

## 13. ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ARCHITECTURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

### 13.1 Introduction

IAC Archaeology has prepared this chapter to assess the impact, if any, on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource of the Proposed Project (Carrow Wind Farm), County Tipperary., with the proposed Grid Connection Route (GCR) extending into County Limerick.

This study determines, from existing records and field inspections, the nature of the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource within the Proposed Project and its environs using appropriate methods of study. The study areas for the assessment are described in Section 13.2.

Desk-based assessment is defined as a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic, and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets (CIfA 2020a).

This leads to the following:

- Determining the presence of known cultural heritage assets that may be affected by the Proposed Project;
- Assessment of the likelihood of finding previously unrecorded archaeological remains during the construction programme;
- Determining the potential impact upon the setting of known cultural heritage sites in the study area; and
- Suggested mitigation measures based upon the results of the above research.

The study involved detailed interrogation of the archaeological and historical background of the proposed project and study area. This included information from the Record of Monuments and Places of County Tipperary and County Limerick, the topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland, and cartographic and documentary records. Inspection of the aerial photographic and satellite imagery coverage of the proposed project held by Tailte Éireann, Bing Maps, and Google Earth has also been carried out.

A field inspection was carried out over five days (15th and 16th May, 15th August and 1st November 2024, and 29th September 2025) in order to identify any known archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites and previously unrecorded features, structures, and portable finds within the Proposed Project.

#### 13.1.1 Statement of Authority

This chapter was prepared by Faith Bailey (MA Cultural Landscape Management, BA (Hons) Archaeology, MIAI, MCIfA) and Deanna Lee (MA Archaeology, BA (Hons) Archaeology, MIAI). Faith is a licenced eligible archaeologist, a member of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists, a member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and has over 22 years' experience working in the commercial cultural heritage sector. She has been responsible for the production and delivery of multiple archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage assessments and EIAR for renewable energy projects, including the Yellow River Wind Farm (Co. Offaly), Derrysallagh Wind Farm (Co. Sligo), Derreenacrimig Wind Farm (Co. Cork) and the Robertstown Wind Farm (Co. Waterford). Deanna is a Member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and has six years' experience working in the cultural heritage sector, both fieldwork and consultancy. Deanna has been responsible for the production of impact assessments, EIAR, built heritage reports and fieldwork reports.

### 13.1.2 Definitions

In order to assess, distil and present the findings of this study, the following definitions, specific to this chapter, apply:

‘Cultural Heritage’ where used generically, is an over-arching term applied to describe any combination of archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage features, where the term:

- ‘Archaeological heritage’ is applied to objects, monuments, buildings or landscapes of an (assumed) age typically older than AD 1700 (and recorded as archaeological sites within the Record of Monuments and Places).
- ‘Architectural heritage’ is applied to structures, buildings, their contents and settings of an (assumed) age typically younger than AD 1700.
- ‘Cultural heritage’, where used specifically, is applied to other (often less tangible) aspects of the landscape such as historical events, folklore memories and cultural associations.

### 13.1.3 Consultation

Following the initial research, a number of statutory and voluntary bodies were consulted to gain further insight into the cultural background of the proposed project and study area, as follows:

- Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage - the Heritage Service, National Monuments and Historic Properties Section: Record of Monuments and Places; Sites and Monuments Record; Monuments in State Care Database; Preservation Orders and Register of Historic Monuments;
- National Museum of Ireland, Irish Antiquities Division: topographical files of Ireland;
- Tipperary County Council: Planning Section;
- Limerick County Council: Planning Section; and
- Historical and Ordnance Survey Maps.

### 13.1.4 Guidance and Legislation

The following legislation, standards and guidelines were consulted as part of the assessment.

- National Monuments Act 1930 to 2014 (Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage);
- The Planning and Development Acts 2000 to 2024 (Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage);
- Planning & Development Regulations 2001-2018 (Department of Housing, local Government and Heritage);
- Heritage Act, 1995, as amended;
- Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1999, (formerly) Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and Islands;
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999 and the Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts 2000-2018;
- Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023;
- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta Convention 1992);
- The European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention 2000);
- The Granada Convention (Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, 1985); and
- Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2011.
- Guidelines on the information to be contained on the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EPA, 2022).
- European Commission (2020). Guidance document on wind energy developments and EU nature legislation. Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg

The National Monuments Act 1930, as amended by various acts including but not limited to, the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1954, the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987, the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 and the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004 (together the National Monuments Acts) make provision for the protection and preservation of national monuments, archaeological monuments and archaeological objects in Ireland. The description of the existing environment in this chapter takes account of those statutory designations and the chapter takes account of the legislative monitoring and licencing requirements as mitigation.

The Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023 (the 2023 Act) was enacted by the Oireachtas in late 2023 and aims to address a range of structural issues, simplify terminology, as well as provide a single accessible piece of legislation. At the date of writing many sections of the 2023 Act have yet to commence. It is not anticipated that this will result in statutory protection being extended to any potential receptors apart from those already considered in this chapter and the chapter already identifies as mitigation the various archaeological investigations and licencing requirements that will come into force when the 2023 Act is commenced. Accordingly, the EIAR conclusions are likely to be unchanged should the 2023 Act commence fully while the application is moving through the planning process.

## 13.2 Assessment Methodology

### 13.2.1 Study Area Definitions

The definition of the study areas utilised for the assessment of the Proposed Project are detailed in Table 13-1. The determination of study areas is based on professional judgement, given there are no national guidelines available with regards to how the development of wind farms may impact on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource. The study area for the proposed wind farm site is large, due to the potential indirect effects that may occur in the relation to the setting of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites. The study area for the Proposed Grid Connection and any interventions along the Turbine Delivery Route is 50m as the footprint of these works are small-scale and confined primarily to the existing road network.

Table 13-1 Study Area Definitions

Proposed Project Element	Study area	Site Types
Proposed Wind Farm	10km from the proposed wind farm	All sites of international or national significance, including UNESCO World Heritage Properties (including Tentative List), National Monuments under state care or guardianship and any sites subject to a Preservation Order (PO).
Proposed Wind Farm	5km from the proposed wind farm	All archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage assets subject to statutory protection, including sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and Record of Protected Structures (NIAH), National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) structures and Designed Landscapes (DL).
Proposed Wind Farm	2km from the proposed wind farm	All previously unrecorded sites or structures of cultural heritage merit, such as buildings of architectural heritage merit (not included in the RPS/NIAH and archaeological sites not included in the RMP).
Proposed Grid Connection	50m	All recorded and previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites.

Any interventions along the Turbine Delivery Route (TDR)	50m	All recorded and previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites.
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## 13.2.2 Desktop Assessment

The following sources were consulted as part of the desktop assessment for the Proposed Project:

- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): properties inscribed on the World Heritage List and those nominated for inclusion on the tentative list;
- Record of Monuments and Places for County Tipperary and Limerick;
- Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for County Tipperary and Limerick;
- National Monuments in State Care Database;
- List of Preservation Orders;
- Register of Historic Monuments;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic and documentary sources relating to the study area;
- Tipperary County Development Plan (2022-2028);
- Limerick County Development Plan (2022-2028);
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage County Tipperary and Limerick (Architectural & Garden Survey);
- Aerial photographs;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970-2025); and
- Place name analysis

The function of a UNESCO World Heritage list is to encourage member states to protect and manage their natural and cultural heritage. Properties considered for inclusion have cultural, historical, scientific or other significance, considered to be of outstanding value to humanity. There are three sites inscribed onto the UNESCO World Heritage List on the island of Ireland. These comprise the Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast, Brú na Bóinne and Skellig Michael, none of which lie within 10km of the proposed project. In addition, there are no sites included on the tentative list located within 10km.

The closest site that is listed on the tentative list is 'The Rock of Cashel', which is located approximately 14.7km southeast of the nearest proposed turbine (T12). This forms part of 'The Royal Sites of Ireland', which also includes Hill of Uisneach, Dún Ailinne, Rathcroghan Complex, and the Tara Complex.

In this instance, 'The Rock of Cashel', has been included in this assessment, due to the fact it is relatively close to the 10km study area.

Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) was established under Section 12 (1) of the National Monuments Act 1994 (as amended) which provides that the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) shall establish and maintain a RMP where it is known that such monuments exist. The record comprises of a list of monuments and relevant places and mapping showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the State. Sites recorded on the RMP all receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act. All sites listed on the RMP are referred to as Archaeological Heritage (AH sites) within this assessment. Sites are defined with either a Zone of Notification (circle) or a Zone of Archaeological Potential (polygon).

Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) holds documentary evidence and records of field inspections of all known archaeological sites and monuments. Some information is also held about archaeological sites and monuments whose precise location is not known e.g. only a site type and townland are recorded. These are known to the National Monuments Service as termed 'un-located sites' and cannot be afforded legal protection. As a result, these are omitted from the RMP. SMR sites are also listed on a website maintained by the DHLGH - [www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie). All sites listed on the SMR are referred to as Archaeological Heritage (AH sites) within this assessment. It should be noted that revisions are proposed

to the RMP and SMR, with some sites listed as redundant records and proposed for removal and other, newly discovered sites, proposed for inclusion. As the revisions have yet to take place, all current RMP/SMR sites are listed as AH sites within this assessment, with the relevant detail provided as to the nature and extent of each site included.

National Monuments in the State Care Database is a list of all the National Monuments in the State guardianship or ownership. Each is assigned a National Monument number whether in guardianship or ownership and has a brief description of each monument. A National Monument receives statutory protection and is described as 'a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto' (National Monuments Act, 1930, Section 2). The Minister for the DHLGH may acquire National Monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The State or Local Authority may assume guardianship of any National Monument (other than dwellings). The owners of National Monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the Local Authority as guardian of that monument if the State or Local Authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the State, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister. There are no National Monuments located within 10km of the Proposed Wind Farm.

Preservation Orders List and/or Temporary Preservation Orders, can be assigned to a site or sites that are deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction. Orders are allocated under the National Monuments Act, 1930. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the National Monuments Act, 1954. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister (DHLGH). There are no sites with Preservation Orders located within 10km of the Proposed Wind Farm.

Register of Historic Monuments was established under Section 5 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1987 and requires the Minister to establish and maintain such a record. Historic monuments and archaeological areas included in the register are afforded statutory protection under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1987. The register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All registered monuments are included in the RMP.

The topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland are the national archive of all known finds recorded by the National Museum. This archive relates primarily to artefacts but also includes references to monuments and unique records of previous excavations. The find spots of artefacts are important sources of information on the discovery of sites of archaeological significance.

Cartographic sources are important in tracing land use development within the Proposed Project and study area as well as providing important topographical information on areas of archaeological potential and the construction of buildings in the past. Cartographic analysis of all relevant maps has been made to identify any topographical anomalies or structures that no longer remain within the landscape. These include current and former townland and parish boundaries.

All previously unrecorded sites of potential archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage merit identified during the map analysis and aerial photographic analysis are listed as Cultural Heritage (CH) sites within this assessment.

Documentary sources were consulted to compile background information on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage receiving environment of the proposed project. A full list of references is given in Section 13.9

Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures, archaeological sites and Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA) within every county. The Tipperary County Development Plan (2022-2028) and the Limerick County Development Plan (2022-2028) was examined as part of this assessment. All protected structures are referred to as Built Heritage sites (BH) as part of this assessment.

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) was established under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. It is a government-based organisation tasked with making a nationwide record of locally, regionally,

nationally and internationally significant structures dating to post-1700 AD, which in turn provides local authorities with a guide as to what structures to list within the Record of Protected Structures. Only those structures of regional importance or above are included in the Minister's recommendations for inclusion in the RPS. The NIAH have also carried out a nationwide desk-based survey of historic gardens, including demesnes that surround large houses. All NIAH structures are referred to as Built Heritage sites (BH) as part of this assessment.

Whilst the NIAH Garden Survey was utilised as part of this assessment, this was carried out in conjunction with detailed analysis of the first edition Ordnance Survey maps and field inspection, in order to identify any Designed Landscapes (DL) within the study area of the Proposed Project.

Aerial photographic coverage is an important source of information regarding the precise location of sites and their extent. It also provides information on the terrain and its likely potential for archaeology. Aerial photographs held by Tailte Éireann (1995–2013), Google Earth (2005–2025) and Bing Maps (2023) were examined for this assessment.

Excavations Bulletin is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2010 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is also available online ([www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie)) from 1970-2025. Information from this resource is vital when examining the archaeological content of any area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files.

Place Names are an important part in understanding both the archaeology, history and cultural heritage of an area. Place names can be used for generations and in some cases have been found to have their roots deep in the historical past. The main references used for the place name analysis is Irish Local Names Explained by P.W Joyce (1870), and the Place Names Database of Ireland ([www.logainm.ie](http://www.logainm.ie)).

### 13.2.3 Field Inspection

Field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage remains and can also lead to the identification of previously unrecorded or suspected sites and portable finds through topographical observation and local information.

The field inspection for the Proposed Project was carried out over five days (15th and 16th May, 15th August and 1st November 2024, and 29th September 2025), and entailed:

- Noting and recording the terrain type and land usage;
- Noting and recording the presence of known and previously unknown features of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage significance;
- Verifying the extent and condition of recorded sites and structures (RMPs/ RPS/ NIAH); and
- Visually investigating any suspect landscape anomalies to determine the possibility of their being anthropogenic in origin and of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage significance

## 13.3 Impact Assessment Methodology

The significance of potential effects has been evaluated using a systematic approach, based upon identification of the importance/value of receptors and their sensitivity to the Proposed Project activity, together with the predicted magnitude of the impact. This is in accordance with the approach laid out in the "Guidelines on Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Statements" (EPA 2022).

### 13.3.1 Sensitivity of receptor

For each impact, the assessment identifies receptors sensitive to that impact and implements a systematic approach to understanding the impact pathways, magnitude and the level of effects on given receptors.

The definitions of receptor sensitivity for the purpose of the archaeology, architectural and cultural heritage assessment are provided in Table 13-2. This is based on the presence (or not) of statutory protection and the determination by the author.

Table 13-2 Criteria for determination of receptor sensitivity

Sensitivity	Criteria
Very High	Sites of International Importance: UNESCO World Heritage Properties (including tentative list) National Monuments Monuments subject to Preservation Orders
High	RMP Proposed RMP Record of Protected Structures (RPS) Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) Well-preserved demesne landscapes Previously unrecorded archaeological sites
Medium	SMR Sites listed on the NIAH (upstanding) Buildings not on NIAH/RPS (based on professional judgement) Moderately well-preserved demesne landscapes Townland boundaries
Low	Buildings not on NIAH/RPS (based on professional judgement) Poorly preserved demesne landscapes
Very Low	SMR - Record only or redundant record Proposed RMP - excavated Fully developed demesne landscapes Buildings not on NIAH/RPS (based on professional judgement)

### 13.3.2 Magnitude of Impact

The scale or magnitude of potential impacts (both beneficial and adverse) depends on the degree and extent to which the Proposed Project activities may change the environment, which usually varies according to project phase (i.e. construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning).

As per the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Guidelines, the nature of impacts can be categorised as follows:

- > Quality: Positive, neutral or negative
- > Nature: Direct, indirect
- > Probability: Likely or unlikely
- > Duration: Momentary, brief, temporary, short-term, medium-term, long-term, permanent, reversible
- > Frequency: Once, rarely, occasionally, frequently, constantly

The criteria used to assess the different impacts associated with the Proposed Project are shown in Table 13-3. The criteria has been defined by the author in consideration of the “Guidelines on Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Statements” (EPA 2022).

Table 13-3 Criteria for determination of Magnitude of Impact

Magnitude	Criteria
Very High	These impacts arise where an archaeology or cultural heritage site, either below ground or upstanding, is completely and irreversibly destroyed.
High	An impact which, by its magnitude, duration or intensity, alters an important aspect of the archaeological and cultural heritage environment, including the setting of upstanding monuments. An impact like this would be where part of a site would be permanently

	impacted upon, leading to a loss of character, integrity and data about an archaeological or cultural heritage feature/site.
Medium	A medium impact arises where a change to a site/monument is proposed which though noticeable, is not such that the archaeological or cultural heritage integrity of the site is compromised. The change is likely to be consistent with existing and emerging trends. Impacts are probably reversible and may be of relatively short duration.
Low	An impact which causes changes in the character of the environment, such as a visual impact, which are not high or very high and do not directly impact or affect an archaeological or cultural heritage feature or monument.
Very Low	An impact on an archaeological or cultural heritage feature or monument capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.

### 13.3.3 Significance of Effects

An Impact Assessment Matrix (IAM) is used to determine the significance of an effect. In basic terms, the potential significance of an effect is a function of the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of the impact, as shown in Table 13-4.

The matrix provides a framework for the consistent and transparent assessment of predicted effects although it is important to note that the assessments are based on the application of expert judgement.

The matrix provides levels of effect significance ranging from imperceptible to profound. For the purposes of this assessment, potential effects identified to be of significant significance or above (i.e., significant, very significant or profound) are considered to be “significant in EIA terms” and additional mitigation will be required. Potential effects identified as less than significant (i.e. moderate, slight, imperceptible or not significant) significance are generally considered to be not significant in EIA terms.

Table 13-4 Impact Assessment matrix for determination of significant of effect

Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact				
	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
Very High	Profound	Very Significant	Significant	Moderate	Slight
High	Very Significant	Significant	Significant - Moderate	Moderate - Slight	Not Significant
Medium	Significant	Significant - Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Imperceptible
Low	Moderate	Moderate - Slight	Slight	Not Significant	Imperceptible
Very Low	Slight	Not Significant	Imperceptible	Imperceptible	Imperceptible

## 13.4 The Receiving Environment

The Proposed Wind Farm is located within the townlands of Glenpaudeen, Moheragh, Carrowkeale and Carrow, in County Tipperary.

The Proposed Grid Connection passes through the townlands of Kilbeg, Cahernahallia, Cappagh, Gortaderry, Moher West, Toem, Shanacloon, Moher East, Knockane, Philipston, Cappagh, Glassdrum, Greenfield, Scarrough, Newtown North, Rahyvira, Shanaknock, Ballysheeda, Ballybrack and Moheragh in County Tipperary and Whitehall, Clooncunna South, Cloghnadromin, Kilmoylan Lower, Lismullane, Coolyhenan, Milltown, Killonan, Killonan, Ahabeg, Cumnihee, Clooncunna North, Boher, Kishyquirk, Sandylane, Bohergar, Killinure, Gorteenaskagh, Brittas, Gortavalla North, Eyon, Dromcluhur, Dromsallagh, Portnard, Turagh, Cappamore, Gortnascarry, Knocknacarriga, Ballycoshown, Darkisland, Cooga Lower, Cooga Upper, Doon South, Lisgaugh, Toomaline Lower and in County Limerick

The proposed Turbine Delivery Route exits the M8 at Cashel, where it joins the R639 before passing through the townlands of Cashel town and through Owen's and Bigg's-Lot, Cashel, Boherclogh, Spafield, Loughnafina, Loughfeedora, St. Patricksrock, Windmill, Eastlone, Carrollsparck, Freaghduff, Brittas, Horeabbey, Monagee, Camus, Ashwell's-Lot, Ballynahinch, Kilshenane, Lisloran, Garrane, Ballygarrane, Bishopswood, Gortarush Upper, Killenure, Gortarush Lower, Dundrum, Carrow, Moheragh, Ballybrack, Camus, Scarrough, Garyduff East, Hughes'-Lot West and Knockavilla. The Turbine Delivery Route will require minimal accommodation works to the existing road network. Interventions (truck body oversail, wheelbase accommodation, blade oversail) are proposed in Scarrough, Ballybrack, Moheragh, Carrow, Dundrum, Gortarush Lower, Kilshenane, Ballynahinch and Camus.

The Proposed Wind Farm site is primarily comprised of agricultural land and forestry set in a rural landscape (Appendix 13-1, Figures 13.1-8). There are two recorded monuments within the Proposed Wind Farm, and 53 groups of monuments are recorded within the 5km study area. There are no National Monuments nor Preservation Orders within 10km of the Proposed Wind farm. A total of 17 recorded monuments are situated within the 50m study area for the Proposed Grid Connection, none of which are National Monuments or subject to Preservation Orders. There are three recorded monuments located within the study area of where interventions to the existing road network will take place for the Proposed Turbine Delivery Route.

There are no protected structures located within the Proposed Wind Farm. Similarly, no structures listed in the NIAH are located within the Proposed Wind Farm. There are a total of 22 structures recorded within the 5km study area of the Proposed Wind Farm, 15 of which are protected structures, with the remainder listed in the NIAH (Table 13-6, Figures 13.1-8 (Appendix 13-1). There are also 44 recorded architectural sites situated within the 50m corridor study area for the Proposed Grid Connection Route of which 12 are also protected structures and three more are recorded structures alone. There is one protected structure, which is also listed in the NIAH, located within the study area for the Proposed Turbine Delivery Route. One additional structure is listed on the NIAH along the Turbine Delivery Route.

There are three Designed Landscapes (DL) within 5km of the Proposed Wind Farm. A further Designed Landscape is located within the study area of the Proposed Turbine Delivery Route intervention and a further five are located along the study area for the Proposed Grid Connection Route.

Sites and structures described in this assessment are shown in Appendix 13-1, Figures 13.1-8.

## 13.4.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

### 13.4.1.1 Prehistoric Period

#### Mesolithic Period (c. 8000–4000 BC)

Recent discoveries may suggest the possibility of a human presence in the southwest of Ireland as early as the Upper Palaeolithic (Dowd and Carden 2016), however; the Mesolithic period is the earliest time for which there is clear evidence for prehistoric human colonisation of the island of Ireland. During this period people hunted, foraged and gathered food and appear to have led a primarily mobile lifestyle. The presence of Mesolithic communities is most commonly evidenced by scatters of worked flint material, a by-product of the production of flint implements.

There is no archaeological evidence of Mesolithic activity within the immediate environs of the potential development areas. The wider receiving environment is likely to have been visited by Mesolithic communities who may have used the Aughnoglanny River and the Mulleen River (flowing along the Wind farm site boundary to the east and flowing immediately to the south and the west of the site) as a routeway and as a food and materials resource.

#### Neolithic Period (c. 4000–2500 BC)

During this period communities became less mobile, and their economy became based on the rearing of stock and cereal cultivation. The transition to the Neolithic was marked by major social change.

Communities had expanded and moved further inland to more permanent settlements. This afforded the development of agriculture which demanded an altering of the physical landscape. Forests were gradually cleared and field boundaries were constructed. Pottery was also being produced, possibly for the first time. The advent of the Neolithic period also provided the megalithic tomb. There are four types of tombs in Ireland, namely the Court Cairn, Portal, Passage and Wedge; of which the latter style straddles the Neolithic to Bronze Age transition.

While recent years have seen a large increase in the number of identified Neolithic settlement and habitation sites, there is no archaeological evidence to substantiate Neolithic settlement within the immediate environs of the proposed project.

### Bronze Age (c. 2500–800 BC)

This period is marked by the use and production of metal for the first time. As with the transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic, the transition into the early Bronze Age was accompanied by changes in society. Megalithic tombs went into decline and the tradition ended in favour of individual, subterranean cist or pit burials that occur either in isolation or in small cemeteries. These burials contained inhumed or cremated remains and were often, but not always, accompanied by a pottery vessel. Barrows are also common Bronze Age funerary monuments, typically comprising a circular enclosure surrounding the interior which is usually a low mound. This mound often contains an inhumation or cremation burial. Although some barrows such as ring-barrows have been dated from the Neolithic through to the early medieval period, they are prevalent in the Bronze Age. Several ring barrows (AH30, AH39, AH41, AH46 and AH55) are located c. 4.44km to the southwest, 3.96km northwest, 3.5km north, 4.86km northeast and c. 4.85km northeast of the Proposed Wind Farm. Two mound barrows (AH8 and AH38) are located 2.85km southeast and 4.46km northwest of the Proposed Wind Farm. The Bronze Age has also long been believed to have seen the peak of burnt mound/ *fulacht fia* activity (Waddell 2022, 164). Burnt mounds are typically located in areas where there is a readily available water source, often in proximity to a river or stream or in places with a high-water table. In the field burnt mounds may be identified as charcoal-rich mounds or spreads of heat shattered stones. The closest recorded *fulacht fia* (TS039-055) is located c. 5.78km north of the Proposed Wind Farm (T9). No monuments dating to the Bronze Age have been recorded along the grid connection route nor the turbine delivery route.

### Iron Age (c. 800 BC–AD 500)

There is increasing evidence for Iron Age settlement and activity in recent years as a result of development-led excavations as well as projects such as Late Iron Age and Roman Ireland (Cahill Wilson 2014). Yet this period is distinguishable from the rather rich remains of the preceding Bronze Age and subsequent early medieval period, by a relative paucity within the current archaeological record. The Iron Age in Ireland is problematic for archaeologists as few artefacts dating exclusively to this period have been found and without extensive excavation it cannot be determined whether several monument types, such as ring-barrows or standing stones, date to the late Bronze Age or Iron Age. It is likely that there was significant continuity in the Iron Age, with earlier monuments re-used in many cases. As noted above, several ring barrows (AH30, AH39, AH41, AH46 and AH55), are recorded within the 5km study area of the Proposed Wind Farm. A standing stone (AH40) is recorded c. 4.06km north of the proposed of T9, although a Bronze Age date cannot be ruled out it may date to the Iron Age. No monuments dating to the Iron age have been recorded along the grid connection route nor the turbine delivery route.

### Early Medieval Period (AD 500–1100)

The early medieval period is depicted in the surviving sources as an almost entirely rural based society. Territorial divisions were based on the *tíath*, or petty kingdom, with Byrne (1973) estimating that there may have been at least 150 kings in Ireland at any given time. This period, with a new religious culture and evolving technologies, saw significant woodland clearance and the expansion of grassland. A new type of plough and the horizontal mill were two innovations that improved agriculture and allowed for the population to increase. Consequently, from c. AD 500 onwards, the landscape became well settled, as evidenced by the profuse distribution of ringforts, a dispersed distribution of enclosed settlements, normally associated with various grades of well-to-do farming and aristocratic classes in early medieval Ireland (Stout and Stout 1997, 20).

County Tipperary, before the Norman invasion in the early 12th century, was divided between the old north and south Munster kingdoms: Thomond and Desmond. These were dominated by the O'Briens and the McCarthys and Tipperary was the front line of numerous battles between the two, ending only with the expulsion of the McCarthys from Tipperary into Cork.

The town of Cashel is located 15km to the southeast of the Proposed Wind Farm development. The origins of Cashel lie in the early medieval period and 'The Rock' dominates the history of the town. Historical accounts record that in AD 370 Cashel became the principal stronghold of the Kings of Munster when it was occupied by *Conall Corc* and thereafter by his descendants, the *Eoghanacht* dynasty. Unlike contemporary royal sites, Cashel had no pagan associations and there is nothing on The Rock that predates the arrival of Christianity in Ireland. All of the earliest traditions associated with 'The Rock' have a strong Christian element, such as the baptism of King *Oengus* by St. Patrick in the middle of the 5th century (O'Keeffe 1995, 157).

The ringfort or rath is considered to be the most common indicator of settlement during the early medieval period (Stout 1997). One of the most recent studies of early medieval settlement enclosures has suggested that there is potential for at least 60,000 such sites to have existed on the island (O'Sullivan et al. 2014, 49). Ringforts were often constructed to protect rural farmsteads and are usually defined as a broadly circular enclosure delineated by a bank and ditch. Ringforts can be divided into three broad categories - univallate sites, with one bank or ditch; multivallate sites with as many as four levels of enclosing features and platform or raised ringforts, where the interior of the ringfort has been built up. These enclosed sites were intimately connected to the division of land and the status of the occupant.

An enclosure is recorded within the proposed Wind Farm development. AH1 is located in the southeastern portion of the proposed Wind Farm development and was identified through aerial photography, which shows a raised area with a maximum diameter of 35m northeast-southeast, enclosed by two banks and an intervening waterlogged fosse (SMR file). A field system (AH1) is associated with the ringfort located to the north and also identified through aerial photography.

There are several other ringforts and enclosures located within 5km of the proposed Wind farm development these comprise AH20, AH21, AH25, AH26, AH27, AH29, AH32, AH32, AH33, AH34, AH35, AH37, AH49 and AH51. AH60, AH61, AH62 and AH63 are located along the Proposed Grid Connection Route and AH64 is located along an intervention required for the Proposed Turbine Delivery Route.

The early medieval period is also marked the arrival of Christianity in Ireland, which was to have a profound impact on the country. This is evidenced by the proliferation of ecclesiastical sites throughout the country during this period. A total of three churches, or sites of churches, are recorded within the 5 km study area of the Proposed Wind Farm, several of which may have origins in the early medieval period (AH11, AH17, AH23). There are two churches (AH55 and AH56) located along the Proposed Grid Connection Route.

In addition, AH5, located c. 3.85km to the southeast of the Proposed Wind Farm, comprises a recorded holy well. The veneration of well sites is one of the oldest traditions in Irish Christianity and most likely has its origins in pagan ritual activities. These wells can manifest themselves in a variety of forms ranging from natural springs to rain collecting rock depressions. Many holy wells can be found associated with early ecclesiastical sites and well veneration and its antecedent well worship is not confined to Ireland or even to Europe. Plummer (1910) demonstrates that at least some holy wells in Ireland were important venues of pre-Christian ritual activity.

### Medieval Period (AD 1100-1600)

The piecemeal conquest by the Anglo-Normans of Ireland, which commenced in AD 1169, had a fundamental impact on the Irish landscape. Their presence was strongest in the east of the country, and it was mainly in this region that land was carved up and granted to the newly arrived lords who participated. The main success of the Anglo-Norman occupation was the welding of scattered territories into a cohesive unit through the introduction of the English form of shire government. The rural landscape became a network of manorial centres; these units would generally contain a castle (motte and bailey), a manorial house and a number of dwellings, with extensive surrounding acreage. During the 14th to 16th centuries, tower houses were the typical residence of the Irish gentry and were a common feature in the

Irish landscape. A tower house is located within the study area of the Proposed Wind Farm, AH24 is located c. 3.46km southwest of T13. AH62 located along the Proposed Grid Connection Route comprises an earlier Motte and Bailey and a later masonry castle within the townland of Eyon where the zone of notification for the monuments crosses into the study area. AH64 comprising a castle, a bawn, a redundant record and a trackway is located along the proposed Turbine Delivery Route, the zone of notification for which crosses within the study area for the interventions.

When the Anglo-Normans arrived in Cashel at the end of the 12th century, at least three buildings were standing on the Rock: the round tower, Cormac's chapel, which was Romanesque in style, and a cathedral. This cathedral was the predecessor to the structure that is present on the Rock today and was built c. 1170 by Donal Mór O'Brien. Cormac's chapel was begun in 1127 and consecrated in 1134 (O'Keefe 1995, 159). The Anglo-Normans were drawn to Cashel because of its political and ecclesiastical importance. It was surrounded by fertile lands and was a hub town for other municipalities such as Thurles, Fethard, Clonmel Cahir and Tipperary. The Anglo-Normans did not fortify Cashel, rather they systemically organised the continued layout and development of the town. Subsequently, it was granted a town charter by Archbishop Donatus O'Lonegan, in the year 1216 (ibid. 160). A new cathedral, built in the Gothic style, was constructed on the Rock between 1235 and 1270, replacing Donal O'Brien's cathedral. This cathedral was for the archbishop, and St. John's parish church was constructed in the 13th century to tend to the needs of the townspeople. The Rock continued to operate as a cathedral until c. 1749 when the elevation of the parish church of St. John to cathedral status led to it being abandoned.

### Post-Medieval Period (AD 1600–1800)

The ending of the Williamite Wars saw the beginning of a comparative politically calm era, which allowed the country's landowners the security to experiment with the latest styles of architecture without the need to refer to defensive matters. Initially, constraints on available resources resulted in mansions of a relatively modest scale and relatively plain appearance. As the Irish aristocracy's sense of security grew over the following decades, their greater access to wealth helped foster a shift towards more ostentatious buildings.

The 18th century in Cashel proved to be prosperous, partly due to its city status. As a city, Cashel had a corporation composed of mayor, aldermen, bailiffs and other officials, who elected members to parliament until the borough lost its franchise in the 1800s. By the 18th century the town walls had become redundant, and people were using The Rock as a quarry resource until they were stopped by the dean and chapter of the cathedral. The 18th century also saw the abandonment of the cathedral on the Rock which had been Protestant since the 16th century. The archbishops had a new cathedral erected in the town on the site of the old medieval parish church. The first Church of Ireland cathedral in the town was replaced in 1783 by the present neo-classical building. The Catholic Church on Friar Street is a little younger, built c. 1800, and it too is Neo-classical (O'Keefe 1995, 165).

The palace of the Protestant archbishops was also built during this century and is located on the north side of Main Street. High-quality Georgian houses were also built around this time, particularly along John Street, and a charter school was built at the edge of the town but is now demolished. Despite these indications of wealth, visitors to the town in the late 1700s and 1800s described Cashel as impoverished. Around the middle of the 19th century the very high proportions of vacant houses as well as households with a female rather than a male head, indicate a degree of urban poverty (ibid, 165).

The 18th century saw a dramatic rise in the establishment of large residential houses around the country. The large country house was only a small part of the overall estate of a large landowner and provided a base to manage land that could be located nationwide. During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, lands immediately associated with the large houses were generally turned over into a parkland estate (demesne). Although the creation of a parkland landscape involved working with nature, rather than against it, considerable constructional effort went into its creation. Earth was moved, field boundaries disappeared, streams were diverted to form lakes and quite often roads were completely diverted to avoid travelling anywhere near the main house or across the estate. Whilst the designed landscapes possessed an ornamental form, they still retained a valuable function, providing grazing for livestock and habitats for game.

There are three designed landscapes located within 5km study area of the Proposed Wind Farm. DL1 was established as part of Lackenacoombe House (CH29) and is located c. 1.14km northeast of T8. DL2 was established as part of Rossmore House (CH63) and is located c. 2.78km to the east of T10. DL3 was established as part of Dundrum House, c. 2.17m southeast of T12.

Lackenacoombe House (DL1 and CH29) is located in the townland of Lackenacoombe. Lackenacoombe House is registered on the NIAH Garden survey no. 941. The demesne appears on the 1843 and the 1905 ordnance survey maps. The demesne primarily comprises woodland and parkland or fields of pasture. An orchard is depicted southeast of the main house. The main residence is labelled on the maps, and a building remains in situ today. An entrance way or route way is seen on the 1843 OS map which is still in use today. AH31 comprises the designed landscape for a tree ring which is associated with Lackenacoombe House. According to Griffiths Valuation, Samuel Cooper held this house in fee. The house and land was valued at £7.5 shillings, some of the buildings remain at this site (<https://landedestates.ie/property/4165>).

Rossmore House (DL2 and CH63) is located in the townland of Rossmore. Rossmore House is registered on the NIAH Garden survey no. 959. The demesne appears on the 1843 and the 1905 OS maps. The demesne primarily comprises parkland or fields of pasture. An orchard is depicted to the west of the main house. A 'carding mill' and 'puck mill' is depicted further to west along the demesne boundary. The main house is depicted on the OS maps, and a building remains in situ.

Dundrum House (DL3) is located in the townland of Ballintemple, Dundrum, Garyduff East, Gortarush Lower. Dundrum House is registered on the NIAH Garden survey no. 941. The demesne appears on the 1843 and the 1905 OS maps. A large area of the demesne is located outside of the study area however the extensive demesne has a significant presence within the study area. The demesne primarily comprises woodland and parkland. The main residence while outside of the study area is a large house with outbuildings, a walled garden, an avenue, water features and walkways throughout. The area of the demesne within the study area primarily comprises woodland, a smaller house labelled as 'Dundrum' and another smaller house unlabelled. The Viscounts Hawarden sat at Dundrum House in the 18th and 19th centuries (<https://landedestates.ie/property/4163>). The property was held in fee and value at £85 at the time of Griffith's Valuation. The Earl of Montalt was in residence in 1906, and the property was bought by the land commission in 1908 when it became St Michael's Presentation Convent. Today the property is the location of the Dundrum Golf Club and Hotel.

Additionally, the grid connection route runs immediately adjacent to Designed Landscapes (DL5-9). Toomaline House (DL5) is located in the townland of Toomaline Lower. Toomaline House is registered on the NIAH Garden survey no. 1621. The demesne appears on the 1843 and the 1905 OS maps. The demesne primarily comprises parkland or fields of pasture, some woodland is located to the northwest of the house. A gate lodge is located along the main road to Limerick. The primary residence is Toomaline House with a small group of outbuildings to the rear. The house was built c. 1829 by the Marshalls were has remained in ownership of a Marshall through the 1800's barring a period where it was the home of a William Bennett c. 1839 (<https://landedestates.ie/property/2520>). In the 1850's the house was valued to £16.

Kilmoylan House (DL6) is located in the townland of Kilmoylan Lower. Kilmoylan House is registered on the NIAH Garden survey no. 1620. The demesne appears on the 1843 and the 1905 OS maps. The demesne primarily comprises parkland or fields of pasture. The primary residence is Kilmoylan House with a small group of outbuildings to the rear. A walled garden and an orchard are depicted to the south of the house. The demesne walls, gates and railings are recorded on the NIAH (21809035) and is recorded as BH23.

Glebe House (DL7) is located in the townland of Knocknacarrig. Glebe House is registered on the NIAH Garden survey no. 1616. The demesne appears on the 1843 and the 1905 OS maps. The house is renamed as Doone Glebe on the 1905 OS map. The primary residence is Glebe House with a small group of outbuildings to the rear. A walled garden and a small orchard are depicted to the north of the house.

Bohergar House (DL8) is located in the townland of Bohergar. Bohergar House is registered on the NIAH Garden survey no. 1594. The demesne appears on the 1843 and the 1905 OS maps. The demesne primarily comprises parkland or fields of pasture, The primary residence is Bohergar House. A

walled garden and a large orchard are depicted to the south and west of the house and immediately north of the main road to Limerick.

Philipstown House (DL9; NIAH 22205103) is located in the townland of Bohergar. Philipstown House is registered on the NIAH Garden survey no. 993. The demesne appears on the 1843 and the 1905 OS maps. The demesne primarily comprises parkland or fields of pasture with some woodland. Several landscape features are depicted within the demesne including an 'Osiary' and some natural features. The primary residence is Philipstown House. A walled garden is depicted to the southeast of the house.

One demesne is located within the study area along the proposed Turbine Delivery Route. Camus House (DL4) is located in the townland of Camus. Camus House is registered on the NIAH Garden survey no. 991. The demesne appears on the 1843 and the 1905 OS maps. The demesne primarily comprises parkland or fields of pasture with some woodland. The demesne runs adjacent to the River Suir. Several landscape features are depicted within the demesne including a 'natural and artificial water features. The primary residence is Camus House. The site of a Church, graveyard and a children's burial ground (TS060-0300031-3) is located to the southwest of the primary residence and a Castle (in ruins), bawn, redundant record and road-trackway (AH64) is located to the north of the main house.

Due the rural and margin nature of the area under assessment, the built heritage resource is characterised by the remains of vernacular buildings. 'Vernacular architecture' is a term used to describe traditional buildings constructed using locally available materials and according to local/regional styles i.e. the homes and workplaces of the ordinary people. This is in contrast to formal architecture, such as the grand estate houses of the gentry, churches and public buildings, which were often designed by architects or engineers. Typically, the single-storied thatched cottage would be considered to represent the real vernacular style in Ireland. The majority of vernacular buildings are domestic dwellings, but examples of other structures that fall into this category include outbuildings, mills, limekilns, farmsteads, forges, gates and gate piers. Multiple vernacular structures, both ruined and renovated to modern use are recorded within the 2km study area of the Proposed Wind Farm and the 50m study area of the Proposed Grid Connection.

### 13.4.2 Summary of Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970-2025) and the available excavation reports revealed no previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the Proposed Project. One group of previous archaeological investigations has been carried out within 2km of the Proposed Wind Farm, which comprised a programme of archaeological monitoring for a nearby Wind Farm over a number of years (Gregory 2016; Bennett 2012:556; Bennett 2012:662; Bennett 2012:669; Bennett 2015:122, Licence No. 12E0335). This was carried out in from 2012 to 2015 at Glencarbry Wind Farm Development, Co. Tipperary, c. 600m north of the Proposed Wind Farm. The works involved the construction of nine wind turbines, ancillary works, substation and access roads. Monitoring uncovered a fire-reddened pit with charcoal rich soil in the townland of Drumwood along the cable route. No other archaeology was found.

Two investigations have been carried out along or adjacent to the proposed Grid Connection Route. Test trenching was carried out at Gortnascarry, Cappamore, Co. Limerick, c. 39m south of the Grid Connection Route and uncovered an enclosure measuring 85m in diameter. Timber settings were found in the ditch of the barrow with a blue glass bead dating to the Iron age. A piece of worked flint was identified in the central mound (Coyne 1998a, Licence No. 98E0196). Monitoring was carried out during channel diversion works at Cappamore, c. 2m north of the Grid Connection Route. No archaeological remains were encountered although one artefact was recovered, an iron salmon spear of possible post-medieval date (Coyne 1998b, Licence No. 98E0313).

### 13.4.3 Cartographic Analysis

#### 13.4.3.1 William Petty, Down Survey, The County of Tipperary and Limerick, c. 1655

This mapping was concerned with the identification and recording of land ownership as opposed to the accurate mapping of topographical features or towns and villages. Occasionally major features in the landscape (for example castles or churches) are shown. The area of the Proposed Wind Farm is not specifically shown on the Down Survey maps as a lot of the Wind Farm is contained within forested and mountainous areas.

#### 13.4.3.2 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map County Tipperary, 1843 and County Limerick, 1844, scale 1:10,560

This map shows the overall Proposed Wind Farm as rough, marginal land with occasional field boundaries and some scattered vernacular settlement associated with some small fields of improved pasture. A number of small buildings (CH1, CH14, CH52 and CH53) are located in the townlands of Moheragh, Carrowkeale and Scarrough throughout the Proposed Wind Farm. The Proposed Grid Connection follows a road that is present within this map until Cappamore where it branches off through several townlands before rejoining the road towards Limerick.

There are several interventions required along the Proposed Turbine Delivery Route within the townlands of Camus, Ballynahinch, Kilshenane, Ballygarrane, Gortnarush Lower, Dundrum, Carow, Moheragh, Ballybrack and Scarrough. A number of structures are located in the townlands of Ballynahinch and Camus, no other structures or features are located within the proposed intervention points.

#### 13.4.3.3 Ordnance Survey Map, County Tipperary, 1905 and County Limerick 1903, scale 1:2,500

By the time of this map the overall landscape had changed drastically. There has been an increase in the construction of field boundaries but an overall reduction in the level of vernacular settlement in the landscape. A number of the vernacular structures marked in the throughout the Proposed Wind Farm remain visible from the earlier iteration with a small number of additional structures now present. There are no major changes to note along the path of the Proposed Grid Connection, the road now continues fully from the Proposed Wind Farm site to Limerick. The route now crosses the Limerick Junction branch of the newly introduced rail system. There are several interventions required along the Proposed Turbine Delivery Route within the townlands of Camus, Ballynahinch, Kilshenane, Ballygarrane, Gortnarush Lower, Dundrum, Carow, Moheragh, Ballybrack and Scarrough. A number of structures are located in the townlands of Ballynahinch and Camus, no other structures or features are located within the proposed intervention points. Several more structures are depicted along the turbine delivery route.

### 13.4.4 County Development Plan

#### 13.4.4.1 Archaeological Heritage

The Tipperary County Development Plan (2022–2028) and the Limerick County Development Plan (2022–2028) recognise the statutory protection afforded to all RMP sites under the National Monuments Legislation (1930–2014). The development plans list a number of aims and objectives in relation to archaeological heritage (Appendix 13-2). Monuments located within 5km are listed in Table 13-5 and shown in Figures 13-1-8 (Appendix 13-1).

There are two recorded monuments within the Proposed Wind Farm site, and 53 individual or groups of monuments are recorded within the 5km study area for the Proposed Wind Farm (Table 13-5). There are no National Monuments nor sites with Preservation Orders within 10km of the Proposed Wind farm.

The Rock of Cashel (tentative WHP) is located within 15km of the Proposed Wind Farm and has been included in this assessment, due to the proximity of the site to the 10km designated study area.

A total of 17 recorded monuments are situated within the 50m study area for the Proposed Grid Connection, none of which are National Monuments or subject to Preservation Orders. There are three recorded monuments located within the study area of where interventions to the existing road network will take place for the Proposed Turbine Delivery Route.

Table 13-5 Recorded Monuments within the Study Areas

AH No.	RMP No.	Location	Classification	Nearest Turbine	Distance
<b>Proposed Wind Farm</b>					
N/a	Tentative WHP site	The Rock of Cashel	Ecclesiastical site	T12	14.7km southeast
AH1	TS045-022001-	Carrow (Donohill Par.)	Ringfort - rath	T1	305m northeast
	TS045-022002-	Carrow (Donohill Par.)	Field system	T1	303m northeast
AH2	TS051-013-- -	Carrow (Donohill Par.), Carrowkeale (Donohill Par.)	Enclosure - large enclosure	T10	882m southeast
AH3	TS045-021-- -	Carrowkeale (Donohill Par.)	Redundant record	T10	842m southeast
AH4	TS052-061-- -	Gorteenmama	Redundant record	T10	2.92km southeast
AH5	TS052-011-- -	Demone	Ritual site - holy well	T10	3.85km southeast
AH6	TS051-014-- -	Carrow (Donohill Par.)	Enclosure	T12	1.12km south
AH7	TS051-015-- -	Carrow (Donohill Par.)	Children's burial ground	T12	1.26km south
AH8	TS052-016-- -	Bishopswood	Barrow - mound barrow	T12	2.85km southeast
AH9	TS052-028-- -	Bishopswood	Enclosure	T12	4.1km southeast
AH10	TS052-062-- -	Bishopswood	Redundant record	T12	4.19km southeast
AH11	TS052-035-- -	Clonaspoe	Church	T12	4.98km southeast
	TS052-035001-	Clonaspoe	Graveyard	T12	4.98km southeast
AH12	TS051-033-- -	Gortarush Lower	Enclosure	T12	3.38km south
AH13	TS051-037-- -	Gortussa (Ballintemple Par.)	Moated site	T12	4.3km south

AH14	TS051-040-- -	Gortussa (Ballintemple Par.)	Redundant record	T12	4.58km south
AH15	TS051-038-- -	Dundrum, Gortussa (Ballintemple Par.)	Enclosure	T12	4.52km south
	TS051-039-- -	Dundrum, Gortussa (Ballintemple Par.)	Redundant record	T12	4.59km south
AH16	TS051-036-- -	Maudemount	Enclosure	T12	4.43km south
AH17	TS051-042-- -	Ballysheeda (Donohill Par.)	Church	T13	3.31km southwest
AH18	TS051-031-- -	Ballysheeda (Donohill Par.)	Enclosure	T13	3.95km southwest
	TS051-032-- -	Ballysheeda (Donohill Par.)	Enclosure	T12	4.03km southwest
AH19	TS051-034-- -	Mealelye	Moated site	T13	4.85km southwest
AH20	TS051-020-- -	Rossacrow (Aghacrew Par.)	Ringfort - rath	T8	4.85km southwest
	TS051-021-- -	Rossacrow (Aghacrew Par.)	Enclosure	T8	4.77km southwest
AH21	TS051-018-- -	Rossacrow (Aghacrew Par.)	Ringfort - rath	T8	4.67km southwest
AH22	TS051-019-- -	Rossacrow (Aghacrew Par.)	Well	T8	4.44km southwest
AH23	TS051-017-- -	Glebe (Aghacrew Par.)	Church	T8	4.79km southwest
	TS051-017001-	Glebe (Aghacrew Par.)	Graveyard	T8	4.8km southwest
AH24	TS051-011-- -	Ballysheeda (Donohill Par.)	Castle - tower house	T13	3.46km southwest
AH25	TS051-010-- -	Clashnacrony, Rahyvira	Enclosure - large enclosure	T8	4.19km southwest
AH26	TS051-009-- -	Drumminacunna	Ringfort - rath	T8	3.08km southwest
AH27	TS051-045-- -	Bonarea, Lackenacoombe	Enclosure	T8	3.09km southwest
AH28	TS051-005-- -	Glassdrum	Castle - unclassified	T8	4.58km southwest
AH29	TS051-044-- -	Kilmore (Toem Par.)	Enclosure	T8	4.54km southwest
AH30	TS051-055-- -	Kilmore (Toem Par.)	Barrow - ring-barrow	T8	4.44km southwest
AH31	TS051-006-- -	Lackenacoombe	Designed landscape - tree-ring	T8	1.89km southwest
	TS051-007-- -	Bonarea, Lackenacoombe	Redundant record	T8	1.94km southwest
	TS051-008-- -	Bonarea	Enclosure	T8	1.79km southwest
AH32	TS051-054-- -	Glenpaudeen	Enclosure	T8	964m southwest

AH33	TS045-020-- -	Inchinsquillib	Enclosure	T7	2.99km southwest
AH34	TS045-017-- -	Kilmore (Toem Par.)	Ringfort - rath	T7	4.36km southwest
AH35	TS045-018-- -	Foilaclug	Ringfort - rath	T7	1.98km west
	TS045-019-- -	Foilaclug	Enclosure	T7	1.92km west
AH36	TS045-013-- -	Curraheen (Toem Par.)	Children's burial ground	T7	1.86km north
AH37	TS045-012-- -	Bahagha, Curraheen (Toem Par.)	Enclosure	T7	2.93km north
AH38	TS045-006-- -	Birchgrove (Doon Par.)	Barrow - mound barrow	T7	4.46km north
AH39	TS045-028-- -	Losset (Toem Par.)	Barrow - ring-barrow	T7	3.96km north
AH40	TS045-002-- -	Blackstairs, Losset (Toem Par.)	Standing stone	T9	4.06km north
AH41	TS045-010-- -	Losset (Toem Par.)	Barrow - ring-barrow	T9	3.5km north
AH42	TS045-025-- -	Reagoulane	Sweathouse	T9	3.26km north
AH43	TS045-029-- -	Reafadda	Ring-ditch	T9	2.62km north
AH44	TS045-003-- -	Boolanunane	Enclosure	T9	4.66km north
AH45	TS045-004-- -	Reafadda	Enclosure	T9	4.85km north
	TS045-005-- -	Reafadda	Enclosure	T9	4.62km north
AH46	TS045-026-- -	Turraheen Upper	Barrow - ring-barrow	T9	4.86km northeast
AH47	TS045-027-- -	Glenough Upper	Megalithic structure	T2	3.54km north
AH48	TS045-011-- -	Glenough Upper	Redundant record	T2	2.77km north
AH49	TS045-015-- -	Glenough Lower	Cairn - unclassified	T2	1.33km north
	TS045-016-- -	Glenough Lower	Ringfort - rath	T2	2.03km north
	TS045-023-- -	Glenough Lower, Foilmacduff	Redundant record	T2	2.01km north
AH50	TS045-014-- -	Glencarbry	Cairn - unclassified	T9	1.12km north
AH51	TS046-034-- -	Glenough Lower	Ringfort - rath	T10	1.45km northeast
AH52	TS046-056-- -	Toragh, Glenough Lower	Redundant record	T10	1.99km northeast
AH53	TS046-068-- -	Coolanga Lower	Barrow - ring-barrow	T10	4.85km northeast
	TS046-069-- -	Coolanga Lower	Barrow - ring-barrow	T10	4.87km northeast

Proposed Turbine Delivery Route					
AH54	TS060-026004-	Camus (Ardmayle Par.), Camus (St. Patricksrock Par.)	Water mill - unclassified	N/a	16m west
AH64	TS060-026005-	Camus (Ardmayle Par.), Camus (St. Patricksrock Par.)	Bridge	N/a	0m
	TS060-026	Camus (St. Patricksrock Par.)	Deserted medieval settlement	N/a	0m
Proposed Grid Connection Route					
AH55	TS050-010-- -	Kilbeg (Toem Par.)	Church	N/a	29m south
	TS050-010001-	Kilbeg (Toem Par.)	Graveyard	N/a	29m south
AH56	LI016-012001-	Doon South	Church	N/a	39m south
	LI016-012002-	Doon South	Graveyard	N/a	26m south
AH57	LI016-019---	Kilmoylan Lower	Redundant record	N/a	4m south
AH58	LI015-018---	Cooga Lower	Redundant record	N/a	13m south
AH59	LI014-052---	Killinure	Burial ground	N/a	44m south
AH60	LI014-050001-	Bohergar	Enclosure	N/a	15m west
	LI014-050002-	Bohergar	Burial	N/a	15m west
	LI014-050003-	Bohergar	Ritual site - holy well	N/a	15m north
	LI014-050004-	Bohergar	Standing stone	N/a	43m north
AH61	LI014-053	Gorteennaskagh	Ringfort - Rath	N/a	ZON south
AH62	LI014-057	Eyon	Castle - motte and bailey	N/a	ZON south
	LI014-058	Eyon	Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle	N/a	ZON south
	LI015-009	Eyon	Ringfort - rath	N/a	ZON south
AH63	LI014-055	Brittas	Ringfort - rath	N/a	ZON south
	LI014-056	Brittas	Ringfort - rath	N/a	ZON south

#### 13.4.4.2 Architectural Heritage

The Tipperary County Development Plan (2022-2028) and the Limerick County Development Plan (2022-2028) recognises the value of the built heritage to their perspective counties and are committed to the protection and enhancement of this heritage by providing measures for the protection of architectural heritage (Appendix 13-3). These include the establishment of a Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and the designation of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs).

There are no recorded architectural heritage sites within the Proposed Wind Farm, although 22 structures are recorded within the 5km study area (Table 13-6, Figures 13-1-8). Of the 22 protected structures, 15 are also listed in the NIAH building survey.

There are 44 listed NIAH structures located along the Proposed Grid Connection Route of which 12 are also protected structures. There are two structures listed on the NIAH, located within the study area for the proposed Turbine Delivery Route. One of which is also listed as a protected structure.

Table 13-6 Built Heritage Sites within the Study Areas

BH No.	RPS No	NIAH	Location	Classification	Nearest Turbine	Distance
<b>Proposed Wind Farm</b>						
BH1	S1567		Turraheen Upper	Park House	T14	4.84km northeast
BH2		22204607	Coolanga Upper, Rossmore (Clonoulty Pr)	Rossmore Bridge	T10	3.04km northeast
		22204608	Coolanga Upper, Rossmore (Clonoulty Pr)	House	T10	3.23km northeast
BH3		22205201	Clonedarby, Rossmore (Clonoulty Pr)	Clone Bridge	T10	3.42km east
BH4		22205203	Carrow (Donohill Pr), Doorish, Gorteenamona	Carrow Bridge	T10	2.17km northeast
BH5		22205102	Ballybrack, Moheragh, Scarrough	Scarrough Bridge	T13	1.55km north
BH6		22102001	Garryduff East	House	T12	4.35km north
		22102002	Garryduff East	House	T12	4.34km north
		22102003	Garryduff East	Tara Rose House	T12	4.37km north
BH7	S1038	22102006	Garryduff East	Saint Mary's Church (Ballintemple)	T12	4.56km north
BH8		22102007	Dundrum	Able Manor Country House	T12	4.98km north
BH9	S1037	22102004	Garryduff East	Dundrum Garda Síochána Station	T12	4.46km north
BH10	S1430	22102005	Garryduff East	Dundrum Courthouse	T12	4.56km north
BH11	S1036	22205113	Gortarush Upper	Station House/Dundrum Railway Station	T12	4.09km north
BH12	S275	22205111	Mealclye	Annacarty Constabulary Barrack	T13	4.49km south
BH13	S019	22205110	Rossacrow (Aghacrew Pr)	Saint Brigid's Catholic Church	T13	4.6km south

BH14		22205109	Rossacrow (Aghacrew Pr)	Presbytery/Par ochial/Curate's house	T13	4.82km south
BH15	S464;	22205108	Glebe	Glenview House	T8	4.85km southwest
BH16	S463		Rahyvira	Graveyard	T8	4.61km southwest
BH17	S018	22205106	Rahyvira, Shanaknock (Donohill Pr)	Ironmills Bridge	T8	4.07km southwest
BH18		22205105	Rahyvira	Ironmills Creamery	T8	4.13km southwest
BH19	S462	22205104	Glassdrum	Donohill Rectory	T8	4.7km southwest
BH20		22204502	Reafadda	Hollyford Bridge	T7	2.26km north
BH21	S1908	22204501	Reafadda	Hollyford Copper Mines/Stone Chimney	T9	2.61km north
<b>Proposed Grid Connection Route</b>						
BH5		22205102	Ballybrack, Moheragh, Scarrough	Scarrough Bridge	N/a	0m
BH17	S018	22205106	Rahyvira, Shanaknock (Donohill Pr)	Ironmills Bridge	N/a	0m
BH22	171	22205001	Kilbeg (Toem Pr)	Saint Anne's Church (Toem)	N/a	
BH23		21809006	Lisgaugh	Convent of Mercy Nunnery	N/a	7m south
		21809007	Lisgaugh	Convent of Mercy Church/Chape l	N/a	22m south
	1150	21809008	Doon South	House	N/a	11m north
	1153	21809009	Lisgaugh	Shop	N/a	5m south
	1152	21809010	Doon South	House	N/a	13m north
	1151	21809011	Doon South	House	N/a	15m south
		21809014	Doon South	House	N/a	15m north
		21809015	Lisgaugh	House	N/a	2m south
		21809016	Doon South	House	N/a	13m north
		21809018	Lisgaugh	Shop	N/a	5m south
		21809019	Lisgaugh	House	N/a	13m north
		21809020	Doon South	House	N/a	5m south
		21809022	Lisgaugh	House	N/a	7m south
	1148	21809023	Doon South	Public House	N/a	13m north
		21809024	Doon South	House	N/a	13m north
		21809025	Lisgaugh	House	N/a	13m north
1149	21809029	Doon South	Allied Irish Bank	N/a	16m north	
	21809030	Lisgaugh	House	N/a	6m south	
1154	21809031	Kilmoylan Lower	Doon Garda Stóichána Station	N/a	8m south	

		21809032	Kilmoylan Lower	Woodbrook House	N/a	5m south
		21809035	Kilmoylan Lower	Kilmoylan House Demesne Walls/Gates/Railings	N/a	23m south
BH24		21806002	Cappamore, Gortnascarry	Cappamore Bridge	N/a	0m
		21806006	Cappamore	Cappamore Boys' National School	N/a	31m north
		21806008	Turagh	House	N/a	5m north
	1055	21806009	Turagh	House	N/a	7m north
	1056	21806010	Turagh	House	N/a	7m north
		21806012	Turagh	House	N/a	14m
	1059	21806013	Turagh	Cappamore Garda Síochána Station	N/a	10m south
	1058	21806014	Turagh	House	N/a	10m south
		21806016	Turagh	House	N/a	9m south
		21806017	Turagh	House	N/a	12m south
	1063	21806020	Turagh	Saint Michael's Catholic Church	N/a	44m south
		21806026	Turagh	House	N/a	14m north
	1059		TURAGH	Bridge House	N/a	10m north
1057		TURAGH	Gleesons	N/a	19m south	
1061		TURAGH	House	N/a	8m north	
BH25		21901445	Brittas	Brittas Bridge	N/a	0m
BH26		21901449	Gorteenaskagh	House	N/a	15m north
	434	21901450	Gorteenaskagh	House	N/a	15m north
	432	21901451	Killinure	House	N/a	23m north
BH27	686	21901437	Boher	Saint Patrick's Catholic Church	N/a	16m northwest
BH28		21901436	Cloghnadromin	House	N/a	10m south
BH29		21901433	Kishiquirk	House	N/a	13m east
		21901434	Kishiquirk	The Old School House	N/a	15m south
<b>Proposed Turbine Delivery Route</b>						
BH30		22102009	Dundrum	Dundrum House gates/railings/walls	N/a	31m south
BH31	S1075	22206002	Camus	Bridge	N/a	0m

### 13.4.4.3 Architectural Conservation Areas

There are no Architectural Conservation Areas within the 5km study area of the Proposed Wind Farm site, nor within the study area for the Grid Connection Route or interventions required for the Turbine Delivery Route.

## 13.4.5 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

### 13.4.5.1 Buildings Survey

A review of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) survey of County Tipperary (2005) and County Limerick (2009) was undertaken as part of this assessment. There are 22 structures listed in the NIAH within the 5km study areas of the proposed Wind Farm site, of which 12 are also protected structures and listed in Table 13-6. A total of 44 structures are listed on the NIAH of the Proposed Grid Connection, 15 of which are protected structures and three more are only listed as protected structures. There are two listed structures located along the Turbine Delivery Route, of which one is also listed as a protected structure.

### 13.4.5.2 Garden Survey

The first edition Ordnance Survey maps of County Tipperary (1843) and Limerick (1844) shows the extent of demesne landscapes as shaded portions of land within the 5km study area. These were established as a naturalised landscaped setting for the large houses of the landed gentry (Table 13-7, Figures 13-1-8). The three demesnes within the study area of the Proposed Wind Farm are included in the survey (DL1-3). There are five demesne landscapes (DL5-9) in the study area of the Proposed Grid Connection all of which are listed in the survey. One demesne landscape is located within the study area of interventions required for the Turbine Delivery Route (DL4).

Table 13-7 Designed Landscapes in the Study Areas

DL No	NIAH Garden ID	Name	Townland	Nearest Turbine	Distance
<b>Proposed Wind Farm</b>					
DL1	941	Lackenacoombe House	Kilnamanagh Lower, Donohil, Lackenacoombe	T8	1.14km northeast
DL2	959	Rossmore House	Clonoulty	T10	2.78km east
DL3	951	Dundrum House	Ballintemple, Dundrum, Garyduff East, Gortarush Lower	T12	2.17km southeast
<b>Proposed Turbine Delivery Route</b>					
DL4	991	Camus House	Camus	N/a	To the immediate south
<b>Proposed Grid Connection Route</b>					
DL5	1621	Toomaline House	Toomaline Lower	N/a	To the immediate south
DL6	1620	Kilmoylan House	Kilmoylan Lower	N/a	0m
DL7	1616	Glebe House	Knocknacarrig	N/a	To the immediate south
DL8	1594	Bohergar House	Bohergar	N/a	To the immediate northeast
DL9	993	Philipstown House	Philipstown	N/a	To the immediate south

### 13.4.6 Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland

Information on stray archaeological finds from the study area in County Tipperary has been recorded by the National Museum of Ireland since the late 18th century. Location information relating to these finds is important in establishing prehistoric and historic activity in the study area. The recorded finds from the study area of the Proposed Wind Farm are detailed below in Table 13-8.

Table 13-8 Stray Finds listed in the National Museum's Topographical Files

NMI Ref	Find	Townland	Description
2020:22;	Lead Musket Ball;	Gortarush Lower	Lead Musket Ball - N/A
2020:23;	Lead Musket Ball;		Lead Musket Ball - N/A
2020:24;	Lead Bullet;		Lead Bullet - Complete cast lead bullet. Cylindrical in shape with hollow centre - three incised lines around the circumference. Open top. C 19th/20th
2020:25;	Lead Bullet;		Lead Bullet - Composite lead rifle bullet. Patinated in white colour with a cylindrical shape and three machine incised lines. Hollow. Object squashed at the base from firing. Mid C19th.
2020:26;	Copper Alloy Livery Button		Copper Alloy Livery Button - Cast copper alloy composite button with domed back and cast brass attachment loop. No button maker name. Regimental British army Uniform button - crown and crossed swords visible and obscured regimental number. c. 18th/19th century
1997:1218;	Encrusted Urn;	Moanmore	Encrusted Urn - Flat bottomed with convex sides and a slight suggestion of a cylindrical neck. The rim is outturned, rounded on its outer aspect and steeply bevelled internally. The bevel bears two continuous horizontal grooves. Found inverted containing cremated remains with food vessel 1997:1219 in a polygonal cist.
1997:1219;	Bronze Age Vase;		Bronze Age Vase - vase type with everted rim, convex walls and narrow base with the edge slightly accentuated. Dull buff coloured externally with orange patches internally. Decorated externally and on rim. Slipped. Found Upright in polygonal cist with encrusted urn 1977:1218
1997:1220;	Cremated Human Bone;		Cremated Human Bone - Large number of fragment cremated bone of at least 2 adults and 1 adolescent.
2000:12;	Polished Stone Axehead;		Polished Stone Axehead - a small, polished stone axehead with narrow butt and slightly rounded cutting edge. Pointed oval in long-section and oval in cross-section. The blade is bevelled. One site is straight the other slightly curved. Some flake scars on one surface, but these are not recent as the whole surface is patinated.
1954:107;	Ground Stone Axehead		Ground Stone Axehead - damage to cutting edge
1976:33;	Millstone Fragment;	Newtown	Millstone Fragment - Half upper stone of horizontal Millstone
1989:81	Stone Spindle Whorl		Stone Spindle Whorl - Large flat-faced circular stone object - spindle whorl or loom weight. Has

			an hourglass shaped central perforation and is damaged in one area
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### 13.4.7 Aerial Photographic Analysis

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the Proposed Wind Farm held by *Tailte Éireann* (1995–2013), Google Earth (2005–2025) and Bing Maps (2023) revealed that the landscape containing the Proposed Wind Farm has been dominated by the presence of commercial forestry in recent years, fields of pasture and upland rural areas. The majority of the proposed turbines (except Turbine 1 and 9) and associated infrastructure are located in areas containing trees and existing tracks. There are pockets of improved pasture that will be crossed by proposed access roads. No previously unrecorded sites or areas of archaeological potential were noted within the aerial coverage for the Proposed Project.

### 13.4.8 Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage (CH) assets can incorporate both archaeological and built heritage remains, which do not have statutory protection, or which have not been previously recorded as heritage assets in any known datasets. Cultural heritage also includes more ephemeral and intangible aspects of the heritage environment, including folklore. A number of sources were reviewed in order to identify cultural heritage assets within the 2km study area of the Proposed Wind Farm and the 50m study area of the Proposed Grid Connection and interventions required as part of the Turbine Delivery Route. These included the historic OS mapping, aerial photographic coverage and field inspection.

A total of 132 cultural heritage sites have been identified within the 2km study area of the Proposed Wind Farm; the 50m study area of the Proposed Grid Connection and within 50m of interventions required for the Turbine Delivery Route. These are listed below in Table 13-9 and shown in Figures 13-1-8.

*Table 13-9 Cultural Heritage Sites within the Study Areas*

CH No	Townland	Description	Nearest Turbine	Distance from development
<b>Proposed Wind Farm</b>				
CH1	Moheragh	A small dwelling in the townland of Moheragh. The buildings are rectangular in plan with two smaller sheds or outbuildings to the front. There are buildings present at the site on aerial imagery which may be historical in nature. A field inspection confirmed the possibility of a barn of historic origins.	T6	465m west
CH2	Doorish	A small dwelling in the townland of Doorish. There are two buildings are depicted on the 1834 and 1905 OS maps. Modern aerial imagery shows a large farmyard which may have buildings of a historic nature in situ.	T10	911m east
CH3	Doorish	A small dwelling in the townland of Doorish. There are two buildings on the 1834 and 1905 OS maps. Modern aerial imagery depicts a building with a barn to the rear. The building appears to have been extended.	T10	1.39km southeast

CH4	Doorish	A small dwelling in the townland of Doorish. There is a single building depicted on the 1834 and 1905 OS maps. Modern aerial imagery shows a small building the front a farmyard with a large modern house to the east and barns to the rear.	T10	1.4km southeast
CH5	Doorish	A small dwelling in the townland of Doorish. There is a single building depicted on the 1834 and 1905 OS maps. Modern aerial imagery shows a small building within a yard space similar to that depicts on the historic mapping. Three buildings are now depicted on the site; historic fabric may remain within one of the buildings.	T10	1.6km southeast
CH6	Carrowkeale	Two dwellings in the townland of Carrowkeale. The buildings are seen on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. The buildings a rectangular in shape and set out in an l-shape. Modern aerial imagery depicts two buildings also in an l-shape with an additional red barn to their northeast.	T10	1.39km southeast
CH7	Carrow	A small group of four buildings are depicted set back from the road in the townland of Carrow. The buildings are seen on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. Modern imagery shows the buildings appear to be in situ with additional barns and buildings added. Some of the historic buildings may have been rebuilt.	T12	1.59km southeast
CH8	Carrow	A small group of three buildings are depicted set back from the road in the townland of Carrow. The buildings are seen on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. Modern imagery depicts three buildings laid out in a similar location to that seen on the OS Maps.	T12	1.62km southeast
CH9	Carrow	A small group of three buildings are depicted set back from the road in the townland of Carrow. The buildings are seen on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. Modern imagery depicts what appears to be ruined buildings at the site. There remains the possibility of historic fabric being present at the site.	T12	1.6km southeast
CH10	Carrow	A vernacular building with an outbuilding to its east in the townland of Carrow. The buildings are depicted on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. Aerial imagery depicts a modern house in	T12	816m south

		front of two buildings. The two buildings to the rear are set out in a similar footprint to that on the OS map.		
CH11	Carrow	Depicted on the 1843 OS map as a small group of buildings set back from the road in the townland of Carrow. The buildings also appear on the 1905 OS map. Modern imagery depicts a large modern farmyard. Several buildings may be that of those seen on the 1843 OS map and historic fabric is likely to remain.	T12	778m south
CH12	Carrow	A large cluster of buildings in the townland of Carrow. Depicted on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. This group of buildings are depicted surrounding a central courtyard/farmyard. Modern imagery depicts a large farmyard laid out in a similar format to that of the OS maps. A large additional to the northeast of the main group of buildings can be seen.	T12	1.34km south
CH13	Carrow	A small group of buildings located in the townland of Carrow. The buildings are seen on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. Aerial imagery depicts a large number of changes to the site however there remains the possibility of historic remaining on the site.	T12	1.77km south
CH14	Scarrough	Two clusters of buildings separate by a road located in the townland of Scarrough. These buildings are depicted on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. Aerial imagery depicts an extensive farm which incorporates both sets of buildings. There remains a possibility for historic fabric to remain at this site.	T12	1km southwest
CH15	Carrow	Carhue House' is depicted on the 1843 and 190 OS maps and named on the later iteration of the historic mapping. A farm is located at the site of the house with a similar layout although many new buildings are within the site.	T1	1.11km southwest
CH16	Ballybrack	Two vernacular buildings in the townland of Ballybrack. The buildings are depicted on the 1905 OS map. Aerial imagery depicts only one of the buildings which appears to have been extended.	T13/GCR	1.82km/ 36m southwest/ southeast
CH17	Moheragh	A vernacular building with an outbuilding in the townland of Moheragh. The buildings are depicted	T13	780m south

		on the 1905 OS map. Aerial imagery depicts a cottage and a barn not in use at this site.		
CH18	Moheragh	A cluster of buildings in the townland of Moheragh. The buildings are depicted on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. Aerial imagery depicts what appears to be a vernacular cottage which has been extended along with extensive farm buildings some of which may contain historic fabric.	T13	916m south
CH19	Moheragh	A cottage depicted on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. Aerial imagery shows the vernacular buildings has been extended.	T13/GCR	1.07km/21m southwest/east
CH20	Moheragh	A group of three buildings depicted on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. Aerial imagery shows a group of buildings in a similar layout to that on the historic maps.	T13	899m southwest
CH21	Moheragh	Two buildings are depicted on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. A well is located in the field to the west of the houses and labelled as 'well (covered)' on the 1905 OS map. Aerial imagery depicts two buildings in the same locations as those on the historic maps. There is evidence that those buildings have been extended however historic fabric is likely to remain. There is no evidence of the well to the rear.	T4	826m southwest
CH22	Moheragh	A cluster of buildings in the townland of Moheragh. The buildings are depicted on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. Aerial imagery depicts what appears to be two vernacular cottages which have been extended along with sheds which may be historic in nature.	T4	755m southwest
CH23	Bonarea	A single vernacular building with two outbuildings within the townland of Bonarea. These buildings are depicted on the 1843 and 1905 OS Maps. Aerial imagery depicts a large modern barn in the area of the buildings, however a smaller building with a slate roof appears in the same location as one of the buildings on the historic maps.	T4	947m southwest
CH24	Bonarea	Two buildings are depicted on the historic maps of 1843 and 1905. Aerial imagery shows two buildings in the same location as seen on the historic maps.	T8	1.61km southwest

CH25	Bonarea	A small group of buildings seen on the historic maps. Aerial imagery depicts a large barn on the site however a smaller building is located in a similar location to that of the historic maps.	T8	1.79km southwest
CH26	Bonarea	A single building with an outbuilding to the west depicted on the 1843 and 1905 OS map. Aerial imagery depicts a large dwelling on the site which appears to have been extended considerably but may still contain historic fabric.	T8	1.89km southwest
CH27	Bonarea	Two small building depicted on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. A building is depicted on the aerial imagery now left to ruin which is in the same location as the OS maps.	T8	1.79km southwest
CH28	Lackenacoombe	A vernacular cottage is depicted on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps in the townland of Lackenacoombe. Aerial imagery depicts a building in the same location which appears to be in a ruinous condition.	T8	1.92km southwest
CH29	Lackenacoombe	Lackenacoombe House and associated demesne (DL1). Comprises primarily woodland and parkland. A demesne landscape feature in the form of a tree ring is located to the southwest of the house (AH31). Aerial imagery depicts the demesne and house in a similar layout to that on the historic maps.	T8	1.28km southwest
CH30	Glenpaudeen	A cluster of buildings and woodland depicted on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. Aerial imagery depicts a large barn and several smaller buildings which may contain historic fabric.	T8	829m west
CH31	Foilaclug	A single building is depicted on the 1843 OS map and additional buildings are seen on the 1905 iteration of the map. Aerial imagery shows a large farm at the site a small building to the south of the barns appears to be that on the one depicted on the historic maps.	T7	1.59km southwest
CH32	Foilaclug	A vernacular cottage depicted on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. Aerial imagery depicts a small building in the location of the historic maps.	T7	1.79km west
CH33	Foilaclug	A small group of buildings located in the townland of Foilaclug. The buildings are seen on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. Aerial imagery depicts	T7	1.83km west

		a group of modern buildings however historic fabric may remain.		
CH34	Foilaclug	A small structure is depicted set back from the road on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. Aerial imagery depicts a modern dwelling to the front of the building however the historic building remains to the rear.	T7	1.88km west
CH35	Foilaclug	A vernacular building and outbuilding is depicted on the 1943 and 1905 OS maps. Aerial imagery depicts a building in the same location as the historic maps.	T7	1.63km west
CH36	Glenpaudeen	A group of buildings located on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. The aerial imagery depicts one of the buildings north of a group of modern barns.	T7	742m west
CH37	Glenpaudeen	A single building is depicted on the 1905 OS map. Aerial imagery shows the footprint of a ruined building.	T7	356m west
CH38	Glenpaudeen	A group of buildings depicted on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. Aerial imagery shows several additional buildings around the ones seen on the historic maps. A ruined building is seen in the same location as one of the buildings on the historic maps.	T7	826m northwest
CH39	Foilaclug	Two buildings are depicted on the historic maps of 1843 and 1905. Aerial imagery shows two buildings in the same location as seen on the historic maps with several large barns to the west.	T7	1.75km northwest
CH40	Piperhill	Two buildings are depicted on the historic maps of 1843 and 1905. Aerial imagery shows two buildings in the same location as seen on the historic maps.	T7	1.22km northwest
CH41	Piperhill	A cluster of buildings are depicted on the historic maps. Aerial imagery also depicts a cluster of building with modern barns. Historic buildings most likely remain amongst the modern additions.	T7	1.63km northwest
CH42	Glenough Lower	Glenough School is depicted on the 1905 OS map. Aerial imagery depicts a vernacular cottage at the site of the former schoolhouse.	T14	1.76km north
CH43	Glenough Lower	A vernacular building depicted on the 1905 OS map. A two-story building is	T14	1.61km north

		seen on the aerial imagery however the ground floor level appears to have been the original cottage which has been extended.		
CH44	Glenough Lower	A vernacular building depicted on the 1905 OS map. Aerial imagery depicts a vernacular cottage in its location.	T14	1.62km north
CH45	Glenough Lower	An l-shaped building depicted on the 1905 OS map. An l-shaped building in the same location is depicted on the aerial imagery; however, the building is in a ruinous condition.	T14	1.62km north
CH46	Glenough Lower	A vernacular building depicted on the 1843 and 1905 OS map. Aerial imagery depicts a vernacular cottage in its location.	T14	1.27km north
CH47	Glenough Lower	A vernacular building depicted on the 1843 and 1905 OS map. Aerial imagery depicts a vernacular cottage in its location with several additional barns and buildings added over time.	T14	1.21km north
CH48	Glenough Lower	A vernacular building depicted on the 1843 and 1905 OS map. Aerial imagery depicts a vernacular cottage in its location with several additional barns and buildings added over time.	T14	1.14km north
CH49	Glencarbury	Vernacular buildings depicted on the 1843 and 1905 OS map. Aerial imagery depicts a vernacular cottage in its location in a ruined condition	T2	1.18km north
CH50	Glencarbury	Vernacular building depicted on the 1843 and 1905 OS map. Aerial imagery depicts a vernacular cottage in its location	T2	1km north
CH51	Glencarbury	A vernacular building depicted on the 1905 OS map. Aerial imagery depicts a vernacular cottage in its location.	T6	847m north
CH52	Carrow	A vernacular building depicted on the 1905 OS map. Aerial imagery depicts a vernacular cottage in its location.	T2	257m north
CH53	Carrow	A vernacular building depicted on the 1905 OS map. Aerial imagery depicts a vernacular cottage in its location.	T11	308m north
CH54	Glenlough Lower	A group of buildings located on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. The aerial imagery depicts the group of buildings in a similar fashion to that on the historic maps.	T10	1.38km northeast

CH55	Glenlough Lower	A group of buildings located on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. The aerial imagery depicts the group of buildings in a similar fashion to that on the historic maps.	T10	1.76km northeast
CH56	Glenlough Lower	A group of buildings located on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. The aerial imagery depicts the group of buildings in a similar fashion to that on the historic maps. The cottage has been extended but likely contains historic fabric.	T10	1.33km northeast
CH57	Glenlough Lower	A group of buildings located on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. The aerial imagery depicts the group of buildings or barns to the rear of a two-story house which has been extended. The positioning of the buildings to the rear are similar to that on the historic maps.	T10	1.21km northeast
CH58	Glenlough Lower	A group of buildings located on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. The aerial imagery depicts a large group of buildings or barns. The positioning of the cottage building is similar to that on the historic maps although the cottage has been extended.	T10	1.62km northeast
CH59	Glenlough Lower	A vernacular cottage depicted on the 1943 and 1905 S maps. Aerial imagery depicts a small building in the location of the historic maps with several additional barns.	T10	743km northeast
CH60	Glenlough Lower	A group of buildings are depicted set back from the road on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. Aerial imagery depicted a number of buildings in a similar location to that of the historic mapping.	T10	791km northeast
CH61	Doorish	A single vernacular cottage depicted on the 1843 and 1905 OS Maps. Aerial imagery depicts a single dwelling in the same location to that seen on the historic maps.	T10	1.13km east
CH62	Doorish	A group of buildings are depicted on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. Aerial imagery depicts a single building of a possible historic nature reaming with a modern house to its rear.	T10	1.14 east
CH63	Rossmore	Rossmore House (DL2) is a large house and demesne.	T10	3km east
<b>Grid Connection Route</b>				

CH64	Ballybrack	Single dwelling located in the townland of Ballybrack visible on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. Extant today.	GCR	14m north
CH65	Ballybrack	Two buildings located in the townland of Ballybrack set back from the road. The two buildings are visible on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. Extant today.	GCR	19m north
CH66	Ballybrack	A single building located in the townland of Ballybrack. The building are visible on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. Extant today within a large farm yard.	GCR	2m north
CH67	Ballysheeda	The 1843 OS map shows that three buildings are located within a plot of land off the main roadway. The buildings remain extant today.	GCR	2m southeast
CH68	Ballysheeda	A single building accompanied by a smaller out building is depicted on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps within the townland of Ballysheeda.	GCR	8m southeast
CH69	Ballysheeda	A L-shaped building is depicted on the 1843 map, while the 1905 OS map depicted a single linear building. Extant today within a yard with several other buildings.	GCR	11m southeast
CH70	Shanaknock	A single building depicted on the 1905 OS map in close proximity to several other buildings to the west but within different plots. Extant today with a large modern barn to the rear.	GCR	3m north
CH71	Shanaknock	A small building or shed fronting on the roadway along with a single dwelling both are depicted on the 1843 and 1905 OS maps. Extant today within a large farmyard with modern barn buildings.	GCR	To immediate north
CH72	Rahyvira	A single dwelling located fronting on to the main road. Seen on both iterations of the OS maps (1844 and 1905). Extant today with several sheds/outbuildings and a large barn to the rear of the plot.	GCR	5m south
CH73	Rahyvira	A dwelling with a shed or outbuilding to its rear is depicted on both iterations of the OS maps (8144 and 1905). Extant today.	GCR	36m northwest
CH74	Rahyvira	Single building is located towards the rear of the plot and seen on both the 1844 and 1905 OS map. Extant today.	GCR	41m northwest

CH75	Rahyvira	A small grouping of buildings set back from the road depicted on the 1905 OS map, one of which is also seen on the 1844 OS map. Extant today within a larger farmyard.	GCR	48m south
CH76	Greenfield	A single dwelling located fronting on to the main road. Seen on the 1905 OS map. Extant today.	GCR	3m south
CH77	Kilbeg	Two semi-detached dwellings fronting on to the main road depicted on the 1905 OS Map. Extant today but subject to extensive extensions.	GCR	13m south
CH78	Kilbeg	Two buildings are depicted on the 1905 OS map Extant today but subject to extensive renovations.	GCR	13m southwest
CH79	Shanacloon	A single dwelling located fronting on to the main road. Seen on the 1844 and 1905 OS map. Extant today.	GCR	To immediate north
CH80	Moher East/Shanacloon	A single dwelling located fronting on to the main road, labelled as a 'Post Office' on the 1905 OS map. Seen on the 1844 and 1905 OS map. Extant today.	GCR	5m north
CH81	Moher West	A single dwelling depicted on the 1844 OS map and two buildings depicted on the 1905 OS map. The larger dwelling depicted on both maps is a large farm house while the other building is an outbuilding.	GCR	45m northeast
CH82	Gortaderry	A building is depicted on both the 1844 and 1905 OS maps, labelled as 'Cahernahallia School' on the 1905 OS map. The building is now in use as a house.	GCR	15m southwest
CH83	Cahernahalla/Toomalline Upper	Cahernahallia Bridge is depicted on both the 1944 and 1905 OS maps. The bridge remains extant.	GCR	0m
CH84	Toomaline Upper	A gate lodge labelled on both the 1844 and 1905 OS maps. Extant today but has been abandoned.	GCR	18m northeast
CH85	Toomaline Lower	A single dwelling depicted on the 1905 OS map. Extant today but subject to extensive renovations.	CGR	9m southwest
CH86	Toomaline Lower	A single building is depicted on both iterations of the OS map. Present today but in ruins.	GCR	23m southwest

CH87	Doon South	A single dwelling is depicted on the 1903 OS map. A single storey cottage with a corrugated roof remains present.	GCR	12m northeast
CH88	Doon South	A single dwelling is depicted on the 1903 OS map. A small single storey cottage remains extant.	GCR	11m northeast
CH89	Doon South	A single dwelling is depicted on the 1903 OS map labelled as a 'smithy pump' in the townland of Doon South. A small two storey cottage with small extension remains extant.	GCR	10m northeast
CH90	Lisgaugh	A school labelled on the 1903 OS map, with two smaller accompanying buildings. The school is likely associated with the Convent (Sisters of Mercy) located to the immediate west of the school. The building remains in situ.	GCR	8m south
CH91	Cooga Lower	A cluster of three buildings marked here on the 1903 OS map. One building is depicted as a dwelling while the other two buildings in the cluster are sheds/outbuildings. The structures remain extant today.	GCR	14m south
CH92	Cooga Lower	A single dwelling depicted on the 1844 and 1903 OS maps. Extant today.	GCR	14m south
CH93	Cooga Lower	A single dwelling depicted on the 1903 OS map. A small cottage is present today accompanied by several sheds and barns as part of a modern farm.	GCR	19m south
CH94	Gortavalla North	A single dwelling depicted on the 1903 OS map set back from the road. A cottage is extant at the site today.	GCR	37m south
CH95	Gortnascarry	A single dwelling located set back from the road depicted on the 1844 and 1903 OS map. The building is present as a ruin today.	GCR	17m north
CH96	Gortnascarry	A single dwelling depicted on the 1844 and 1903 OS map. Abandoned cottage extant at this location today.	GCR	8m north
CH97	Gortnascarry	A cluster of buildings surrounding a yard space depicted on the 1844 and 1903 OS map. Today this survives as an abandoned vernacular farm yard.	GCR	3m southwest
CH98	Dromsallagh	A single dwelling located on the 1844 OS map along a road. Survives as a renovated cottage today.	GCR	14m north

CH99	Dromsallagh	A single dwelling located on the 1844 OS map along a road; the dwelling is located at a cross roads on the 1903 OS map. Survives as a renovated cottage today.	GCR	3m south
CH100	Dromsallagh	A single dwelling located at a cross roads on the 1903 OS maps. Renovated cottage survives here today.	GCR	14m north
CH101	Dromsallagh	A single dwelling located at a cross roads on the 1903 OS maps. Renovated cottage survives here today.	GCR	To the immediate south
CH102	Dromcluhur	A small cottage seen on the 1903 OS map. Renovated cottage survives here today.	GCR	10m north
CH103	Dromcluhur	Two buildings marked here on the 1903 OS map. Today the cottage has under gone extensive renovations.	GCR	7m north
CH104	Dromcluhur	A single dwelling marked on the 1903 OS map. The house appears to have been renovated but retains a lot of the historic features on its front facade.	GCR	21m south
CH105	Eyon	Two buildings located along a road depicted on the 1844 and 1903 OS maps. The buildings survive today although have been renovated.	GCR	9m south
CH106	Eyon	A single building marked on the 1903 OS map. Today the house has been subject to significant renovations.	GCR	13m north
CH107	Eyon	A single building located on the 1844 and 1903 OS maps. Today the structure is in ruins.	GCR	11m north
CH108	Eyon	A single building located on the 1903 OS map. Derelict cottage survives at this location today.	GCR	5m south
CH109	Eyon	Two buildings located depicted on the 1844 and 1903 OS maps. They survive today but have been subject to extensive renovations.	GCR	17m north
CH110	Eyon	A single building located on the 1844 and 1903 OS maps. The cottage survives today but has been subject to renovation and extension.	GCR	15m north
CH111	Eyon	Denoted as two buildings on the 1844 OS map and a single building labelled as Eyon School on the 1903 OS map. Extant today.	GCR	5m south

CH112	Eyon	Noted on the historic maps (1844 and 1903) as a small grouping of three buildings. Extant today within an active farm yard.	GCR	11m north
CH113	Gorteenaskagh	A single dwelling annotated on the 1844 and 1903 OS maps. The cottage is in ruins today.	GCR	11m north
CH114	Sandylane	A single dwelling annotated on the 1844 and 1903 OS maps. The cottage is in ruins today.	GCR	7m northeast
CH115	Sandylane	A single dwelling annotated on the 1844 and 1903 OS maps. A cottage remains extant today.	GCR	10m north
CH116	Sandylane	A single dwelling annotated on the 1903 OS map. A cottage remains extant here today.	GCR	8m north
CH117	Sandylane	A single dwelling annotated on the 1903 OS map. The cottage remains present today although it has been subject to extensive renovations.	GCR	10m southwest
CH118	Boher	A single dwelling annotated on the 1844 and 1903 OS maps. Today the structure is in ruins and overgrown.	GCR	11m north
CH119	Boher	A single dwelling annotated on the 1844 and 1903 OS maps. Today the cottage here is in ruins.	GCR	15m north
CH120	Sandylane	A single dwelling annotated on the 1844 and 1903 OS. Today the cottage here is in ruins.	GCR	41m southeast
CH121	Kishyquirk	A single dwelling annotated on the 1844 and 1903 OS maps. The cottage is extant today.	GCR	5m north
CH122	Kishyquirk	A single building visible on the 1903 OS map. Today the structure survives as part of a larger modern farmyard.	GCR	2m north
CH123	Kishyquirk	A single building is noted on the 1844 and 1903 OS maps in this location. The cottage remains extant today.	GCR	17m south
CH124	Clooncumna South	A single building visible on the 1903 OS map. The cottage remains extant today.	GCR	12m southeast
CH125	Cunnihee	A single dwelling annotated on the 1844 and 1903 OS maps. The cottage remains extant today but has been renovated.	GCR	32m north

CH126	Whitehall	A small group of three buildings are located fronting onto the main road on the 1844 and 1903 OS maps. The 1903 OS map labels the site as a 'Smithy'. Present today although are in ruins.	GCR	27m northeast
CH127	Killonan	A single dwelling annotated on the 1844 and 1903 OS maps. The cottage is present today but has been renovated and extended.	GCR	23m northeast
CH128	Coolyhenan	A single dwelling annotated on the 1903 OS map. The cottage remains extant today.	GCR	18m south
CH129	Milltown	A single dwelling annotated on the 1903 OS map. The cottage remains extant today.	GCR	17m south
CH130	Kishyquirk	Railway Bridge. Today the bridge span has been replaced with a modern replacements, but the limestone abutments survive.	GCR	14m west
CH132	Sandylane/ Killinure	Unnamed stone road bridge crossing a stream, marked within the historic mapping	GCR	0m
<b>Turbine Delivery Route</b>				
CH131	Campus	Annotated on both the 1842 and 1903 OS map. The 1903 OS map labels the building as 'Mill Cottage'. The house is present today but has been renovated.	TDR	7m northwest

### 13.4.9 Placename Analysis

Townland and topographic names are an invaluable source of information on topography, land ownership and land use within the landscape. They also provide information on history; archaeological monuments and folklore of an area. A place name may refer to a long-forgotten site and may indicate the possibility that the remains of certain sites may still survive below the ground surface. The Ordnance Survey surveyors wrote down townland names in the 1830's and 1840's, when the entire country was mapped for the first time. Some of the townland names in the 5km study area of the Proposed Wind Farm site are of Irish origin and through time have been anglicised. The main references used for the place name analysis is Irish Local Names Explained by P.W Joyce (1870) and logainm.ie. A description and possible explanation of each place name in the 5km study area of the Proposed Wind Farm site are provided in Table 13-10 below.

Table 13-10 Placename Analysis

Townland	Origin	Derivation	Possible Meaning
Tooreen	Irish	<i>An Tuairín</i>	Little animal-enclosure; little lea(-field); little bleaching-green
Reagoulane	Irish	<i>Ré an Ghalláin</i>	Stretch of land of <i>an Ghalláin</i>

Gortnagranma	Irish	<i>Ghort na Greancha</i>	-
Oldcastle	Irish	<i>an tSeanchaisleáin</i>	The Old Castle
Boolanunane	Irish	<i>Buaile Uí Nuanáin</i>	Cattle-fold, summer-pasture of the Uí Nuanáin
Lackenacreena	Irish	<i>Leacain an Chríonaigh</i>	Hillside of dry/withered things
Farranavulla	Irish	<i>Fearann an Mhullaigh</i>	Land of the hilltop
Glencarbry	Irish	<i>Gleann Chairbre</i>	Glen of Carbury
Cappagh	Irish	<i>An Cheapach</i>	A plot of land
Clashnacrony	Irish	<i>Clais na Cróine</i>	Ravine of darkness
Knockroe	Irish	<i>An Cnoc Rua</i>	The red hill
Clone	Irish	<i>Cluain</i>	The meadow or pasture
Lough	Irish	<i>Leamhach</i>	The elm-tree
Commanealine	Irish	<i>Comán Laighean</i>	Noble Leinster
Foildarg	Irish	<i>An Fhail Dearg</i>	The red cliff
Garryduff East	English	<i>An Garraí Dubh Thoir</i>	The East Black Garden
Druminda	Irish	<i>Dromainn Dáith</i>	The ridge of Dáith
Kilmore	Irish	<i>An Chill Mhór</i>	The great church
Moanvaun	Irish	<i>Mín Bhuí</i>	The yellow mountain pasture
Bahagha	Irish	<i>Na Beathacha</i>	The birches
Parkroe	Irish	<i>An Pháirc Rua</i>	The red field
Glassdrum	English	<i>An Glasdrom</i>	The Greenridge
Greenfield	English	<i>Gort na Gráige</i>	The field of cattle stading
Inchinquilib	Irish	<i>Inse an Scoilb</i>	The island or river meadow of an Scoilb
Scarrough	Irish	<i>An Scarbhach</i>	The place of shallows or Place of fords
Moanvaun	Irish	<i>Mín Bhuí</i>	The yellow mountain pasture
Gortard	Irish	<i>An Gort Ard</i>	The high field
Newtown North	English	<i>An Baile Nua Thuaidh</i>	Newtown North

Foilaclug	Irish	<i>Faill an Chloig</i>	Cliff of the bell
Birchgrove	English	<i>Garrán Beithe</i>	Birch grove
Losset	Irish	<i>An Losaid</i>	A kneading trough??
Tinnahinchy	Irish	<i>Tigh na hInse</i>	The house of the island/river meadow
Rahyvira	Irish	<i>Ráth an Mheidhrigh</i>	Murphy's ringfort
Curraheen	Irish	<i>An Curraichín</i>	The small wet land or the small marsh
Clonmurraghera	Irish	<i>Cluain Mhurchaidh</i>	Murphys Meadow
Glebe	English	<i>An Ghléib</i>	A plot of land within an ecclesiastical parish
Shanaknock	Irish	<i>An Seachnoc</i>	The old hill
Lackenacoombe	Irish	<i>Leacain Mochomóg</i>	The hillside of (Saint) Mochoemoc
Rossacrow	Irish	<i>Ros Cró</i>	The enclosure on the headland
Drumminacunna	Irish	<i>Dromainn an Chonnaidh</i>	Ridge of peat
Bonarea	Irish	<i>Bun na Ré</i>	Mouth of the River
Blackstairs	English	<i>An Staighre Dubh</i>	Black stairs
Knockantibrien	Irish	<i>Cnocán Tí Briain</i>	Brian house on the Hill
Piperhill	Irish	<i>Cnocán an Phóbaire</i>	The little hill of the piper
Glenpaudeen	Irish	<i>Gleann Phóidín</i>	Pháidín's Glen
Graffin	Irish	<i>An Ghrafainn</i>	Dug land
Maudemount	English	-	-
Foilmacduff	Irish	<i>Faill na Muice Duibhe</i>	Cliff of the Black Pig
Mealclye	Irish	<i>Maolchlaí</i>	Flat-topped hillock with a bank/trench
Ballysheeda	Irish	<i>Baile Shíoda</i>	Town of Shíoda
Kilpatrick	Irish	<i>Cill Phódraig</i>	Patricks Hill
Reafadda	Irish	<i>An Ré Fhada</i>	The long space
Ballybrack	Irish	<i>An Baile Breac</i>	The speckled town

Moheragh	Irish	<i>Na Mothracha</i>	The clumps
Toragh	Irish	<i>Tuaraigh</i>	Place of steep rocky heights
Tooreen	Irish	<i>An Tuairín</i>	Little animal-enclosure; little lea(-field); little bleaching-green
Aughvallydeag	Irish	<i>Áth Bhéal Átha Ghéag</i>	Ford Mouth of the Ford of the Boughs
Drumminacroahy	Irish	<i>Dromainn na Cruaiche</i>	The ridge of the stack
Rosbeg	Irish	<i>An Ros Beag</i>	The Small Wood
Glenough Upper	Irish	<i>Gleann Achaidh Uachtarach</i>	Upper Glen of the Field
Gortussa	Irish	<i>Gort Osaidh</i>	Field of the oats
Carrow	Irish	<i>An Cheathrú</i>	Quarterland
Glenough Lower	Irish	<i>Gleann Achaidh Íochtarach</i>	Lower Glen of the Field
Turraheen Upper	Irish	<i>Toirthín Uachtarach</i>	Upper animal enclosure
Dundrum	Irish	<i>Dún Droma</i>	Fort of the ridge
Carrowkeale	Irish	<i>An Cheathrú Chaol</i>	The Narrow Quarter
Gortarush Lower	Irish	<i>Gort an Rois Íochtarach</i>	Lower Field of the Rock
Westonslot	English	<i>Lota Uastúin</i>	-
Gortarush Upper	Irish	<i>Gort an Rois Uachtarach</i>	Upper Field of the Rock
Garryduff West	Irish	<i>An Garraí Dubh Thiar</i>	The West Black Garden
Demone	Irish	<i>Dúmóin</i>	-
Bishopswood	Irish	<i>Coill an Easpaig</i>	The Bishop's Wood
Doorish	Irish	<i>Dúrois</i>	-
Turraheen Lower	Irish	<i>Toirthín Íochtarach</i>	-
Gorteenamona	Irish	<i>Goirtín na mBó</i>	Little field of the cow
Rossmore	Irish	<i>An Ros Mór</i>	The great wood
Clonaspoe	Irish	<i>Cluain Lis Bó</i>	Meadow of the Fort/Enclosure of the Cow

Cumask	Irish	<i>Cumasc</i>	Mix
Clonkelly	Irish	<i>Cluain Ceallaigh</i>	Kelly's meadow or meadow of the O'Kelly's
Drummonachara	Irish	-	Ridge of the friend
Clonedarby	Irish	<i>Cluain Diarmada</i>	Pasture of Diarmaid
Coolanga Upper	Irish	<i>Cúil Eanga Uachtarach</i>	Upper nook/corner of Eanga
Drum	Irish	<i>An Drom</i>	Ridge
Drumwood	Irish	<i>Coill an Droma</i>	The Wood of the Ridge
Cappamurragh	Irish	<i>Ceapach Mhurchaidh</i>	Murphy's tillage plot
Gortnaculrush	Irish	-	Field of the corner
Kilcroe	Irish	<i>Coill Chró</i>	Wood of the Enclosure
Ballagh	Irish	<i>An Bealach</i>	The way
Ballindrummeen	Irish	<i>Baile an Droimín</i>	The town(land) of the low ridge
Monroe	Irish	<i>An Mhóin Rua</i>	The red bogland
Coolanga Lower	Irish	<i>Cúil Eanga Íochtarach</i>	Lower nook/corner of Eanga
Brockagh	Irish	<i>An Bhrocach</i>	-
Kilmore	Irish	<i>An Chill Mhór</i>	The great church
Carrigeen	Irish	<i>An Carraigín</i>	The rock
Srahavarrella	Irish	<i>Sraith an Bharaille</i>	The River-meadow of the Barrel
Gortnaskehy	Irish	<i>Gort na Sceiche</i>	Field of the Hawthorn

### 13.4.10 Townland Boundaries

The townland is an Irish land unit of considerable longevity as many of the units are likely to represent much earlier land divisions. The term townland was not used to denote a unit of land until the Civil Survey of 1654. It bears no relation to the modern word 'town' but like the Irish word *baile* refers to a place. It is possible that the word is derived from the Old English *tun land* and meant 'the land forming an estate or manor' (Culleton 1999, 174).

Gaelic land ownership required a clear definition of the territories held by each sept and a need for strong, permanent fences around their territories. It is possible that boundaries following ridge tops, streams or bog are more likely to be older in date than those composed of straight lines (ibid. 179).

The vast majority of townlands are referred to in the 17th century, when land documentation records begin. Many of the townlands are mapped within the Down Survey of the 1650s, so called as all

measurements were carefully 'laid downe' on paper at a scale of forty perches to one inch. Therefore, most are in the context of pre-17th century landscape organisation (McErlean 1983, 315).

In the 19th century, some demesnes, deer parks or large farms were given townland status during the Ordnance Survey and some imprecise townland boundaries in areas such as bogs or lakes, were given more precise definition (ibid.). Larger tracks of land were divided into a number of townlands, and named Upper, Middle or Lower, as well as Beg and More (small and large) and north, east, south and west (Culleton 1999, 179). By the time the first Ordnance Survey had been completed a total of 62,000 townlands were recorded in Ireland.

Although not usually recorded as archaeological monuments in their own right, townland boundaries are important as cultural heritage features. It remains unclear how old some of these land units actually are, though it has been convincingly argued that many may date to at least the medieval period and, in some cases, may be significantly older than this (McErlean 1983; MacCotter 2008).

The Proposed Grid Connection passes through the townlands of Kilbeg, Cahernahallia, Cappagh, Gortaderry, Moher West, Toem, Shanacloon, Moher East, Knockane, Philipston, Cappagh, Glassdrum, Greenfield, Scarrough, Newtown North, Rahyvira, Shanaknock, Ballysheeda, Ballybrack and Moheragh in County Tipperary and Whitehall, Clooncunna South, Cloghnadromin, Kilmoylan Lower, Lismullane, Coolyhenan, Milltown, Killonan, Killonan, Ahabeg, Cumnihee, Clooncunna North, Boher, Kishyquirk, Sandylane, Bohergar, Killinure, Gorteenaskagh, Brittas, Gortavalla North, Eyon, Dromcluher, Dromsallagh, Portnard, Turagh, Cappamore, Gortnascarry, Knocknacarriga, Ballycoshown, Darkisland, Cooga Lower, Cooga Upper, Doon South, Lisgaugh, Toomaline Lower and in County Limerick. The townland boundaries within the overall development area are retained in the landscape as field boundaries or run along existing roads.

The Proposed Wind Farm is located within the townlands of Glenpaudeen, Moheragh, Carrowkeale and Carrow, in County Tipperary. Each of these townland boundaries are formed by ditches or rivers, although sections are concealed by forestry in parts. Given the marginal terrain, it is likely that the boundaries date to the mid part of the 19th century when the first edition of the Ordnance Survey mapping was compiled.

The proposed Turbine Delivery Route exits the M8 at Cashel, where it joins the R639 before passing through Cashel town and through Owen's and Bigg's-Lot, Cashel, Boherclogh, Spafield, Loughnafina, Loughfeedora, St. Patricksrock, Windmill, Eastlone, Carrollspark, Freaghduff, Brittas, Horeabbey, Monagee, Camus, Ashwell's-Lot, Ballynahinch, Kilshenane, Lisloran, Garrane, Ballygarrane, Bishopswood, Gortarush Upper, Killenure, Gortarush Lower, Dundrum, Carrow, Moheragh, Ballybrack, Camus, Scarrough, Garryduff East, Hughes'-Lot West and Knockavilla. The Turbine Delivery Route will require minimal accommodation works to the existing road network. Interventions (truck body oversail, wheelbase accommodation, blade oversail) are proposed in Scarrough, Camus, Ballybrack, Moheragh, Carrow, Dundrum, Gortarush Lower, Ballygarrane, Kilshenane, Ballynahinch and Camus.

#### 13.4.11 Field Inspection

The field inspection sought to assess the Proposed Wind Farm, the areas of interventions required for the Turbine Delivery Route and the Grid Connection Route and, its previous and current land use, the topography and any additional information relevant to the assessment. During the course of the field investigation, which was carried out over five days (15th and 16th May, 15th August and 1st November 2024, and 29th September 2025), the proposed project elements and their immediate surrounding environs were inspected. The field inspection was conducted in varied weather conditions, and in places the ground was considerably wet underfoot. The inspection confirmed the upland marginal nature of the Proposed Wind Farm site, containing sloping fields of rough pasture. The density and height of the vegetation hindered visibility of the ground surface in some locations. It was not possible to access two fields in the western portion of the study area due to the presence of livestock; horses and calves. Turbine locations and access roads crossing dense commercial tree plantations were attempted on foot; however, much of this area was not accessible. Notwithstanding the above, all other locations were visited, and recorded through photographic and written record, to inform the overall assessment.

#### Proposed Wind Farm

The field inspection commenced at the site of Turbine 1 and the site of a proposed soil repository area, which is situated to the immediate east of a large parcel of mature commercial forestry in Carrow townland (Plate 13.1). These elements of the Proposed Wind Farm are located within improved and more marginal pasture with the ground falling to the east. The site and associated hard standing are located on the margin of the forestry, partly within the planted area and partly within a level field of rough marginal pasture. The access road will utilise existing forestry tracks and cut through planted areas for new sections. The upstanding remains of ringfort AH1 were clearly evident lying in a northeast-facing sloping field of rough pasture, c. 280 east of Turbine 1 and 160m east of soil repository area. Two hawthorn trees are present in the southern quadrant of the enclosure which add an interesting cultural heritage element - "fairy trees" (Plate 13.2-3). The recorded field system AH1 was less evident on the ground; however, low earthen embankments were visible extending into the field to the immediate south of the ringfort. No pattern was discernible on the ground. The Zone of Notification for this monument extends nearer within c. 120m of the proposed soil repository area. Two turbines (10 and 14) are also proposed to the east of the Zone of Notification for these recorded monuments in the adjacent townland of Carrowkeale. The ground falls gently to the east, with the turbines situated within mature commercial forestry. Turbine 10 is the nearest of these two, lying c. 48.5m east of the ringfort.

An access road follows the existing trackway from Turbine 1 to the south to facilitate the site of Turbine 12, which is situated in dense commercial forestry. This site was not accessible for the purpose of field inspection. To the north and also in Carrow townland, the site of Turbine 2 is situated within a dense standing of commercial forestry, accessed via a large east-facing field of pasture (Plate 13.4-5). A possible enclosure (designated as Archaeological Area 2 [AA2]) was noted in the field adjacent to proposed Turbine 2 (c. 140m east) which appears to survive as a low sub-circular earthen bank planted with mature trees (Plate 13.6). The origins of this feature may be relatively modern (e.g. 19th century) although at this point in the survey an earlier date cannot be dismissed. Turbine 11 is also situated within dense commercial forestry to the south of Turbine 2, in an area that was inaccessible on foot.

Turbine 3 is located to the southwest in the townland of Moheragh within a parcel of dense commercial forestry which could not be accessed during field inspection. The access road leading to this site crosses improved marginal pastureland from the Proposed 110kV Substation, adjacent to which is the proposed temporary construction compound. These are both situated across several south-facing fields of improved marginal pasture, with long views to the south and east, accessed via a farmyard (Plate 13.7). An access road leads north from the substation through commercial forestry to reach proposed site of Turbine 13. It was not possible to access this site on foot. Another branch of access road leading north from the substation in Moheragh townland runs across several fields of marginal pasture on a moderate south-west sloping aspect to facilitate a Met Mast (Plate 13.8), Turbine 4 and a proposed spoil repository area, both of which are situated within parcels of commercial forestry (Plate 13.9).

The proposed access road continues northwards through Moheragh townland, partially via existing forestry trackway, to lead to Turbines 5, 6 and 9 and a proposed large borrow pit. Turbines 5 and 6 are situated in dense overgrown scrubland and commercial forestry respectively. Turbine 9 and a proposed borrow pit are situated on a gradual west-facing sloping field of pasture, grazed by cattle (Plate 13.10). In the fields to the south of Turbine 9 inspection identified the site of a possible previously unidentified burnt mound or *fulacht fia* (designated as AA1) adjacent to a former farmyard (Plate 13.11). A large raised sub-circular area was noticeable in this field with possible arcing elements around the exterior. It is possible, given the waterlogged nature of the ground and proximity of a nearby stream that this may represent the remains of a prehistoric burnt mound or *fulacht fia*. Alternatively, this feature may have more recent origins associated with land improvement. In the absence of ground investigations, a definitive identification is not possible. As a result of this discovery the layout for the wind farm was updated in order to avoid impacts on the feature.

The proposed access road leads westwards from Turbine 5 into Glenpaudeen townland to facilitate Turbine 8. The site is situated to the north of the stream which forms the boundary with Moheragh within a parcel of dense commercial forestry. To the immediate east of this turbine site a proposed spoil repository and a temporary construction compound are situated on an east-facing sloped pasture (Plate 13.12). A shallow ravine borders this field to the south and east with a meandering stream passing beneath a high-arched stone road bridge. The access road leads north along the existing road corridor before crossing an east-facing field of pasture (Plate 13.13) to facilitate the construction of Turbine 7. The turbine is located within existing densely planted commercial forestry to the north on a west-facing slope (Plate 13.14).

With the exception of AA1 and AA2, described above, no specific features of archaeological potential were noted during the course of the field inspection, but the presence of raised bogland in the landscape, along with the Glasheenreadha River lends an overall archaeological potential to the Proposed Wind Farm.

### **Proposed Grid Connection Route**

The proposed Grid Connection Route was inspected, and the presence of historic bridges, historic boundary walls and recorded monuments were confirmed noted bordering this routeway.

The proposed Grid Connection Route leads south from the substation in Moheragh townland, crossing fields of pasture to join the corridor of the existing local road which leads southward on a steep gradient. The route passes the site of a former school, which is no longer upstanding. The route is confined to the existing road corridor until it diverts to the west to avoid the Scarrough Bridge (BH5) which crosses the Glasheenreadha River (Plate 13.15). Built in c. 1840 a low parapet wall lines the narrow local road with the land falling steeply either side requiring a high-arched structure (Plate 13.16). The fields bordering the bridge/River undulate but no previously unrecorded features were noted.

The proposed Grid Connection Route turns west at the crossroads to run along the R505 roadway, passing c. 115m to the northwest of the upstanding remains of Ballysheeda Castle (AH5). At Shanaknock townland the route traverses a historic road bridge (BH17) known as Iron Mill Bridge, which crosses the Multeen River (Plate 13.17). The single-arched hump-back masonry bridge is thought to be built in c. 1838 by Samuel Jones, the first county surveyor/engineer (according to the name plaque). It has a low limestone parapet wall, adorned each side by a name plaque. The river is contained with a narrow deep channel, bordered to the east by pasture and to the west by upstanding historic buildings shown on the first edition OS map.

The proposed Grid Connection Route turns south at the crossroads in Rahyvira townland to run along the R497 road. Shortly thereafter it diverts west onto a local road to pass c. 7m south of the boundary wall of a historic St John the Baptist graveyard (BH16) (Plate 13.18). To the west of this the route passes the former Donohill Rectory (BH19) with well-maintained stone boundary walls and pillared entranceway (Plate 13.19).

In the village of Toem the proposed Grid Connection Route runs within the road corridor as it curves around a historic church and burial ground (AH1, BH22). The site is bound by a high stone wall (Plate 13.20). The internal ground levels within the graveyard are much higher than the surrounding road corridor to the north and northeast. Several buildings are present that are illustrated on the historic mapping, including a post office.

Further west the proposed Grid Connection Route crosses Cahernahallia Bridge (CH83), at the junction of four townlands and Counties Limerick and Tipperary (boundary formed by the river). The historic parkland for Toomaline House extends to the west of the road and GCR and a wide splayed entranceway with eagle-capped pillar stones is present (Plate 13.21). An unoccupied gate lodge is located on the opposite side of the road to this entrance, associated on the historic maps with another house labelled as Toomaline, likely related to the mill shown here also.

Continuing west the proposed Grid Connection Route runs through the village of Doon, passing in proximity to church and graveyard (AH56, Plate 13.22) and numerous historic buildings (Plate 13.23), however it is constrained within the existing road corridor at this point. At the western periphery of the town the proposed Grid Connection Route passes in close proximity to the entrance and boundary wall for Kilmoylan House and Demesne (BH32) (Plate 13.24).

The proposed Grid Connection Route continues to travel through the village of Cappamore, which is accessed via the Cappamore Bridge (BH24) which was built in c. 1820 at the eastern end of the settlement to cross the River Bilboa. The two-arched limestone structure has piers to the parapet walls and has carved limestone U-cutwaters (Plate 13.25). The village has a linear development along an L-shaped main street along which the Grid Connection Route runs which contains several buildings of built heritage value, including a school, church and houses (Plate 13.26).

Further west the proposed Grid Connection Route passes the ruins of a former schoolhouse at Eyon before crossing Brittas Bridge (BH25). This structure is a single-arched limestone road bridge crossing the River Mulkear, built in c. 1874 (Plate 13.27). This bridge has a low parapet wall. At this point along the route the site of an Anglo-Norman Castle and earlier motte and bailey (AH62) and ringfort (AH62) lie c. 120m to the south. The castle is enveloped in a farmyard. Approximately 600m to the north the GCR deviates from the road corridor to cross a field of pasture (for a length of 140m) to avoid a narrow hairpin bend in the road in Brittas townland.

In the adjacent townlands of Gorteenmaskagh and Killinure several thatched cottages (BH26), shown on the first edition OS map are present on the northern side of the road (Plates 13.28–30). The grid connection passes within proximity to these houses but is constrained to the southern side of the road corridor to avoid any inadvertent impact.

There is no above-ground evidence for burial ground AH59 in Killinure townland, which lies in the field to the south of the road. To the west a bridge (CH132) crosses stream (tributary of the Mulkear River) forming the townland boundary between Killinure and Bohergar is not named on the OS mapping (Plate 13.31). A cluster of recorded monuments (enclosure, burial and holy well – AH60) are present in the pasture to the west illustrated on the first edition OS map as a raised mound which is respected by the roadway. These features were overgrown and the road perimeter bordered in dense scrub/hedge, so not observable from the roadway. To the north of the road corridor the site of a standing stone (AH60) is recorded but no longer visible.

Further west the proposed Grid Connection Route runs along the road corridor curving around Saint Patricks Catholic Chapel (BH27) which was built in c. 1820 (Plate 13.32). It continues westwards along the L5102 passing by another thatched house (BH28) in Boher townland. In the townland of Cloghnadromin, the Proposed Grid Connection route leaves the road to travel through a field of pasture in a southwest direction (Plate 13.33). The field undulates slightly and is bounded by mature hedgerows. It then reaches the railway line, and turns northwest through three fields of rough pasture (Plate 13.34) part of which contains a rough access track (Plate 13.35). At a railway bridge (CH130, Plate 13.36), the route passes beneath the railway in a southwest direction and runs adjacent to the existing road through a field of pasture. In the townland of Kishyquirk, the route rejoins the road and passes through BH29, which includes a school house, which is listed in the NIAH (Ref.: 21901434) (Plate 13.37). It also passes to the immediate west of a house also listed in the NIAH (Ref.: 21901433), although this structure is in a very derelict condition today. The Proposed Grid Connection Route continues along the local road before meeting the N24. It then turns northwest for 3km along the national road before entering the substation site in the townland of Milltown.

No specific features of archaeological potential were noted during the course of the inspection. A number of cultural heritage sites are located within the study area of the Grid Connection Route but none of these are located within the footprint of the route with the exception of Cahernahallia Bridge (CH83) and a small unnamed road bridge (CH132).

### **Proposed Turbine Delivery Route**

A number of interventions are required for the Proposed Turbine Delivery Route to the north of Cashel. At Camus an intervention for the Proposed Turbine Delivery Route will be located in the northern periphery of the Zone of Archaeological Potential for the site of a possible deserted medieval settlement, medieval castle, mill site, bawn and trackway site (AH64) located either side of the River Suir. The route crosses the Camus Bridge (BH31, AH54), which spans the wide deep channel of the river (Plate 13.38). Oversail accommodation works will be required in proximity to the bridge, but this will not require physical intervention. Wheelbase interventions are required at the bend in the road to the immediate north of the river, which entails temporary extension of the roadway into the front garden of the house north of the bend (Plate 13.39). This house is present on the first edition OS map, and has been recently subject to modern extension (CH131). Further west a minor intervention will be required at the crossroads in Ballynahinch.

A short distance to the north the Proposed Turbine Delivery Route extends into a field of pasture to navigate a bend in the road in the townland of Kishenane. While there are recorded monuments in the wider area no evidence for upstanding remains were noted in the footprint of the proposed intervention.

The Proposed Turbine Delivery Route continues along roadway bordered by demesne lands for Knockavilla, Killenure and Dundrum. The most elaborate and extensive of these is the latter example. A minor intervention is required at the northern side of the road opposite the main entrance (BH30) to the estate. There is no boundary wall at this location, with the fields bounded by modern fencing. The Proposed Turbine Delivery Route continues northwards through Dundrum Village, passing several historic houses (BH6-7). To the north of Dundrum, the Proposed Turbine Delivery Route runs along a road bordered by dense woodland. An intervention is required at Gortarush Lower, where the route crosses the overgrown green space bordering the woodland.

To the east in Carrow townland the Proposed Turbine Delivery Route requires an intervention to divert off road to avoid a hairpin bend. This requires a temporary road to cross a field of pasture (Plate 13.40) for a length of c. 300m.

At a small crossroads at Scarrough townland, further to the west, a further temporary road will be required as part of the Proposed Turbine Delivery Route. This will cross route pasture to the northeast of the crossroads (across a north facing slope) and then cross Scarrough Bridge (BH5), although no interventions are required to the bridge itself. To the north of the bridge the existing road will be subject to slight widening and this area occupies a south facing slope with the surrounding land use comprising marginal pasture.

No previously unrecorded features of archaeological, built heritage or cultural heritage potential were noted within the footprint of the proposed physical wheelbase interventions, during the course of the field inspection.



Plate 13.1: Site of Turbine 1 and soil repository area in background, facing west



Plate 13.2: Ringfort and field system (AIII), facing north



Plate 13.3: Ringfort and field system (AIII), facing south



Plate 13.4: Site of Turbine 2 (left), facing east



*Plate 13.5: Site of access road leading to Turbine 2 (left), facing east*



*Plate 13.6: Possible enclosure AA2 near T2, facing east*



*Plate 13.7: Location of proposed substation and construction compound, facing northeast*



*Plate 13.8: Location of proposed Met Mast, facing south*



*Plate 13.9: View towards proposed Turbine 4 and spoil repository area, facing north*



*Plate 13.10: View towards proposed Turbine 9 and borrow pit, facing east*



*Plate 13.11: Possible fulacht fia site (AA1), facing south*



*Plate 13.12: Site of proposed spoil repository and construction compound, facing northeast*



*Plate 13.13: Site of proposed access road leading to Turbine 7, facing north-northwest*



*Plate 13.14: Site of Turbine 7 within commercial forestry, facing west*



*Plate 13.15: Grid Connection Route crossing Scarrough Bridge (BH5), facing north*



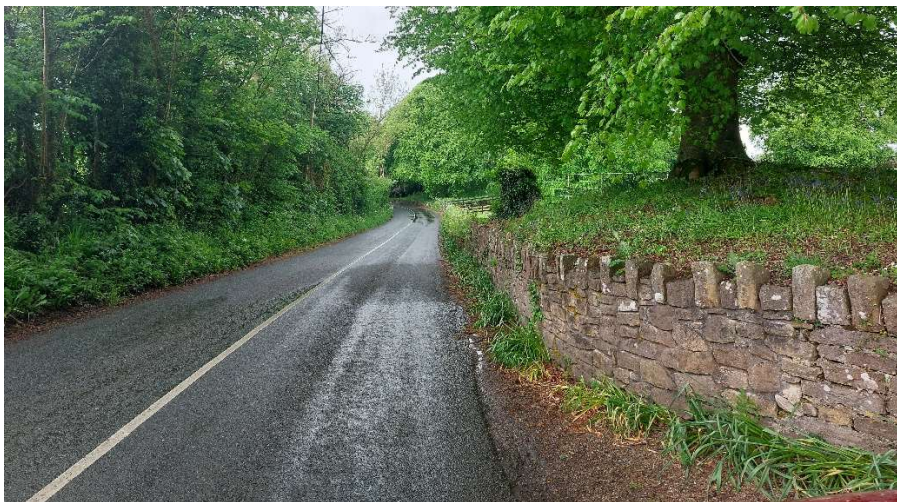
*Plate 13.16: Western façade of Scarrough Bridge (BH5), facing northeast*



*Plate 13.17: Grid Connection Route crossing Iron Mill Bridge (BH17), facing east*



*Plate 13.18: Grid Connection Route passing historic graveyard (BH16), facing northwest*



*Plate 13.19: Grid Connection Route passing The Rectory (BH19), facing west*



*Plate 13.20: Grid Connection Route passing church and burial ground (AH155, BH122) at Toem, facing east*



*Plate 13.21: Grid Connection Route passing entrance to Toomaline House, facing southwest church and graveyard (AH156)*



*Plate 13.22: Grid Connection Route passing church and graveyard (AH156) on right, facing west*



*Plate 13.23: Grid Connection Route passing in proximity to historic buildings in Doon village, facing west*



*Plate 13.24: Grid Connection Route passing in proximity to Kilmoylan House entrance and boundary, facing southwest*



*Plate 13.25: Grid Connection Route crossing Cappamore Bridge (BH23), facing east*



*Plate 13.26: Grid Connection Route passing in proximity to historic buildings in Cappamore Village, facing southwest*



*Plate 13.27: Grid Connection Route crossing Brittas Bridge (BH25), facing west*



*Plate 13.28: Grid Connection Route passing thatched cottage (BH26) in Gorteenaskagh, facing northeast*



Plate 13.29 Grid Connection Route passing thatched cottage (BH26) in Gorteenaskagh, facing northwest



Plate 13.30: Grid Connection Route passing thatched cottage (BH26) in Killinure, facing northwest



Plate 13.31: Grid Connection Route passing over unnamed bridge (CH132) in Killinure, facing northwest



Plate 13.32: Grid Connection Route passing Saint Patricks Catholic Chapel (BH27), facing southwest



Plate 13.33: Proposed Grid Connection Route, facing west-southwest



Plate 13.34: Proposed Grid Connection Route, facing southeast



*Plate 13.35: Proposed Grid Connection Route, facing southeast*



*Plate 13.36: Proposed Grid Connection Route, where it passes beneath the railway line (showing railway bridge CH130), facing northwest*



*Plate 13.37: NIAH structure 21901434 within BH29, facing southwest*



*Plate 13.38: Turbine Delivery Route crossing Camus Bridge (BH31, AH54) within ZAP for AH64, facing north*



*Plate 13.39: Proposed Turbine Delivery Route intervention point, within AH64, facing west-southwest*



*Plate 13.40: Proposed Turbine Delivery Route intervention point in Carrow townland, facing north*

## 13.5 Likely Effects and Associated Mitigation Measures

### 13.5.1 Do Nothing Scenario

There will no impact on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource if the Proposed Project were not to proceed.

### 13.5.2 Construction Phase

The construction of the Proposed Windfarm will not result in any direct, negative effects on the recorded archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource as none of these sites are located within the footprint of the development that requires excavations and ground works.

The construction of the Proposed Grid Connection Route will not result in any direct negative impacts on recorded archaeological sites, although the route will pass through the Zone of Notification associated with seven sites (AH55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, 63). It is possible that excavations works associated with the laying of the Grid Connection may result in a direct, negative (permanent) impact on remains that may be associated with the recorded monuments. The sensitivity of the sites is high and the magnitude of impact may be high, resulting (prior to the application of mitigation) in a potential significant significance of effect.

The construction of the Grid Connection Route will not result in direct impacts on bridges BH5, BH17, BH24 and the bridge within BH25. At these locations the Grid Connection Route will be laid adjacent to the bridge structure and cross the watercourse by means of directional drilling.

The construction of the Proposed Turbine Delivery Route will be partially located within AH64, which is a Zone of Archaeological Potential surrounding a possible Deserted Medieval Village, which also contains a number of other archaeological monuments located beyond the 50m study area. It is possible that excavations works associated with the widening of the road may result in a direct, negative (permanent) impact on remains within AH64. The sensitivity of the site is high and the magnitude of impact may be high, resulting (prior to the application of mitigation) in a potential significant significance of effect. No direct impacts are predicted on the bridge within AH64, which is a recorded monument and a protected structure (BH31/AH54).

It is possible that the construction of the Proposed Wind Farm, Grid Connection Route and Turbine Delivery Route interventions, in greenfield and bogland or forested areas, will result in direct, negative (permanent) effects on previously unrecorded archaeological remains that may survive within these areas with no surface expression. Construction effects comprise topsoil stripping and excavations associated with the installation of turbines, crane pads, access roads, temporary construction compound, borrow pits, substation and launch/reception compounds. The sensitivity of any potential sites may vary from medium to high and the magnitude of impact may vary from low to very high, resulting (prior to the application of mitigation) in potential significance of effect that may vary from slight to very significant.

The construction of the Grid Connection Route will result in direct, negative (permanent) effects on two bridges location along the proposed Grid Connection Route - CH83 and CH132. Here the cable will be laid through the bridge structures. The sensitivity off the boundaries is medium and the magnitude of impact is low, resulting in a slight significance of effect in both cases.

The construction of the Proposed Wind Farm will result in five direct, negative (permanent) impacts on sections of townland boundaries (Carrowkeale, Carrow, Moheragh and Glenpaudeen). The sensitivity off the boundaries is medium and the magnitude of impact is low, resulting in a slight significance of effect in each case.

The Proposed Grid Connection Route will cross 29 townland boundaries and run along 12 townland boundaries. At all but one location the cable route is located within the existing road, and as such no impacts are anticipated. A section of the townland boundary between Kishyquirk and Cloghnadromin will

be removed where the Proposed Grid Connection Route runs through a section of greenfield. The sensitivity off the boundary is medium and the magnitude of impact is low, resulting in a slight significance of effect.

During the construction of the Proposed Project, all topsoil stripping in greenfield areas will be subject to archaeological monitoring. This will also include any excavation works adjacent to AH55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, 63 and all works within AH64, along with the removal of any townland boundary sections. The laying of the Grid Connection Route through bridges CH83 and CH132 will also be subject to archaeological monitoring. All monitoring works will be carried out under licence to the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH. If any archaeological remains are identified during the course of the works, further mitigation may be required, such as preservation by record or preservation in-situ. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH.

### 13.5.3 Operational Phase (Indirect Effects)

A full assessment of the potential, indirect operational phase effects on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource has been carried out and is included in Appendix 13-6. This has been carried out utilizing the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) mapping and photomontages for the development, produced as part of the Landscape and Visual assessment. It should be noted that the ZTV is a bare-earth model and does not take account of any potential screening from vegetation or buildings. Where no impact is defined in Appendix 13-6, this is due to the fact that the site is either no longer extant, or the ZTV mapping indicates no turbine visibility from this location. The assessment assumes long term effects based on the proposed operational life of 35 years.

#### 13.5.3.1 The Rock of Cashel – Tentative UNESCO WHP

The Rock of Cashel is an important early medieval site, which forms part of a national group titled ‘The Royal Sites of Ireland’. The site is included as a tentative World Heritage Property within UNESCO and is located c. 14.7km southeast of Turbine 12. There are 48 existing wind turbines occupying the high ground to the northwest of The Rock of Cashel (spread across 13 wind farm projects) that are visible from the monument and the proposed wind farm will form part of this existing group. The visible wind turbines and proposed turbines, are shown in View Point 04, as presented in the Landscape and Visual assessment.

The Rock of Cashel possesses a very high sensitivity, but the operation of the Proposed Wind Farm will result in a very low magnitude of effect on the setting of the monument. Especially when considering the existing wind farms that already occupy the high ground to the northwest, which form part of the receiving environment. The overall significance of effect in relation to the setting of the Rock of Cashel is defined as slight.

#### 13.5.3.2 Sites of National Significance within 10km of the Proposed Wind Farm

With regards to sites of national significance, no significant negative operational impacts have been identified as no such sites are located within 10km of the Proposed Wind Farm.

#### 13.5.3.3 Archaeological Heritage (AH) sites within 5km of the Proposed Wind Farm

With regards to recorded archaeological heritage sites, no significant negative operational impacts have been identified. One indirect, negative impact has been identified of moderate significance of effect, which relates the site of a ringfort and field system (AH1), which is situated c. 300m northeast of Turbine 1. The remaining effects vary from imperceptible to slight in significance.

#### 13.5.3.4 **Built Heritage (BH) sites within 5km of the Proposed Wind Farm**

No significant negative operational effects have been identified upon the recorded built heritage resource. One indirect, negative impact has been identified of moderate significance of effect, which relates to a bridge site (BH5). The remaining effects vary from imperceptible to slight in significance.

#### 13.5.3.5 **Designed Landscapes (DL) within 5km of the Proposed Wind Farm**

No significant negative operational effects have been identified upon the three DL sites within the study area of the Proposed Wind Farm. Predicted effects range from imperceptible to not significant.

#### 13.5.3.6 **Cultural Heritage (CH) sites within 2km of the Proposed Wind Farm**

No significant negative operational effects are predicted upon the Cultural Heritage sites within the 2km study area of the Proposed Wind Farm. Predicted effects range from imperceptible to slight.

It is not possible to mitigate indirect effects on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource, due to the nature and scale of the proposed turbines within the landscape. It is noted that effects are not permanent and would be removed following the decommissioning and removal of the turbines.

#### 13.5.4 **Decommissioning Phase**

The decommissioning of the proposed Wind Farm will not have any negative effects on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource as no new ground disturbances will be introduced that may affect buried archaeological remains.

No mitigation is required for the decommissioning phase, as no effects are predicted.

#### 13.5.5 **Residual Effects**

Following the completion of all construction mitigation measures, there will be no significant residual effects on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource.

There will be residual effects on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource, due to indirect effects on the setting of a number of recorded sites and structures and whilst this is a long-term effect, it is not permanent. These are detailed in Appendix 13-6.

#### 13.5.6 **Cumulative Effects**

A review of the proposed and permitted, non-wind energy developments within 5km of the Proposed Project has been carried out in order to identify any potential construction cumulative effects. The study area reflects the 5km study area assessed for the Proposed Wind Farm, in terms of sites subject to statutory protection. Given that any archaeological remains identified within the footprint of the Proposed Project will be preserved in-situ or by record, no negative cumulative construction effects have been identified.

The following proposed or permitted wind farms, within 10km of the Proposed Wind Farm have been assessed for potential negative operational cumulative impacts upon the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource. These are developments that are currently proposed within the surrounding

study area, but whose potential impact upon the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource are not yet fully realised within the existing environmental baseline.

➤ Upperchurch Wind Farm (Granted) (7.6km north)

No cumulative effects have been identified upon the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource that are greater than effects already predicted as part of each individual development and effects predicted as part of the Proposed Project.

The cumulative impact assessment does not consider other developments that are already constructed and operating, as such existing developments are already accounted for in the baseline conditions established in the study area of the development. These include the following existing wind farm developments:

- Glencarbry Wind Farm (c. 670m north)
- Holyford Wind Farm (c. 4.3km north)
- Cappawhite Wind Farm (c. 4.6km east)
- Garracummer Lower Wind Farm (c. 7.2km north)
- Cappawhite B Wind Farm (8km north)
- Knockastanna Wind Farm (8.4km northwest)

## 13.6

## EIA Classification Table

Table 13-11 EIA Classification Table

Topic	Pre-Mitigation Effect	Mitigation Section Reference	Residual Effect	Significance
<b>Construction Phase</b>				
Unrecorded archaeological remains	Permanent, Slight to Very Significant, Negative	Section 13.5.2	Short-term, Not Significant, Negative	Not Significant
Bridges	Temporary, Slight, Negative	Section 13.5.2	Temporary, Not Significant, Negative	Not Significant
Townland Boundaries	Short-Term, Not Significant, Negative	Section 13.5.2	Short-Term, Not Significant, Negative	Not Significant
Topsoil Stripping	Short-Term, Not Significant, Negative	Section 13.5.2	Short-Term, Not Significant, Negative	Not Significant
<b>Operational Phase</b>				
The Rock of Cashel - Tentative UNESCO WHP	n/a	Section 13.5.3 Appendix 13-5	Long-Term, Slight, Negative	Not Significant
Sites of National Significance within 10km of the Proposed Wind Farm	n/a	Section 13.5.3 Appendix 13-5	Long-Term, Not Significant, Negative	Not Significant
Archaeological Heritage sites within 5km of the Proposed Wind Farm	n/a	Section 13.5.3 Appendix 13-5	Long-term, Imperceptible to Slight, Negative	Not Significant
Built Heritage sites within 5km of the Proposed Wind Farm	n/a	Section 13.5.3 Appendix 13-5	Long-term, Imperceptible to Slight, Negative	Not Significant
Designed Landscapes within 5km of the Proposed Wind Farm	n/a	Section 13.5.3 Appendix 13-5	Long-term, Imperceptible to Not Significant, Negative	Not Significant
Cultural Heritage sites within 2km of the Proposed Wind Farm	n/a	Section 13.5.3 Appendix 13-5	Long-term, Imperceptible to Slight, Negative	Not Significant
<b>Decommissioning Phase</b>				
Decommissioning of the Proposed Wind Farm	n/a	n/a - Section 13.5.4	n/a	n/a