

14. CULTURAL HERITAGE

14.1 Introduction

The following chapter details an archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage assessment undertaken in advance of the Proposed Maughanaclea Renewable Energy Development (the Proposed Project) comprising 14 no. wind turbines, and associated infrastructure in the townland of Maughanaclea and adjacent townlands, near Kealkill in Co. Cork, including the proposed 110kV on-site substation and associated works, and 110kV underground cabling to connect to the national grid at Dunmanway 110kV substation, in the townland of Ballyhalwick, Co. Cork. The proposed Turbine Delivery Route (TDR) from Ringaskiddy Port to the Proposed Wind Farm site has been screened out of this assessment, as it will not require any interventions outside of the existing national/regional road network.

This assessment has been carried out to ascertain the potential impact of the Proposed Project on the archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage resource that may exist within the area. It was undertaken by Faith Bailey, Jonny Small, Elizabeth Di Vincenzo and Johnnie Gallacher of IAC Archaeology (IAC), on behalf of Maughanaclea Ltd.

This study determines, from existing records, the nature of the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource within the study area of the Proposed Project using appropriate methods of study. The study areas for the assessment are described in section 14.2.

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 2020).

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.

For the purposes of this EIAR:

- The **‘Proposed Project’** refers to the entirety of the project (the ‘Proposed Wind Farm’ and the ‘Proposed Grid Connection’, as described below) for the purposes of this EIAR in accordance with the EIA directive. The Proposed Project is described in detail in Ch. 4: Description of the Proposed Project of this EIAR and is the subject of the accompanying planning application under Section 37E of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended;
- The **‘Proposed Wind Farm’** refers to the 14 no. turbines and supporting infrastructure, including the proposed 110kV onsite substation. A detailed description of the Proposed Wind Farm is provided in Ch. 4: Description of the Proposed Project of this EIAR.
 - The **‘proposed turbines’** refers to the 14 no. turbines associated with the Proposed Wind Farm as outlined above;
- The **‘Proposed Grid Connection’** refers to the 110kV underground cabling connection from the proposed 110kV onsite substation to the existing Dunmanway 110kV substation,

- and all ancillary works and apparatus. The Proposed Grid Connection will facilitate the connection of the Proposed Wind Farm to the national electricity grid;
- The ‘Site’ refers to the primary study area for the EIAR, as delineated by the EIAR site boundary in green as shown in Ch 1. Introduction; Figure 1-1 of the EIAR, and encompasses an area of approximately 1,175 hectares; and,
 - The ‘Proposed Wind Farm site’ refers to the portion of the Site surrounding the Proposed Wind Farm but excluding the portion of the Site surrounding the Proposed Grid Connection underground cabling route
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14.1.1 Location and Topography

The Proposed Wind Farm site is located within a rural, agricultural setting in west Co. Cork (Figure 14-1). The Proposed Wind Farm site is made up of two turbine clusters, a northern turbine cluster (T01–T06) and a southern turbine cluster (T07–T14). The Proposed Wind Farm site is located approximately 9.5km to the northeast of Bantry and 12.2km west of Dunmanway. The village of Kealkill is located approximately 2.5km west of the nearest proposed turbine (T14).. Elevations within the Proposed Wind Farm site range from ~428mOD (metres above Ordnance Datum) to 132m.

The Proposed Grid Connection includes for 110kV underground electrical cabling from the proposed onsite 110kV substation, in the townland of Maughanaclea, Co. Cork to the existing Dunmanway 110kV substation in the townland of Ballyhalwick, Co. Cork to facilitate the connection of the Proposed Project to the national electricity grid. The Proposed Grid Connection is primarily located along the public road corridor, with a short section of the route (approximately 930m) located within the Proposed Wind Farm’s southern cluster access road. The Proposed Grid Connection follows the R585, L-4909, L-4609, L-4615, R587, and the R586 to the existing Dunmanway 110kV substation. The townlands that the Proposed Grid Connection will pass through are detailed in Table 1-1 of Ch. 1: Introduction. Please see Section 4.4.2 of Ch. 4: Description of the Proposed Project for further details on the Proposed Grid Connection.

Current land-use on the Proposed Wind Farm site is predominantly commercial forestry, with agricultural pastures and rough grazing also present. Current land-use along the Proposed Grid Connection comprises of the public road corridor, public open space, pastures, and private land principally used by agriculture. Land-use on the wider landscape comprises a mix of pastoral agriculture, low-density residential, and small-scale commercial properties.

The existing uses of the site for agriculture and forestry will continue in conjunction with the Proposed Project.

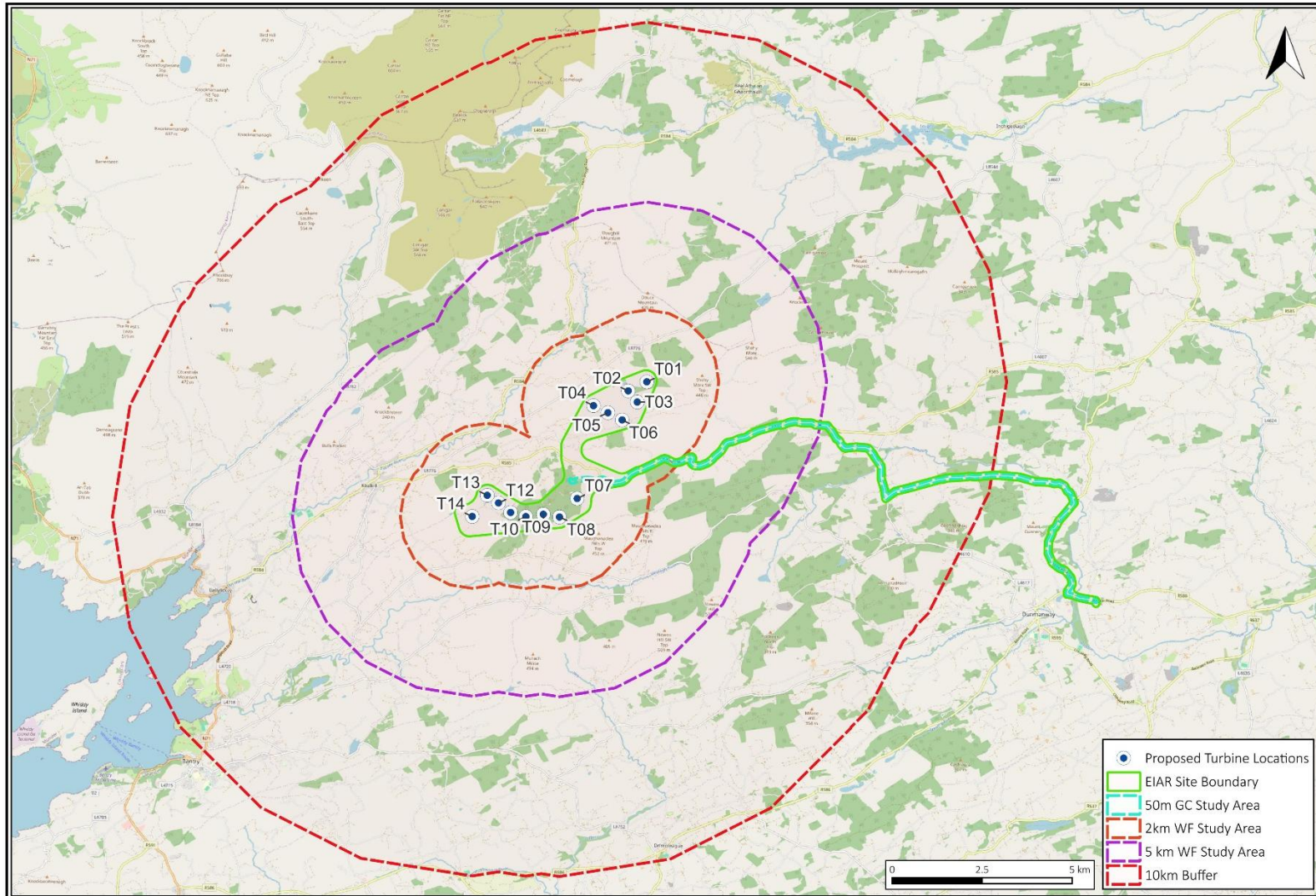


Figure 14-1: Proposed Project, showing study areas

14.1.2 Statement of Authority

This chapter of the EIAR has been prepared by Faith Bailey, Jonny Small, Elizabeth Di Vincenzo and Johnnie Gallacher of IAC Archaeology. Faith (MA Cultural Landscape Management, BA (Hons) Archaeology, MIAI, MCIfA) 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), Derreenacrinnig Wind Farm (Co. Cork) and the Robertstown Wind Farm (Co. Waterford).

Jonny (PhD Archaeology, MSci GIS and Cultural Heritage, NFQ Level 7 Cert Buildings Archaeology, MIAI) is an archaeological consultant and a member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland. Jonny has over seven years of experience working in the archaeological and cultural heritage sector, both in research, fieldwork and consultancy. Jonny has been responsible for the production of impact assessments and EIARs. This includes renewable energy projects such as Ballyfasy Wind Farm (Co. Kilkenny), Cooloo Wind Farm (Co. Galway) and Gannow Wind Farm (Co. Galway). Jonny is also responsible for the production of Conservation Management Plans, built heritage reports and fieldwork reports, including large-scale, multi-period High Speed Two (HS2) sites.

Elizabeth (MSc The Hellenistic World, BA Ancient History, Archaeology and Italian) has over three years of experience working in the archaeological and cultural heritage sector, both in fieldwork and consultancy, and has been responsible for the production of impact assessments and fieldwork reports.

Johnnie (MA (Hons) Archaeology, MLitt Archaeological Studies, MIAI) is a member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and has over 5 years' experience working in the commercial cultural heritage sector.

14.1.3 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' (AH) 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).
- 'Built heritage' (BH) is applied to structures, buildings, their contents and settings of an (assumed) age typically younger than AD 1700.
- 'Cultural heritage' (CH), where used specifically, is applied to other (often less tangible) aspects of the landscape such as historical events, folklore memories and cultural associations.
- 'Excavations' (EX) is applied to previous archaeological fieldwork, including archaeological monitoring, test trench evaluation and excavation.
- 'Townland boundary' (TB) is applied to the boundaries between townlands, which are Irish land units of considerable longevity, with many likely to represent much earlier land divisions.
- 'Designed landscape' (DL) refers to the demesne associated with a country house, which is often ornamental and aesthetically planned.

- ‘Areas of Archaeological Potential’ (AAP) is applied to areas which have an increased archaeological potential due to the importance of certain landscape features to past societies, e.g. waterways.

14.1.4 Guidance and Legislation

This assessment has been undertaken having regard to the following legislation and guidelines:

- National Monuments Act 1930 to 2014;
- The Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended);
- Planning & Development Regulations 2001–2018;
- Heritage Act, 1995, as amended;
- Heritage Act 2018;
- 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);
- Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA, 2022); and
- Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2011.

14.1.5 Consultation

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

Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DoHLGH)

A scoping request was issued to the Development Applications Unit (DAU) of the DoHLGH. The DAU response outlined recommendations for nature conservation, but no comments were included that related to archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage.

14.2 Assessment Methodology

The definition of the study areas utilised for the assessment of the Proposed Project are detailed in Table 14.1. 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 is smaller as the footprint of the works are small-scale. For the most part, the Proposed Grid Connection will be buried beneath the existing road network. A c. 930m section of the Proposed Grid Connection will pass through the Proposed Wind Farm’s southern turbine cluster access road.

The TDR will not require any interventions outside of the existing national/regional road network, and as such it is screened out of further assessment.

As part of the proposed Biodiversity Management & Enhancement Plan (BMEP), it is proposed to change the management of land parcels within the Proposed Wind Farm site. These are non-intrusive works and involve managing the landscape in a less intensive manner in order to benefit wildlife and water quality. These works will have no effect upon the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource and have been screened out of further assessment.

Table 14-1: Study area definitions

Proposed Project Element	Study Area	Site Types
Proposed Wind farm	10km from proposed turbines	All sites of national significance, including National Monuments under state care or guardianship and any sites subject to a Preservation Order.
Proposed Wind farm	5km from proposed turbines	All archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage assets subject to statutory protection, including sites listed in the RMP and RPS, NIAH structures and demesne landscapes.
Proposed Wind farm	2km from proposed turbines	All previously unrecorded sites or structures of cultural heritage merit (CH sites), 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 from Proposed Grid Connection	All recorded and previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites.

14.2.1 Desktop Assessment

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

- Record of Monuments and Places for County Cork;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Cork;
- National Monuments in State Care Database;
- Schedule of Historic Monuments;
- Preservation Orders List;
- Register of Historic Monuments;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cork County Development Plan 2022–2028;
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage County Cork (Architectural and Garden Survey);
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area;
- Aerial photographs;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970-2025);
- Place name analysis.

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 (DoHLGH) shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places (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 and Monuments Record (SMR) holds documentary evidence and 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 Section as ‘un-located sites’ and cannot be afforded legal protection due to lack of locational information. As a result, these are omitted from the Record of Monuments and Places. SMR sites are also listed on a website maintained by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DoHLGH) – 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 State Care Database is a list of all the National Monuments in State guardianship or ownership. Each is assigned a National Monument number whether in guardianship or ownership and has a brief description of the remains 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 DoHLGH 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.

Six National Monuments are located within 10km of the Proposed Wind Farm site. The closest is a Stone Circle and Boulder burials (AH160; NM No. 450), which is also subject to a Preservation Order, situated c. 2.4km to the west of the Proposed Wind Farm site. Another Stone Circle of five stones and a Standing Stone (AH174; NM No. 600) is located c. 2.8km to the southwest of the Proposed Wind Farm site; a stone row is located c. 4.4km to the northwest of the Proposed Wind Farm site (AH142; NM No. unnumbered); a Tower House (AH224; NM No. 656) is located c. 5.9km southeast of the Proposed Wind Farm site; a standing stone pair is located c. 7.6km to the southeast of the Proposed Wind Farm site (AH225; NM No. 536) and a stone row is located c. 9.4km to the northeast of the Proposed Wind Farm site (AH227; NM No. 374).

The Preservation Orders List contains information on Preservation Orders and/or Temporary Preservation Orders, which have been assigned to a site or sites. Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the Site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. 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. There are no sites that possess Preservation Orders within the Proposed Project footprint, although four are located within the 10km study area. This includes a stone circle and boulder burial, which is also a National Monument (AH160; PO No. 84/1940); a stone row (AH226; PO No. 12/1871); a stone circle, two standing stones and cairn overing circle of radial standing stone (AH157; PO No. 69/1938).

The 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 development area as well as providing important topographical information on areas of archaeological potential and the development of buildings. 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. Townland boundaries impacted by the Proposed Project are listed as TB sites within this assessment.

All 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 gain background information on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage landscape of the Site.

Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and archaeological sites within the county. The Cork County Development Plan (2022–2028) was consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the Site. All protected structures are referred to as Built Heritage sites (BH) as part of this assessment.

Aerial photographic coverage is an important source of information regarding the precise location of sites and their extent. It also provides initial information on the terrain and its likely potential for archaeology. Aerial photographs held by Tailte Éireann (1995–2013), Google Earth (2010–2024) 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) 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.

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 receiving environment of the Proposed Project.

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.loganim.ie).

14.2.2 Field Inspection

Field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of archaeological and historical 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 was carried out on the 25th–27th February 2025.

The archaeological and architectural field inspection entailed:

- Walking the Proposed Wind Farm and its immediate environs.
- Driving the Proposed Grid Connection and stopping at points of interest.
- 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).
- Visually investigating any suspect landscape anomalies to determine the possibility of their being anthropogenic in origin and of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage significance.

14.2.3 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 development 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 Assessment Reports*’ (EPA, 2022).

A summary of impact assessment and the cultural heritage resource can be found in Appendix 14-5, and a summary of potential mitigation strategies can be found in Appendix 14-6.

14.2.4 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 14-2. This is based on the presence (or not) of statutory protection and the determination by the author.

Table 14-2 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

14.2.5 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 may change the environment, which usually varies according to project phase (i.e. construction, operational, and decommissioning).

As per EPA, 2022, 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 14-3. The criteria have been defined in consideration of EPA, 2022.

Table 14-3 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.

14.2.6 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 14-4.

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 14-4 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

14.2.7 Methodology of Visual Impact Assessment (Indirect Effects)

The criteria for impact assessment listed in Sections 14.2.4 to 14.2.6 were utilised for both direct and indirect effects. It is noted that every cultural heritage receptor within the study areas defined in Section 14.2 was not visited as the majority of these receptors are located on private land. As such, further resources were used to assess the visual impacts on setting (indirect effects). This included the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) mapping and photowire/photomontages included in Ch. 13: Landscape and Visual, Appendix 13-5, and Volume 2: Photomontage Booklet of this EIAR, which were used to assess the indirect effects of the proposed turbines, which will be prominent features in the landscape.

As the Proposed Grid Connection will be buried underground, it has been screened out of the assessment of indirect effects.

14.3 Baseline Environment

14.3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

Please note, references relating to EX locations, AH Sites, BH Sites, DL, CH Sites and TB sites (as defined in Section 14.1.3) are detailed in Tables 14-5, 14-6, 14-7, 14-8, 14-10 and 14-12 below.

The Proposed Wind Farm site is located within the townlands of Keakill, Maularaha, Ardrah, Maughanaclea, Gortnacowly, Coomleagh West, Ballynamought, Gortloughra, Cousane and Coomclogh, within County Cork.

The Proposed Grid Connection passes through 15 no. townlands (Maughanaclea, Cousane, Glancarney, Derragh, Keenrath, Derrynacaheragh, Shiplough, Coolsnaghtig, Mallabracka, Derrylahan, Derreens, Demesne, Dunmanway North, Milleenanannig, Ballyhalwick). The townlands of Shanacrane East, Inchireagh, Keelaraheen, and Gortanure, are all located within the Site (adjacent to the Proposed Grid Connection), but are not located within the planning application (red line) boundary.

The Proposed Wind Farm site primarily comprises pastoral agricultural land, rough grazing and areas of commercial forestry. Cultural heritage constraints within the study area are shown on Figures 14-2 to 14-20. There are 11 no. recorded archaeological sites, or groups of sites, within the Proposed Wind Farm site. There are a further 210 no. archaeological sites, or groups of sites, within the 5km study area, 14 no. of which include redundant records.

There are six recorded structures of architectural merit within the 5km study area, including two protected structures. Additionally, 51 no. previously unrecorded sites of cultural heritage significance have been identified within the 2km study area as part of this assessment.

Four archaeological sites are located within 50m of the Proposed Grid Connection, along with five built heritage sites and five previously unidentified sites of cultural heritage significance.

Definitions of the study areas in relation to the Proposed Project and archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource are given in Table 14-1 above.

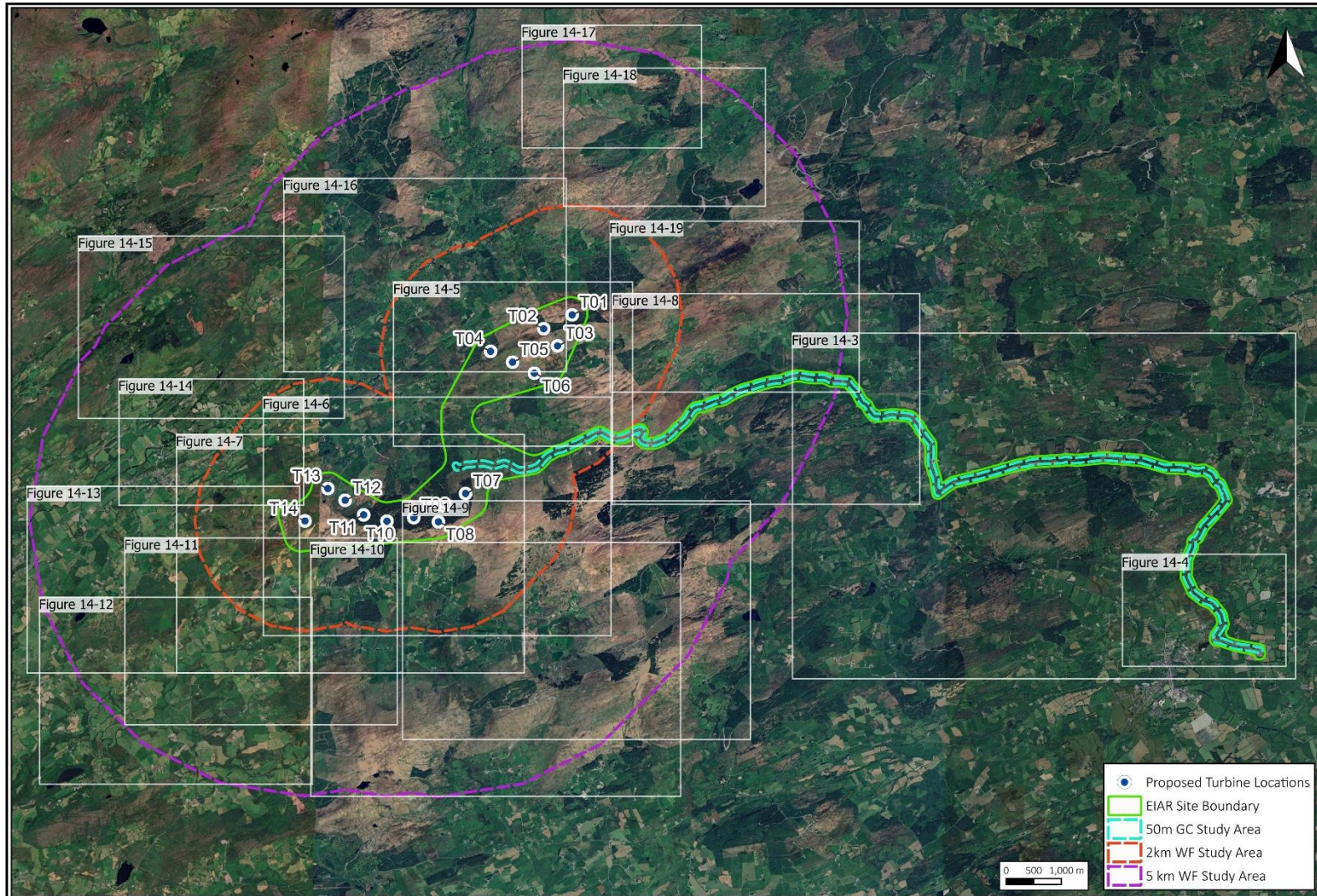


Figure 14-2: Overview of Figures 14-3 – 14-19 locations.

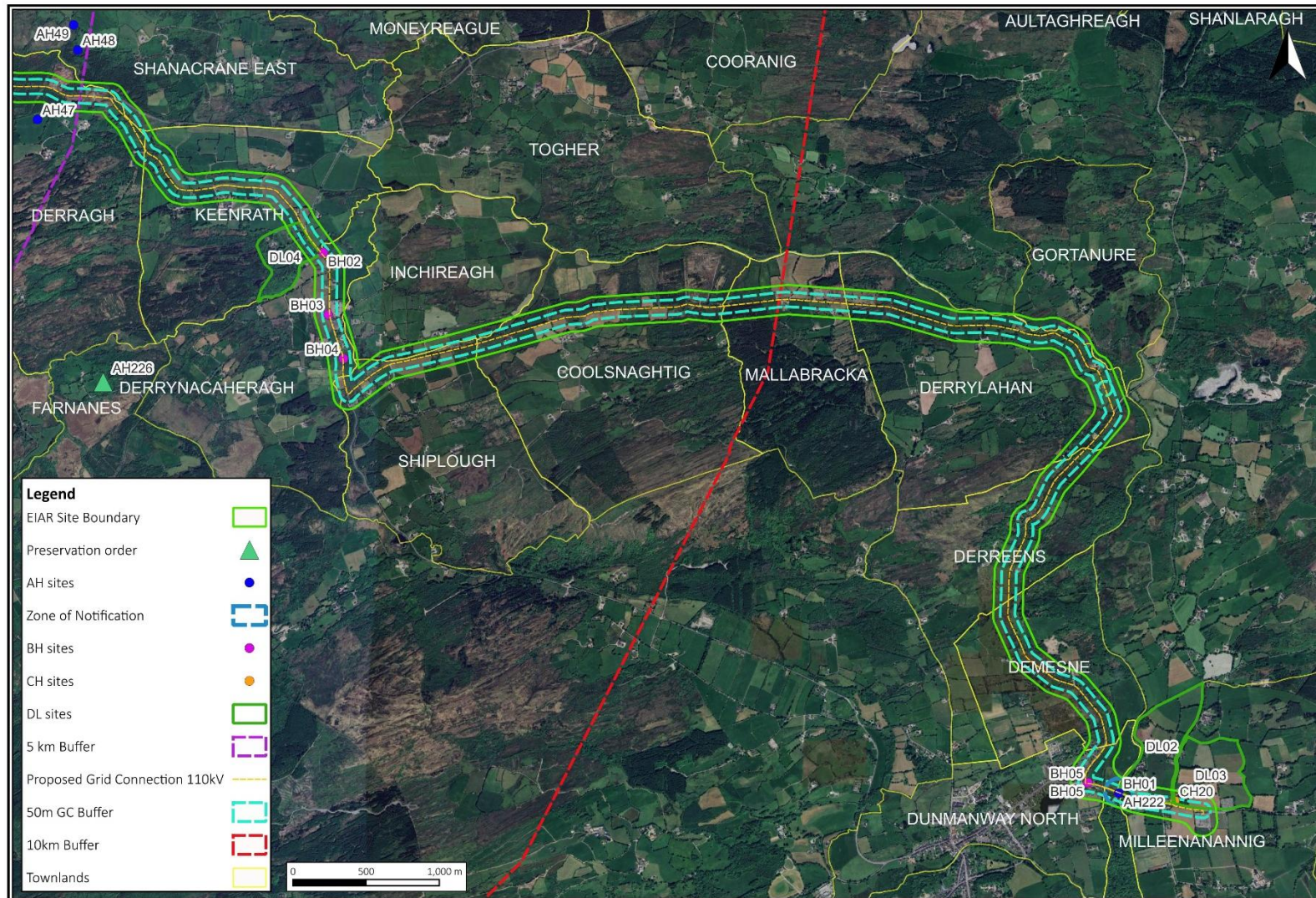


Figure 14-3: Proposed Grid Connection study area, showing archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage receptors.

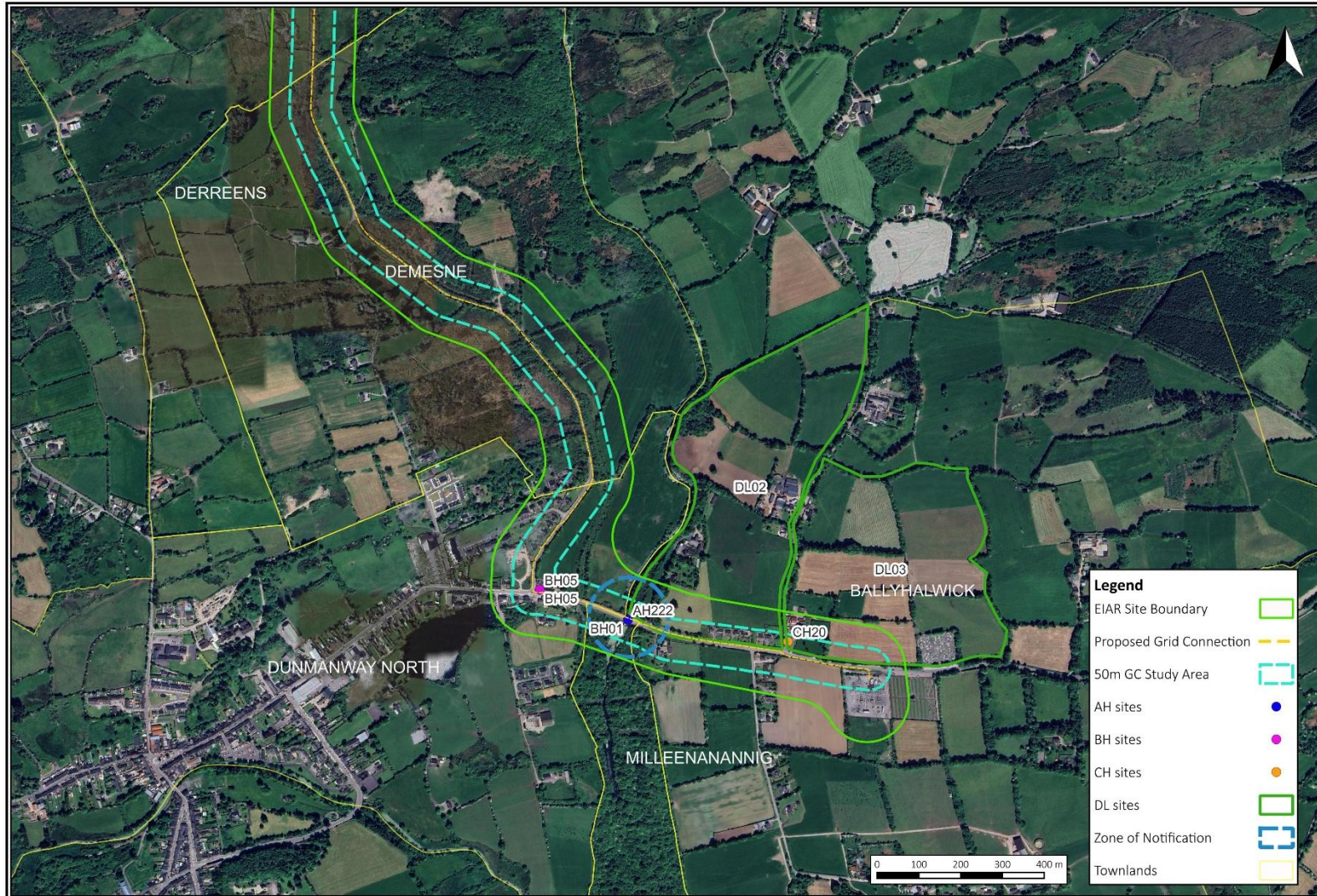


Figure 14-4: Southern extent of Proposed Grid Connection, showing archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage receptors.

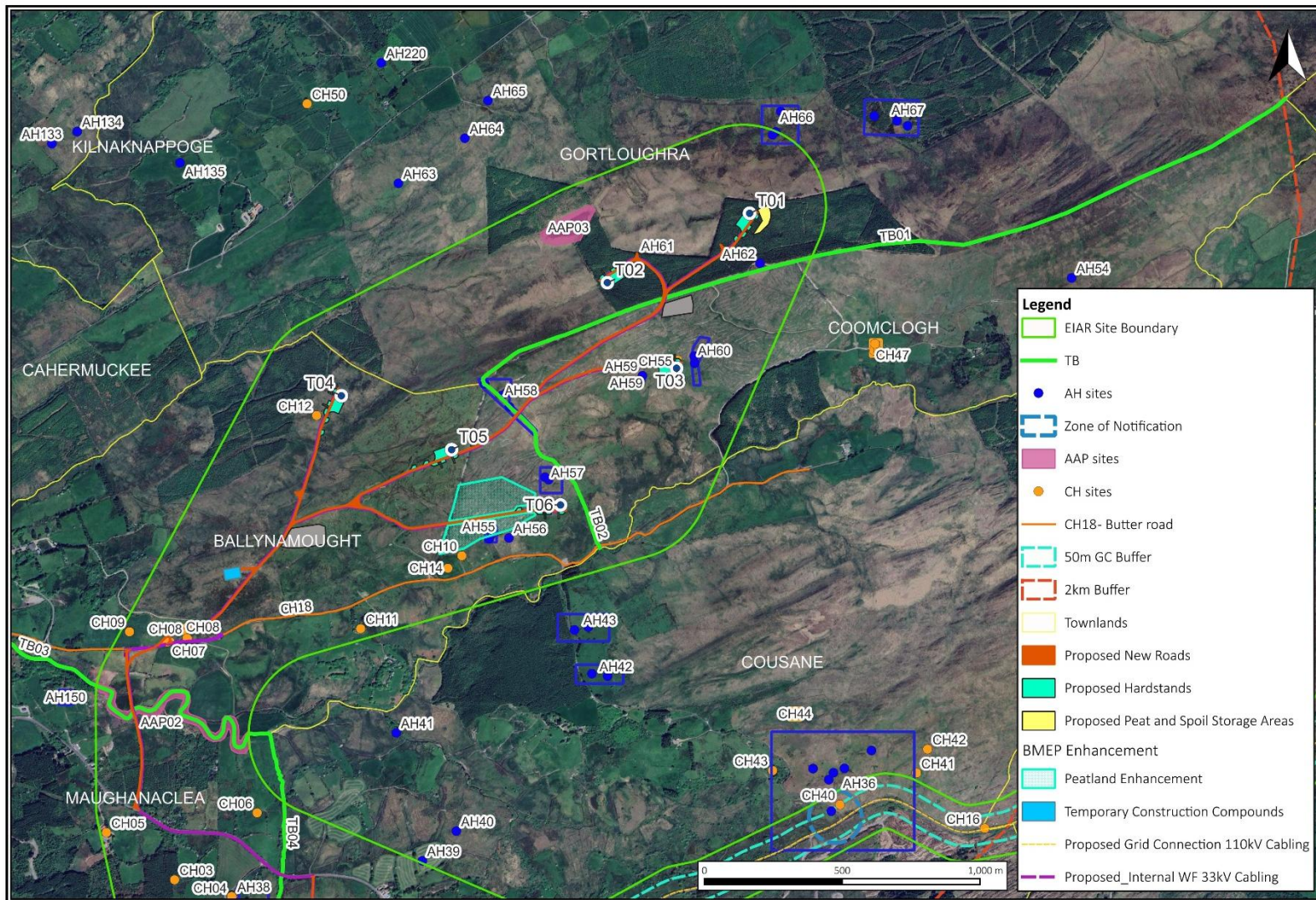


Figure 14-5: Northern cluster of Proposed Wind Farm site, showing archaeological and cultural heritage receptors.

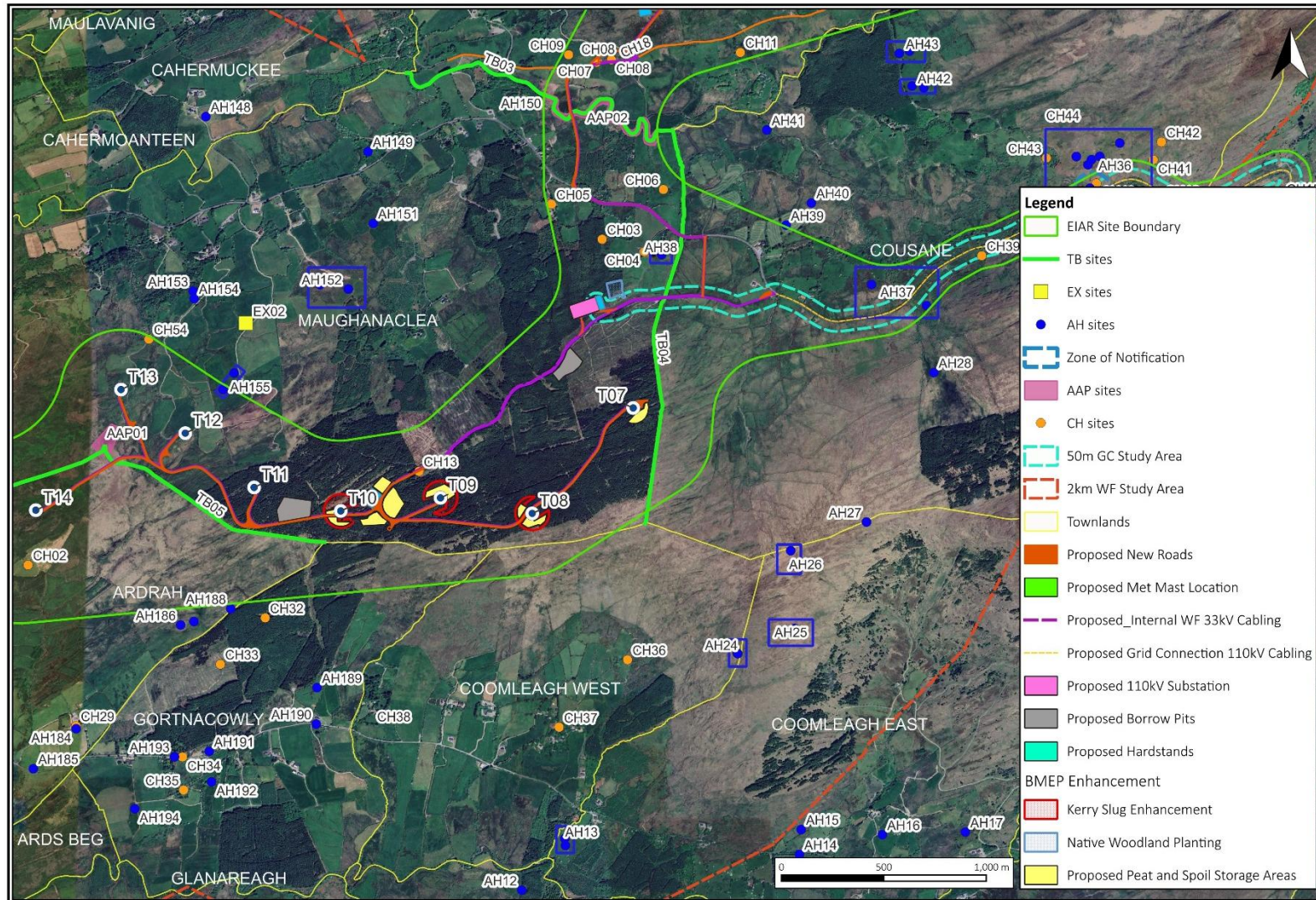


Figure 14-6: Southern cluster of Proposed Wind Farm site, showing archaeological and cultural heritage receptors.

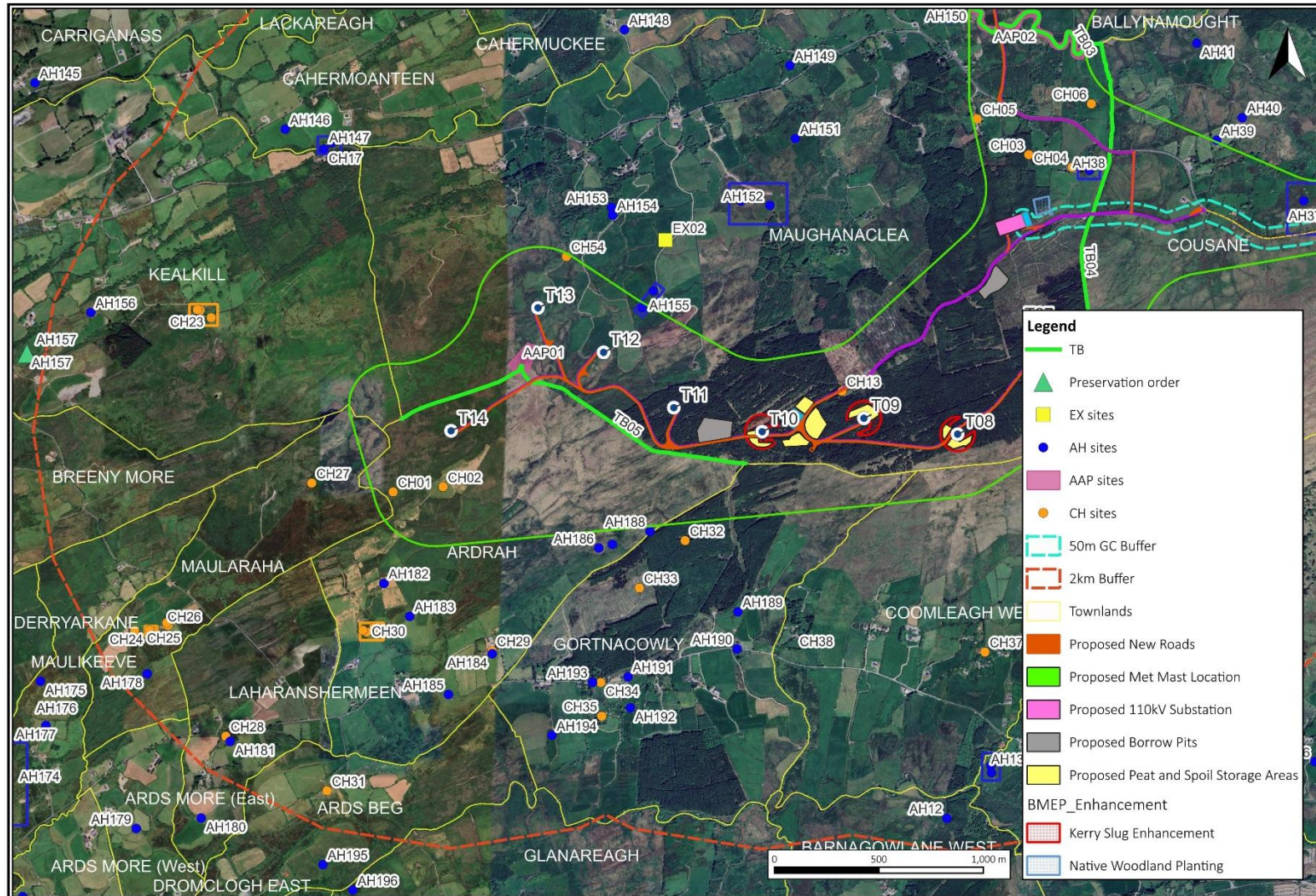


Figure 14-7: Southern cluster of Proposed Wind Farm site, showing archaeological and cultural heritage receptors.

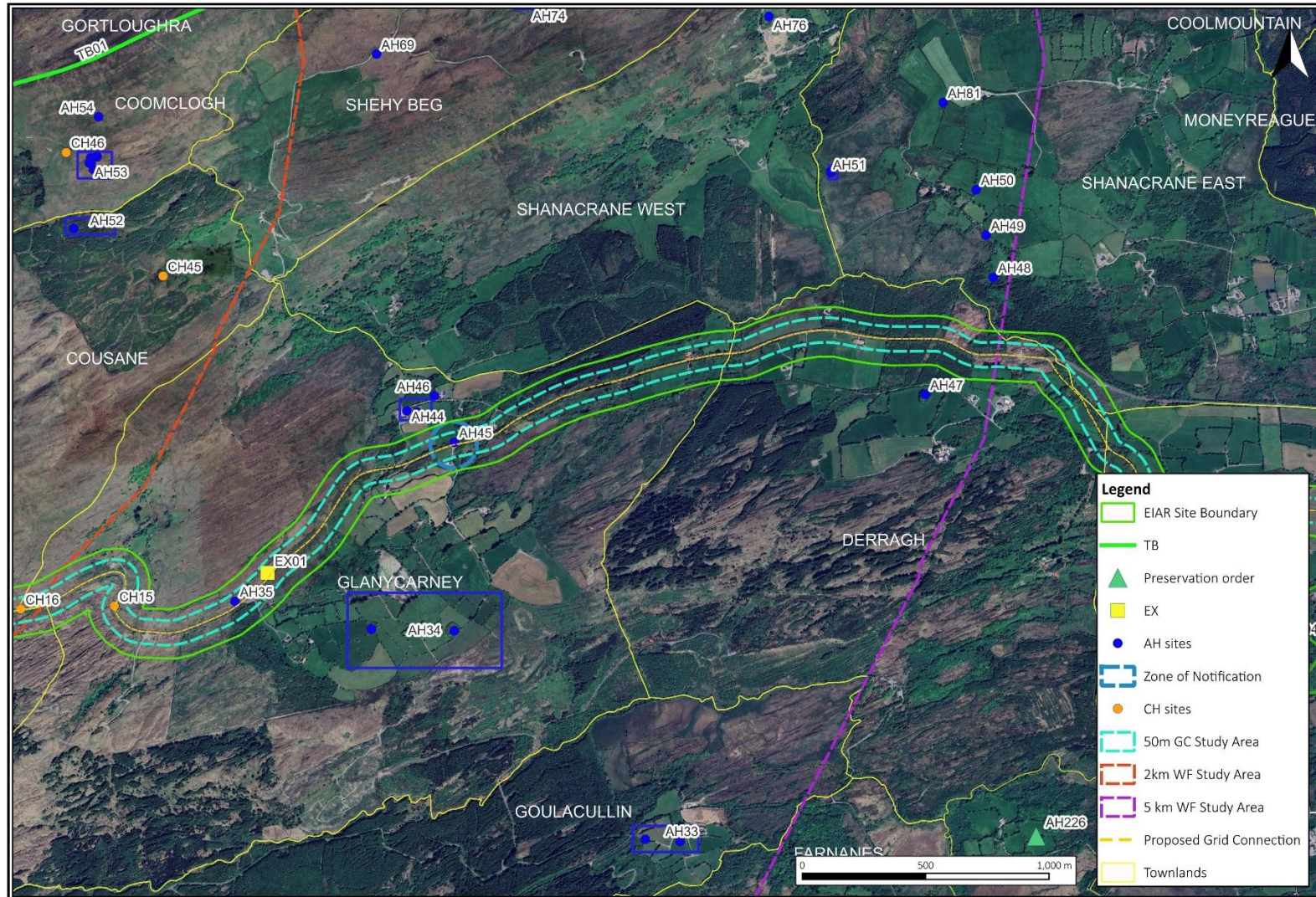


Figure 14-8: Eastern extent of study area and Proposed Grid Connection, showing archaeological and cultural heritage receptors.

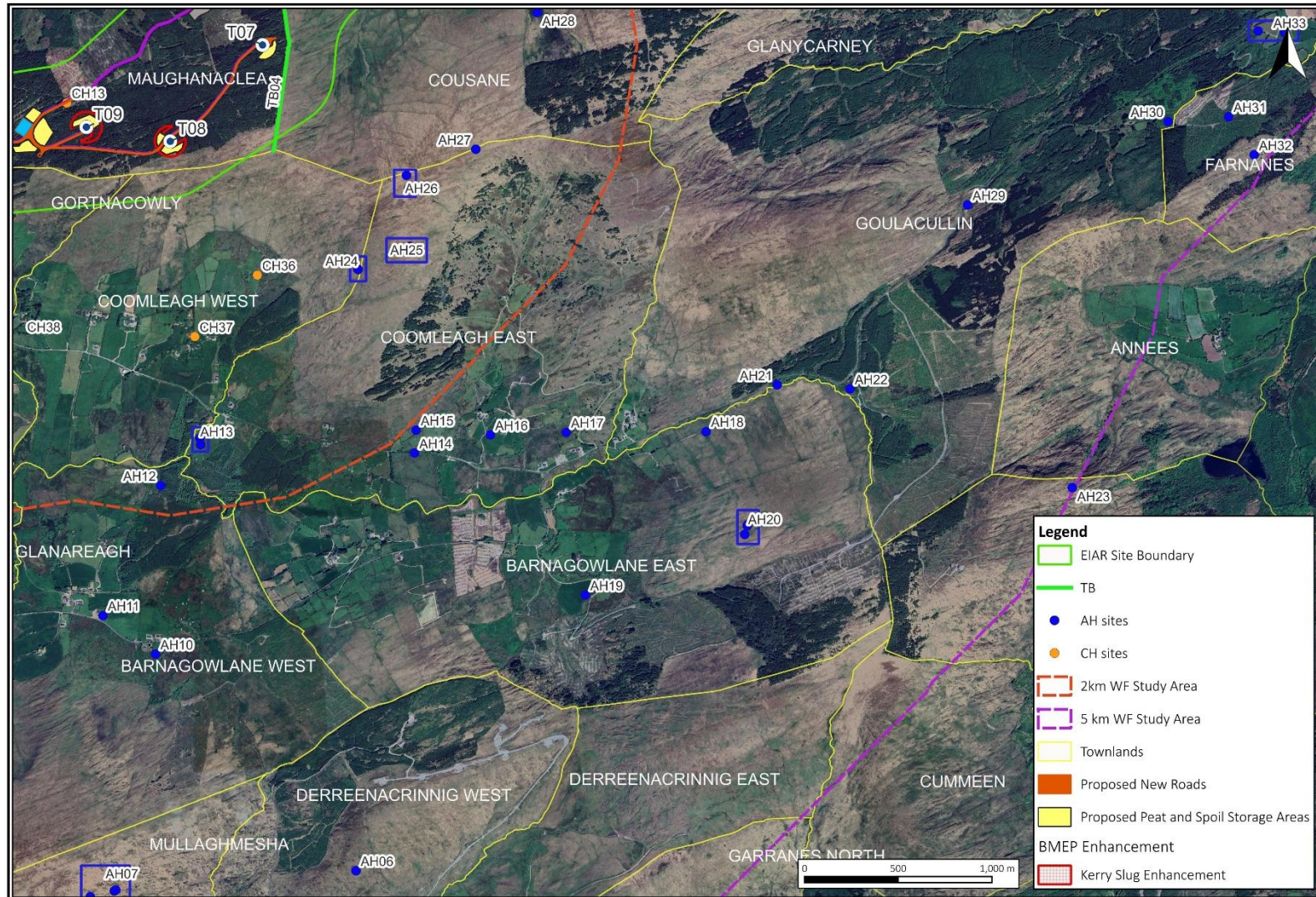


Figure 14-9: Eastern extent of study area, showing archaeological and cultural heritage receptors.

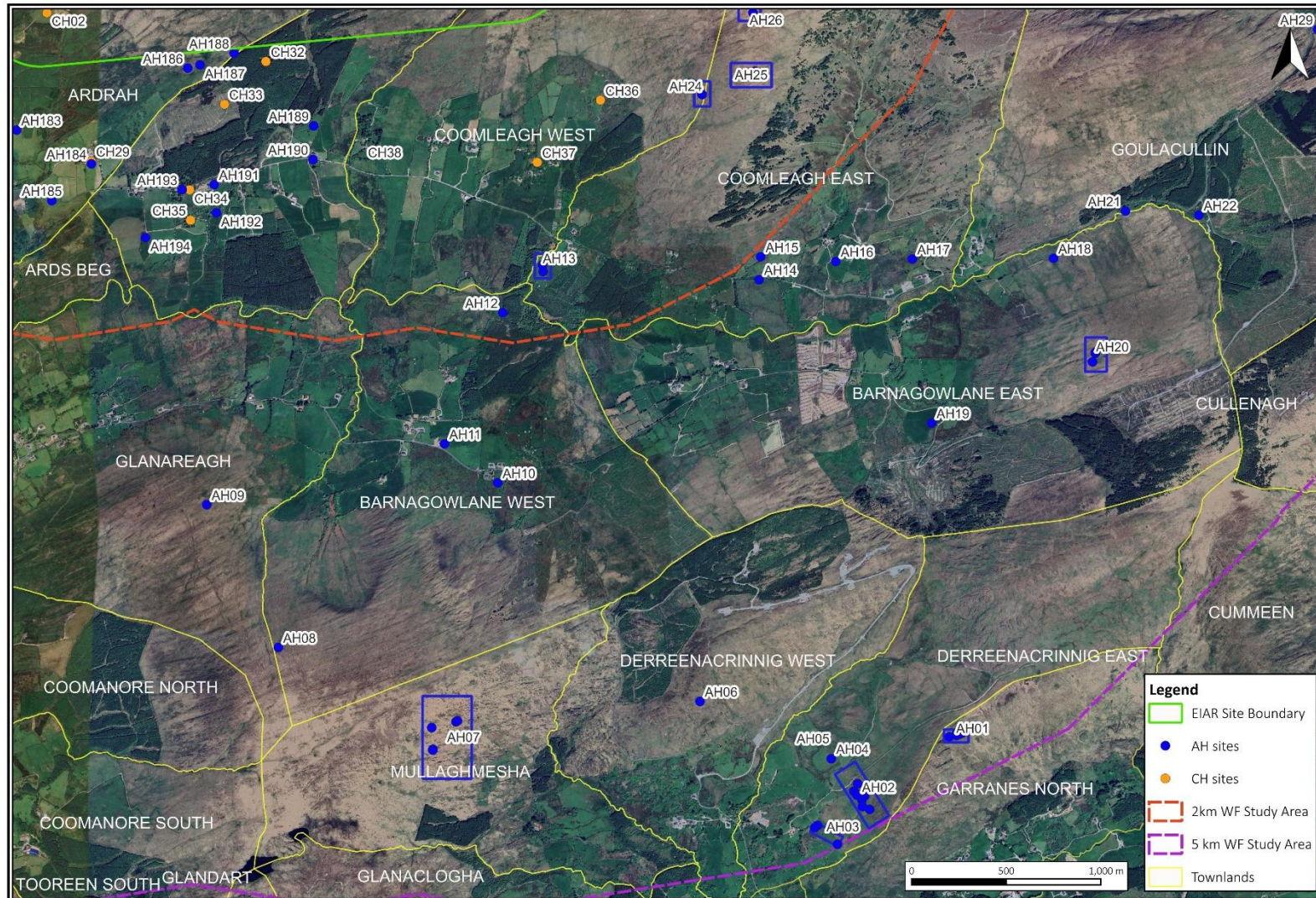


Figure 14-10: Southeastern extent of study area, showing archaeological and cultural heritage receptors.

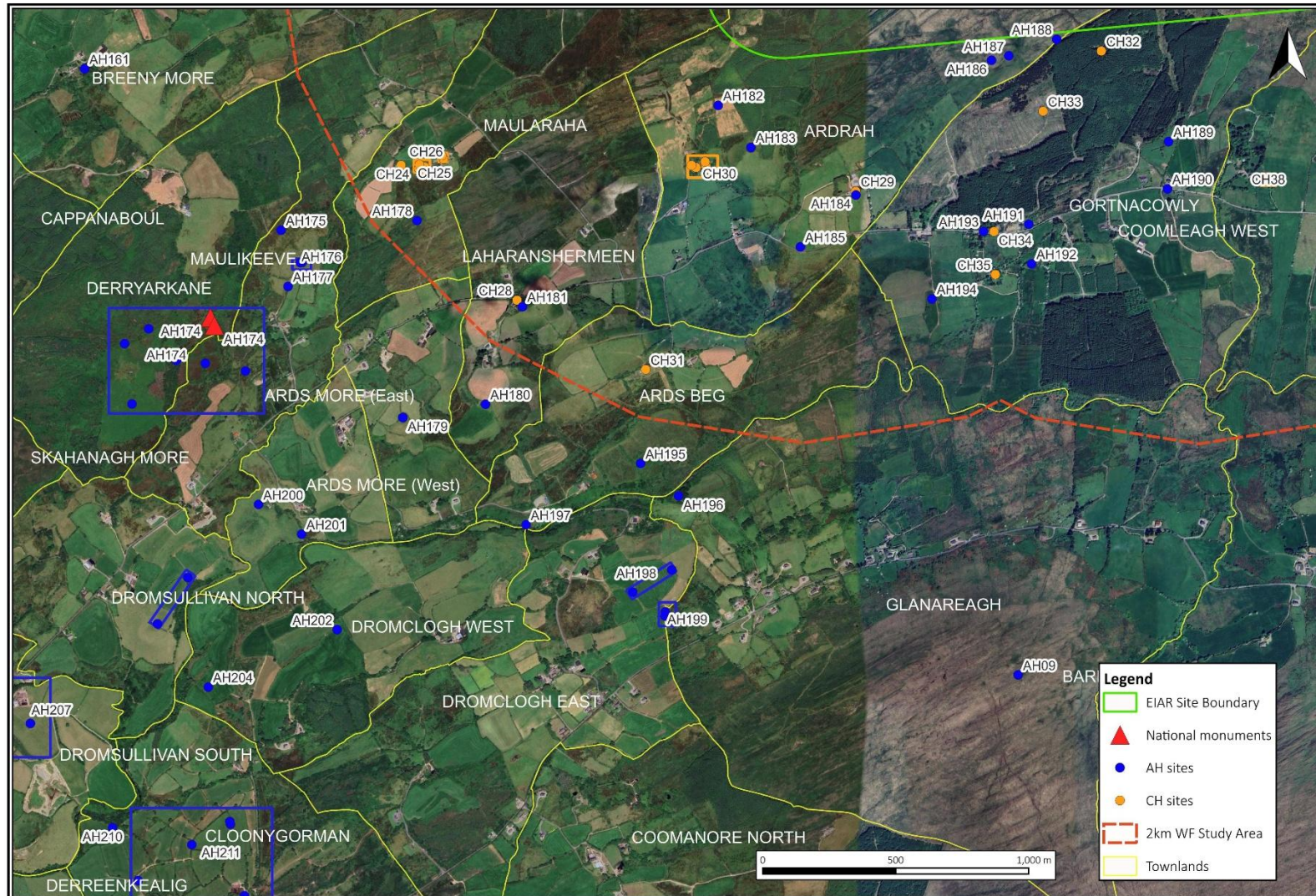


Figure 14-11: Southern extent of study area, showing archaeological and cultural heritage receptors.

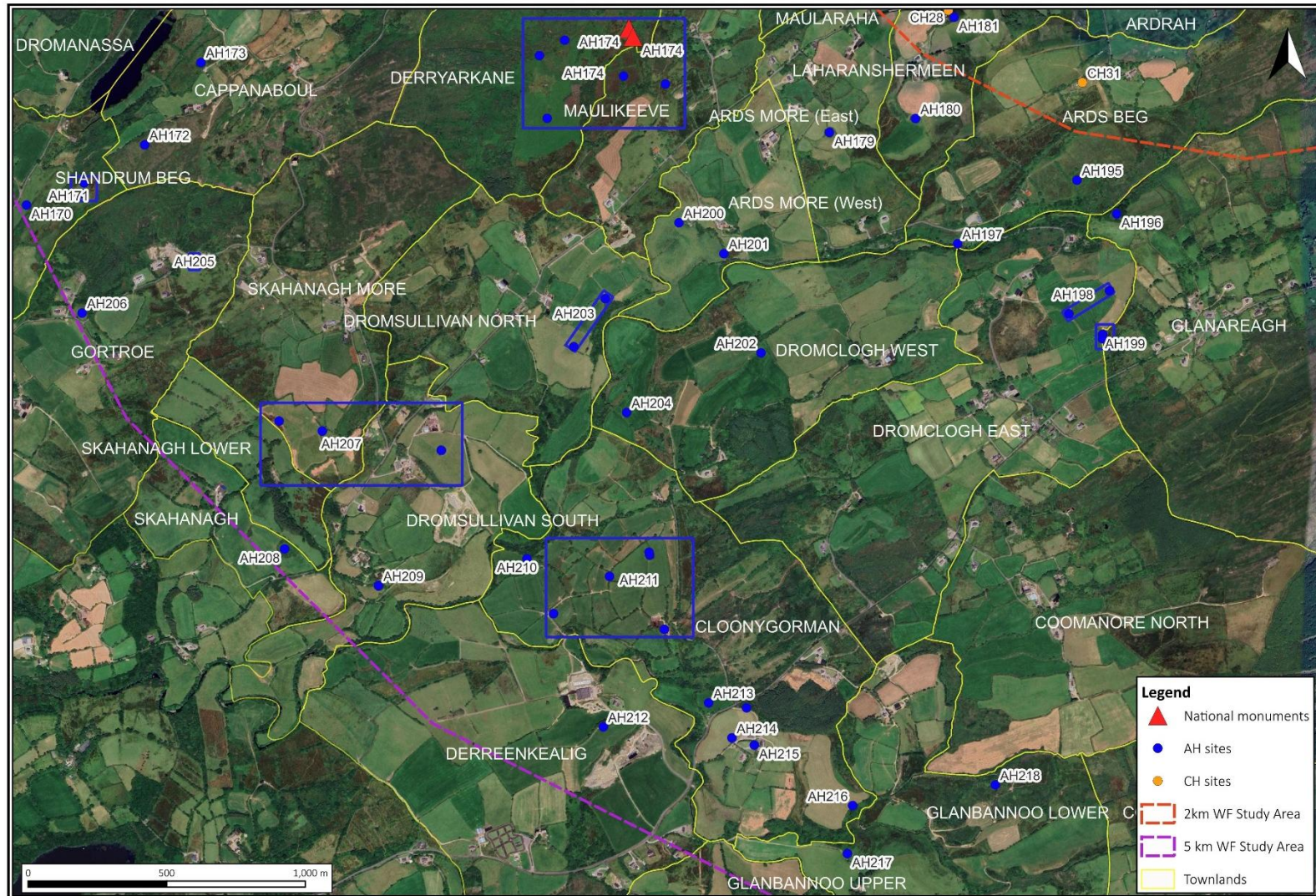


Figure 14-12: Southern extent of study area, showing archaeological and cultural heritage receptors.

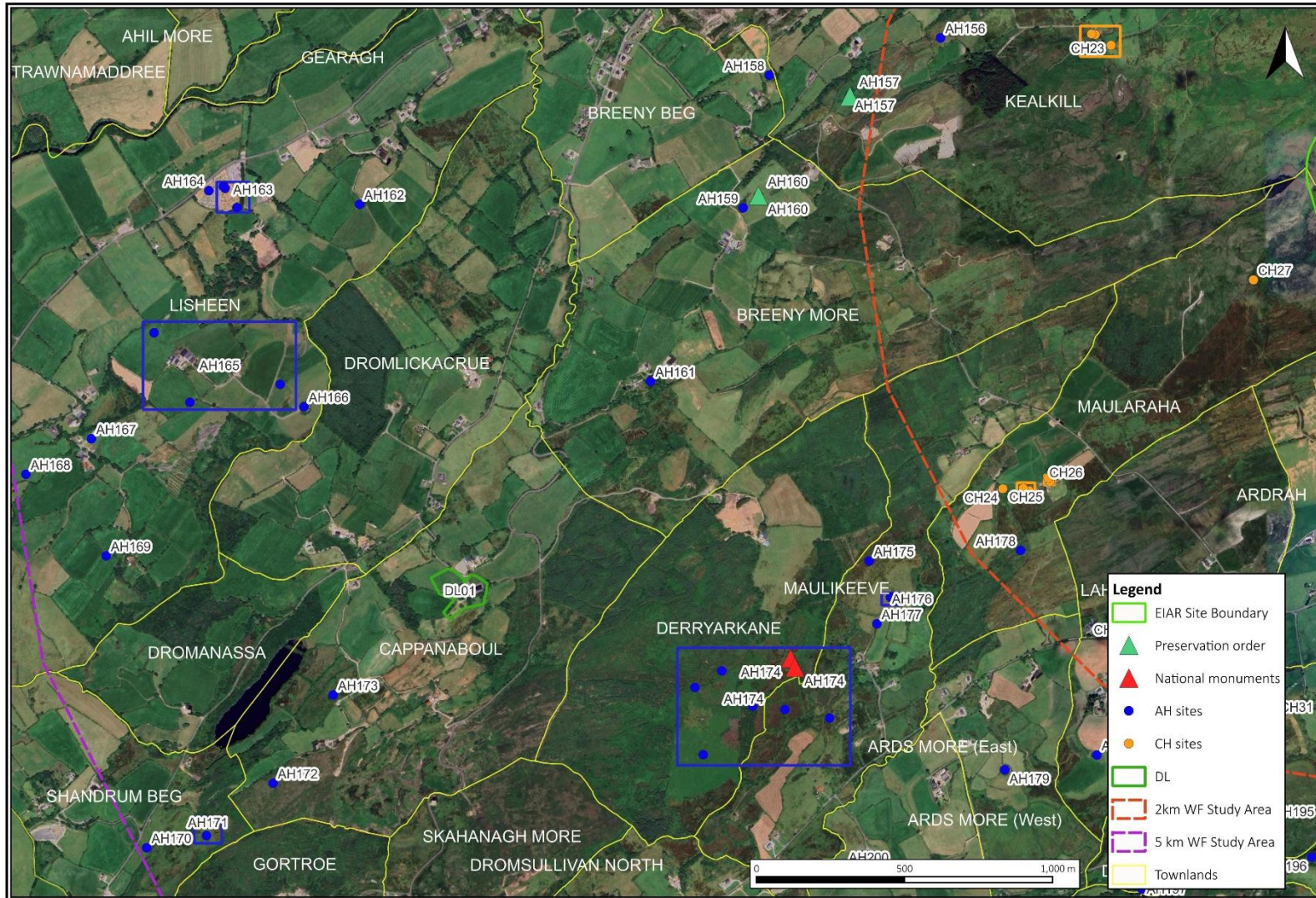


Figure 14-13: Southwestern extent of study area, showing archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage receptors.



Figure 14-14: Western extent of study area, showing archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage receptors.



Figure 14-16: Western extent of study area, showing archaeological and cultural heritage receptors.

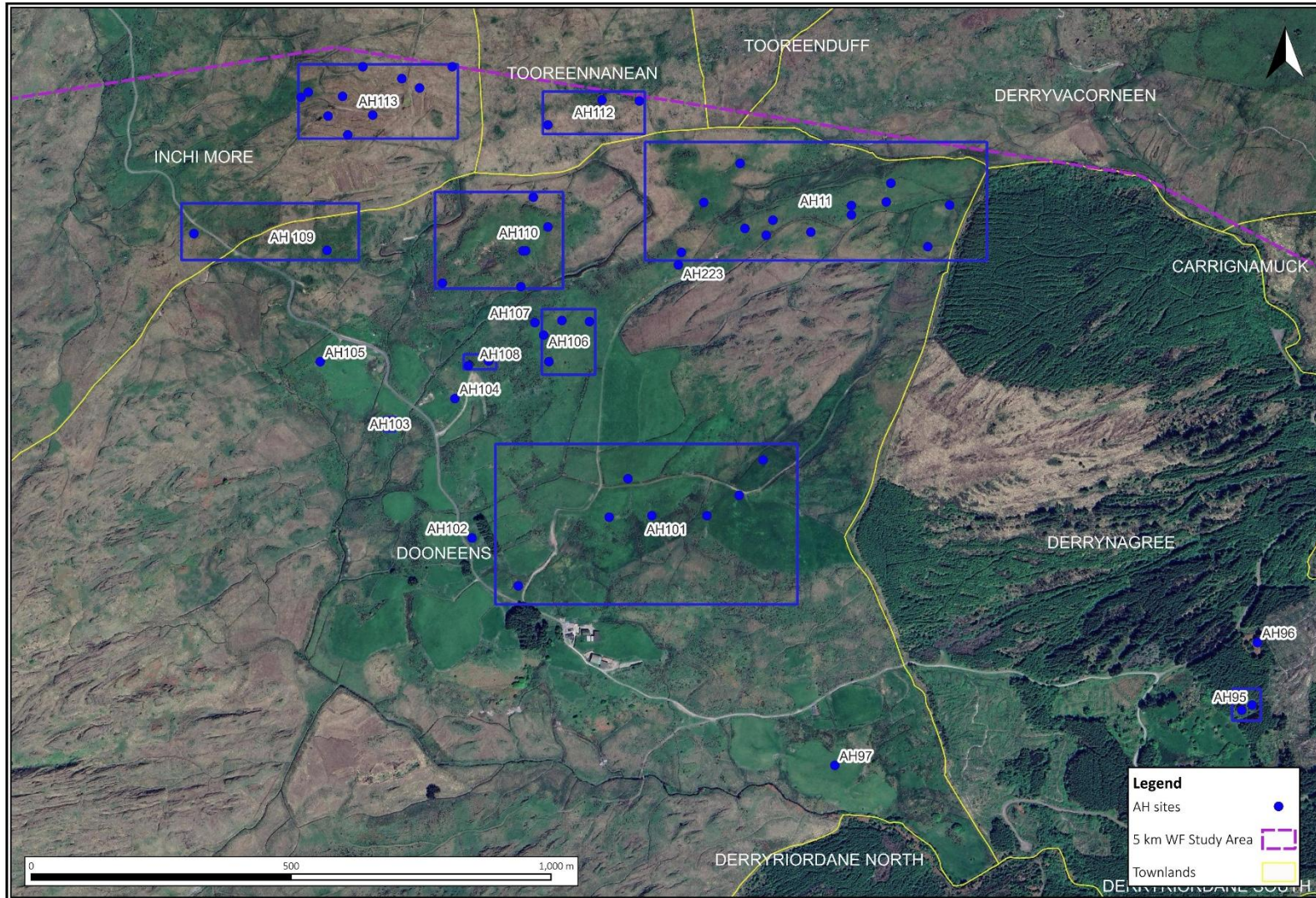


Figure 14-17: Northern extent of study area, showing archaeological and cultural heritage receptors.

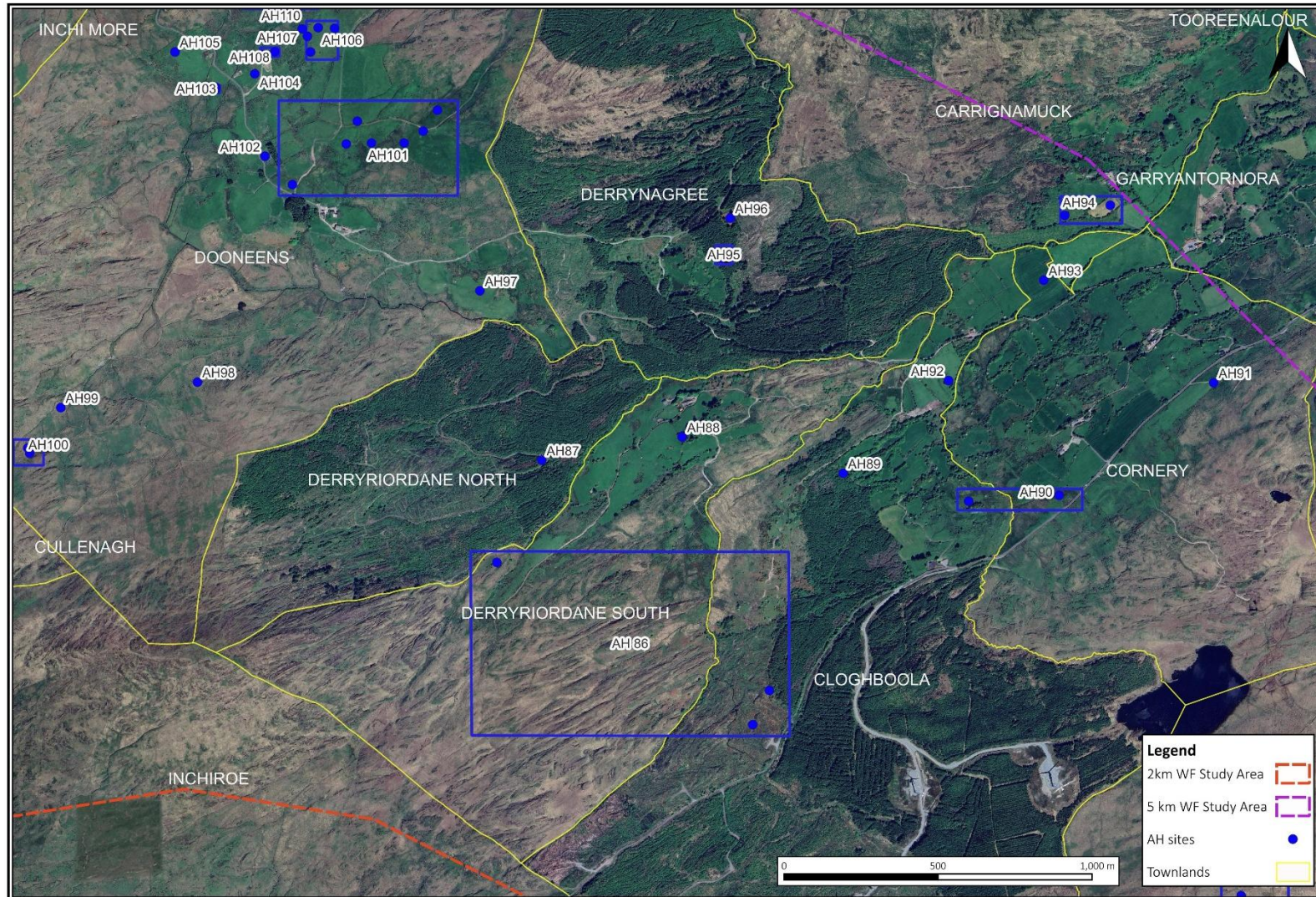


Figure 14-18: Northern extent of study area, showing archaeological and cultural heritage receptors.

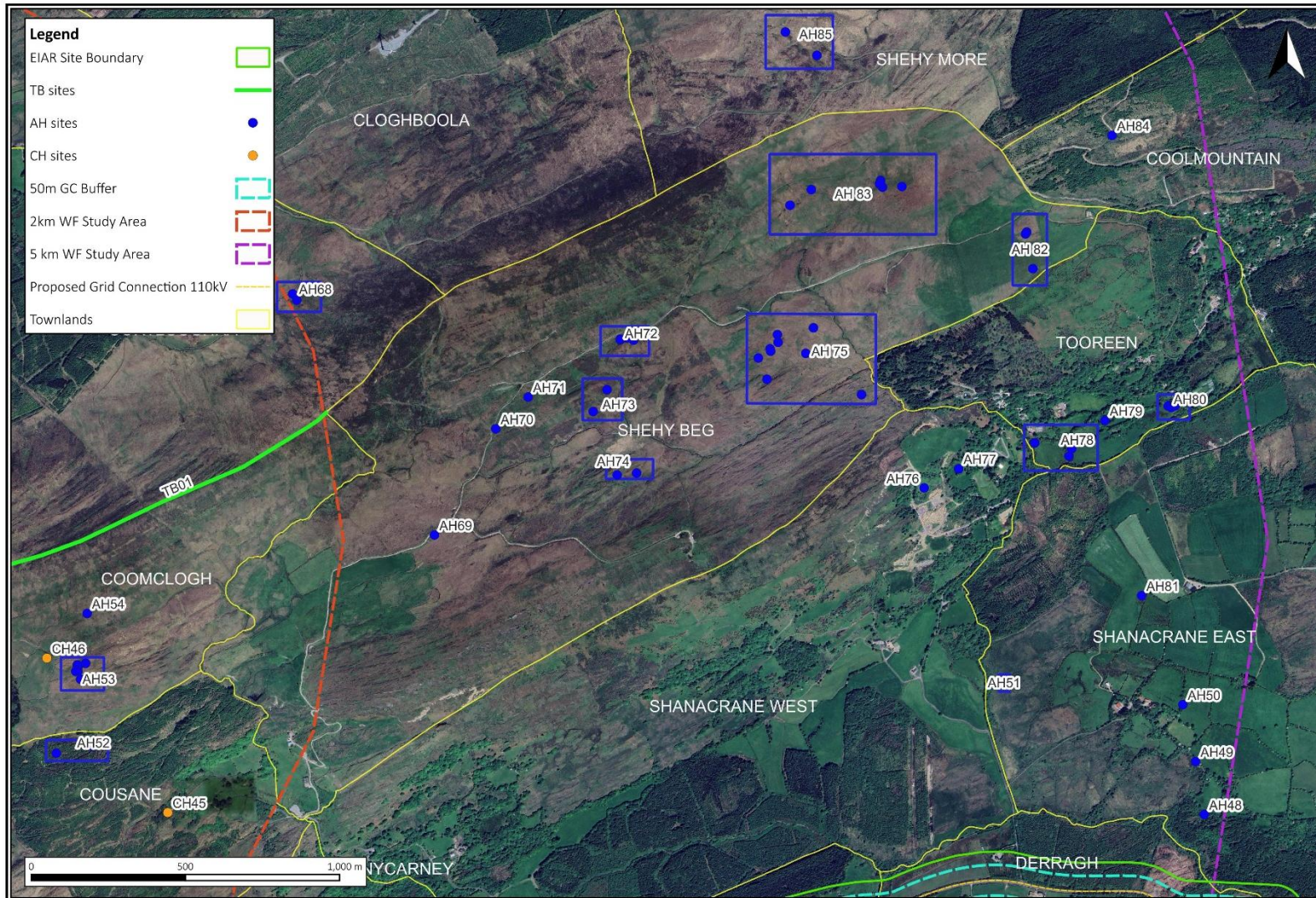


Figure 14-19: Northern extent of study area, showing archaeological and cultural heritage receptors.

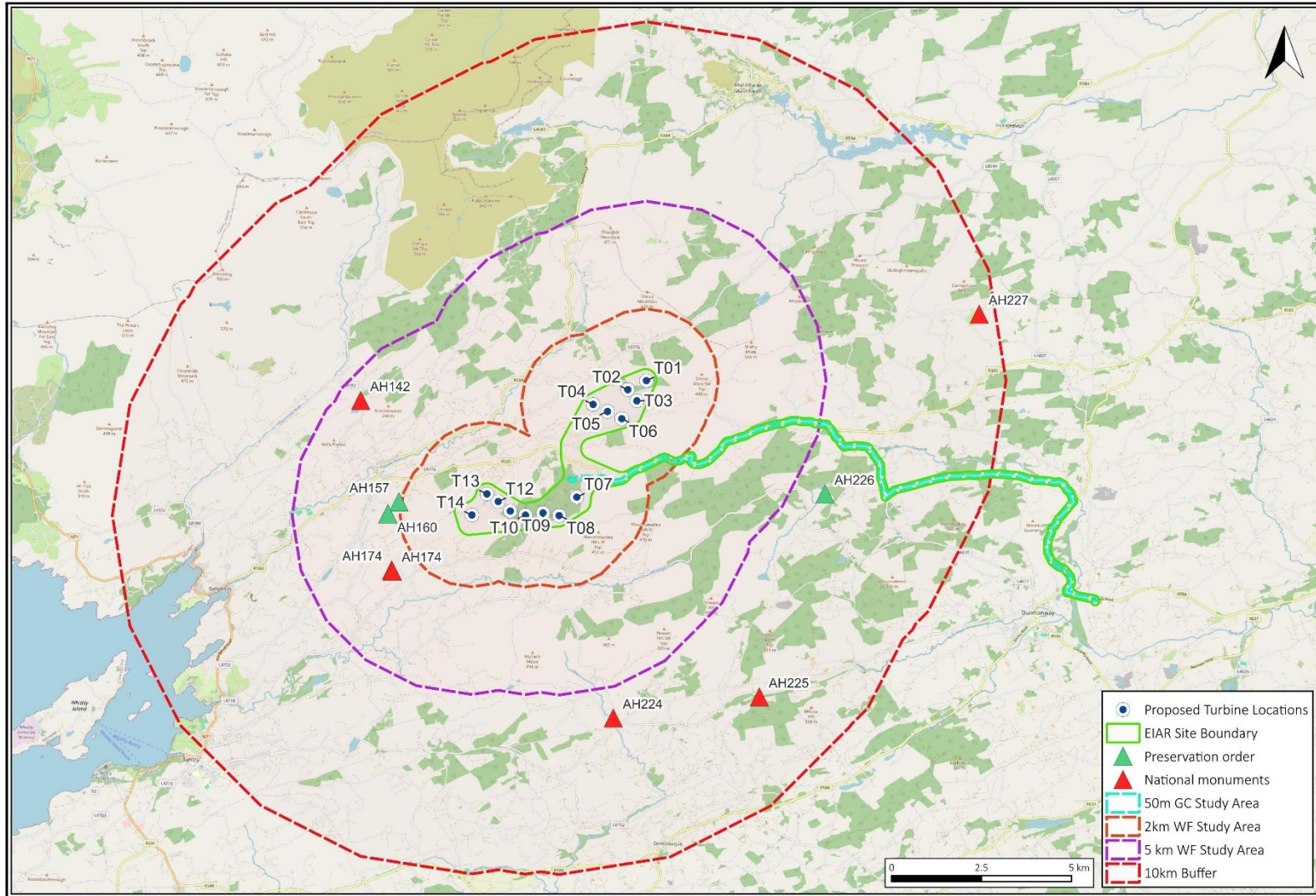


Figure 14-20: National monuments and Preservation Orders within 10km study area.

14.3.1.1 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 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. No evidence to substantiate Mesolithic activity within the Site has been discovered to date.

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 rapidly 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 tomb in Ireland, namely the Court Cairn, Portal, Passage and Wedge; of which the latter style straddles the Neolithic to Bronze Age transition.

Recent years have seen a large increase in the number of identified Neolithic settlement and habitation sites. While there is no archaeological evidence to Neolithic settlement within the Site, 10 no. Megalithic wedge tombs have been recorded within the 5km surrounding area. The closest Wedge tomb (AH188) is located c. 616m to the south of the Proposed Wind Farm site, and a further wedge tomb (AH12) is also located c. 1.8km to the south of the Proposed Wind Farm site. The remaining 8 no. wedge tombs (AH86, AH90, AH91, AH94) are located c. 2.9-4.9km to the northeast of the Proposed Wind Farm site. A further 13 no. cairn sites (AH108, AH113, AH154, AH157, AH170, AH187, AH205 and AH221) have been recorded within the 5km study area.

Bronze Age (c. 2500–800 BC)

This period is marked by the use 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. Megaliths were replaced in favour of individual, subterranean cist or pit burials that were 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.

Over 7,000 burnt mounds or *fulacht fia* sites have been recorded in the country and c. 1,500 examples excavated, making them the most common prehistoric monument in Ireland (Waddell 2022, 164). Although burnt mounds of shattered stone occur as a result of various activities that have been practiced from the Mesolithic to the present day, the Bronze Age has long been believed to have seen the peak of this activity. Dating evidence from a growing number of burnt mounds, suggests activities resulting in burnt mounds were being carried over a span of 3,500 years in Ireland (Hawkes 2018). They 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; however, in many cases, the sites have been disturbed by later agricultural activity and are no longer visible on the field surface. Nevertheless, even disturbed spreads of burnt mound material often preserve the underlying associated features, such as troughs, pits and gullies, intact.

24 no. burnt mounds or *fulacht fia* sites were located within the study area, although none were found within the Site. The nearest burnt mounds to the Proposed Wind Farm site are located in Maulavanig and Carriganass, c. 2.6km to the west-northwest (AH138 and AH145).

There are 3 no. recorded areas for boulder burials, one within the Site (AH38) and two within the surrounding environ (AH160 and AH172). Within the Proposed Wind Farm site, there is a stone circle containing two boulder burials (AH38). A larger stone circle containing four boulder burials (AH160) is located c. 2.4km to the west. Located within the 5km study area, are nine sites for stone circles not associated with a burial and four anomalous stone groups (AH44, AH107, AH124, AH223). They consist of a 5 stone circle (AH40, AH114, AH152, AH157, AH174, AH221) or a four poster (AH119, AH155, AH189). Two sites of five stone circles (AH152, AH157) contained a standing stone or a standing stone pair. One of the four poster sites (AH155) is located c. 285m north of T12 and is also the site of a radial-stone enclosure.

Almost 50 no. standing stones and pairs have been recorded within the 5km study area, 3 no. of which are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site (AH 36, AH 56 and AH 62). There are several possible interpretations of a standing stone, with some potentially representing burial markers, whilst others may function as boundary markers in the landscape or denote a particular routeway. These monuments are usually attributed to the Bronze Age, although it should be noted that they may also be Iron Age in date. Six stone rows (AH17, AH95, AH142, AH182, AH226, AH227) were also recorded within the 5km study area. A recorded rock scribing (AH35) was found c. 2.6km to the southeast of the Proposed Wind Farm site, and immediately to the north of the Proposed Grid Connection.

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. There are no known monuments in the vicinity of the Site that would strongly suggest an active presence of Iron Age communities in this area.

14.3.1.2 Historic Period

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 *túath*, 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).

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.

Six enclosures (AH36, AH57, AH61) are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. A further 46 no. enclosures are located in the 5km study area in addition to 41 no. ringfort raths and cashels and one earthwork. The larger grouping of enclosures is located within the Site and includes three enclosures (AH36), c. 1.4km to the southeast of T06. Many monuments recorded as enclosures represent ringforts or similar sites, which are too denuded or do not meet the standard shape and size expected of sites classified as ringforts. In addition, there are 19 no. souterrains in the 5km study area. Souterrains are often associated with ringforts and consist of underground passages and chambers. These sites are usually interpreted as being used for storage and defence by early medieval groups. These sites indicate that the study area was characterised by a dispersed rural population during the early medieval period.

The early medieval period 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. There are no ecclesiastical sites within the Proposed Wind Farm site, although a bullaun stone (AH82) and three holy wells are recorded within the 5km study (AH206, AH212 and AH163) and AH135). 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 is 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 several dwellings, with extensive surrounding acreage. There are two tower houses (AH144, AH224) located within the wider surrounding area of the Proposed Wind Farm site. During the 14th to 16th centuries, tower houses were the typical residence of the Irish gentry and are a common feature in the Irish landscape.

The Cariganass castle-tower house (AH144) is located c. 2.9km to the west of the Proposed Wind Farm site. The tower house and adjacent bawn was constructed in 1541 by the O'Sullivan family. It was surrendered by the O'Sullivans in 1602 after the fall of Dunboy. The Tower house remains in ruins. The site of a further castle, AH224, is located c. 5.9km to the southwest of the Proposed Wind Farm site. Castle Donovan was built c. 1560 by Daniel O'Donovan. Castle Donovan is labelled in ruins on the OS maps.

There is one church recorded within the 5km study area (AH163), which is associated with a holy well (AH163). While some the churches in the study area may date to the early medieval period or the post-medieval period, they are noted here under the medieval heading as many may have medieval origins, even if the upstanding remains post-date the medieval period. Within the adjacent graveyard (AH163) it has been noted that the earliest headstone dates to the 1800s. To the immediate west of the graveyard, a souterrain was discovered in 1960 and a redundant record related to a previous listed 'possible early ecclesiastical enclosure' for which no remains were identified. There are an additional eight burial grounds (AH92, AH93, AH116, AH123, AH153, AH201, AH210) within the 5km study area, which may also have medieval origins, even if the upstanding remains post-date the medieval period. A cross-inscribed stone (AH193; along with a later dating memorial stone) is also located c. 1.3km to the south

of the Proposed Wind Farm site, which has two small Greek crosses with expanded terminals visible on an exposed section of smooth bedrock. The bedrock at this location is also marked by shallow grooves and rounded depressions.

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. However, 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. There is one demesne landscapes in the 5km study area, and a further two within 50m of the Proposed Grid Connection. These are examples of the estates of wealthy landowners. The Proposed Wind Farm site itself is relatively upland land and would not have been considered attractive for the siting of large country houses and associated demesne landscapes. A landscape containing features as hills and mountains were often incorporated into the views as a scenic backdrop to the setting of a country house and demesne.

Cappanaboul House demesne (DL01) is shown on the 1845 OS map to the southeast of Dromlickacruie. It is located c. 3.6km southwest of the Proposed Wind Farm site. The map shows that Cappanaboul House is accessed by a lane from Dromlickacruie Road, with a tree-lined boundary and several buildings to the northeast. There are no changes to the demesne by the time of the 1899 and 1902 Ordnance Survey maps.

Ballyhalwick House demesne (DL03) is situated immediately to the north of the Proposed Grid Connection. The 1845 OS map depicts the principal structure in the southwest corner of the demesne, adjacent to a main road. The house is surrounded by parkland, with tree-lined boundaries and a tree ring to the north of the house. The demesne remained largely unchanged in the subsequent OS maps, although several outbuildings were constructed to the north. Ballyhalwick house itself is no longer present, although the uncut, uncoursed demesne boundary wall is still extant as is a gated entrance built into the southern wall.

Bridgemount House demesne (DL02) is located to the west of Ballyhalwick demesne (DL03), to the east of the Bandon River and immediately to the north of the Proposed Grid Connection. The principal structure is shown on the 1845 OS map, with five outbuildings forming a u-shape layout around a central yard. A tree-lined entrance avenue leads from the R586 to the south through parkland to the main house before turning east to connect to the L4621. Much of the parkland planting and tree-lined boundaries have been retained, although there has been an overall decline in the level of planting. The principal structure is still in use as 'The Baking Emporium'. The northern section of the demesne has been subdivided and has been subject to the construction of agricultural buildings. There has been residential development along the southern boundary of the demesne.

Keenrath House demesne (DL04) is located immediately to the west of the Proposed Grid Connection. The demesne is shown on the 1845 OS map. The principal structure, Keenrath House, is marked on the map with adjacent outbuildings. These remain upstanding. The house is accessed via two entrance avenues to the east, and a shorter avenue to the north. The existing entrance follows the route of one of the eastern avenues, although the entrance gateway has been rebuilt. The 1845 OS map shows that the principal structure was surrounded by planting, with further areas of planting along the boundaries and to the south. These areas of planting remain, with further coniferous planting to the west of DL04. In general, the demesne is well preserved.

The Butter Road (CH18) within the Proposed Wind Farm site would have been connected to the butter market operating in Cork since the early 1700s. The Cork butter market began in Shandon but it became known as the the Cork Butter Exchange in 1769, where it was regulated by a committee of merchants. Butter was brought from rural areas to Cork where it was weighed, inspected and graded. The butter was later exported all over the world, until it shut down in 1925.

There are no buildings of architectural heritage value within the Site, however, there are 13 no. buildings of architectural heritage merit, or the sites of buildings, within the 5km study area and the 50m study area of the Proposed Grid Connection. This includes bridges, churches, post boxes and a water pump. The variety of structures represent the ecclesiastical, infrastructural and industrial heritage of the surrounding area. In addition to the churches, several mass rocks (AH32, AH71, AH118, AH185) are recorded. Mass rocks were located away from main roads but at well-known local landmarks. They were used as mass sites that came into being as a consequence of the Penal Laws (1695-1829). The recorded kiln-lime (AH49), quarry (AH45), road (AH18) and 52 field boundary sites further attest to the infrastructural and industrial heritage of the surrounding area.

In addition to the civic or public structures, several houses are recorded (BH05, BH07, BH09). These structures are characteristic of the post-medieval landscape and represent the homes of farmers and workers. ‘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. The majority of vernacular buildings are domestic dwellings. Examples of other structures that may fall into this category include shops, outbuildings, mills, limekilns, farmsteads, forges, gates and gate piers.

14.3.2 Summary of Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2025) has shown that no previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within the Proposed Wind Farm site. Two previous excavations have been carried out within 2km of the proposed turbines, and one previous excavation was carried out within the Proposed Grid Connection. These are listed below in Table 14-5.

Table 14-5: Previous excavations within the Study Area.

Ex No.	Licence No.	Location	Description	Distance from Proposed Project
EX01	02E1848	Glanycarney	No finds or features of archaeological significance were noted during the excavation of four test trenches. No features of archaeological potential within the Proposed Grid Connection.	c. 5m west of Proposed Grid Connection
EX02	11E0444	Maughanaclea, Ardrah	An L-shaped drystone wall was noted during the excavation of four test trenches.	c. 596m northeast of T12
EX03	05E1062	Curraglass and Cappaboy Beg	No finds or features of archaeological significance were noted during monitoring of groundworks.	c. 1.9km northwest of T04

14.3.3 Cartographic Analysis

William Petty, Down Survey: ‘The County of Corke’ and ‘The Parrish of Killmackcomoge in the Halfe Barrony of Bantry’, c. 1655

Petty’s Down Survey represents the first systematic mapping of Ireland on a scale of 40 perches to one inch (the modern equivalent of approximately 1:10,000). This mapping used the previous Civil Survey as a guide and 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 county map shows that the Proposed Wind Farm is located among hills and open space with no defined landmarks. The route of the Proposed Grid Connection is shown to cross the Bandon River in several locations, and the settlement of Dunmanway is marked, with two buildings depicted, both of which appear to be churches.

The Parish map shows greater detail of the Proposed Wind Farm site, although no features are shown within the site. The annotations describe the lands of the site as consisting of mountain pasture, good pasture and arable. Carriganass Castle is marked at the location of the existing Kealkill village, which is not shown on the Parish map.

Charles Smith, A New and Correct Map of the County of Cork, 1750

Smith’s map does not provide further detail of the Proposed Wind Farm site. It is still shown among open space and hills. Dunmanway is illustrated to the southwest of the Proposed Grid Connection at the intersection of three roads.

Neville Bath, The County of Cork, 1811

By this time, some of the townlands have started to appear in the map. For example, Cousane townland is labelled and the land to the west of it remains undeveloped. A road is marked to the south of the northern turbine cluster, roughly correlating with the existing L8777. The Maughanaclea Hills are shown to the south of the southern turbine cluster, although they are unlabelled. To the south of the Maughanaclea Hills, the Mealough River is shown. Further south the remains of Donovan Castle (AH224) are visible. Dunmanway is shown in greater detail on Bath’s 1811 map, with buildings surrounding the crossroads and several large houses surrounding the town. A building is marked at the location of DL03, Ballyhalwick House demesne, although it is annotated ‘Charter School’.

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1845, scale 1:10,560

This is the first accurate historic mapping coverage of the area containing the Proposed Project. A large portion of the Proposed Wind Farm site, particularly the northern and southern portions, is depicted as open space which corresponds to the hills found in the area. The central portion of the Proposed Wind Farm Site is occupied by two roads: The Butter Road (CH18) and a road corresponding to the existing R585 road. Within Gortloughra townland in the north of the Site, the unnamed lake (AAP3) and a standing stone labelled ‘Galluan’ (AH62) are depicted. Another ‘Galluan’ (AH56) is shown further south within Ballynamought townland. The Butter Road (CH18) also runs west to east through the Proposed Wind Farm site and it has sparse vernacular structures (CH07- CH10) and fields on either side. The second road (R585) runs west to east through the Site and Maughanaclea and Cousane townlands and has a cluster of structures to the southwest (CH05). A stone circle is also depicted (AH38). The southern turbine cluster is within rocky heathy pasture, with structures in the southwest corner (CH01-02) and Lough Nabirree depicted. A stone circle (AH155) is labelled to the northeast of the lough.

The Proposed Grid Connection generally follows routes that were established by the time of the 1845 OS mapping. However, the existing L4615, which connects the L4609 and L4909 to the R587, is not

depicted on the 1840 OS map. The demesnes DL02, DL03 and DL04 are depicted adjacent to the Proposed Grid Connection.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1902, scale 1:10,560

No significant changes can be seen to the northern turbine cluster by the time of the 1902 OS map, with the lands comprising unenclosed rough pasture with rocky rough pasture surrounding T03. Two fords are marked to the east of the standing stone (AH62). A further vernacular structure (CH11) has been constructed within Ballynamought townland just south of the Butter Road (CH18). The land between the Butter Road (CH18) and the R585 shows an increase in field boundaries. There is an increase in structures along the R585 and from this road to the immediate north of the stone circle (AH38) a land improvement drain is visible.

The southern turbine cluster largely comprises fields of rough pasture and the two vernacular structures (CH01-02) are depicted in outline, indicating that they are ruinous. A boggy area is marked to the west of T14.

The Proposed Grid Connection continues to follow the existing roads, with the L4615 now marked. The demesnes DL02, DL03 and DL04 are still depicted adjacent to the Proposed Grid Connection.

14.3.4 Cork County Development Plan (2022–2028)

14.3.4.1 Archaeological Heritage

The Cork County Development Plan (2022–2028) recognises the statutory protection afforded to all Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) sites under the National Monuments Legislation (1930–2014). The development plan lists several aims and objectives in relation to archaeological heritage, outlined in Appendix 14-3.

There are 8 no. recorded archaeological sites, or groups of sites, within the Proposed Wind Farm site. One site is located within the footprint of the proposed new internal wind farm road (AH58). There are a further 213 archaeological sites, or groups of sites, within the 5km study area, 14 no. of which include redundant records. Four archaeological sites are located within 50m of the Proposed Grid Connection (AH35, AH36, AH45, AH222).

Six National Monuments are located within 10km of the Proposed Wind Farm site, comprising 2 no. stone rows (AH142, AH227), a standing circle of five stones and a standing stone (AH174) as well as a standing stone pair (AH225) and a tower house (AH224). The site of a stone circle and boulder burials is listed as both a National Monument and subject to a Preservation Order (AH160). Two further sites as also subject to a Preservation Order (AH226, AH157).

Archaeological sites within the study area are recorded below in Table 14-6 and shown in Figures 14-2 to 14-20. Please note that the AH sites recorded in Table 14-6 are listed in terms of the closest sites to the furthest sites from the Proposed Grid Connection and the proposed turbines within Proposed Wind Farm.

Table 14-6: Recorded archaeological sites within the study area

AH No.	RMP No.	Location	Classification	Distance from Project
Proposed Grid Connection				
AH36	CO092-054; CO092-073; CO092-079; CO092-081; CO092-	Cousane	Standing stone; Enclosure; Hut site; Hut site; Enclosure; Enclosure; Hut site	0m (Proposed Grid Connection passes through ZoN within R585); c. 1.4km southeast of T06

	0810001 - 2; CO092-082			
AH45	CO093-056	Glancarney	Quarry - non archaeological	0m (Proposed Grid Connection passes through ZoN within R585); c. 3km southeast of T03
AH 222	CO108-065	Dunmanway North, Gurteennasowna, Milleenanannig	Bridge	0m (Proposed Grid Connection passes through ZoN within R586)
Proposed Wind Farm site				
AH58	CO092-089; CO092-091; CO092-093; CO092-094	Coomclogh, Ballynamought	Field boundary, hut site; Hut site; Field boundary	0m (crossed by proposed new road); c. 270m northeast of T05
AH60	CO092-090; CO092-095	Coomclogh	2 Field boundaries	c. 67m northeast of T03
AH57	CO092-086; CO092-088001 - 2	Ballynamought	2 Enclosures; Hut site	c. 101m northwest of T06
AH59	CO092-097	Coomclogh	Hut site	c. 119m southwest of T03
AH62	CO092-037	Gortloughra	Standing Stone	c. 184m south of T01
AH61	CO092-061001 - 2	Gortloughra	Enclosure; Hut site	c. 217m northeast of T02
AH56	CO092-048	Ballynamought	Standing Stone	c. 225m southwest of T06
AH55	CO092-087; CO092-092; CO092-096	Ballynamought	Field boundary; Hut site; Field boundary	c. 278m southwest of T06
AH155	CO106-010; CO106-011	Maughanaclea	Four poster; Radial-stone enclosure	c. 285m north of T12
AH66	CO092-062001 - 2; CO092-064	Gortloughra	Hut site; Field boundary; Hut site	c. 311m northeast of T01
AH43	CO092-052001 - 2	Cousane	2 Enclosures	c. 455m south of T06
AH188	CO106-062	Ardrah	Megalithic tomb - wedge tomb	c. 616m south of T11
AH42	CO092-053001 - 2	Cousane	Earthwork; Standing stone	c. 626m south of T06
AH67	CO092-063001 - 3	Gortloughra	3 Hut sites	c. 637m northeast of T01
AH154	CO106-012002	Maughanaclea	Cairn- unclassified	c. 660m north of T12
AH153	CO106-012001	Maughanaclea	Burial ground	c. 700m north of T12
AH187	CO106-085	Ardrah	Cairn - unclassified	c. 720m southwest of T11
AH64	CO092-035	Gortloughra	Standing stone - pair	c. 736m northwest of T02
AH186	CO106-084	Ardrah	Enclosure	c. 764m southwest of T11

AH38	CO106-016001; CO106-016002; CO106-016003	Maughanaclea	Stone circle- multiple stone; Boulder-burial; Boulder-burial	c. 769m north of T07
AH65	CO092-036	Gortloughra	Standing stone	c. 785m northwest of T02
AH182	CO106-008	Ardrah	Stone row	c. 799m southwest of T14
AH63	CO092-078	Gortloughra	Cairn – unclassified	c. 844m northwest of T02
AH189	CO106-033	Gortnacowly	Four poster	c. 872m south of T10
AH227	Nat. Mon. No. 374 / CO093-043	Farrannahineey	Stone row	c. 9.4km northeast of T01
AH183	CO106-009	Ardrah	Ringfort - rath	c. 912m southwest of T14
AH135	CO092-033	Gortloughra	Ringfort - cashel	c. 1km northwest of T04
AH190	CO106-102	Gortnacowly	Redundant record	c. 1km south of T10
AH184	CO106-086	Ardrah	Souterrain	c. 1km south of T14
AH41	CO092-049	Cousane	Standing stone	c. 1km southwest of T06
AH220	CO092-0934	Gortloughra	Ringfort-rath	c. 1.1km northwest of T02
AH52	CO092-076; CO092-077	Cousane	Hut site; Standing stone	c. 1.2-1.3km southeast of T01
AH39	CO092-050	Cousane	Standing stone	c. 1.2km northeast of T07
AH40	CO092-051	Cousane	Stone circle – five stone	c. 1.2km south of T06
AH54	CO092-074	Coomclogh	Hut site	c. 1.2km southeast of T03
AH24	CO106-104001 - 2; CO106-104002	Coomleagh West	Hut Site	c. 1.2km southeast of T08
AH37	CO106-017; CO106-112	Cousane	Standing stones	c. 1.3- 1.5km northeast of T07
AH147	CO106-007001 - 2	Kealkill	Mill – carding; Mill - fulling	c. 1.3km northwest of T13
AH191	CO106-063	Gortnacowly	Redundant record	c. 1.3km south of T11
AH193	CO106-105	Gortnacowly	Cross-inscribed stone	c. 1.3km south of T11
AH185	CO106-083	Ardrah	Mass-rock	c. 1.3km south of T14
AH27	CO106-076	Coomleagh East, Cousane	Redundant Record	c. 1.3km southeast of T07
AH26	CO106-075001 - 2	Coomleagh East	2 Redundant Records	c. 1.3km southeast of T08
AH53	CO092-075001 - 9	Coomclogh	Field boundary; Enclosure; 7 Hut sites	c. 1.4km east of T03
AH151	CO092-046	Maughanaclea	Ringfort- cashel	c. 1.4km north of T10
AH152	CO106-013; CO106-014001; CO106-014002	Maughanaclea	Standing stone; Stone circle- five-stone; Standing stone	c. 1.4km north of T10

AH133	CO092-030	Kilnknappoge	Enclosure	c. 1.4km northwest of T04
AH134	CO092-031001 - 2	Kilnknappoge	Ringfort- cashel; Souterrain	c. 1.4km northwest of T04
AH148	CO092-044	Cahermuckee	Standing stone- pair	c. 1.4km northwest of T13
AH25	CO106-074001 - 3	Coomleagh East	3 Hut sites	c. 1.4km southeast of T08
AH28	CO106-018	Cousane	Enclosure	c. 1.5km east of T07
AH146	CO092-039	Cahermoanteen	Enclosure	c. 1.5km northwest of T13
AH192	CO106-087	Gortnacowly	Memorial stone	c. 1.5km south of T11
AH194	CO106-032	Gortnacowly	Souterrain	c. 1.5km southeast of T11
AH132	CO092-028; CO092-029	Kilnknappoge	2 Ringfort- raths	c. 1.6km northwest of T04
AH150	CO092-047001 - 2	Maughanaclea	Ringfort- cashel; Souterrain	c. 1.6km northwest of T07
AH13	CO106-064; CO106-035	Coomleagh East	Ogham Stone; Standing stone- pair	c. 1.6km south of T08
AH149	CO092-045	Maughanaclea	Ringfort- cashel	c. 1.7km northeast of T11
AH122	CO092-010	Inchiroe	Standing Stone	c. 1.7km northwest of T02
AH123	CO092-032	Kilnknappoge	Burial ground	c. 1.7km northwest of T04
AH136	CO092-043	Cahermuckee	Ringfort - rath	c. 1.7km west of T04
AH156	CO106-010001	Kealkill	Field boundary	c. 1.8km northwest of T14
AH12	CO106-034	Barnagowlane West	Megalithic tomb- wedge tomb	c. 1.8km south of T08
AH181	CO106-081	Laharanshermeen	Ringfort - rath	c. 1.8km southwest of T14
AH139	CO092-040	Maulavanig	Souterrain	c. 1.9km northwest of T13
AH178	CO106-114	Maularaha	Standing stone	c. 1.9km southwest of T14
AH68	CO093-086 - CO093-087	Gortloughra	Hut site; Enclosure	c. 2km northeast of T01
AH15	CO106-036	Coomleagh East	Standing stone	c. 2km southeast of T08
AH129	CO092-042	Cahermuckee	Enclosure	c. 2.1km northwest of T04
AH130	CO092-026	Kilnknappoge	Ringfort- rath	c. 2.1km northwest of T04
AH131	CO092-025	Cappaboy More	Ringfort- rath	c. 2.1km northwest of T04
AH157	Preservation Order 69/1938; CO106-006001 - 3	Kealkill	Stone circle - five- stone; Standing stone – pair; Cairn - radial- stone cairn	c. 2.1km northwest of T14
AH195	CO106-028	Ards Beg	Enclosure	c. 2.2km south of T14
AH180	CO106-027	Laharanshermeen	Enclosure	c. 2.2km southwest of T14
AH69	CO093-024	Shehy Beg	Standing stone-pair	c. 2.3km east of T01

AH121	CO092-009001 - 2	Cappaboy More	Radial-stone enclosure	c. 2.3km northwest of T04
AH196	CO106-031	Glanareagh	Ringfort - rath	c. 2.3km south of T14
AH16	CO106-038	Coomleagh East	Standing Stone	c. 2.3km southeast of T08
AH175	CO106-080	Maulikeeve	Redundant Record	c. 2.3km southwest of T14
AH176	CO106-020001 - 2; CO106-056	Maulikeeve	Ringfort – rath; Standing stone; Souterrain	c. 2.3km southwest of T14
AH119	CO092-008001 - 4	Cappaboy More	Ringfort – cashel; Standing stone; Four poster; Standing stone	c. 2.4km northwest of T04
AH120	CO092-006	Cappaboy More	Standing stone - pair	c. 2.4km northwest of T04
AH14	CO106-037	Coomleagh East	Standing Stone	c. 2.4km southeast of T07
AH177	CO106-021	Maulikeeve	Standing Stone	c. 2.4km southwest of T14
AH179	CO106-026	Ards More (East)	Ringfort-rath	c. 2.4km southwest of T14
AH158	CO106-002	Breeny Beg	Enclosure	c. 2.4km west of T14
AH159	CO106-004	Breeny More	Ringfort - rath	c. 2.4km west of T14
AH160	Preservation Order 84/1940; Nat. Mon. No. 450; CO106- 005001 - 5	Breeny More	Stone circle - multiple-stone; Boulder-burial; Boulder-burial; Boulder-burial; Boulder-burial	c. 2.4km west of T14
AH198	CO106-029; CO106-030	Dromclogh East	2 Ringforts - raths	c. 2.5-2.6km south of T14
AH70	CO093-085	Shehy Beg	Hut site	c. 2.5km northeast of T01
AH197	CO106-082	Ards Beg	Redundant record	c. 2.5km southwest of T14
AH17	CO106-039	Coomleagh East	Stone row	c. 2.6 southeast of T07
AH71	CO093-084	Shehy Beg	Mass-rock	c. 2.6km northeast of T01
AH117	CO092-027	Cappaboy More	Redundant record	c. 2.6km northwest of T04
AH118	CO092-007	Cappaboy More	Mass-rock	c. 2.6km northwest of T04
AH124	CO092-022; CO092- 023001; CO092- 023002; CO092-024	Cappaboy More	Standing stone; Anomalous stone group; Standing stone; Standing stone	c. 2.6km northwest of T04
AH145	CO092-038	Carriganass	<i>Fulacht fia</i>	c. 2.6km northwest of T13
AH11	CO106-094	Barnagowlane West	Well	c. 2.6km south of T09
AH35	CO092-070	Glanycarney	Rock scribing	c. 2.6km southeast of T03

AH137	CO092-041	Maulavanig	Ringfort - rath	c. 2.6km west of T04
AH138	CO092-072	Maulavanig	<i>Fulacht fia</i>	c. 2.6km west of T04
AH10	CO106-093	Barnagowlane West	<i>Fulacht Fia</i>	c. 2.7km south of T08
AH199	CO106-096; CO106-096001	Glanareagh	2 Burnt mounds	c. 2.7km south of T14
AH128	CO092-071	Maulavanig	Burnt mound	c. 2.7km west of T04
AH73	CO093-079001 - 2	Shehy Beg	2 Hut sites	c. 2.8km northeast of T01
AH44	CO093-054001 - 2	Glancarney	Anomalous stone group; <i>Fulacht fia</i>	c. 2.8km southeast of T03
AH161	CO106-003	Breeny More	Ringfort- rath	c. 2.8km southwest of T14
AH174	Nat. Mon. No. 600 /CO106-019; CO106-022; Nat. Mon. No. 600 /CO106-057; CO106-023; CO106-053; CO106-077001; CO106-077002; CO106-079	Derryarkane; Maulikeeve	Stone circle - five-stone; Enclosure; Standing stone; Standing stone; Enclosure; <i>Fulacht fia</i> ; Standing stone; <i>Fulacht fia</i>	c. 2.8km southwest of T14
AH86	CO092-014; CO093-001; CO093-076	An Chlochbhuaille; Doire Uí Riordáin Theas	3 Megalithic-wedge tombs	c. 2.9 north-northeast of T01
AH74	CO093-080001 - 2	Shehy Beg	Hut site; Enclosure	c. 2.9km of northeast T01
AH144	CO106-001; CO106-001001	Carriganass	Castle – tower house; Bawn	c. 2.9km of T14
AH72	CO093-078001 - 4	Shehy Beg	Hut site; Hut site; Enclosure; Hut site	c. 3km northeast of T01
AH09	CO106-095	Glanareagh	Enclosure	c. 3km south of T11
AH200	CO106-024	Ards More (West)	Souterrain	c. 3km southwest of T14
AH201	CO106-025	Ards More (West)	Burial ground	c. 3km southwest of T14
AH100	CO092-066001 - 2	Dooneens	Standing stone – pair; Hut site	c. 3.1km northwest of T01
AH34	CO093-057; CO093-058	Glanycarney	Ringfort-rath x2	c. 3.2-3.5km southeast of T06
AH116	CO092-005001 - 2	Cappaboy More	Enclosure; Burial ground	c. 3.2km northwest of T02
AH46	CO093-055	Glancarney	Standing stone	c. 3.2km of T03
AH18	CO106-090	Barnagowlane East	Road-road/trackway	c. 3.2km southeast of T07
AH202	CO106-078	Dromclogh West	Standing stone - pair	c. 3.2km southwest of T14
AH19	CO106-092	Barnagowlane East	Standing Stone	c. 3.3 km southeast of T08
AH98	CO092-068	Dooneens	Hut site	c. 3.3km north of T01
AH99	CO092-067	Dooneens	Standing stone - pair	c. 3.3km north of T01

AH87	CO092-083	Doire Uí Ríordáin Thuaidh	Souterrain	c. 3.3km northeast of T01
AH21	CO106-089	Goulacullin	Hut Site	c. 3.3km southeast of T07
AH203	CO106-041; CO106-042	Dromsullivan North	2 Ringfort - rath	c. 3.4-3.6km southwest of T14
AH75	CO093-097; CO093-098; CO093-099; CO093-100; CO093-101; CO093-102; CO093-103; CO093-106; CO093-107	Shehy Beg	Field boundary; Hut site; Enclosure; Hut site; Enclosure; Field boundary; Field boundary; Field boundary; Field boundary	c. 3.4km northeast from T01
AH88	CO092-015	Doire Uí Ríordáin Theas	Ringfort - rath	c. 3.5km northeast of T01
AH08	CO106-106	Barnagowlane West	Redundant Record	c. 3.6km south of T10
AH20	CO106-091; CO106-091001; CO106-091002	Barnagowlane East	Hut site; Enclosure; Hut site	c. 3.6km southeast of T07
AH89	CO093-002	An Chlochbhuaile	Redundant record	c. 3.7km northeast of T01
AH97	CO092-011	Dooneens	Standing stone	c. 3.7km northeast of T01
AH22	CO106-040	Goulacullin	Standing Stone	c. 3.7km southeast of T07
AH204	CO106-044	Dromclogh West	Burial ground	c. 3.7km southwest of T14
AH162	CO105-014	Lisheen	Ringfort- rath	c. 3.7km west of T14
AH85	CO093-088; CO093-089	Shey More	Enclosure; Hut site	c. 3.8km northeast of T01
AH140	CO092-060001 - 7; CO092-065	Maulavanig	Field boundary; <i>Fulacht fia</i> ; <i>Fulacht fia</i> ; <i>Fulacht fia</i> ; <i>Fulacht fia</i> ; Hut site; Field boundary; Hut site	c. 3.9-4.1km northwest of T13
AH76	CO093-113	Shanacranne West	House- 18th/19th century	c. 3.9km east of T01
AH90	CO093-003; CO093-006	An Chlochbhuaile, Cornaire	2 Megalithic tomb - wedge tombs	c. 3.9km northeast of T01
AH29	CO107-062	Goulacullin	Enclosure	c. 3.9km southeast of T07
AH166	CO105-016; CO105-052	Lisheen	Ringfort- rath; Souterrain	c. 3.9km southwest of T14
AH77	CO093-025	Shanacranne West	Enclosure	c. 4km east of T01
AH165	CO105-011; CO105-012; CO105-015	Lisheen	3 <i>Fulacht fia</i>	c. 4km west of T14
AH06	CO106-107	Derreenacrinnig West	Hut site	c. 4km southeast of T08
AH07	CO106-072; CO106-073;	Mullaghmesha	7 Hut sites	c. 4.1-4.2km south of T09

	CO106-103; CO106-103001; CO106-073001; CO106-073002			
AH102	CO080-073	Dooneens	House – indeterminate date	c. 4.1km north of T01
AH92	CO093-004	An Chlochbhuaile, Cornaire	Burial ground	c. 4.1km northeast of T01
AH95	CO092-013001 - 2	Derrynagree	Enclosure; Stone row	c. 4.1km northeast of T01
AH51	CO093-093001 - 2; CO093-094	Shanacrane East, Toreen	Hut site; Hut site; <i>Fulacht fia</i>	c. 4.1km southeast of T01
AH173	CO105-030	Cappanboul	Ringfort - rath	c. 4.1km southwest of T14
AH163	CO105-013002 - 5	Lisheen	Graveyard; Church; Ritual site - holy well; Redundant record	c. 4.1km west of T14
AH101	CO080-074; CO080-075; CO080-076; CO080-077; CO080-078; CO080-079; CO092-084	Dooneens	Field boundary; Field boundary; Field boundary; Hut site; Field boundary; Field boundary; Field boundary	c. 4.2km north of T01
AH96	CO092-012	Derrynagree	Ringfort - cashel	c. 4.2km northeast of T01
AH211	CO106-047; CO106-048001 - 2; CO106-097; CO106-098	Cloonygorman	Standing stone; Ringfort – rath; Souterrain; Souterrain; Souterrain	c. 4.2km southwest of T14
AH164	CO105-013001	Lisheen	Souterrain	c. 4.2km west of T14
AH103	CO080-018001 - 2; CO080-026	Dooneens	Ringfort – rath; Standing stone; Souterrain	c. 4.3km north of T01
AH104	CO080-065	Dooneens	House - indeterminate date	c. 4.3km north of T01
AH81	CO093-028	Shanacrane East	Ringfort- rath	c. 4.3km northeast of T01
AH82	CO093-081; CO093-082; CO093-083; CO093-114; CO093-115	Shehy Beg	Hut site; Bullaun stone; Hill site	c. 4.3km northeast of T01
AH115	CO092-021	Cappaboy More	Standing stone	c. 4.3km northwest of T02
AH143	CO091-008	Ahil More	Standing stone	c. 4.3km northwest of T13
AH210	CO106-046	Cloonygorman	Burial ground	c. 4.3km southwest of T14

AH05	CO106-066; CO106-066001; CO106-066002	Derreenacrinnig East	Enclosure; Hut site; Hut site	c. 4.4 km southeast of T08
AH106	CO080-069; CO080-070; CO080-071; CO080-072	Dooneens	Field boundary; Standing stone; Hut site; Field boundary	c. 4.4-4.5km north of T01
AH78	CO093-090; CO093-108; CO093-109	Tooreen	3 <i>Fulacht fia</i>	c. 4.4km east of T01
AH105	CO080-064001 - 2	Dooneens	Hut site; Field boundary	c. 4.4km north of T01
AH108	CO080-053; CO080-066; CO080-067	Dooneens	Field boundary; Hut site; Cairnfield	c. 4.4km north of T01
AH114	CO092-004	Cappaboy More	Stone circle - five-stone	c. 4.4km northwest of T02
AH125	CO092-002	Maugha	Standing stone	c. 4.4km northwest of T04
AH126	CO092-055	Derryfadda	Souterrain	c. 4.4km northwest of T04
AH142	Nat. Mon. No. unnumbered / CO092-019; CO092-018	Maughanasilly	Stone row; Redundant Record	c. 4.4km northwest of T13
AH172	CO105-029001 - 2	Cappanboul	Stone circle - multiple-stone; Boulder-burial	c. 4.4km southwest of T14
AH213	CO106-049	Cloonygorman	Standing stone	c. 4.4km southwest of T14
AH216	CO106-100; CO106-110	Cloonygorman	Souterrain; Burnt Mound	c. 4.4km southwest of T14
AH218	CO106-113	Glanbannoo Lower	<i>Fulacht fia</i>	c. 4.4km southwest of T14
AH04	CO106-065	Derreenacrinnig East	Standing Stone	c. 4.5 km southeast of T08
AH107	CO080-068	Dooneens	Anomalous stone group	c. 4.5km north of T01
AH79	CO093-026	Tooreen	Standing Stone	c. 4.5km northeast of T01
AH205	CO105-062; CO105-062001	Gortroe	Cairn-unclassified; Standing stone	c. 4.5km southwest of T14
AH214	CO106-099001	Cloonygorman	Redundant record	c. 4.5km southwest of T14
AH215	CO106-099002	Cloonygorman	Souterrain	c. 4.5km southwest of T14
AH207	CO105-031; CO106-043; CO106-074	Skahanagh More	Ringfort – cashel; Ringfort – rath; Souterrain	c. 4.6-4.2km southwest of T14

AH110	CO080-055; CO080-056; CO080-057; CO080-058; CO080-059; CO080-063	Dooneens	Field boundary; Field boundary; Hut site; Field boundary; Field boundary; Field boundary	c. 4.6-4.7km north of T01
AH33	CO107-002; CO107-003	Goulacullin	Souterrain; Enclosure	c. 4.6-4.7km southeast of T06
AH109	CO080-053; CO080-054	Dooneens	Field boundary; Field system	c. 4.6km north of T01
AH223	CO080-080	Dooneens (Muskerry West By., Inchigeelagh Par.)	Anomalous stone group	c. 4.6km north of T01
AH93	CO093-005	Cornaire	Burial ground	c. 4.6km northeast of T01
AH94	CO093-005	Cornaire	Burial ground	c. 4.6km northeast of T01
AH141	CO092-017	Maulavanig	Standing Stone	c. 4.6km northwest of T13
AH111	CO080-081; CO080-082; CO080-083; CO080-084; CO080-085; CO080-086; CO080-087; CO080-088; CO080-089; CO080-090001; CO080-090002; CO080-091; CO080-092; CO080-093	Dooneens; Tooreenduff	Field boundary; Field boundary; Field boundary; Field boundary; Field boundary; Field boundary; Field boundary; Field boundary; Field boundary; Field boundary; Enclosure; Hut site; Field boundary; Field boundary; Field boundary	c. 4.7-4.8km northeast of T01
AH02	CO106-067001 - 8	Derreenacrinnig East	Enclosure; Hut site; Hut site; Enclosure; Hut site; Hut site, Hut site; Hut site;	c. 4.7-4.9km from T08
AH80	CO093-027001 - 3	Tooreen	Standing Stone; Anomalous stone group; Standing stone	c. 4.7km northeast of T01
AH84	CO093-104	Coolmountain	Burnt spread	c. 4.7km northeast of T01
AH91	CO093-007	Cornaire	Megalithic tomb – wedge tomb	c. 4.7km northeast of T01
AH01	CO106-108001 - 6	Garranes North	5 hut sites	c. 4.7km southeast from T08
AH47	CO093-059	Doireach	Ringfort- rath	c. 4.7km southeast of T01
AH50	CO093-029	Shanacrane East	<i>Fulacht fia</i>	c. 4.7km southeast of T01
AH31	CO107-004	Farnanes	Enclosure	c. 4.7km southeast of T06

AH167	CO105-010	Lisheen	Standing stone	c. 4.7km southwest of T14
AH169	CO105-009	Lisheen	Standing stone	c. 4.7km southwest of T14
AH171	CO105-071; CO105-075	Shandrum Beg	Standing stone; Hut site	c. 4.7km southwest of T14
AH209	CO106-045	Dromsullivan South	Ringfort - rath	c. 4.7km southwest of T14
AH212	CO106-101	Derreenkealig	Ritual site – holy well	c. 4.7km southwest of T14
AH 217	CO106-051	Glanbannoo Lower	Ringfort - rath	c. 4.7km southwest of T14
AH03	CO106-068; CO106-068001; CO106-069	Derreenacrinnig East	3 enclosures	c. 4.8-5km from T08
AH30	CO107-001	Goulacullin	Standing stone	c. 4.8km east of T07
AH127	CO092-020	Shronagreehy	Ringfort- cashel	c. 4.8km northwest of T04
AH49	CO093-030	Shanacrane East	Kiln- lime	c. 4.8km southeast of T01
AH219	CO106-052	Glanbannoo Lower	Ringfort - rath	c. 4.8km southwest of T14
AH112	CO080-060; CO080-061; CO080-062	Tooreenduff	3 Field boundaries	c. 4.9km north of T01
AH113	CO080-033; CO080-034; CO080-035; CO080-036; CO080-037; CO080-038; CO080-039; CO080-040; CO080-041; CO080-049; CO080-099	An Inse Mhór (TC Béal Átha an Ghaorthaidh); Doire Mhic Coirín	Cairn - unclassified	c. 4.9km north of T01
AH221	CO092-016001 - 2	Illane	Stone circle - five-stone; Cairn - unclassified	c. 4.9km northwest of T13
AH48	CO093-031	Shanacrane East	Redundant Record	c. 4.9km southeast of T01
AH168	CO105-008	Lisheen	Enclosure	c. 4.9km southwest of T14
AH170	CO105-058	Shandrum Beg	Cairn - radial-stone cairn	c. 4.9km southwest of T14
AH206	CO105-028	Gortroe	Ritual site- holy well	c. 4.9km southwest of T14
AH208	CO105-051	Skahanagh	Enclosure	c. 4.9km southwest of T14
AH23	CO107-022	Cullenagh	Redundant Record	c. 5km of T07
AH32	CO107-056	Farnanes	Mass-rock	c. 5km southeast of T06
AH224	Nat. Mon. No. 656	Castledonovan	Castle- tower house	c. 5.9km southeast of T08

	/CO119-017002-			
AH226	Preservation Order 12/1871 /CO107-008	Dromdrasdil	Stone row	c. 7km east of T07
AH225	Nat. Mon. No. 536 /CO107-040	Clodagh	Standing stone - pair	c. 7.6km southeast of T08

14.3.4.2 Record of Protected Structures

The Cork County Development Plan (2022–2028) recognises the value of the built heritage to the county and is committed to the protection and enhancement of this heritage by providing measures for the protection of architectural heritage (Appendix 14-4). These include the establishment of a Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and the designation of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs).

There are two protected structures within the 5 km study area of the proposed turbines and none within the 50m study area of the Proposed Grid Connection. These are listed in Table 14-7 and shown in Figure 14-3 to 14-4 and 14-14. Please note that the BH sites recorded in Table 14-7 are listed in terms of the closest sites to the furthest sites from the Proposed Grid Connection and the proposed turbines. The Site does not contain any ACAs.

Table 14-7: Protected Structures within the study area

BH No.	RPS/NIAH No.	Description	Townland	Distance From Proposed Project	Statutory Protection
Proposed Grid Connection					
BH01	20910802	The Long Bridge	Ballyhalwick, Dunmanway North, Milleenanannig	Within Proposed Grid Connection (R586)	No
BH02	20909306	Keenrath Bridge	Inchireagh, Keenrath	Immediately northeast of Proposed Grid Connection	No
BH03	20910701	Water pump	Derrynacaheragh	Immediately west of Proposed Grid Connection	No
BH04	20910702	Post box	Derrynacaheragh	Immediately east of Proposed Grid Connection	No
BH05	20910801 & 20838004	House	Dunmanway North	Immediately north of Proposed Grid Connection	No
Proposed Wind Farm site					
BH06	679	Keakill Catholic Church	Keakill	c. 2.7km northwest of T14	Yes
BH07	20910602	House	Breeny Beg	c. 2.8km south of T14	No
BH08	20910603	Post box	Breeny Beg	c. 2.8km south of T14	No
BH9	20910604	House	Breeny Beg	c. 2.8km south of T14	No
BH10	20910601	Carriganass Bridge	Breeny Beg, Carriganass	c. 2.9km south of T14	No

BH11	680	Carriganass Castle	Clooncah	c. 2.9km south of T14	Yes
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14.3.5 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

14.3.5.1 NIAH Building Survey

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) survey of County Cork was carried out in 2006–2010. A review of the architectural survey was undertaken as part of this assessment. A total of 11 structures are listed in the NIAH within the 5km study area and the 50m study area of the Proposed Grid Connection. The closest consists of a bridge which the Proposed Grid Connection passes over/under (BH01). Structures recorded on the NIAH are listed in Table 14-7 above, and shown in Figure 14-3 to 14-4 and 14-14.

14.3.5.2 Garden Survey

The first edition Ordnance Survey maps of County Cork (1845) show the extent of demesnes as shaded portions of land within the 5km study area. These were established as a naturalised, designed landscape setting for the large houses of the landed gentry.

There is one designed landscape (DL01) shown on the first edition OS map of 1845 within the 5km study area. A further three designed landscapes have been identified within the 50m study area of the Proposed Grid Connection (DL02–DL04). These designed landscapes have been assigned DL reference numbers for the purposes of this assessment, listed below in Table 14-8 and shown in Figure 14-3 to 14-4, 14-8 and 14-13. Please note that the DL sites recorded in Table 14-8 are listed in terms of the closest sites to the furthest sites from the Proposed Grid Connection and the proposed turbines within Proposed Wind Farm.

Table 14-8: Designed landscapes within the study area

DL No.	NIAH Survey No.	Name	Townland	Distance from Proposed Project
Proposed Grid Connection				
DL02	3210	Bridgemount House	Ballyhalwick	Immediately North of Proposed Grid Connection
DL03	3211	Ballyhalwick House	Ballyhalwick	Immediately north of proposed Grid Connection
DL04	5946	Keenrath House	Keenrath	Immediately west of proposed Grid Connection
Proposed Wind Farm site				
DL01	N/A	Cappanaboul House	Cappanaboul	c. 3.5km southwest of T14

14.3.6 Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland

Information on artefact finds from County Cork has been recorded by the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) since the late 18th century. Location information relating to these finds is important in establishing prehistoric and historic activity in the study area. A total of 3 no. finds have been recorded within the 2km study area of the Proposed Wind Farm site and within 50m of the Proposed Grid Connection. The finds were recovered from the townland of Kealkill, although precise location data is not available.

Table 14-9: Stray finds recorded by the National Museum of Ireland

NMI Ref.	Find	Townland
1942:103	Snipe Trap	Kealkill
X3739.1	Pewter Dish	Kealkill
X3739.2	Pewter Dish	Kealkill

14.3.7 Aerial Photographic Analysis

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the Proposed Wind Farm site and Proposed Grid Connection held by Tailte Éireann (1995–2013), Google Earth (2010–2024), and Bing Maps (2025) revealed that large areas of the Proposed Wind Farm site have comprised woodland and pasture since at least 1995.

CH12, an overgrown curving stone wall, c. 50m in length is visible on aerial imagery dated 02/06/2010 (Google Earth), marked by a change in vegetation.

CH55, a series of north–south lazy beds within an enclosed area, are identifiable in aerial imagery dated 03/04/2013 (Google Earth; Plates 14-17 and 14-18).

Evidence for the excavation of several drainage ditches can be seen between T05 and T06 on aerial imagery dated 24/05/2023.

The former Butter Road (CH18), which is now a tarmac road, can be seen crossing the Site through Ballynamought and Coomclogh townlands. This is marked as a trackway. The recorded monuments comprising AH37 and AH 38 are visible within the Proposed Wind Farm site.

No further previously unrecorded cultural heritage features were identified from aerial photography.

14.3.8 Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage 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 can also incorporate more ephemeral 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 site and the 50m study area of the Proposed Grid Connection. These included the historic Ordnance Survey mapping, aerial photographic coverage and field inspection.

A total of 53 no. cultural heritage sites have been identified within the study areas of the Proposed Project, 51 no. of which are within 2km of the Proposed Wind Farm site. These are listed below in Table 14-10, and shown in Figures 14-3 to 14-16. Of these, 5 no. sites are within the footprint of proposed works associated with the Proposed Wind Farm site. These are CH07, CH08, CH13, CH18 and CH55.

A total of 5 no. cultural heritage sites have been identified within 50m of the Proposed Grid Connection (CH15, CH16, CH20, CH39 and CH40).

Please note that the CH sites recorded below in Table 14-10 are listed in terms of the closest sites to the furthest sites from the Proposed Grid Connection and the proposed turbines within Proposed Wind Farm.

Table 14-10: Cultural heritage sites within the study area

CH No.	Townland	Description	Distance from Proposed Project
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Proposed Grid Connection			
CH15	Glanycarney	Carrigacorra Bridge. Marked on 1845 map. Single arch road bridge over a stream. Stone voussoirs and spandrels to E side with concrete renovations. W side entirely concrete and widened. Encased within concrete structure.	0m (HDD'd by Proposed Grid Connection)
CH16	Cousane	Post-2018 stone marking townland Cousane/Glanycarney townland boundary.	Immediately north of Proposed Grid Connection
CH20	Ballyhalwick	Upstanding demesne walls and gate of Ballyhalwick House.	Immediately north of Proposed Grid Connection
CH39	Cousane	A building is marked on the 1845 and 1902 OS maps. This is upstanding.	Immediately south of Proposed Grid Connection; c. 1.9km northeast of T07
CH40	Cousane	A building is marked on the 1845 OS map. Ruinous remains are upstanding.	Immediately north of Proposed Grid Connection; c. 2.5km northeast of T07
Proposed Wind Farm site			
CH07	Ballynamought	Building depicted on 1845 map, unshaded by 1902 map. Main building not present, some upstanding remains of E-W boundary wall present.	0m (proposed new road)
CH08	Ballynamought	Building depicted on 1845 map, with further buildings shown on 1902 map. No remains of building, but N-S stone wall field boundary still present. May survive below vegetation at site of proposed road. Small amount of an E-W stone wall also present.	0m (proposed new road)
CH55	Coomclogh	Lazy beds, orientated north-south identified by aerial imagery and site inspection. Situated within an enclosure visible from aerial imagery. The enclosure is not depicted on historic mapping and was not clearly visible during the site visit. Given the presence of similarly orientation field boundaries in the vicinity (AH59 and AH60) it is possible that this represents part of a larger field system.	0m (T03)
CH18	Cousane, Ballynamought, Cahermuckee	A road known as an old butter road is shown on the 1845 and 1902 OS maps. The road is still in use.	0m (proposed new road)
CH13	Maughanaclea	Low stone wall, c. 3 courses high, forming a D-shape with the S side formed by the stone face of a hill. Not depicted on historic mapping.	0m (proposed new road)
CH12	Ballynamought	Curving stone wall, c. 50m in length. Mostly covered by grass and earth. Not depicted on mapping.	c. 115m southwest of T04
CH02	Ardragh	Small building depicted on 1845 map, unshaded by 1902 map. Rubble at site	c. 271m southeast of T14

		may relate to demolished building. Lazy beds surrounding site of CH02, running NE-SW.	
CH54	Maughanaclea	A building is marked on the 1845 and 1902 OS maps. The remains are extant.	c. 280m northeast from T13
CH10	Ballynamought	Small building depicted on 1845 map, unshaded by 1902 map. Southern end wall of building incorporated into stone wall field boundaries, which match those depicted on historic mapping.	c. 388m south of T05 within the Proposed Wind Farm site boundary
CH01	Ardragh	Small building depicted on 1845 map, unshaded by 1902 map. No upstanding remains.	c. 404m southwest of T14
CH14	Ballynamought	Low western and southern walls survive, with some internal rubble collapse. Not depicted on historic maps.	c. 469m southwest of T06
CH32	Gortnacowly	A building is shown in the 1845 and 1899 OS maps. Ruinous remains are present.	c. 640m south of T11
CH27	Maularaha	Two buildings are depicted on the 1845 and 1899 OS maps. These are still extant.	c. 713m southwest of T14
CH47	Coomclogh	A cluster of buildings are shown on the 1845 and 1902 OS maps. Two of the buildings are still upstanding. There remains of the third building are extant.	c. 718m east of T03
CH04	Maughanaclea	One building depicted on 1845 map, replaced by two larger ones by 1902. May have been incorporated into modern farm. On private land, not accessed during SV.	c. 766m north of T07 within the Proposed Wind Farm site boundary
CH03	Maughanaclea	Cluster of three buildings depicted on 1845 map, replaced by two further buildings to the northeast by the 1902 map. Upstanding remains present. On private land, not accessed during SV.	c. 837m northwest of T07 within the Proposed Wind Farm site boundary
CH11	Ballynamought	One small building shown on 1845 map, replaced by three larger buildings by time of 1902 map. One building present as an outbuilding, under private ownership and not accessed during SV.	c. 850m south of T04 within the Proposed Wind Farm site boundary
CH33	Gortnacowly	Several buildings are shown on the 1845 and 1899 OS maps. The ruinous remains of one of the buildings are present.	c. 880km south of T11
CH46	Coomclogh	A building is marked on the 1845 and 1902 OS maps. The ruinous remains are upstanding.	c. 1.1km east of T03
CH06	Maughanaclea	Small building depicted on 1845 map, unshaded by 1902 map. Doesn't appear to be present. On private land, not accessed during SV.	c. 1.1km north of T07 within the Proposed Wind Farm site boundary.
CH05	Maughanaclea	Cluster of buildings depicted on both 1845 and 1902 maps. Buildings may have been incorporated into modern	c. 1.1km northwest of T07 within the Proposed Wind Farm site boundary.

		farmyard. On private land, not accessed during SV.	
CH37	Coomleagh West	A row of 10 buildings along a road are shown on the 1845 and 1899 OS maps. One remains in use.	c. 1.1km south of T08
CH29	Ardrah	A cluster of buildings seen on the 1899 OS maps. One remains upstanding.	c. 1.1km southeast of T14
CH38	Coomleagh West	A cluster of buildings is shown on the 1845 And 1899 OS maps. Two of the buildings are upstanding.	c. 1.1km southwest of T08
CH30	Ardrah	A cluster of buildings is shown on the 1845 OS map. These decrease in the 1899 OS map. Five of the buildings are still in use.	c. 1.1km southwest of T14
CH49	Gortloughra	A cluster of buildings are shown in the 1845 and 1902 OS maps. The ruins of one of the buildings is visible in aerial footage and may survive within the woodland.	c. 1.2km northwest of T01
CH50	Gortloughra	A cluster of buildings are shown in the 1845 and 1902 OS maps. One of the buildings is still upstanding and in use.	c. 1.2km northwest of T02
CH43	Cousane	A building is marked on the 1845 and 1902 OS maps. Ruinous remains are upstanding.	c. 1.2km southeast of T06
CH09	Ballynamought	Building depicted on 1845 map, unshaded by 1902 map. Upstanding remains of two abutting buildings, do not match alignment shown on historic maps.	c. 1.2km southwest of T04 southwest within the Proposed Wind Farm site boundary.
CH17	Keakill	A building is shown on the 1902 OS map. The ruins are visible in aerial footage and may survive within the woodland. This is the site of a mill (AH147).	c. 1.3km northwest from T13
CH23	Keakill	Three structures appear on the 1899 and 1902 OS maps. They are along an access road. Only one is still in use and well maintained. The other two structures appear in ruins.	c. 1.3km northwest of T14
CH36	Coomleagh West	A single building is shown on the 1845 OS map. The 1899 OS map shows two buildings and a well. The footprint of one of the buildings is seen.	c. 1.3km south of T07
CH44	Cousane	Two buildings are marked on the 1845 and 1902 OS maps. The remains of one of the buildings are extant.	c. 1.3km southeast of T06
CH34	Gortnacowly	Coomleigh School is shown on the 1899 OS map. Ruinous remains are present.	c. 1.4km south of T11
CH52	Kilnknappoge	Three buildings to the east of a ringfort (CO092-029) are seen in the 1902 OS map. One of the buildings is still upstanding.	c. 1.5km northwest of T04
CH53	Kilnknappoge	A cluster of buildings is marked in the 1945 OS map. They are no longer	c. 1.5km northwest of T04

		present in the 1902 OS map and in their place is a linear arrangement of several buildings with another building to the immediate east. The linear building is upstanding.	
CH35	Gortnacowly	A cluster of buildings is shown on the 1899 OS map. One remains in use.	c. 1.5km south of T11
CH26	Maularaha	A detached structure and a linear arrangement of several buildings shown on the 1899 OS map. All upstanding.	c. 1.6km southwest of T14
CH51	Inchiroe	A building is shown on the 1845 and 1902 OS maps. The remains are extent.	c. 1.7km northwest of T01
CH25	Maularaha	Three buildings marked on the 1899 OS map. Two upstanding, one in disuse.	c. 1.7km southwest of T14
CH24	Maulraha	Marked as 'well' on 1899 OS map and my survive within the woodland.	c. 1.8km southwest of T14
CH28	Laharanshermeen	A cluster of buildings seen in the 1845 and 1899 OS maps. One building remains in ruin and appears upstanding.	c. 1.8km southwest of T14
CH31	Ards Beg	A cluster of buildings are seen in the 1845 OS map. They are demolished and a linear arrangement of several buildings is show on the 1899 OS map. This is still upstanding.	c. 1.8km southwest of T14
CH48	Gortloughra	Two buildings are shown on the 1845 and 1902 OS maps. Both are upstanding.	c. 1km northwest of T01
CH45	Cousane	A cluster of buildings are shown on	c. 2.1km east of T06
CH22	Kealkill	A single building is marked on the 1845 and 1899 OS maps, within a field boundary. The ruins are visible in aerial footage and may survive within the woodland.	c. 2.2km west of T13
CH40	Cousane	A building is marked on the 1845 OS map. Ruinous remains are upstanding.	c. 2.5km northeast of T07
CH41	Cousane	A building is marked on the 1845 OS map. There is a second adjacent building visible in the 1902 OS map. Ruinous remains are upstanding.	c. 2.8km northeast of T07
CH42	Cousane	A building is marked on the 1845 and 1902 OS maps. Ruinous remains are upstanding.	c. 2.9km northeast of T07

14.3.9 Areas of Archaeological Potential

Three Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAP) are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site, one of which comprises the Owngar River (AAP02) which the proposed new road and internal cabling crosses. The remaining two are lakes; Lough Nabirree (AAP01) and an unnamed lake (AAP03). The bed and banks of both of these rivers have a general archaeological potential, given the importance of waterways to past communities.

The Areas of Archaeological Potential are shown on Figures 14-5 to 14-7, 14-14 and 14-16.

14.3.10 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 Proposed Wind Farm site and GCOs 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 within the Proposed Wind Farm site and Proposed Grid Connection is provided in Table 14-11 below.

Table 14-11: Place name analysis

Townland	Derivation	Possible Meaning
Ardrah	<i>Ardrátha</i>	High fort
Ards Beg	<i>na nArd Beag</i>	Little heights
Ards More (East)	<i>na nArd Mór Thoir</i>	Great heights
Ballyhalwick	<i>Bhaile Uí Shealbhaigh</i>	O' Shelwy's town
Ballynamought	<i>Bhaile na mBocht</i>	Town of the poor
Barnagowlane East	<i>Bharr na nGabhlán Thoir</i>	Top of the forks (east)
Barnagowlane West	<i>Bharr na nGabhlán Thiar</i>	Top of the forks (west)
Breeny More	<i>na mBruíne Móra</i>	Great fairy fort
Cahermoanteen	<i>Chathair Mhóintín</i>	Stone-fort of the little bog
Cahermuckee	<i>Chathair Mhuicí</i>	Stone fort of the swine-herd
Cappaboy Beg	<i>na Ceapaí Búí Bige</i>	Small yellow plot of land
Cappaboy More	<i>na Ceapaí Búí Móire</i>	Big yellow plot of land
Carriganass	<i>Charraig an Easa</i>	Rock of the waterfall
Coolsnaghtig	<i>Chúil Sneachtaigh</i>	Corner of the snow
Coomclogh	<i>Chom Cloch</i>	Hollow stone
Coomleagh East	<i>an Choim Léith Thoir</i>	Hollow grey place (east)
Coomleagh West	<i>an Choim Léith Thiar</i>	Hollow grey place (west)
Cousane	<i>an Chuasáin</i>	Nook or corner

Townland	Derivation	Possible Meaning
Demesne	<i>an Churraigh Loim</i>	Bare marsh
Derragh	<i>Dhoirí</i>	Abundant in oaks
Derreens	<i>na nDoiríní</i>	Little oakwoods
Derrylahan	<i>Dhoire Leathan</i>	Broad oakwood
Derrynacaheragh	<i>Dhoirín na Cathrach</i>	Oakwood of the stone fort
Dunmanway North	<i>Dhún Mánmhaí Thuaidh</i>	Fort of the gables (or pinnacles)
Glanareagh	<i>Ghleann Creach</i>	Grey glen
Glanycarney	<i>Ghleann Uí Chearnaigh</i>	O’Kearney’s glen
Gortanure	<i>Ghort an Iúir</i>	Field of the yew-tree
Gortloughra	<i>Ghort Luachra</i>	Field of the rushes
Gortnacowly	<i>Ghort na Cuaillí</i>	Field of the ruin
Inchireagh	<i>na hInse Riabhaí</i>	Streaked river meadow
Inchiroe	<i>na hInse Rua</i>	Red river meadow
Kealkill	<i>An Chaolchoill</i>	Narrow wood
Keenrath	<i>Chaoínrátha</i>	Head of the fort
Kilnaknappoge	<i>Chill na Cnapóige</i>	Church of the hillocks
Lackareagh	<i>na Leacan Riabhaí</i>	Streaked hillside
Laharanshermeen	<i>Leathfhearann Seirmín</i>	Shermin’s half-land
Mallabracka	<i>na Meall Breac</i>	Speckled hillocks
Maughanaclea	<i>Mhacha na Cléibhe</i>	Field of the hurdle
Maularaha	<i>Mheall an Reithe</i>	Knoll of the rath
Maulavanig	<i>Mheall an Mhanaigh</i>	Knoll of the monk
Maulikeeve	<i>Mheall Uí Chaoimh</i>	O’Keefe’s knoll
Milleenanannig	<i>Mhillín an Eanaigh</i>	Little knoll or hillock of the marsh
Shanacrane East	<i>Sheanchorrán Thoir</i>	Old tree (east)

Townland	Derivation	Possible Meaning
Shehy Beg	<i>Seithe Bheag</i>	Skin/hide (small)
Shiplough	<i>Chluain Loinge</i>	Long meadow

14.3.11 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 down’ 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).

Five townland boundaries pass through the Proposed Wind Farm site. One of the townland boundaries is wholly or partially defined by the Owngar River (TB03) and two are defined by ditches and a stone wall (TB02 and TB04). The remaining townland boundaries comprise field boundaries which have been removed.

The Proposed Grid Connection crosses several townland boundaries along its route, however, these have been already removed due to the construction of the existing roads the Proposed Grid Connection follows. The townland boundaries are listed below in Table 14-12 and shown on Figures 14-5 to 14-9, 14-14, 14-16 and 14-19).

Table 14-12: Townland boundaries within Proposed Wind Farm.

Tb No.	Townland	Description
TB01	Gortlouoghra/Coomclogh	Removed
TB02	Coomclogh/Ballynamought	Stone wall occasionally visible by variations in vegetation. Also recorded as AH58.
TB03	Ballynamought/ Maughanaclea	Owngar River and hedge

Tb No.	Townland	Description
TB04	Cousane/Maughanaclea	Line of conifers, ditch and overgrown stone wall. Removed along the road
TB05	Maughanaclea/Ardrah	Removed

14.3.12 Field Inspection

Proposed Project Site Inspection Summary

The site inspection was carried out by Jonny Small and Johnnie Gallacher on 25th–27th February 2025. Weather conditions were mixed, with clear skies and heavy showers.

Wind Farm

The R585 runs through the middle of the Proposed Wind Farm in an east–west direction, which bisects the Proposed Wind Farm Site into a northern turbine cluster and a southern turbine cluster. The R585 generally follows the lowest ground, at a height of c. 175–200m, which rises to the Maughanaclea Hills to the south of the Proposed Wind Farm and Shehy More to the northeast.

The southern turbine cluster of the Proposed Wind Farm comprises Turbines T07–T14. This section is generally characterised by undulating topography that rises towards the south, with the east of the area comprising an extensive conifer plantation, and the west comprising rough upland pasture.

The proposed turbines are accessed off an existing gravel road which is bordered by post-and-wire fencing, with pasture and rough pasture to either side. The road continues to the west and reaches the boundary between Maughanaclea and Cousane townlands. This townland boundary is marked by a line of conifers, as well as a ditch and overgrown stone wall on the southern side of the road. Along the line of the road the townland boundary has been removed. The proposed 33kV cabling route passes through rough pasture fields c. 150m to the east of the townland boundary. The road continues to the west towards the location of a proposed substation, defined by undulating ground covered in recently felled conifers, long grass and sedges, and relatively young deciduous trees. No features of cultural heritage significance were identified. The proposed 110kV onsite substation location is bordered by coniferous plantation to the west and north, by the existing gravel road to the south, and by pasture fields to the east. These fields slope down to the north from c. 258m aOD to c. 212m aOD at the location of a stone circle (AH38) and two boulder burials (AH38). These sites are visible from the existing road.

The existing gravel road continues to the southwest through coniferous plantation, which rises to the south. The existing road terminates at a large gravel area c. 185m to the north of the proposed location of Turbine T09. A hill is situated c. 30m to the west of the gravel area, which rises c. 5m above the surrounding terrain. A proposed road extends from the gravel area and passes to the north of the hill. The northern side of the hill comprises a rockface, against which a D-shaped stone enclosure has been constructed (CH14; Plates 14-1–2). This comprises a low stone wall of three courses of uncut stone, with drystone construction. The wall measures c. 0.5m in height and 0.55m in width. An opening is visible on its northern side, and its western side comprises large boulders measuring c. 1.8m in height. The southern side of the enclosure is formed by the rocky face of the hill. The enclosure may be the remnants of a hut associated with transhumance. The proposed road continues to the southwest towards the location of a proposed temporary construction compound, proposed borrow pit BP4, and the proposed met mast. These locations are covered in dense conifer plantation with waterlogged ground. No features of cultural heritage significance could be identified.

To the east of the proposed met mast the proposed new road continues through plantation towards the proposed locations of T07 and T08. However, due to the density of the commercial forestry plantation

and very waterlogged ground it was not possible to reach these locations during the site inspection. However, given the extent of plantation cover it is unlikely that features of cultural heritage significance would be visible.

From the proposed met mast location, the proposed new road continues to the west towards the locations of T10 and T11. At both of these locations the ground cover was drier, although still within dense commercial forestry plantation and no features of cultural heritage significance could be identified.

From the location of proposed turbine T11, the proposed new road continues to the northwest until it emerges from conifer plantation. It then passes through undulating rough pasture and across several deep drainage ditches, orientated northeast–southwest. The proposed road reaches the proposed location of T12, which is situated on relatively flat plateau at a height of c. 245m aOD. The land slopes down to the north and west, and there are clear views in all directions. A weather mast is located to the south. T12 is covered in pasture, with rough pasture in the wider surroundings. There are clear views towards a four-poster arrangement of standing stones (AH155), which lies beyond the Proposed Wind Farm site boundary (Plate 14-3). These were not located in the location indicated by the Historic Environment Viewer (HEV) but are c. 225m to the northeast. A radial stone enclosure (AH155) is marked on the HEV c. 80m to the southwest of the four-poster, although no evidence of this monument was identified. Both T12 and T13 are likely to be clearly visible from the location of monument AH155.

Proposed turbine T13 is located c. 380m to the northwest of T12. The proposed road leads from T12 across undulating rough pasture with long grass and sedge ground cover. T13 is situated within a gently undulating hollow at c. 233m aOD surrounded by low hills covered in gorse and sedges. The land rises steeply to the west, reaching a height of c. 268m aOD. There are clear views to the north. No features of cultural heritage significance were identified.

From the location of proposed turbine T13, the proposed new road continues to the south before turning to the west. The road passes through the location of the townland boundary between Maughanaclea and Ardrah, although this boundary was not marked. An upland lake, Lough Nabirree, is situated c. 65m to the northwest of the proposed new road. Waterbodies have an increased archaeological potential, although no features of cultural heritage significance were identified at this location. The proposed road continues to the southwest across undulating rough pasture to the proposed location of T14, which is situated on a south-facing slope, with clear views to all directions apart from the north, where the land rises to a hill with outcropping bedrock. The ground cover of T14 is of rough pasture and is gently undulating. No features of cultural heritage significance were identified.

The site of a small building depicted on the 1845 OS map (CH02) is situated c. 267m to the south of the proposed location of T14, although there are no upstanding remains. A pile of rubble was noted at this location, which may represent the demolition of the structure, although may also have arisen from field clearances. Past agricultural activity of this landscape is represented by the presence of east-northeast–west-southwest aligned lazy beds surrounding CH02 (Plate 14-4). A further building is marked on the 1845 OS map c. 235m to the west of CH02, although this has no surface expression.

This was the end of the field inspection of the southern portion of the Proposed Wind Farm site. The inspection continued to the north of the R585.

The northern section of the Proposed Wind Farm comprises proposed turbines T01–T06. This area is characterised by upland pasture, with large areas of rough pasture and waterlogged ground. A central ridge runs through this part of the development, along which the proposed new road generally runs.

From the R585, the proposed new road passes downslope through an area of woodland and pasture fields before reaching the Owngar River, which meanders through the development in an east–west direction. The river measures c. 6m in width where the new road is proposed to cross it. The water was relatively clear at the time of survey and flows to the west. It had overgrown banks with gorse and deciduous trees. From the river, the proposed road extends uphill to the north through pasture fields

and field boundaries until it reaches a local road. A proposed security cabin is located on the southern side of the road, although no cultural heritage features were identified at this location.

Three cultural heritage sites were located on the northern side of the road: CH07–CH09. CH09 is a building depicted on the 1845 OS map, located c. 125m to the west of the proposed new road. This consists of two small square stone buildings with an east–west orientation, which does not match the building shown on historic mapping (Plate 14-5). The two buildings are not bonded to each other. The buildings are both constructed from rough cut stone with irregular coursing. The walls survive to a height of c. 2m. A mound of earth and stone is situated to the northeast of the buildings, from which trees grow. This may represent the demolition of part of the buildings, or an earlier building.

A building depicted on the 1845 OS map (CH07) does not have upstanding remains, although traces of an east–west stone boundary wall survive c. 13m to the north of the local road (Plate 14-6). This is overgrown and difficult to identify, but the proposed new road is likely to run through this wall.

A further building is depicted on the 1845 OS map (CH08), c. 80m to the east of CH07. The building is no longer present, but a north–south and east–west section of a stone boundary wall survives. It is likely that the north–south section of wall continues to the north below vegetation, and the proposed new road may intersect it (Plate 14-7).

The proposed new road continues across rough pasture to the northeast, reaching the location of the proposed temporary compound. This was a level area of rough, slightly boggy pasture on a north-facing slope. A slightly raised and drier area was situated in the centre of this area. It was approximately oval in shape, measuring c. 4m in length and c. 3m in width. A linear strip of drier and slightly raised ground extended to the north, measuring c. 1.5m wide. The nature and function of this area is unclear.

From the location of the proposed temporary construction compound, the new road continues to the northeast, passing over rough pasture for c. 210m before the new road splits into two branches. The northern branch continues for a further c. 500m through rough pasture which is relatively waterlogged before reaching the proposed location of turbine T04, marked by gravel. T04 is situated on the mid-point of a west-facing slope within rough pasture, with pockets of gorse in the surrounding environs. A conifer plantation is located downslope c. 100m to the west of the proposed location of turbine T04, and the ground rises steeply to the east to reach a ridge. A low stone wall, partially visible through the long grass, is situated c. 70m to the southwest of T04. A possible stone row was also identified c. 200m to the southwest of T04, although this was adjacent to a deep drainage ditch and may represent stones removed during the ditch's construction.

From the junction c. 500m to the southwest of the proposed location of T04, the proposed road continues along a ridge to the northeast. After c. 230m the road branches again. The southern branch leads downslope and through rough pasture before reaching the location of T06. T06 is located on a south-facing rough pasture slope, with clear views to the east and south. A group of archaeological monuments are located c. 100m to the north of T06, comprising two enclosures and a hut site (AH57; Plate 14-8). These are upslope from T06 and it is likely that the turbine will be clearly visible.

A group of archaeological monuments are also located c. 240m to the southwest of the proposed location of turbine T06, comprising a standing stone (AH56), and two field boundaries and a hut site (AH55). Only the standing stone was visible during the site inspection, and T04 will be clearly visible from the location of the stone (Plate 14-9). Two cultural heritage sites were located to the southwest of these sites: CH10 and CH14. CH10 survives as stone field boundaries, although a house was depicted at this location on the 1845 OS map. CH14 comprises the upstanding remains of the south and western walls of a building, with rubble collapse visible internally. The surviving walls measure c. 0.9m in height and c. 1m in width.

Returning to the previous junction, the northern route along a ridge to the proposed location of turbine T05, which is situated on a hilltop sloping steeply down to the south and rising steeply to the north. There are clear views over the landscape to the south. The proposed location of turbine T05 is covered

in rough pasture and sedges. Several monuments are located to the northeast, comprising a field boundary (AH58) and hut sites (AH58). There is no clear surface expression of the hut structures, although the stone wall forming the Ballynamought and Coomclogh townland boundary (TB02) was occasionally visible through the ground cover and could be identified by variations in vegetation (Plate 14-10). The proposed new road passes through this wall, although it was not visible at the intersection with the road.

From this cluster of recorded monuments, the proposed road branches in two. The southern branch extends through undulating rough pasture towards the location of T03, which is in pasture on a south-facing slope. Lazy beds were identified at the site of the proposed location of T03 (CH55), and aerial imagery shows that they are located within a sub-oval enclosure which is located within the proposed T03 hardstand. The lazy beds run north-south and were relatively shallow. The boundaries of the enclosure were not clearly identifiable during the site inspection. The proposed location of turbine T03 is surrounded by tussocks of sedge and a young conifer plantation is located to the north. There are clear views from the location of T03 towards the southeast to the southwest. The remains of a north-south drystone field boundary (AH60) are visible from T03, c.65m to the east (Plate 14-11). A hut site (AH59) is situated c. 120m to the west-southwest of T03, comprising a drystone sub-circular hut that adjoins a north-south drystone field boundary.

From the previous junction, the northern branch of the proposed road continues through rough pasture up a steep slope. The road enters dense conifer plantation, which falls steeply to the north. The proposed location of turbine T02 is situated c. 30m from the western end of the plantation. No features of cultural heritage significance could be identified.

The proposed road continues eastwards from the proposed location of turbine T02 through the plantation towards the proposed location of turbine T01. This turbine could not be reached as the plantation was dense and impassable. Given the density of the plantation it is unlikely that cultural heritage could be identified at this location. A hut site (AH61) with associated enclosure (AH61) is located on the northern side of the plantation, and both comprise low drystone walls (Plate 14-12). Both T01 and T02 are likely to be clearly visible from these sites. A standing stone (AH62) is located c. 200m to the south of the proposed location of turbine T01. This comprises a single stone standing to a height of c. 1.5m.

Proposed Grid Connection

The Proposed Grid Connection exits the Proposed Wind Farm via the R585 and continues to the east. The boundary between the townlands of Cousane and Glanycarney is marked by an upright stone with dressed faces (CH16). The stone is marked with the townland names and ogham inscriptions. This marker is not visible on 2018 Google Streetview imagery, and is therefore very recent, although it does represent a cultural heritage feature. The Carrigacorra Bridge (CH15) is located c. 380m to the east of the townland boundary. This bridge is marked on the 1845 OS map and comprises a single-arch stone bridge that carries the R585 over a stream (Plate 14-13). The bridge consists of stone voussoirs, stone spandrels and a stone barrel, incorporated into a concrete bridge. The stone bridge is visible on the eastern side, and the concrete structure extends c. 3m to the western side (Plate 14-14). An inscribed stone (AH35) is located c. 490m to the east of CH15 and is situated c. 1m to the north of the R585.

The Proposed Grid Connection continues to the east and then branches off the R585 on to the L4609. This road crosses the Bandon River via the Keenrath Bridge (BH02). This is a triple-arch road bridge of rough-cut limestone construction with concrete coping to the parapet, built c. 1840. The route continues to the south along the L4609, passing a cast-iron water pump, erected c. 1890 (BH03), which is located on the west side of the road. The pump is surrounded by a concrete wall and the pump itself has been damaged. The pump is opposite a rough-cut, irregularly coursed stone wall. C. 310m to the south is a pole-mounted cast-iron post box (BH04), erected c. 1930, on the east side of the road.

The Proposed Grid Connection branches from the L4609 to the east and follows the L4615 for c. 5.5km. It then turns to the southwest and follows the R587 for c. 3.1km until it joins the R586 on the

eastern side of Dunmanway. The Proposed Grid Connection follows the R586 to the east, crossing the Long Bridge (AH222/BH01), for c. 830m before terminating at the Dunmanway 110kV substation. The Proposed Grid Connection passes to the south of BH05 (19th century house), CH20 (demesne walls and gate of Ballyhalwick House; Plates 14-15 and 14-16), DL02 (Bridgemount House demesne) and DL03 (Ballyhalwick House demesne).

14.3.13 Limitations

Three turbine locations were not accessible at the time of the site inspection: T01, T07 and T08. This was due to waterlogged ground and dense vegetation growth within forested areas of the Proposed Wind Farm site. It is unlikely that cultural heritage features would be identifiable at these locations, due to dense ground cover. A review of aerial imagery shows that T01 has been under forest cover from 2000, and T07 and T08 have been under forest cover since 1995.

14.4 Likely Effects and Associated Mitigation Measures

Appendix 14-2 presents the results of the assessment of effects on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource, following the application of the methodology described in Section 14.2. The results describe the sensitivity of the receptor, magnitude of potential effects and the predicted significance of effect. Further description of effects and mitigation measures is outlined in Sections 14.4.1 – 14.4.7 below.

14.4.1 Do Nothing Scenario

If the Proposed Project were not to proceed, no changes would be made to the current land use practice. Small-scale agriculture, commercial forestry, and one-off rural housing at the site would continue to be the dominant land uses, and would be managed in the same way. Effects upon the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource as a result of continued small-scale agriculture are unlikely. It is possible that continuing commercial forestry activities may affect the archaeological resource in the future. The opportunity to harness the wind energy resource of County Cork would be lost, as would the opportunity to contribute to meeting Government and EU targets for the production and consumption of electricity from renewable resources and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

There will be no effects on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource if the Proposed Grid Connection does not go ahead.

14.4.2 No Predicted Effects

There are no predicted direct or indirect effects for the following sites:

- AH02–07, AH14–18, AH21–22, AH 25, AH34–35, AH44, AH46, AH74–80, AH82, AH84–85, AH87–93, AH97–100, AH102–104, AH106, AH108, AH111, AH114–115, AH126–127, AH140–142, AH159, AH209, AH223–225
- BH01–05
- CH01, CH15, CH20
- DL02–04
- TB01, TB03, TB04, TB05

14.4.3 Construction Phase (Indirect and Direct)

Indirect Effects of the Proposed Project

No indirect effects were identified which would occur at the construction phase of the Proposed Project.

Direct Effects of the Proposed Project

The construction of the Proposed Project will not result in any direct, negative effects on National Monuments, monuments subject to Preservation Orders or designed landscapes.

The construction of the Proposed Project will not result in any significant negative effects on recorded archaeological sites.

Proposed Wind Farm

The construction of the Proposed Wind Farm will result in one direct effect upon a recorded archaeological site, although this is assessed as **moderate**, which is **not significant**. The proposed new internal wind farm road passes through field boundary AH58, which comprises a c. 200m length of a drystone wall, largely covered by earth and grass. Construction of the proposed new road will result in removal of a c. 12m section of the field boundary, which will have a direct negative (permanent) effect on the monument. Prior to the application of mitigation this effect will be moderate.

The construction of the Proposed Wind Farm will result in one direct, negative significant effect on a previously unrecorded cultural heritage site. This is CH55, a field containing north–south orientated lazy beds situated within a sub-oval enclosure. The enclosure and lazy beds may relate to nearby recorded monuments AH59 and AH60, and possibly represent part of a larger field system. The proposed T03 and its associated hardstand are located directly on the site of CH55, ground disturbance associated with the construction of the Proposed Project will have a direct, negative (permanent) effect on these remains. Prior to the application of mitigation this effect will be significant.

The construction of the Proposed Wind Farm will have direct, negative effects on four further previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites; CH07, CH08, CH13 and CH18, although these are not assessed as significant.

- The proposed new internal wind farm road will pass through part of upstanding sections of stone walls associated with the sites of vernacular buildings depicted on the 1845 OS map (CH07 and CH08). These walls are currently obscured by vegetation. Small sections will be impacted by ground disturbance associated with the construction of the proposed new road, which will have direct, negative (permanent) effects of moderate significance prior to the application of mitigation measures.
- The proposed new internal wind farm road will pass through CH13, which consists of a D-shape enclosure on the north side of a hill. The enclosure is formed by a low stone wall. Ground disturbance associated with the construction of the proposed new road will have a direct, negative (permanent) effect of moderate significance prior to the application of mitigation measures.
- The Proposed Project includes changes to CH18, a road (L8777) identified as an old butter road which led to the Cork Butter Exchange. These changes include the upgrade of a c. 365m section of the road, the construction of new roads to either side of CH18 and construction of associated entrances off CH18. This section of the existing road is scenic, with clear views of the surrounding landscape and with several vernacular buildings adjacent to it (CH07–CH09). Although the proposed alterations to the existing road are small-scale in nature, they will modernise the road and change how it is perceived. These direct, negative (permanent) effects have been assessed as slight.

No instream works are required to the watercourses within the Proposed Wind Farm site, including the 33kV internal wind farm cabling crossing of Owngar River (AAP02), as clear-span watercourse crossings will be used. Additionally, no instream works are proposed at the 33kV internal wind farm cabling crossing on the R585. The watercourses have an enhanced archaeological potential, due to the prehistoric and historic use of watercourses. No direct effects to watercourses are predicted.

Proposed new internal wind farm roads pass through five townland boundaries, two of which have a physical expression (TB02, TB03) where they intersect the proposed new road. TB02 is also recorded as AH58, and TB03 is the Owngar River, recorded as AAP02. A c. 12m section of the stone wall that forms TB02 will be removed during the construction of the proposed new road, which is a direct, negative (permanent) effect to TB02, having a slight significance. As described above, no instream works are proposed to TB03, and no direct effects are predicted.

Much of the Proposed Wind Farm site has been disturbed by commercial forestry activities; however, it remains possible that previously unknown archaeological sites and features may survive below the current ground level across the area, particularly in areas of pasture which have not been previously disturbed. Ground disturbances associated with the Proposed Project, such as the construction of access roads and excavations for turbines bases and borrow pits, have the potential to result in direct, negative (permanent) effects on any such remains that may be present. Prior to the application of mitigation these effects have the potential to range from moderate to significant, depending on the sensitivity of any such sub-surface archaeological features. Potential effects will be limited due to the restricted nature of the Proposed Wind Farm site.

Proposed Grid Connection

The Proposed Grid Connection passes through the Zone of Notification of AH36, AH45 and AH222/BH01. AH45 comprises a quarry, which is non-archaeological and will not be directly impacted. AH222/BH01 comprises a bridge. Direct effects will be avoided to bridge AH222/BH01 (Watercourse 11b) through the use of horizontal directional drilling, although excavation of the cable trench will be required within the Zone of Notification of AH222/BH01. AH36 comprises a standing stone, enclosures and hut sites. Although it is likely that the construction of the existing road network has disturbed any potential sub-surface archaeological features related to AH36 and AH222/BH01, it is possible that some survive. These effects have the potential to range from slight to moderate, depending on the sensitivity of any such archaeological features.

The Proposed Grid Connection will cross 11 no. watercourses (Watercourse 1– Watercourse 11b). Instream works are not required, with alternative crossing methodologies including standard trefoil formation, flatbed formation under, flatbed formation over and horizontal directional drilling. No effects on watercourses along the Proposed Grid Connection are predicted. The use of horizontal directional drilling will avoid direct impacts to bridges BH02 (Watercourse 5) and CH15 (Watercourse 3) along the Proposed Grid Connection. Direct effects will be avoided to bridge AH222/BH01 (Watercourse 11b) through the use of horizontal directional drilling.

Mitigation and Monitoring Measures During Construction Phase

Prior to the commencement of construction, a programme of archaeological test trenching will be carried out at greenfield locations of the Proposed Wind Farm site, including the location of the proposed turbine hardstands, proposed temporary construction compounds, proposed borrows pit and along the proposed access roads. These works will include targeted test trenching of CH55. This work will be carried out under licence to the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH. Dependent on the results of the testing assessment, further mitigation may be required, such as preservation by record or in-situ and/or archaeological monitoring. Any further mitigation will require agreement from the DoHLGH.

A large portion of the Proposed Wind Farm site is dominated by forestry, which is not suitable for archaeological test trenching. Archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping will be carried out at these

locations. Additionally, the sections of Proposed Grid Connection that passes through the Zones of Notification of AH36 and AH222/BH01 will be subject to archaeological monitoring, as will all works at the locations of AH58/TB02 and CH55. This work will be carried out under licence to the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH. If archaeological remains are identified during the course of these works further mitigation may be required, such as preservation by record or in-situ. Any further mitigation will require agreement from the DoHLGH.

A pre-construction survey of CH07, CH08, CH13 and CH55 will be carried out, resulting in the compilation of a detailed photographic and written record. This will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist. A record is not required for CH18, the former butter road.

Residual Effects

Following the implementation of the above construction mitigation measures, there will be no significant residual effects on the previously unrecorded archaeological resource. This is due to the fact that any archaeological remains that are encountered during the course of monitoring or test trenching will be subject to preservation by record or preservation in-situ. Cultural heritage features subject to direct effects will be subject to a detailed photographic and written survey prior to construction.

Significance of Effect

Ground disturbance associated with the construction of T03 and its associated hardstand will have a direct, negative (permanent), significant effect on the remains of CH55, a sub-rectangular enclosure containing lazy beds which may represent part of a field system with recorded monuments AH59 and AH60. Following the application of mitigation measures the effect will be direct, negative (permanent), slight. Mitigation will comprise targeted test trenching of CH55, carried out under licence to the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH. Dependent on the results of the testing assessment, further mitigation may be required, such as preservation by record or in-situ. Additionally, a pre-construction survey of CH55 will be carried out, resulting in the compilation of a detailed photographic and written record of the site and its relationship with AH59 and AH60.

There are no further significant negative effects on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource.

14.4.4 Operational Phase Potential Effects (Indirect)

A full assessment of the operational impacts on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource has been carried out and is included in Appendix 14-2. This has been carried out utilizing the photomontages and Theoretical Zone of Visibility mapping for the development produced as part of the Landscape and Visual assessment (Ch. 13: Landscape and Visual). The assessment assumes a long-term effect (rather than permanent) and includes the following:

- Sites of national significance within 10km of the proposed turbines
- Archaeological Heritage (AH) sites within 5km of the proposed turbines
- Built Heritage (BH) sites within 5km of the proposed turbines
- Designed Landscapes (DL) within 5km of the proposed turbines
- Cultural Heritage (CH) sites within 2km of the proposed turbines

No significant negative operational effects have been predicted to sites of national significance, archaeological heritage sites, built heritage sites, designed landscapes or cultural heritage site.

Several indirect moderate negative effects (medium term) have been identified to the following archaeological heritage sites:

- AH12–13, AH24, AH28, AH37–43, AH53–57, AH59–67, AH69, AH86, AH118–124, AH129–137, AH139, AH144, AH146–155, AH157–158, AH160–161, AH174, AH176–178, AH180–189, AH220.

Moderate negative indirect effects to AH sites have been assessed due to changes of the proposed turbines to their existing setting. Although the presence of the turbines will impact their setting, they will not prevent the monuments from being read and understood. In most cases the turbines will only impact the setting of the monuments when viewed from one direction and views from other directions will remain uninterrupted. Intervisibility between monuments has also been considered in this assessment, for example between standing stones AH52, AH56, AH62, AH64 and AH65. Although intervisibility may have been apparent during the erection of these monuments, this is no longer observable due to the presence of existing coniferous plantation. As there is no baseline intervisibility between AH52, AH56, AH62, AH64 and AH65, it is not predicted that the proposed turbines will impact intervisibility.

Additionally, intervisibility was considered between standing stones and megalithic monuments AH152, AH155, AH182 and AH188. Due to the great height differences in the topography and the presence of coniferous plantation, there is limited potential for intervisibility between these monuments and the proposed turbines will generally not alter this.

Moderate negative effects (medium term) have also been identified to built heritage sites BH06 and BH11.

All remaining indirect negative effects (medium term) to archaeological heritage sites, built heritage sites, designed landscapes or cultural heritage sites have been assessed as imperceptible to slight, with a number of sites are also not subject to any effects due to the fact that the Theoretical Zone of Visibility mapping indicates that the turbines will not be visible from certain portions of the study area.

Mitigation and Monitoring Measures During Operational Phase

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.

Residual Effects

Residual effects will remain with regards to the setting of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites, due to the fact that the effect on the setting of the sites cannot be mitigated, but these effects will not be significant or permanent.

Significance of Effect

There are no significant negative effects on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource during the operational phase.

14.4.5 Operational Phase (Direct)

No direct effects on archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource are noted during the operational phase of the Proposed Project.

14.5 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 sub-surface archaeological remains.

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

14.6 Cumulative Effects

With regards to the Proposed Project, the assessment is required regarding the potential cumulative effect that may arise from proposed and permitted developments within the study areas of the Proposed Wind Farm site and Proposed Grid Connection and how the construction and operation of this infrastructure (in combination with the Proposed Project) may cumulatively impact upon archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites.

14.6.1 Construction Phase

A review of the planned and permitted developments within the 5km study area has been carried out in order to identify any potential cumulative effects during the construction phase. Cumulative effects during the construction phase refers only to the direct effects which consist of ground disturbance. 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.

14.6.2 Operational Phase

Wind Farms

The following proposed or permitted wind farms within 20km of the proposed turbines have been identified:

- Proposed Gortloughra Wind Farm (eight turbines), c. 2km northeast
- Proposed Dereenacreenig West Wind Farm (three turbines), c. 3.6km south
- Proposed Curraglass Wind Farm (three turbines), c. 4km north-northwest
- Permitted Carrigierk Extension Wind Farm (three turbines), c. 6.4km northeast
- Permitted Gortyrhilly Wind Farm (13 turbines), c. 13km north-northeast
- Permitted Kilgarvan Repower Wind Farm (11 turbines), c. 17.5km north
- Permitted Inchamore Wind Farm (four turbines), c. 19.5km north

The residual indirect operational phase effects of the Proposed Project to archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage receptors within the study areas of the Proposed Project range from imperceptible to moderate negative. When considered cumulatively with the permitted and planned wind farm developments, no additional effects are predicted. This is because the predicted cumulative effects are not greater than the effects already predicted as a result of the Proposed Project.

Potential cumulative effects on the visual alignment of National Monuments and sites subject to Preservation Orders have been considered in combination with proposed or permitted wind farms within 20km. Six National Monuments are located within 10km of the Proposed Wind Farm site (AH142, AH160, AH174, AH224, AH225, AH227), one of which is subject to a Preservation Order (AH160). Two further sites are also subject to Preservation Orders (AH157, AH226). Indirect effects as a result of the Proposed Project were predicted at five of these sites, ranging from slight to moderate. The main visual alignment of four of these sites does not align towards the Proposed Wind Farm site,

and therefore no cumulative visual effects in combination with the proposed or permitted wind farms are predicted. The main axis of AH174 aligns roughly with the Proposed Wind Farm site, although none of the proposed or permitted wind farms are located between AH174 and the Proposed Wind Farm site.

Non-Energy Developments

A review of the planned and permitted non-energy developments within 5km of the proposed turbines and 50m of the Proposed Grid Connection has been carried out to identify potential indirect cumulative effects during the operational phase. Most of these relate to the provision/alteration of one-off rural housing and agricultural related structures. No indirect cumulative effects have been identified which are greater than the effects already predicted as a result of the proposed project.

14.7

Conclusion

In summary, the Proposed Project will have one pre-mitigation significant negative effect on a previously unrecorded cultural heritage site (CH55).

Following the application of mitigation measures this will be reduced to a slight negative effect, and there will be no significant residual effects on the previously unrecorded archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource as a result of the construction of the Proposed Project. This is due to the fact that any remains that are encountered during the course of monitoring or test trenching will be subject to preservation by record or preservation in-situ.

Residual effects will remain with regards to the setting of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites, due to the fact that the effects on the setting of the sites cannot be mitigated. These effects will not be significant or permanent, and will be removed following the decommissioning of the turbines.

14.8 EIA Classification Summary

Please see the below table for a summary of all identified impacts for the Proposed Project relating to archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage.

Table 14-13 Impact Assessment Classification Summary

Topic	Pre-Mitigation Effect	Mitigation Section Reference	Residual Effect	Significance
Construction Phase				
General Construction of Turbines, Hardstand Areas, and Met Mast	Permanent, Moderate – Significant, Negative	Section 14.4.3.	Permanent, Not Significant–Slight, Negative	Not Significant
Proposed Access Roads and Upgrade of Existing Roads	Permanent, Slight – Moderate, Negative	Section 14.4.3.	Permanent, Slight, Negative	Not Significant
Borrow Pit Excavation and Reinstatement	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peat and Spoil Management Areas	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Substation and Ancillary Construction Works	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Proposed Grid Connection	Permanent, Moderate, Negative	Section 14.4.3.	Permanent, Slight, Negative	Not Significant
Operational Phase				
Visual Impact of Turbines	Long-Term, Imperceptible – Moderate, Negative	Section 14.4.3.	Long-Term, Imperceptible – Moderate, Negative	Not Significant
Decommissioning Phase				
Proposed Wind Farm	None	N/A	N/A	N/A