha 220kV Electricity Substation in the townland of Ballynanelagh, County Cork (NGR 578300, 578200). The site was subject to a previous planning application detailed in Appendix 1 (Figs. 1 & 2).

The proposed development site is not located close to or within the Zone of Notification of any recorded monument or protected structure. As part of this archaeological assessment, a geo-physical survey (Licence No. 23R0507) was carried out by Ger Dowling in November 2023. The investigation, comprising high resolution magnetic gradiometry, was implemented over two pasture fields and covered an area of approximately 2.2 hectares. Nothing of obvious archaeological potential was identified by the survey.

This report has been prepared by John Kavanagh, MA MSC. Project Director and Licenced Archaeologist with Icon Archaeology Ltd since 2005. The original report was submitted in October 2024 and updated in February 2026 to include minor alterations to the site access road and additional information in relation to previous excavations carried out in the vicinity of the proposed development site.

1.1 Methodology

A primary cartographic source and base-line data for the archaeological assessment was the consultation of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for County Cork. All known recorded archaeological monuments are indicated on 6-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and are listed in aforementioned records. The site was inspected by Icon Archaeology in November 2023.

The following sources were consulted for this Archaeological Assessment Report:

- Aerial Photography & Satellite Imagery
- Cork County Development Plan 2022 - 2028
- Database of Previous Excavations
- Ordnance Survey
- Placename Evidence
- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)
- Site and Monuments Record (SMR)
- Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland
- Site Inspection
- Geo-physical survey

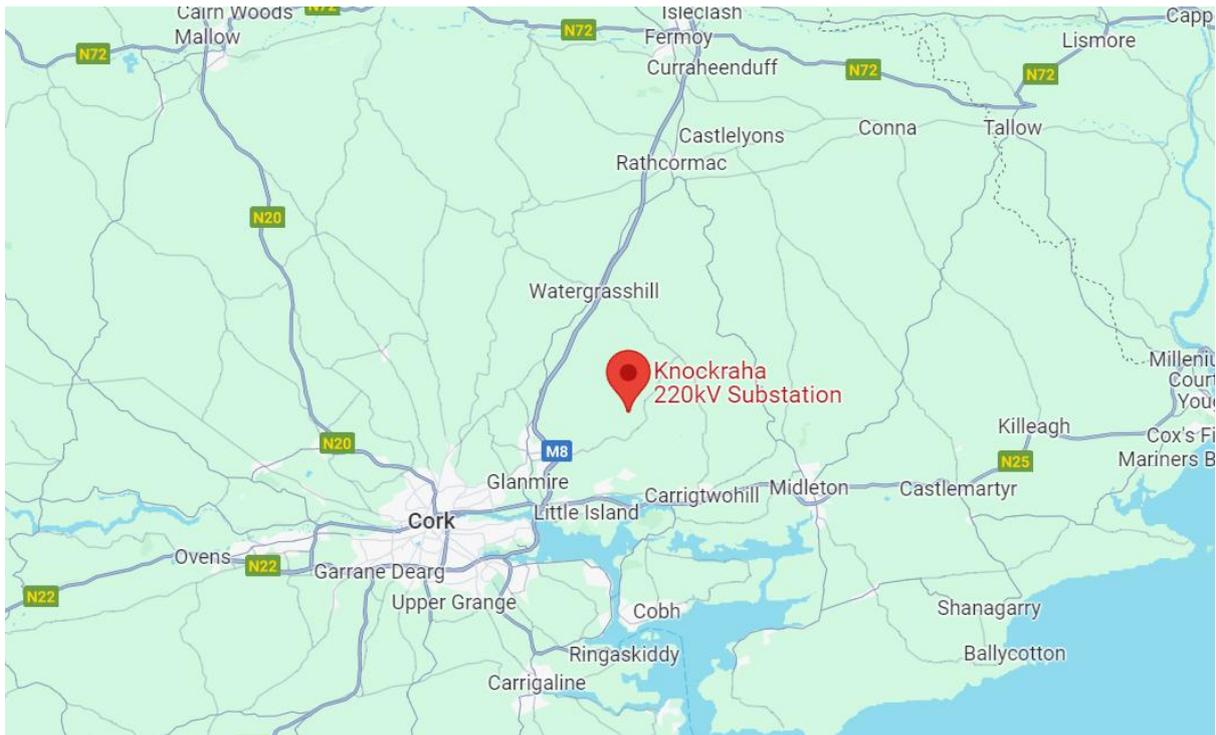


Figure 1 Area Location Map, Knockraha, County Cork

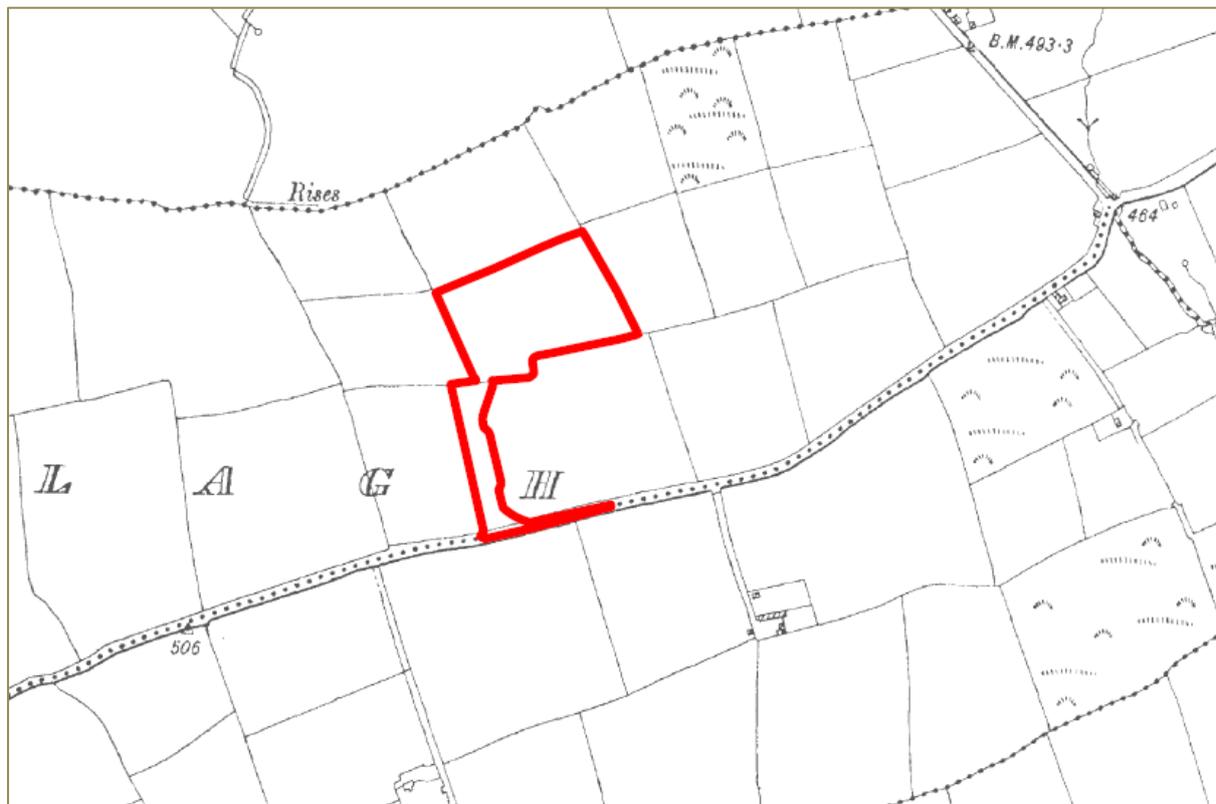


Figure 2 Site Location Map, Knockraha, County Cork

2. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development will consist of a 10-year planning permission for the construction of a: 1 No. enclosed battery energy storage system compound on a total of c. 2-hectare site to include: up to 64 battery storage blocks on concrete support foundations including heating, ventilation and air conditioning units (HVAC units), and 32 Power Conversion Systems (PCS) contained within 16 twin skid units, 1 no. 110 kV AIS electrical substation building and 1 no. single-storey customer substation building, control and switch room, 33/110 kV transformer and 1 no. auxiliary transformers, construction compound, firewater reservoir, store room, welfare unit, dam along the northern boundary, a retention basin, soakage swale, and a diesel backup generator, on lands at Ballynanelagh, Knockraha, Co. Cork (Figs 3-9).

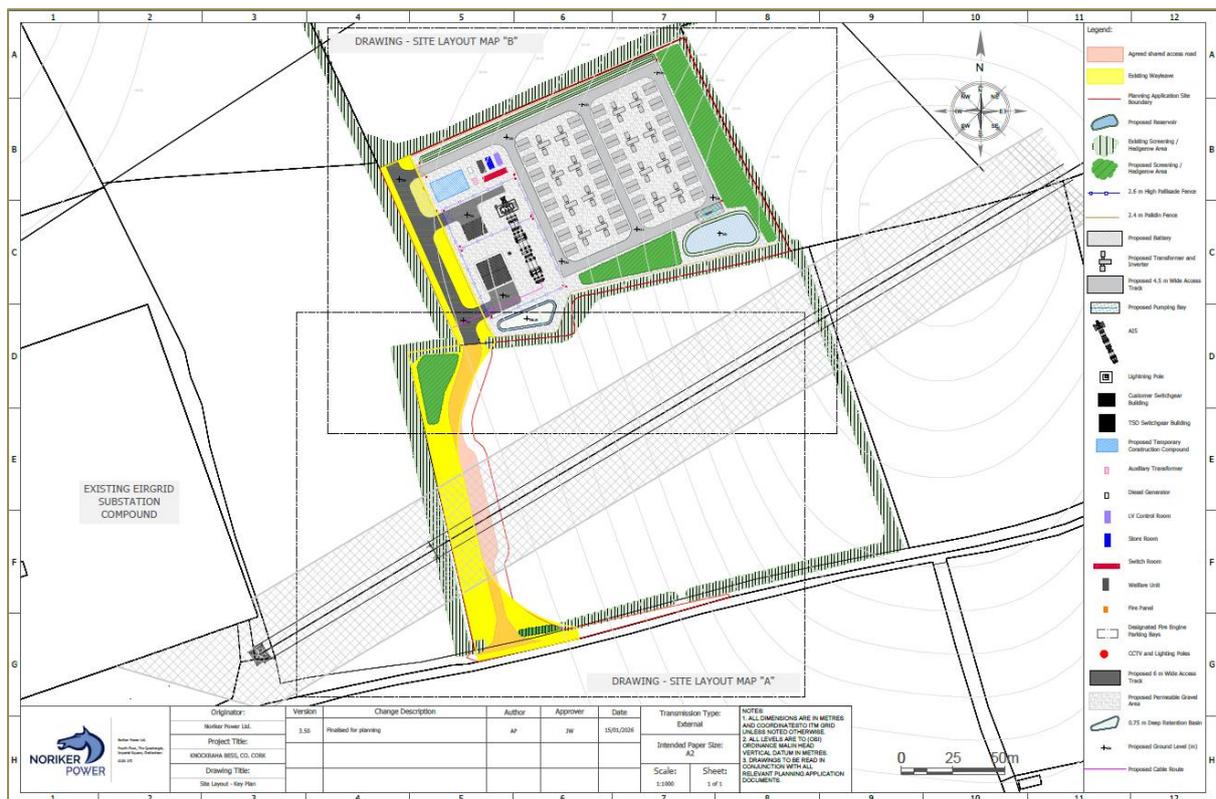


Figure 3 Proposed Site at Knockraha, County Cork

Works will include upgrading the access road and site entrance, associated electrical cabling and ducting, security gates, perimeter security fencing, CCTV system, landscaping works and all associated ancillary infrastructure. The site entrance and access road will be constructed or completed in accordance with the adjacent site's approved planning application (ABP-321518-24). Operational right of way for that facility will be maintained through construction and operation.

The proposed development will have a projected life span of 35 years. The proposed site will be used as a single purpose site as a BESS facility, supporting the decarbonisation of the electrical grid.

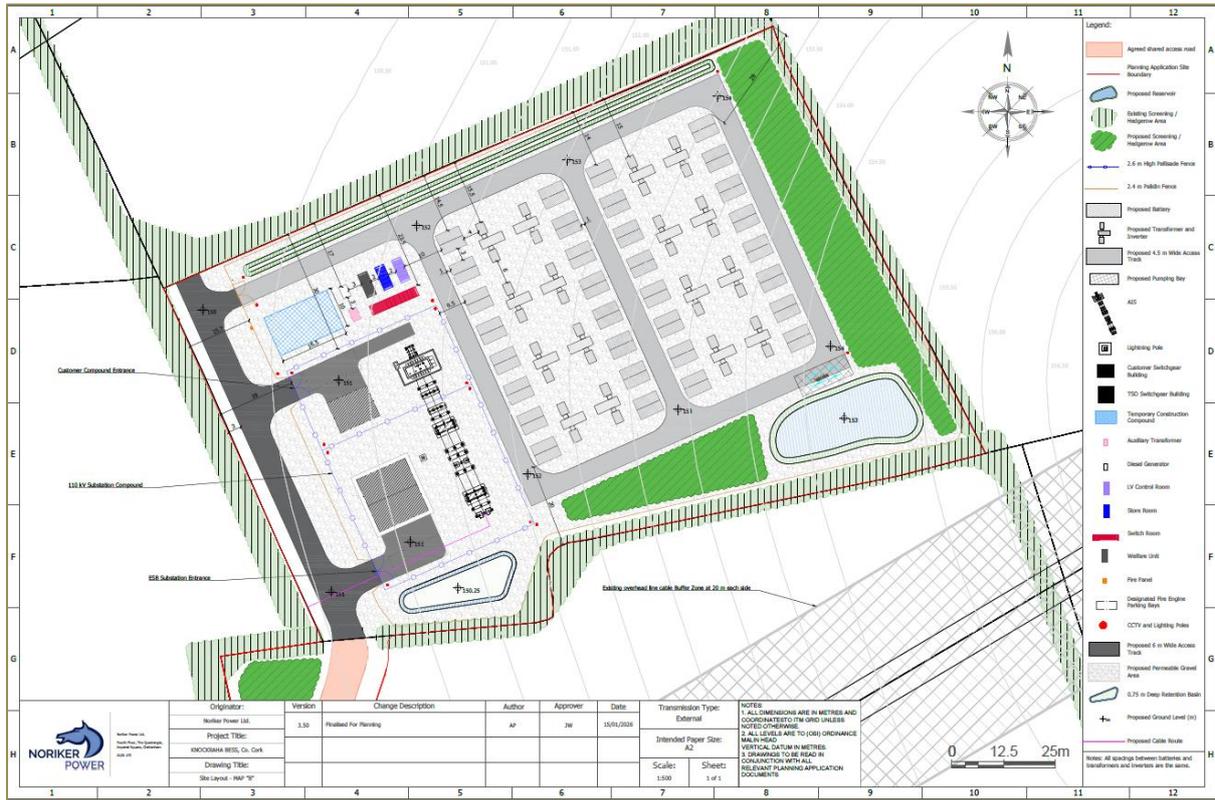


Figure 4 Detailed Plan of Proposed Development (North)

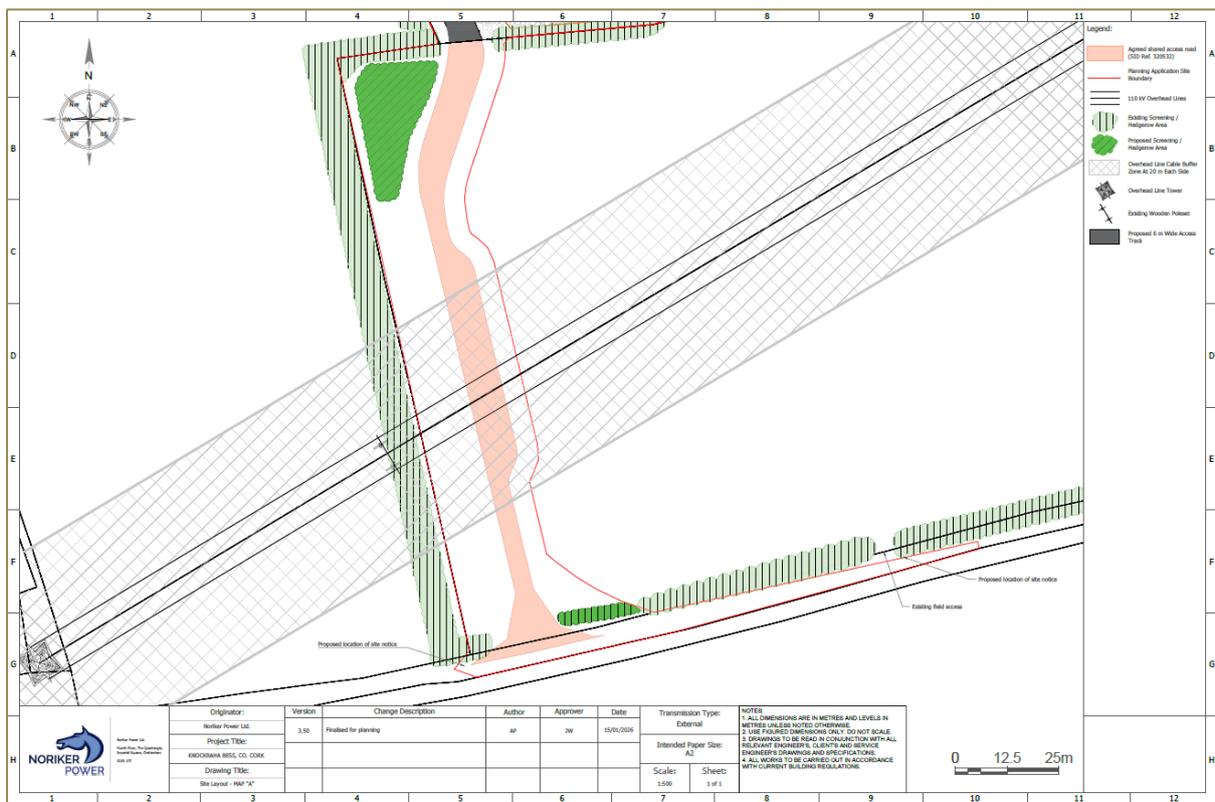


Figure 5 Detailed Plan of Proposed Development (South)

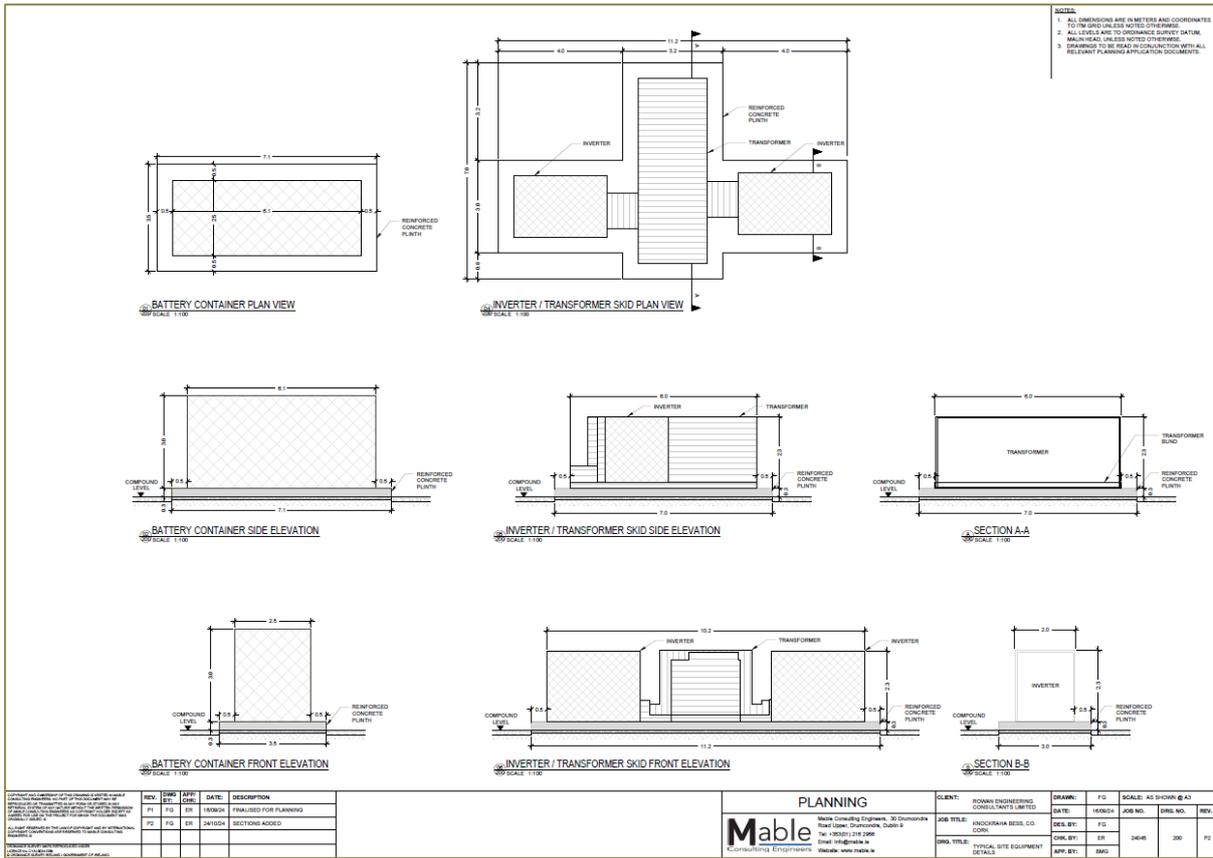


Figure 6 Battery Container and Transformer Plans

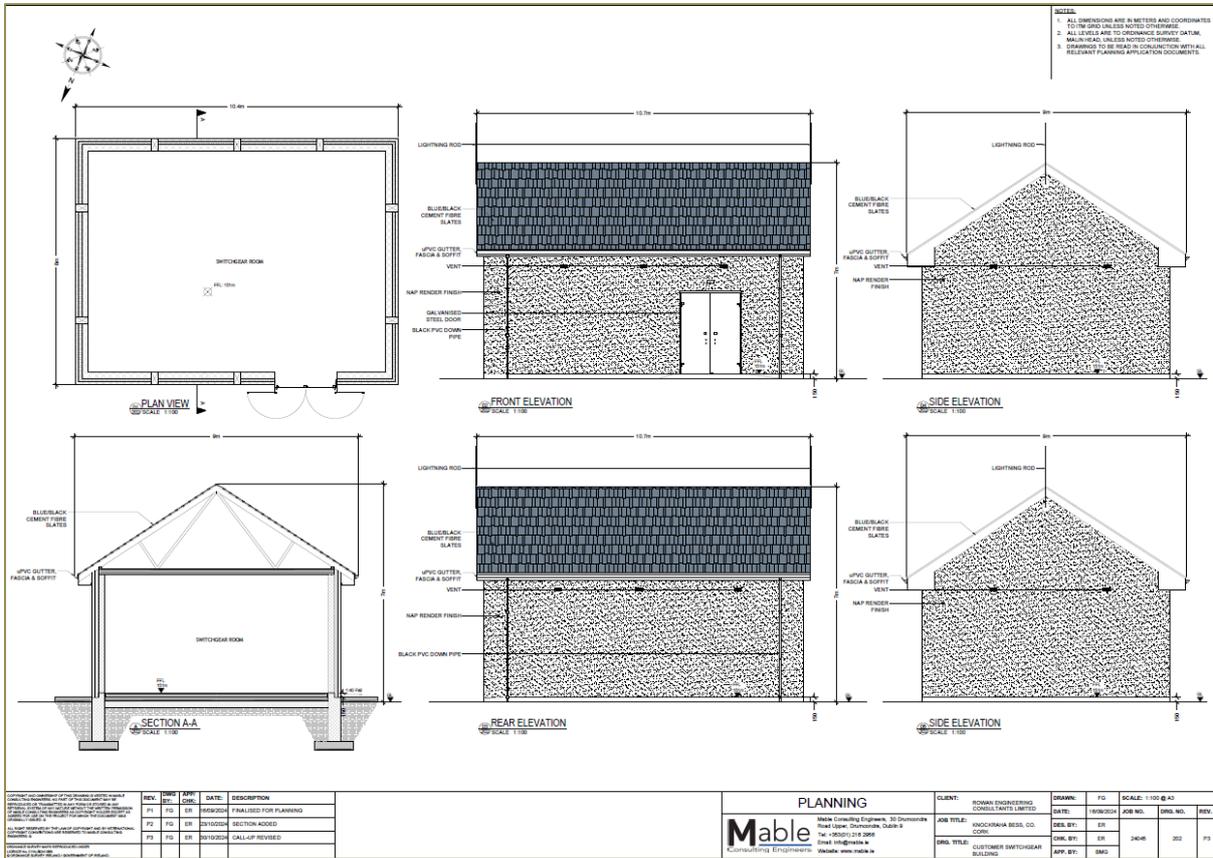


Figure 7 Control Room Plan and Elevation

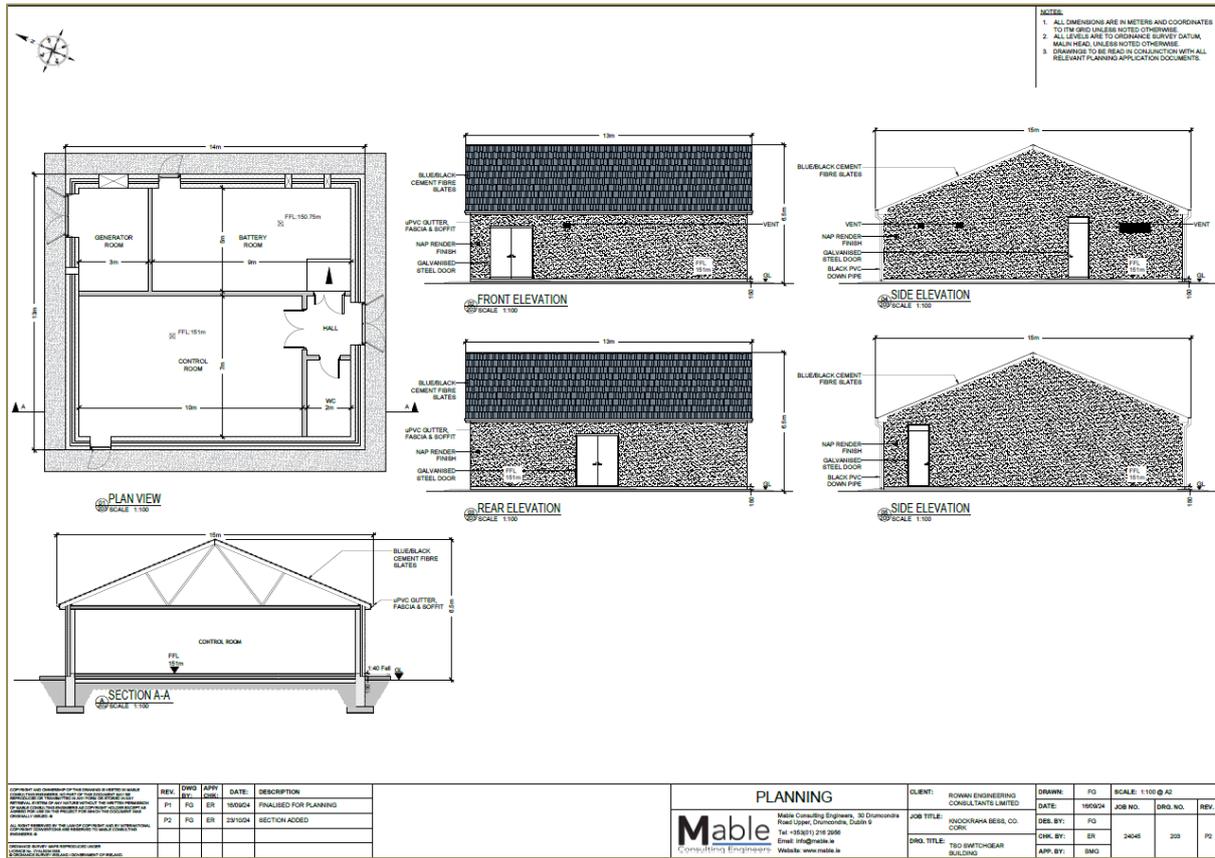


Figure 8 TSO Switchgear Building Plan & Elevation

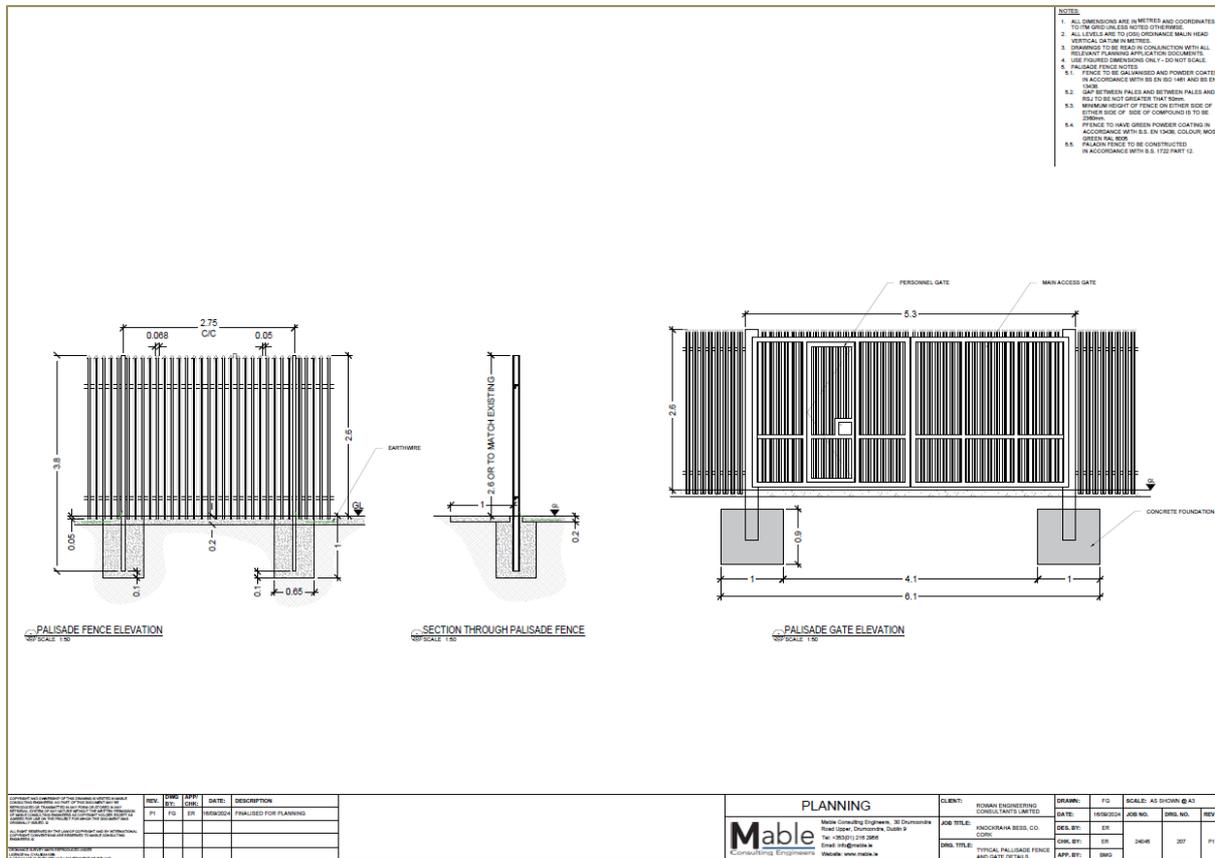


Figure 9 Fencing and Gates Plan & Elevation

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Archaeological Objectives

The aim of this Archaeological Assessment is to investigate the archaeological potential of the subject site with a focus on the following:

- The archaeological potential of the overall subject site in the townland of Ballynanelagh Knockraha, County Cork.

3.2 Record of Monuments and Places

The Record of Monuments & Places (RMP) is a list of all archaeological sites known to the National Monuments Service. The Record of Monuments & Places includes RMP maps based on OS 6" Sheets, which indicate the location of each recorded site. The RMP list is based on The Sites and Monument Record (SMR) files housed in the National Monuments Services offices. Buildings belonging to the 17th century and later are considered as archaeological sites today, though not all sites are represented in the SMR archive. There are four recorded monuments located within 1km of the proposed development site (Table 1/Fig.10).

Table 1 Record of Monuments & Places

RMP No.	Site Type	Townland	Status	Distance
CO 064-074	Ringfort	Killeena	Recorded Monument	670m
CO 064-075	Enclosure	Killeena	Recorded Monument	590m
CO 064-078	Ringfort	Ballinbrittig	Recorded Monument	710m
CO 064-028	Ringfort	Knockraha East	Recorded Monument	840m

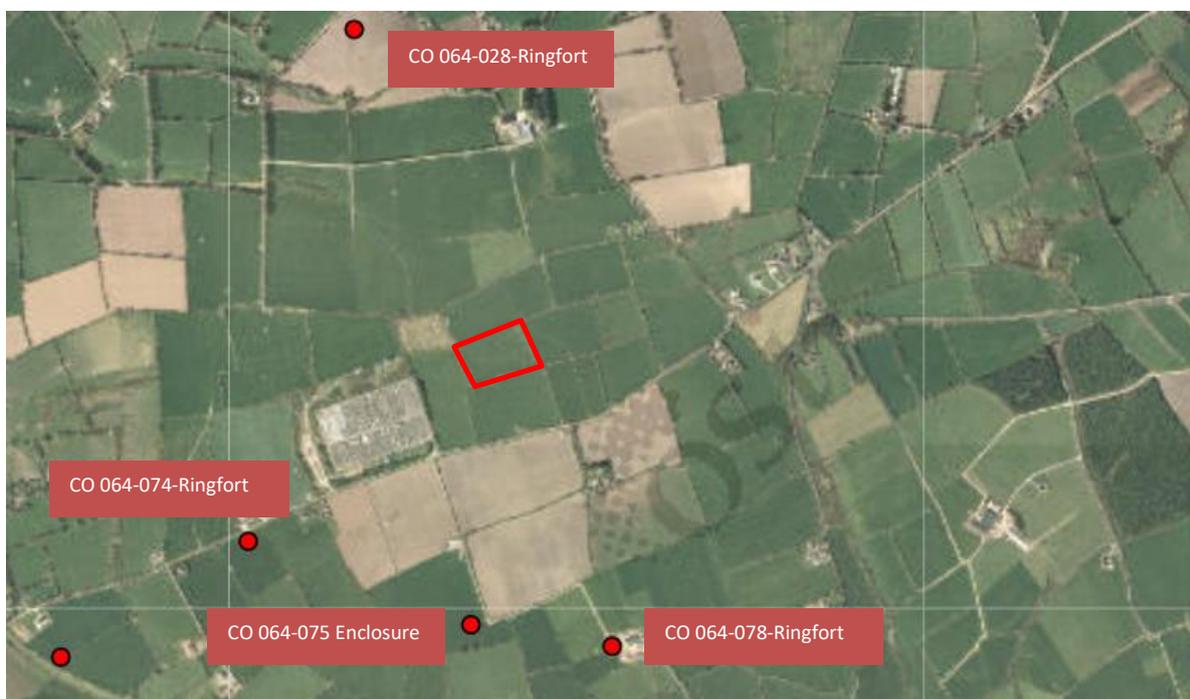


Figure 10 Record of Monuments and Places Map, Knockraha, County Cork

CO 064-074 Ringfort

Description: On SW-facing slope. Shown on 1842 OS 6-inch map as circular enclosure (diam. c. 20m). Levelled with no visible surface trace.

CO 064-075 Enclosure

Description: In pasture on S-facing slope. Depicted as small hachured square enclosure (c. 20m x c. 20m) on 1842 OS 6-inch map. Levelled with no visible surface trace.

CO 064-078 Ringfort

Description: In pasture, on S-facing slope. Roughly circular area (36m N-S; 32m E-W) enclosed by two earthen banks with intervening fosse; entrance to E. Inner bank (H 0.7m) levelled SW->N; outer bank (H 1.6m) incorporated into field fence system W->NE. Interior slopes down gently to E.

CO 064-028 Ringfort – rath

Description: In pasture, on SW-facing slope. Shown on 1842 OS 6-inch map as circular enclosure (diam. c. 35m). Levelled, no visible surface trace.

3.3 Previous Excavations

The database of previous excavations contains four entries for the townlands of Ballynelagh and Knockraha and the Cork County Council planning database contains details of a geo-physical survey undertaken 550m to the west of the proposed development site.

County: Cork Site name: Ballynelagh, Knockraha

Planning Ref: 23/05992 (energy storage facility)

A geophysical survey and archaeological testing were undertaken by Laurence Dunne Consultant archaeologist as requested in the Further Information associated with the planning submission. A total area of 7.7ha was surveyed across the fields of the proposed development site (Fig.11).



Figure 11 Location of Previous Geo-Survey & Testing (red arrow) Relative to Proposed Site

The results of the geophysical survey recorded: the remains of a circular ditched enclosure (diam. c.30m) in northern most field (Field 1) and a potential fulacht fiadh/ burnt mound at the NW limits of Field 2. No further anomalies of definite archaeological origin and no responses associated with the ringfort CO 064-074 were recorded during the geophysical survey (Fig.12).

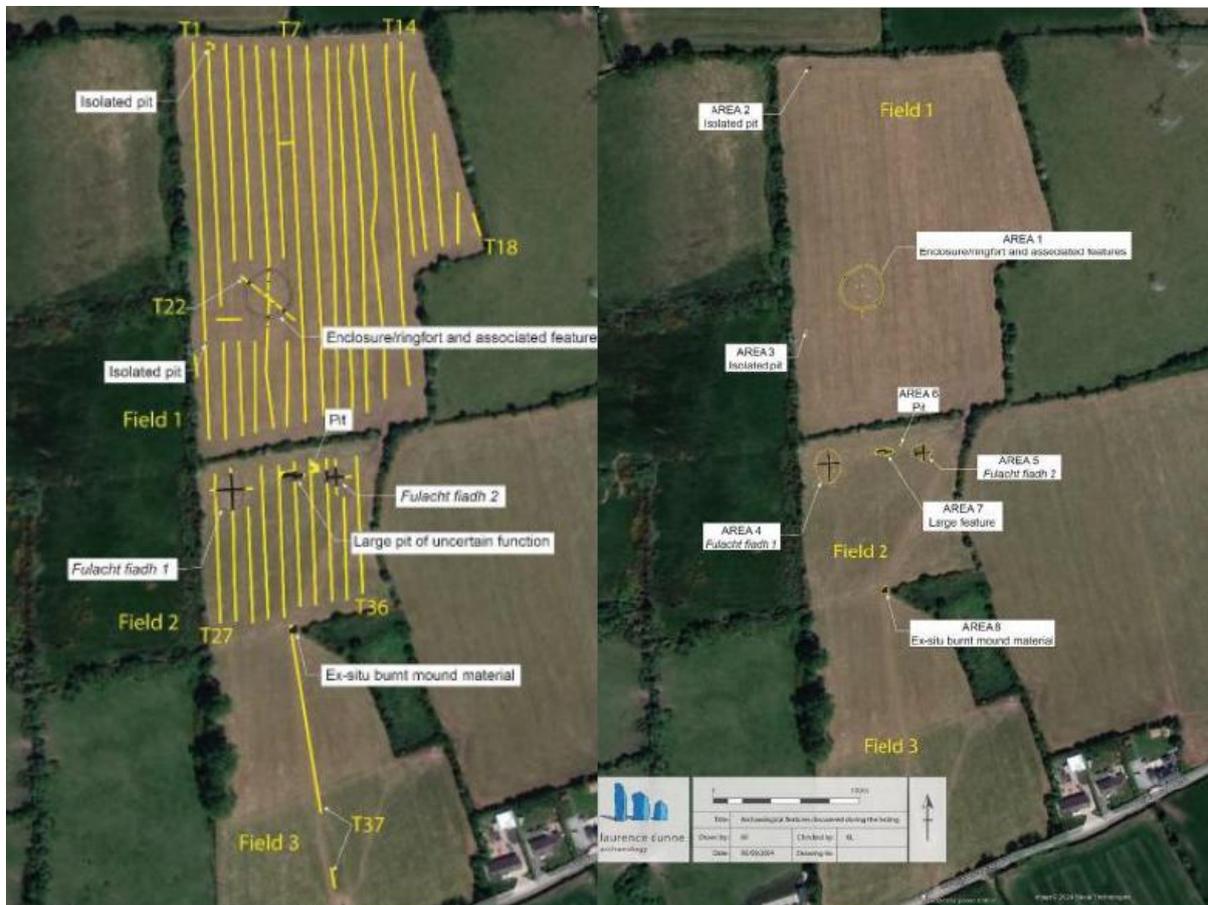


Figure 12 Plan of Significant Archaeological Features Identified During Investigations

County: Cork Site, name: Ballyanelagh

Sites and Monuments Record No. N/A. Licence number: 24E0031

Licensed archaeological testing was undertaken in mid-February 2024 with regard to a planning application to construct an energy storage system and associated infrastructure at Ballyanelagh, Co. Cork. A series of thirty-seven test trenches (T1-T37) with a total length of c.4,360m were excavated across the proposed development site. Nine of thirty-seven test trenches were targeted on the location of the most significant anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey. Eight areas of archaeological interest were discovered and recorded during the testing program, including:

- Area 1: Large sub-circular ditched enclosure (possible ringfort) 27m x 25m that precisely corresponded with the geophysical survey results and four possible associated internal features (pits & post-holes).
- Area 2: Isolated pit feature (dims. c.2m x 1.2m) with obvious *fulacht*-type material.
- Area 3: Isolated pit feature (dims. 0.8m x 0.6m) containing charcoal-rich black sandy clay with heat-shattered stone inclusions.

- Area 4: *Fulacht fiadh* (FF1) found at the location of the geophysical anomaly recorded during survey. The mound was visible prior to excavation as a clear rise in the ground. An east-west orientated offset cutting was excavated to establish its full extent which revealed maximum dimensions of 23m north-south x 20m.
- Area 5: *Fulacht fiadh* (FF2). A second smaller and more disturbed/levelled *fulacht fiadh* with dimensions of c.14m east-west x 12m was found 50m east of FF1.
- Area 6: A sub-circular pit (c.1.25m in diameter) consisted of typical *fulacht* material with heat-affected stone and charcoal was recorded in c.8m north-west of FF2 and most likely contemporaneous with it.
- Area 7: Large (c.12m east-west x 6m) possible feature of uncertain function containing an amount of waterlogged wood. It comprised of soft waterlogged timbers disposed within mid-grey to dark material with frequent wood fragments different type and size. Charcoal chunks and some heat-shattered stones were also noted. No definite structure or worked wood was recorded. However, due its spatial location between the two *fulachta fiadh* and the near proximity of the pit (Area 6), the feature may be associated/related to them.
- Area 8: Possible *ex-situ* burnt mound material with exposed dimensions of c.9m x 5m was found just under a thin layer of sod in the southern end of T37. It is possible that the material was most probably brought here in the past to dry and fill this very wet and lowest point of the field and to harden the surface.

County: Cork Site name: Ballyanelagh, Knockraha East

Sites and Monuments Record No. N/A. Licence number: 24E0451

Archaeological Testing was carried out in July 2024 at Ballyanelagh, Knockraha East and Kileena, Ballyvatta, County Cork. Testing has identified one area of archaeological potential (AA1) within the site. The small, localised scatter of potential burnt mound deposits identified at the east end of Trench 17 may be ephemeral to a larger burnt mound deposit/site, although such a site was not definitively located during testing. Topsoil across the development site was generally a friable mid-brown soil with few stone inclusions. Subsoil varied across the site. In Trenches 3–6 subsoil consisted of a light brown loamy clay with occasional inclusions of gravel/small stones. Subsoil in Trenches 7, 13–18 consisted of a mid-brown loamy clay with occasional small-medium sized stones. In Trenches 8–12 and in the eastern limit of Trenches 13–18 subsoil consisted of a light grey plastic clay with light-mid brown gravel inclusions.

County: Cork Site name: Knockraha to Summerfield

Sites and Monuments Record No. N/A. Licence number: 23E0861

Archaeological monitoring of geotechnical site investigations works took place prior to construction works along the route of a linear infrastructure scheme between Claycastle beach, Youghal and Knockraha Power station. The site investigations work involved a mix of 91 joint bays, trial holes and bore holes ahead of construction works. As most of the site investigations works were excavated within the footprint of the roadway, the ones excavated within green fields areas and the grass verges were the only ones monitored. Once the site investigation works were complete, the licence number was reactivated and used for the monitoring of enabling works, which included the removal of field boundaries. No archaeology found in either of these investigations.

County: Cork Site name: Knockraha

Sites and Monuments Record No. N/A. Licence number: 19E0046

Monitoring of topsoil removal was undertaken on a proposed development site, an extension to an existing ESB substation, at Ballyanelagh, Knockraha, County Cork. The monitoring was undertaken on foot of a planning condition relating to the development. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were uncovered during the monitoring.

3.4 Placename Evidence

The name Knockraha means "fort (rath) hill" or "hill of the forts". This refers to a collection of forts that stood on a hill (known locally as Carthy's Hill) between Knockraha East and Knockraha West.

3.5 Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland

The National Museum of Ireland Topographical Files is the national archive of all known antiquities recorded by the National Museum. These files relate primarily to artefacts but also include references to monuments and also contain a unique archive of records of previous archaeological excavations. There are no stray finds recorded in the townland.

3.6 Record of Protected Structures

The Cork City and County Development Plan 2022 - 2028 is the key strategy document which structures the proper planning and sustainable development of land-use within the subject area over the six-year statutory time period of the plan. There are no protected structures within 2km of the proposed development site.

3.7 Cartographic Sources

The 1st Edition O.S. map (c.1838) shows the townland of Ballyanelagh as a patch of small, enclosed fields with no features of archaeological or historical significance (Fig.13).



Figure 13 1st Edition OS Map c.1838, Ballyanelagh, County Cork

3.8 Aerial Photography & Satellite Imagery

A review of aerial photographs from 1995 identified no features of archaeological potential or interest within the red line boundary. There is also no visible surface trace of the substantial archaeological remains uncovered during geo-physical survey and testing 550m to the west (Fig.14).



Figure 14 Aerial Photograph 1995

Satellite Imagery from 2024 shows the linear testing carried out in the field 550m to the west. It also shows the expansion of the ESB facility, currently under construction, into the adjacent field to the east. No features of archaeological potential or interest within the red line boundary (Fig.15).



Figure 15 Satellite Imagery of Site (2024 Google Earth)

3.9 Site Inspection

A site inspection was carried out in November 2023. The development site consists of two level fields of pasture, with tree-lined hedgerows and wire (electric) fences. The southern field is traversed NE-SW by overhead electricity cables. The fields are located directly east of the substation and north of a minor road, with surrounding agricultural landscape (Plates 1 & 2).



Plate 1 View of the Development Site Looking N from SE



Plate 2 View of the Development Site Looking W Towards Knockraha 220kV Substation

3.10 Results of Geo-Physical Survey

As part of this archaeological assessment, a geo-physical survey (Licence No. 23R0507) was carried out by Ger Dowling in November 2023. The investigation, comprising high resolution magnetic gradiometry, was implemented over two pasture fields and covered an area of approximately 2.2 hectares (Fig.16).

The geophysical investigation at Ballynelagh did not reveal anything of obvious archaeological potential.

The only anomalies of anthropogenic origin registered by the survey relate to former cultivation which extends north–south across the survey area. This likely reflects tillage farming in recent centuries. The dominant responses registered by the survey appear as a ‘mottled’ or incoherent array of amorphous, weakly positive and negative responses that likely reflect variations in the depth and composition of the local soils.



Figure 16 Extract of Results from Geo-Physical Survey Results

4. TEST EXCAVATION RESULTS

The flat greenfield site is rectangular in shape measuring 140m EW by 90m NS. An excavator fitted with a flat grading bucket was used to excavate a series of 6 test trenches across the site. Trenches were excavated down to archaeological deposits and/or natural undisturbed clays/gravels (Fig.17).



Figure 17 Test Trench Location Plan

Test Trench 1	Description
L: 100m, Width:2m	The test trench was aligned E/W and was excavated to a depth of 0.4m exposing compact natural brown glacial clay. No features or finds of archaeological significance were found. <div data-bbox="507 1357 1337 1973" style="text-align: center;"> </div>

Test Trench 2	Description
<p>L: 100m, Width:2m</p>	<p>The test trench was aligned E/W and was excavated to a depth of 0.35m exposing compact natural brown glacial clay. No features or finds of archaeological significance were found.</p> 

Test Trench 3	Description
<p>L: 100m, Width:2m</p>	<p>The test trench was aligned E/W and was excavated to a depth of 0.4m exposing compact natural brown glacial clay. No features or finds of archaeological significance were found.</p> 

Test Trench 4	Description
<p>L: 100m, Width:2m</p>	<p>The test trench was aligned E/W and was excavated to a depth of 0.3m exposing compact natural brown glacial clay. No features or finds of archaeological significance were found.</p> 

Test Trench 5	Description
<p>L: 100m, Width:2m</p>	<p>The test trench was aligned E/W and was excavated to a depth of 0.3m exposing compact natural brown glacial clay. No features or finds of archaeological significance were found.</p> 

Test Trench 6	Description
<p>L: 65m, Width:2m</p>	<p>The test trench was aligned E/W and was excavated to a depth of 0.3m exposing compact natural brown glacial clay. No features or finds of archaeological significance were found.</p> 

5. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

This study was undertaken to ascertain the nature and extent of any known or suspected archaeological remains within or close to the subject site. The results of the archaeological assessment are as follows.

- *There are no upstanding recorded monuments within 770m of the proposed development site.*
- *There are no protected structures within 2km of the proposed development site.*
- *Previous excavations uncovered substantial archaeological remains 550m to the west of the proposed development site.*
- *There are no stray finds recorded in the NMI Topographical files for the area.*
- *Cartographic sources record no features of archaeological potential in the area.*
- *Aerial photography and satellite imagery record no features of archaeological potential in the area.*
- *The site inspection identified no features of archaeological potential in the area.*
- *The geo-physical survey identified no features of archaeological potential in the area.*
- *The test excavation found no features or finds of archaeological significance.*

Direct Impact of Proposed Development

- *The subject site covers 2.2ha. The development of the facility will involve significant levels of ground disturbance across the proposed development site.*
- *The proposed development will have no known direct impact on cultural heritage assets.*
- *Based on the assessment results, the potential for previously unknown sub-surface archaeological remains is deemed low.*

Indirect (visual) Impact of Proposed Development

There are four recorded monuments located between 590 – 840m from the proposed development site. Three have no visible surface trace and one has partial remains visible (Table 2). This ringfort (CO 064-078) site is located 710m to the south of the site on the opposite side of a local access road. The inner bank has been partially levelled and survives to a height of 0.7m. The outer bank survives to a height of 1.6m and is partially incorporated into field fence system. The view from the site is partially screened by multiple E/W aligned hedgerows dividing 4-5 fields.

- *The visual impact of the proposed development on ringfort CO 064-078 is deemed negligible – low.*

Table 2 Record of Monuments & Places

RMP No.	Site Type	Distance	State of Preservation	Indirect Impact
CO 064-075	Enclosure	590m	No visible surface trace	Negligible
CO 064-074	Ringfort	670m	No visible surface trace	Negligible
CO 064-078	Ringfort	710m	Partial remains visible	Negligible - Low
CO 064-028	Ringfort	840m	No visible surface trace	Negligible

Cumulative Impact of Proposed Development

The results of the assessment showed that the 1km area around the proposed development site has just a single upstanding archaeological site (Record of Monuments & Places Ref: CO 064-078 - Ringfort). There are no protected structures within 2km of the proposed development site.

However, archaeological investigations 550m to the west, did uncover substantial sub-surface prehistoric archaeological remains likely dating to the Bronze Age period. This discovery does highlight the archaeological potential of the area, even if the visual aspect of the local archaeological landscape is largely absent.

The expansion of the ESB facility is on-going at present with construction work currently underway. The addition of grid support facilities will further expand the ESB facility.

The direct cumulative impact of the expansion of this facility is deemed negligible due to the limited presence of an upstanding archaeological remains within 1km.

Based on the discovery of substantial archaeological remains to the west, the continued expansion of this facility in the future has the potential to impact previously unknown sub-surface archaeological remains. However, the completion of further Archaeological Impact Assessments in relation to any additional developments in the immediate will mitigate this impact.

The indirect cumulative impact of the expansion of this facility is deemed negligible to low due to the limited presence of an upstanding archaeological remains within 1km.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

Based on the results and conclusions of this archaeological assessment, the following mitigation measures are recommended:

- All ground disturbance works should be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist under licence from the National Monuments Service.
- Should archaeological material be found, works shall be halted, and further mitigation measures may be required subject to consultation with the relevant authorities.
- A report detailing the findings should be submitted to the relevant authorities on completion of on-site works.

The recommendations contained within this report are subject to the approval of the National Monuments Service and Local Authority who may issue additional or alternative recommendations.



John Kavanagh MA MSc

Project Director

Icon Archaeology Ltd

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Database of Previous Excavations @ www.excavations.ie

Dowling, G. 2023. Geo-physical Survey Report, Ballyanelagh, Knockraha, Co. Cork (Licence No. 23R0507)

Ordnance Survey, County Cork @ <https://heritagedata.maps.arcgis.com>

Placename Evidence @ <https://wikishire.co.uk/wiki/Knockraha>

Record of Monuments and Places, County Cork @ <https://heritagedata.maps.arcgis.com>

Satellite Imagery. Google Earth 2024. Ballyanelagh, Knockraha, Co. Cork

SMR files for Knockraha, County Cork @ <https://heritagedata.maps.arcgis.com>

Topographical Files, National Museum of Ireland @ www.heritagemaps.ie

Appendix 1 Planning History

Location: Ballynanelagh, Knockraha, Co. Cork,

1.1 Planning Ref: 23/04234

Permission is sought for Island Stability Services Limited are applying for a 10-year planning permission to develop a low carbon inertia services (LCIA) grid support facility, which will connect to the adjoining ESB Knockraha 220kV Electricity Substation. The proposed development will have a projected life span of 50 years. The development is to be located within a site compound c. 2.2 ha and will consist of the following elements: The development and operation of a 150 to 500 MVA (electrical rating) synchronous condenser. Compound building housing synchronous condenser generator and flywheel (c.512m² c.12m high); Customer substation (c.250m² c.7m high) and TSO substation (c.375m² c.9m high), Cooling equipment, 6 No. modular containers to house electrical and control equipment, generator step-up transformer, auxiliary transformer and electrical plant including an external circuit breaker; 1 no. firefighting water tank and pump, boundary fencing (c.3m high) and CCTV, connection to the neighbouring ESB Substation and all other ancillary site works including access roads.

1.2 Planning Refusal

Policy objective HE 16-9 of the Cork County Development Plan (2022) stipulates that all large-scale planning applications (i.e. development on lands 0.5ha or more in area or 1km or more in length) are subjected to an archaeological assessment to safeguard the archaeological heritage of the County. Policy objective HE16-13 seeks to protect and preserve previously unrecorded archaeological sites within County Cork as part of any development proposals. The Council will require preservation in situ to protect archaeological monuments discovered. Preservation by record will only be considered in exceptional circumstances.

In the absence of a comprehensive Archaeological Impact Assessment (incorporating archaeological trench testing) and comprehensive assessment of potential cumulative impacts, it is considered that the applicant has failed to demonstrate that the proposed development would not be seriously injurious to the Archaeological/Cultural heritage of the area and prevents informed assessment and determination under EIAR Directive 2014/52/EU.

Therefore, it is considered that the proposed development materially contravenes and is in conflict with policy objectives HE 16-9 and 16-13 of the Cork County Development Plan (2022) and would be contrary to the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.

Appendix 2 Cork County Development Plan 2022 - 2028

Each local authority was obliged to draw up a Development Plan setting out their aims and policies with regard to the growth of the area over a six-year period. They cover a range of issues including archaeology and built heritage, setting out their policies and objectives with regard to the protection and enhancement of both. These policies can vary from county to county. The Planning and Development Act 2000 recognises that proper planning and sustainable development includes the protection of the archaeological heritage. Conditions relating to archaeology may be attached to individual planning permission.

Chapter 16 of the Cork County Development Plan (CCDP) outlines the policy objectives relating to built heritage, including the protection of architectural and archaeological heritage features, structures, and areas of special interest such as Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs). The principal policy objectives include the following:

- Secure the preservation (i.e. preservation in situ or in exceptional cases preservation by record) of all archaeological monuments and their setting included in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and of sites, features and objects of archaeological and historical interest generally.
- In securing such preservation, the planning authority will have regard to the advice and recommendations of the Development Applications Unit of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage as outlined in the Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage policy document or any changes to the policy within the lifetime of the CCDP.
- Proposed development works in Historic Towns and settlements, Zones of Archaeological Potential, Zones of Notification, and the general historic environs in proximity to the zones, should take cognisance of the impact potential of the works, and all appropriate archaeological assessments employed to identify and mitigate the potential impacts.
- Protect the Zones of Archaeological Potential (ZAPs) located within historic towns, urban areas and around archaeological monuments generally. Any development within the ZAPs will need to take cognisance of the upstanding and potential for subsurface archaeology, through appropriate archaeological assessment.
- Protect and preserve industrial and post-medieval archaeology and long-term management of heritage features such as mills, limekilns, forges, bridges, piers and harbours, water-related engineering works and buildings, penal chapels, dwellings, walls and boundaries, farm buildings, estate features, military and coastal installations. There is a general presumption for retention of these structures and features. Proposals for appropriate redevelopment including conversion should be subject to an appropriate assessment and record by a suitably qualified specialist/s.
- Protect all historical burial places and their setting in County Cork and encourage their maintenance and care in accordance with appropriate conservation principles.
- All large-scale planning applications (i.e. development of lands on 0.5 ha or more in area or 1km or more in length) and Infrastructure schemes and proposed roadworks are subjected to an archaeological assessment as part of the planning application process. It is recommended that the assessment is carried out following pre planning consultation with the County

Archaeologist, by an appropriately experienced archaeologist to guide the design and layout of the proposed scheme/development, safeguarding the archaeological heritage in line with Development Management Guidelines.

- Where archaeological sites are accommodated within a development it shall be appropriately conserved/ protected with provision for a suitable buffer zone and long-term management plan put in place all to be agreed in advance with the County Archaeologist.
- To protect archaeological landscapes and their setting where the number and extent of archaeological monuments are significant and as a collective are considered an important archaeological landscape of heritage value.
- To protect and preserve previously unrecorded archaeological sites within County Cork as part of any development proposals. The Council will require preservation in situ to protect archaeological monuments discovered. Preservation by record will only be considered in exceptional circumstances.