

Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR)

Proposed Slievegrine
Renewable Energy
Development, Co.
Waterford

Chapter 14 – Cultural Heritage



14. CULTURAL HERITAGE

14.1 Introduction

This cultural heritage chapter was prepared by Tobar Archaeological Services Ltd. It presents the results of an archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage impact assessment of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed Slievegrine Renewable Energy Development, the Proposed Project, located in the townland of Lyre and adjacent townlands near Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.

The purpose of this chapter is to assess the potential direct and indirect effects of the Proposed Project on the surrounding archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage landscape. The assessment is based on both a desktop review of the available cultural heritage and archaeological data, and a field inspection of the Proposed Project footprint. An assessment of potential effects, including cumulative effects, is presented within this chapter.

As detailed in Chapter 1: *'Introduction to the Proposed Project'*, for the purposes of this EIAR, the various project components are described and assessed using the following references: 'Proposed Project', 'Proposed Wind Farm', 'Proposed Turbine', 'Proposed 110kV Substation', 'Proposed Grid Connection', 'Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation', 'Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling Route' and 'Site'.

14.1.1 Proposed Project

The Proposed Project comprises 23 no. wind turbines, a meteorological mast, a telecommunications relay mast and associated foundations and hard-standing areas, access roads, construction compounds, 33kV underground cabling, borrow pits, spoil management, site drainage, re-routing of a section of the Dungarvan - Foxhole 38kV overhead line underground, biodiversity management and enhancement measures, tree felling and vegetation removal, operational stage signage and all ancillary works and apparatus. The Proposed Grid Connection comprises of the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling Route connecting the Proposed 110kV Substation to the Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation in the townland of Ballycullane and all ancillary works and apparatus. It also comprises the Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation, as well as its associated construction compound, proposed 220kV end masts, proposed 220kV electrical cabling and all associated infrastructure.

The full description of the Proposed Project is detailed in Chapter 4: *'Description of the Proposed Project'* of this EIAR. The current planning application is being made to An Coimisiún Pleanála under Section 37E of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.

14.1.2 Location and Topography

The Site is made up of two distinct elements, the Proposed Wind Farm and the Proposed Grid Connection. The Site is located within a rural setting in south Waterford, approximately 5km southwest of Dungarvan, Co. Waterford. The village of Clashmore is located approximately 3.1km south of the Site.

The Site measures approximately 1450 hectares and comprises a mix of agri-pastoral land and commercial forestry. The Site is also served by a number of existing agricultural roads and tracks. Existing site access is via forestry and agricultural entrances off the L-2023 and L-2024 local roads, as well as the L-6084 local road to the south of the Site and the L-6082 to the west of the Site. The Grid Reference co-ordinates for the approximate centre of the Proposed Wind Farm site are X 619562, Y 587416 (ITM).

The Proposed Grid Connection includes for 110kV underground cabling from the Proposed 110kV Substation, in the townland of Clashbrack, Co. Waterford, to the Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation in the townland of Ballycullane, Co. Waterford. The Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling Route measures approximately 9km in length and is located primarily within the curtilage of the public road corridor with two sections (approximately 315m and 800m) being located within private lands.

Current land-use on the Proposed Wind Farm site is predominantly comprised of a mix of commercial forestry and pastoral agriculture. Current land-use along the Proposed Grid Connection site comprises of public road corridor and private land principally used by agriculture. The surrounding land use is predominantly pastoral agriculture, commercial forestry and low-density residential use along local and regional roads.



14.1.3 Statement of Authority

This chapter of the EIAR has been prepared by Miriam Carroll of Tobar Archaeological Services Ltd. Miriam graduated from University College Cork in 1998 with a Masters degree in Methods and Techniques in Irish Archaeology. She is licensed by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) to carry out excavations and is a member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland (IAI). Miriam has been working in the field of archaeology since 1994 and has undertaken numerous projects for both the private and public sectors including excavations, site assessments (EIAR) and surveys. Miriam Carroll is a director of Tobar Archaeological Services which has been in operation for over 20 years.

14.1.4 Relevant Guidance and Legislation

14.1.4.1 Guidance

The assessment of the potential effects of the Proposed Project on cultural heritage has been carried out in accordance with the various planning policies and strategy guidance detailed in Section 1.2 in Chapter 1: *'Introduction to the Proposed Project'* of this EIAR and the following:

- › Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, 2011).
- › Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands, 1999, Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1999.
- › Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment, Historic Environment Division, February 2018.
- › Waterford County Development Plan 2022-2028.
- › Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of TII National Road and Greenway Projects (TII 2025).

14.1.4.2 Legislation

14.1.4.2.1 Archaeological Heritage

Archaeological monuments are safeguarded through national and international policy, which is designed to secure the protection of the cultural heritage resource. This is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta Convention). This was ratified by Ireland in 1997.

Both the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2004 and relevant provisions of the Cultural Institutions Act 1997 are the primary means of ensuring protection of archaeological monuments, the latter of which includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date. There are a number of provisions under the National Monuments Acts which ensure protection of the archaeological resource. These include the Register of Historic Monuments (1997 Act) which means that any interference to a monument is illegal under that Act. All registered monuments are included on the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).

The RMP was established under Section 12 (1) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 and consists of a list of known archaeological monuments and accompanying maps. The RMP affords some protection to the monuments entered therein. Section 12 (3) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 states that any person proposing to carry out work at or in relation to a recorded monument must give notice in writing to the Minister (Environment, Heritage and Local Government) and shall not commence the work for a period of two months after having given the

notice. All proposed works, therefore, within or around any archaeological monument are subject to statutory protection and legislation (National Monuments Acts 1930-2004).

The term ‘national monument’ as defined in Section 2¹ of the National Monuments Act 1930 means 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 in State care include those which are in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. Section 5 of the National Monuments Act (1930) allows owners of other national monuments to appoint the Minister for the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht or the relevant local authority as guardian of such monuments, subject to their consent. This means in effect that while the property of such a monument remains vested in the owner, its maintenance and upkeep are the responsibility of the State. Some monuments are also protected by Preservation Orders and are also regarded as National Monuments. National Monuments also includes (but not so as to limit, extend or otherwise influence the construction of the foregoing general definition) every monument in Saorstát Éireann to which the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1882, applied immediately before the passing of this Act, and the said expression shall be construed as including, in addition to the monument itself, the site of the monument and the means of access thereto and also such portion of land adjoining such site as may be required to fence, cover in, or otherwise preserve from injury the monument or to preserve the amenities thereof.

The Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023 will replace the existing National Monuments Acts (1930-2014) when it is brought into force by Ministerial Order. The majority of provisions of this Act have not yet come into force. One Commencement Order (Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023 (Commencement) Order 2024 (S.I. No. 252 of 2024)) relating to Sections 1-6 and Section 7 insofar as relates to the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 (other than section 5) came into effect on the 31st May 2024. These provisions relate to World Heritage Property in the State, inventories, the protection of certain records, the promotion of heritage, and the issuing of statutory guidance. Certain related and supporting provisions concerning implementation and enforcement are also commenced (www.archaeology.ie/news). The provisions now in force allow for the establishment and maintenance of inventories of relevant things of archaeological interest, architectural heritage, and wrecks of archaeological or historic interest. This bolsters the status of existing inventories recording sites of archaeological, historic and architectural interest, both on land and under the sea. It also ensures that legal protection is afforded to certain records or archaeological objects in the event that a person or company in possession of such records is no longer in a position to maintain them, which further strengthens existing practices (<https://www.gov.ie/>). Additional Commencement Orders came into effect in 2025 (S.I. No. 663 of 2024, S.I. No. 88 of 2025, S.I. No. 470 of 2025, and S.I. No. 555 of 2025) and relate to the return of stolen or illegally exported cultural objects (No. 555), the ownership of stolen or fraudulently obtained archaeological or historical objects (No. 470), criminal law provisions relating to the protection of underwater cultural heritage (No. 88) and the protection of underwater cultural heritage (No. 663 of 2024).

14.1.4.2.2 **Built and Architectural Heritage**

Under the Heritage Act (1995) architectural heritage is defined to include *‘all structures, buildings, traditional and designed, and groups of buildings including street-scapes and urban vistas, which are of historical, archaeological, artistic, engineering, scientific, social or technical interest, together with their setting, attendant grounds, fixtures, fittings and contents...’*. A heritage building is also defined to include *‘any building, or part thereof, which is of significance because of its intrinsic architectural or artistic quality or its setting or because of its association with the commercial, cultural, economic, industrial, military, political, social or religious history of the place where it is situated or of the country or generally’*.

¹ <https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1930/act/2/section/2/enacted/en/html>

The Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 ²established a national system for identifying and recording buildings and sites of architectural significance, while also strengthening the protection of historic monuments. The Act required the Minister to establish and maintain the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH). The Act also recognises that architectural heritage includes individual buildings and structures, their settings, fixtures and fittings, groups of buildings, and significant sites.

The Council of Europe, in Article 2 of the 1985 Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention), states that *'for the purpose of precise identification of the monuments, groups of structures and sites to be protected, each member State will undertake to maintain inventories of that architectural heritage'*. The Granada Convention emphasises the importance of inventories in underpinning conservation policies.

The NIAH was established in 1990 to fulfil Ireland's obligations under the Granada Convention, through the establishment and maintenance of a central record, documenting and evaluating the architectural heritage of Ireland. Article 1 of the Granada Convention establishes the parameters of this work by defining 'architectural heritage' under three broad categories of Monument, Groups of Buildings, and Sites:

- › **Monument:** all buildings and structures of conspicuous historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest, including their fixtures and fittings;
- › **Group of buildings:** homogeneous groups of urban or rural buildings conspicuous for their historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest, which are sufficiently coherent to form topographically definable units;
- › **Sites:** the combined works of man and nature, being areas which are partially built upon and sufficiently distinctive and homogenous to be topographically definable, and are of conspicuous historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest.

The Council of Europe's definition of architectural heritage allows for the inclusion of structures, groups of structures and sites which are considered to be of significance in their own right, or which are of significance in their local context and environment. The NIAH believes it is important to consider the architectural heritage as encompassing a wide variety of structures and sites as diverse as post boxes, grand country houses, mill complexes and vernacular farmhouses.

The Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) provides for the protection of the architectural heritage. Guidelines under Section 28 of the Act cover all aspects of the protection for architectural heritage under the planning code including protected structures.

14.1.4.3 National Policy

The Valetta Convention provides the basis for all national policy on the protection of the archaeological heritage in Ireland. In 1999, in the context of furthering the implementation of the Valetta Convention, two policy documents were published:

- › Framework And Principles For The Protection Of The Archaeological Heritage
- › Policy And Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation

Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1999) sets out key aspects of the principles for the protection of archaeology, in particular with reference to development and archaeology as follows:

- › A presumption in favour of preservation in situ and avoidance of impacts by development on archaeological heritage

² <https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1999/act/19/enacted/en/html>

- › The importance of the fullest possible level of pre-development archaeological assessment, in respect of both known sites and as yet unidentified ones (sub-surface archaeology)
- › The need to preserve by record (excavation) if preservation in situ is not possible
- › The need for archaeological monitoring to ensure that archaeological sites, whether known or as yet unidentified, are preserved either in situ or by record
- › Acknowledgement that the costs of archaeological work necessitated by development are a legitimate part of development costs, i.e. ‘the developer pays’

Those key aspects of that policy document still form the basis of the requirement for archaeological impact assessments, preservation in situ (avoidance), excavation (preservation by record), and monitoring of construction stage ground works as frequently requested by Local Authorities or other planning bodies and the National Monuments Service (NMS).

14.1.4.4 Waterford City and County Development Plan 2022-2028

The Waterford City and County Development Plan 2022 – 2028 sets out the strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the City and County over the plan period from 2022 to 2028. The Plenary Council adopted the document at the meeting held on Thursday 7th June 2022 and it came into effect on Tuesday 19th July 2022.

It outlines a number of objectives and goals relating to archaeology and built heritage including but not limited to the following.

Protected Structures and ACAs

BH 01 Record of Protected Structures

We will promote the protection of the architectural heritage of the City and County through the identification of structures of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest, by the inclusion of such structures on the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and by taking such steps as are necessary to ensure the protection of those structures, their maintenance, conservation, enhancement, and appropriate active use.

To this end we will contribute towards the protection of architectural heritage by complying, as appropriate, with the legislative provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) in relation to architectural heritage and the policy guidance contained in the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines 2011 (and any updated/superseding document).

BH 02 Supporting our Built Heritage Assets

It is the policy of the Council:

To promote the sustainable reuse of protected structures for any such purpose compatible with the character of the structure. The Planning Authority may, where considered appropriate, relax use zoning and other site development restrictions and may grant exemption from or reduce the amounts of development contributions payable in order to secure the protection and conservation of protected structures or historic structures within ACAs and by way of reduction of development levies for improvements to Protected Structures. These restrictions may be relaxed and development contributions reduced or exempted where the protected structure will be rehabilitated to a high standard, where the special interest, character and setting of the building is protected and where the proposed use and development is consistent with conservation policies and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area. In such cases the proposed development shall be open for consideration notwithstanding the current zoning objective for the site and therefore shall be considered as not materially contravening the Development Plan.

To administer incentives for the protection of the architectural heritage of the City and County through administration of the Built Heritage funding schemes or similar Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage funding schemes.

To advise with regard to best conservation practice as per Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2011 available on the Councils Website and Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage Advice Series.

BH 03 Statutory Declarations

We will issue Section 57 Declarations on request to owners or occupiers of protected structures detailing the type of works that it is considered would or would not materially affect the character of the structure or of any element of the structure which contributes to its special interest.

BH 04 Demolition of Protected Structures

Proposals for the demolition of a Protected Structure may be considered in exceptional circumstances and the onus will be on the developer to provide the strongest justification for such an action as per the Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities and other guidance.

BH 05 Architectural Conservation Areas

It is the policy of the Council to:

Achieve the preservation of the special character of places, areas, groups of structures setting out Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA).

Protect the special heritage values, unique characteristics and distinctive features, such as shopfronts within the ACA from inappropriate development which would detract from the special character of the ACA.

Prohibit the demolition of historic structures that positively contributes to the distinctive character of the ACA.

Encourage the undergrounding of overhead services and the removal of redundant wiring/cables within an ACA and to assess all further cable installations against its likely impact on the character of the ACA as the cumulative impact of wiring can have a negative impact on the character of ACAs.

Provide guidelines on appropriate development to retain its distinctive character; and protect elements of the streetscape such as rubble stone boundary walls, planting schemes and street furniture such as paving, post boxes, historic bollards, basement grills, street signage/plaques, etc. which make a positive contribution to the built heritage.

Retain or sensitively reintegrate any surviving items of historic street furniture and finishes such as granite kerbing and paving that contribute to the character of an ACA.

BH 06 Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment

It is the policy of the Council when considering development which may have a significant impact on a protected structures, its setting or curtilage or have an impact on an ACA, that the proposal be accompanied by an Architectural Heritage Impact assessment (AHIA) detailing the potential impact of the development on the architectural heritage. The report should be

compiled in accordance with the details set out in Appendix B of the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities, Department of the Environment.

Historic Demesnes, Gardens and Landscapes

BH 18 Protecting our Demesnes

It is a policy of Council to:

Protect and promote the setting and visual amenity of historic gardens and designed landscapes.

Protect all elements of historic gardens and designed landscapes including structures, tree planting schemes, manmade features such as waterways, boundary features within the attendant grounds of Protected Structures.

Proposed development which have the potential to visually or physically impact on the character and/or the appearance of an historic designed landscape should be justified through a Design Landscape Assessment /Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment.

BH 19 Demesnes Architectural Conservation Areas

We will assess the need to establish additional areas for designation as ACA for Demesnes and to extend the boundaries of the existing ACAs having regard to their special architectural, historic, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest or value or contribution to the appreciation of protected structures and settings and vistas.

Vernacular Buildings

BH 24 Maintaining and Enhancing our Vernacular Buildings

It is the policy of the Council to:

Protect, maintain and enhance the historic character and setting of vernacular buildings, farmyards and settlements

Encourage appropriate revitalisation and reuse of such structures (see rural diversification/ tourism). There will be a presumption against the demolition of vernacular buildings where restoration or adaptation is a feasible option.

Promote the protection and maintenance of thatched buildings (domestic or non-domestic), particularly those with historic layers and roof structures.

BH 25 Thatched Structures Survey

During the life of the Development Plan we will:

Update the Thatch House survey of County Waterford

Promote available grant schemes and facilitate engagement with owners in the maintenance of these buildings.

BH 26 Reuse of Vernacular Structures

It is a policy of the council to encourage and facilitate the sensitive reuse of vernacular houses or farm buildings for farm diversification, agri-tourism and rural development, including self-catering accommodation, arts or craft workshops and small-scale manufacturing. Guidance and information can be found in Traditional Buildings for Irish Farms (2005) published by the

*Heritage Council and Teagasc, and Reusing Farm Buildings: A Kildare Perspective (2006)
published by Kildare County Council.*

BH 27 Retaining Vernacular Structures in Rural Areas

It is the policy of the Council where proposals for sensitive rehabilitation of disused vernacular buildings in the open countryside are being considered they will not be required to establish a rural housing need provided that their vernacular character is enhanced and that their fabric is repaired using appropriate techniques and materials. Where the subject structure is demolished and replaced a rural housing need will be required.

BH 28 Demolition of Vernacular Structures

It is the policy of the Council to ensure that where permission is sought to demolish a structure which is considered of vernacular significance, on the grounds of structural defects or failure, or that it is not reasonably capable of being made structurally sound, the developer will be required to submit a report by a professional with appropriate conservation expertise and an understanding of vernacular buildings which demonstrate substantial reasons for the demolition. It must be satisfactorily demonstrated that every effort has been made to continue the present use or find a suitable new use for the structure(s).

BH 29 Extensions and Alterations

It is the policy of the council to ensure that where it is proposed to extend an existing vernacular house/building, the design, scale, footprint and materials should be sympathetic to the existing building and its setting. Extensions should:

- › *generally, be located to the rear and not obscure the form or layout of the existing building.*
- › *substantial removal of walling should be avoided.*
- › *connecting the existing building and extension should minimise the number of new openings*
- › *and ideally use existing openings; and,*
- › *Where feasible outbuilding contiguous to a dwelling can sometimes be successfully incorporated.*

Archaeological Heritage

AH 01 National Monuments Act

It is the policy of the Council to protect, and enhance in an appropriate manner all elements of the archaeological heritage including the following categories:

- a) Sites and monuments included in the Sites and Monuments Record as maintained by the Department with responsibility for the protection of Ireland's archaeological heritage.*
- b) Monuments and places included in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as established under the National Monuments Acts.*
- c) Historic monuments and archaeological areas included in the Register of Historic Monuments as established under the National Monuments Acts.*

d) National Monuments subject to Preservation Orders under the National Monuments Acts and National Monuments which are in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister with responsibility for archaeological heritage or the Local Authority.

e) Archaeological objects within the meaning of the National Monuments Acts.

f) Wrecks protected under the National Monuments Acts or otherwise included in the Shipwreck Inventory maintained by the National Monuments Service, underwater archaeology, riverine, coastal or lacustrine locations.

g) Archaeological features not as yet identified but which may be impacted on by development. And where feasible, appropriate and applicable to promote access (including disabled access) to and signposting and interpretive material of such sites and monuments and provide appropriate forms of virtual access where physical access is not possible.

AH 02 Managing Development

We will contribute, as appropriate, towards the protection and sympathetic enhancement of archaeological heritage, in particular by implementing the relevant provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) and the National Monuments Act, 1930 (as amended). We will ensure that archaeological excavation is carried out according to best practice as outlined by the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, the National Museum of Ireland and the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland. We will consult with the National Monuments Service as relevant in relation to proposed developments, including those adjoining archaeological sites.

AH 03 Preservation of Archaeological Material

Waterford City & County Council shall, in an appropriate manner, secure either by preservation in situ or preservation-by-record, the archaeological heritage. In this regard priority shall be given to the preservation in-situ of any archaeological monument/site/place as the first option considered. If preservation in-situ cannot be achieved, or can only be achieved in-part, then preservation by-record of elements of the archaeological heritage will be required –this will require the full archaeological excavation and recording of the monument/site, according to best professional practice. Where excavation is required this shall also include the preparation of appropriate reports, post-excavation analyses and publications. The costs of assessing and mitigating archaeological impacts shall form part of development costs as borne by the developer.

AH 04 Archaeological Impact Considerations

It is the policy of the Council to:

Ensure that development in the vicinity of a site of archaeological interest shall be designed and sited sympathetically and shall not be detrimental to the character of the archaeological site or its setting by reason of its location, scale, bulk or detailing.

When considering development in the vicinity of all archaeological sites including remnants of the city and town walls, the planning authority will require the preparation of an archaeological assessment detailing the potential impact of any development on upstanding structures, buried structures and deposits. The report will also include a visual impact assessment to ensure adequate consideration of any potential visual impact the proposed development may have on any upstanding remains.

Proposed developments will be required to retain the existing street layout, including laneways, historic building lines and traditional plot widths where these derive from medieval or earlier origins.

When considering development in the vicinity of upstanding archaeological/historical monuments, to aim to achieve a satisfactory buffer area between the development and the monument in order to ensure the preservation and enhancement of the amenity associated with the presence of upstanding monuments within the historic urban pattern.

For all developments, which have potential to impact on riverine, intertidal and sub-tidal environments to require an archaeological assessment prior to works being carried out. In addition to planning permission, development works at National Monuments of which the Minister or local authority is owner of, guardian of or in respect of which a preservation order is in force, may also require Ministerial Consent under Section 14 of the National Monuments Act 1930 (as amended) and this will be determined by the relevant authority (Department of Housing, Local Government & Heritage) on application.

AH 05 Waterford City Walls and Towers

We will protect the essential character and setting of the City Walls and Towers through the control of the design, location and layout of new development in their vicinity and through the control of changes of use of lands, by the protection of adjoining streetscapes and site features where appropriate and by protecting important views to and from the walls and towers from obstruction and/or inappropriate intrusion by new buildings structures, plant and equipment, signs and other devices; and where opportunities arise to create additional views of the walls and towers. We will continue to protect enhance and promote the City Walls by updating the City Walls Plan (2014) and implement an Interpretation Plan for Waterford Medieval City Walls and Towers.

AH 06 Woodstown Viking Site

We will deliver the actions of the Woodstown Viking Site Conservation Management Plan 2020, in collaboration with the Woodstown Steering Committee and all relevant Stakeholders.

AH 07 Utilising and Promoting our Archaeological Assets

It is a policy of the Council to

Utilise Waterford's archaeology such as its City Walls and Towers as an educational and tourism resource and to facilitate the publication and dissemination of interpretative material to the general public, and to facilitate public access to the walls and towers and other sites of interest.

Promote the incorporation of or reference to significant archaeological finds in a development, where appropriate, through layout, displays, signage, plaques, information panels or use of historic place names.

AH 08 Historic Graveyards

We will apply best practice in the care and management of historic graveyards as detailed in "Care Conservation and Recording of Historic Graveyards in County Waterford" published by Waterford County Council in 2009 and "Places of Worship- Heritage Advice Series of Department of Housing, Local Government.

AH 09 Community Archaeology

Local communities take great pride in their local heritage and are well placed with support and partnerships to promote care, conservation and engagement with that heritage. Waterford has had the benefit of involvement with the Adopt a Monument Scheme at sites such as Gallows Hill, Dungarvan, Round Hill, Lismore and Knockboy Medieval Church.

AH 11 Underwater Archaeology

To preserve the integrity of existing and potential underwater archaeological sites and monuments in their setting and to ensure that development in the vicinity of a site of archaeological interest does not physically impact the character, there is a requirement to undertake Underwater Archaeological Impact Assessment (UAlA).

14.1.5 Scoping and Consultation

The scope for this chapter of the EIAR has also been informed by consultation with statutory consultees, bodies with environmental responsibility and other interested parties. This consultation process and the List of Consultees is outlined in Section 2.7 of Chapter 2: *'Background to the Proposed Project'* of this EIAR. Matters raised by Consultees in their responses with respect to cultural heritage are summarised in Table 14-1 below.

Table 14-1 Summary of scoping response.

Consultee	Description	Addressed in Section
Development Applications Unit, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage	An Archaeological Impact Assessment should be undertaken as part of the overall Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed development, which should be integrated into the finalised Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR).	Section 14.3, Section 14.4, Section 14.5

14.1.5.1 Waterford City & County Council

No scoping response specifically relating to archaeology, architectural or cultural heritage has been received from Waterford City & County Council.

14.1.5.2 Department of Housing Local Government and Heritage

The following response was received from the Development Applications Unit (DAU) on foot of the scoping request issued to the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH):

'Archaeology

The Department has reviewed the supplied Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Report for the proposed Slievegrine Renewable Energy Development, County Waterford. The information provided was not sufficiently detailed to allow for a full assessment of the archaeological implications of this proposal. However, the Department notes that an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) is scoped into the proposed EIA process as part of the overall Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed development and will be carried out by a suitably qualified Consultant Archaeologist. The supplied methodology indicates that this will incorporate a detailed desktop study and field inspection.

Planning & Design

In order to assess the impacts of this extensive wind farm development, this Department recommends that Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) should be carried out at an early stage of planning and design. The AIA must incorporate all lands on which development may be proposed, including but not limited to, access areas, haul roads, temporary compounds, borrow areas, cable array/connection routes, etc. The AIA must include an assessment of the possible effects of the proposal on the wider archaeological landscape. It is of importance that the study area for the AIA should be of sufficient size and extent to support this.

The Archaeological Impact Assessment must include:

- *A baseline archaeological and historical study comprising site inspection/s by a suitably qualified Archaeologist and documentary research including reviews of historical, cartographic, LiDAR and aerial photography sources.*
- *Walkover surveys and field inspections.*
- *An Archaeological/Historic Landscape study.*

Visual Impact Assessment.

- *The desk-study and field inspection regime should inform:*
 - *Targeted non-intrusive advance geophysical survey or prospection (such as Resistivity, Magnetometry or Ground Penetrating Radar Surveys).*
 - *Targeted advance archaeological test excavation.*
- *Any and all intrusive advance investigations (such as, but not limited to, ground investigations for soils/geology/hydrogeology) carried out as part of the EIA or design process should be subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring by a suitably qualified archaeologist.*

Comprehensive assessment is required in order to fully characterise the archaeological potential of the lands proposed for development and allow a clear and comprehensive archaeological impact statement to be made. The results of these investigations should inform the EIA process and be incorporated within the EIA Report. This Department is happy to provide further advice and clarification as and if required in relation to the preparation of suitably comprehensive assessments as outlined above, with particular regard to the scope and locations for any advance non-intrusive prospection or advance test excavation that would be appropriate to inform the assessment of this proposed scheme.

Assessment of Potential Effects

The AIA/EIAR must include an archaeological impact statement and present appropriate mitigation to ensure the protection of the archaeological heritage. It should set out the likely effects of the proposed development at all stages—Construction, Operation and Decommissioning. It is of particular importance that the likely effects of the proposal at decommissioning stage are fully assessed, particularly where the AIA/EIAR identifies vulnerable heritage assets located in proximity to the proposed development site (PDS) and the mitigation measures for Construction and Operation phases include protective measures for the preservation in situ of these assets.

National policy as detailed in Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Government of Ireland, 1999) is that there should always be a presumption in favour of avoiding developmental impacts on the archaeological heritage.

Direct Effects

The AIA/EIAR must include assessment of any potential for direct impacts on the archaeological resource, including previously unrecorded archaeological remains which may have no above-ground expression. The results of appropriate non-intrusive advance surveys and archaeological test excavation will assist in this regard. It is noted that a number of known archaeological sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) are located immediately adjacent to or within the PDS and may be vulnerable to direct impacts. In particular, the Department notes that RMP WA035-009— (Mine) is located within the PDS. This site is likely to have a very extensive sub-surface footprint that would be vulnerable to both direct and indirect impacts from a development of this type. These Recorded Monuments are subject to statutory protection under section 12 of the National Monuments Act 1930-2014.

Indirect Effects

In addition to mitigating potential for physical impacts on the archaeological heritage, careful consideration should also be given in design to the potential for impacts on the setting and amenity of recorded monuments and the landscape/s in which they are situated. In this respect, it should be noted that in addition to site-specific vulnerabilities to impact on setting many monument types—for example prehistoric monuments such as Standing Stone Alignments, Standing Stone Rows, Single Standing Stones, as well as some megalithic tombs—are often considered to represent a wide area of associated archaeological settlement and activity. As a result, the bunding/stockpiling of materials, intrusion into viewsheds or other characteristics of a development may have a negative visual impact on such monuments and may diminish or interrupt alignment views and alter key aspects of their original function and layout.

A detailed Archaeological/Historic Landscape Study and Visual Impact Assessment should be prepared as part of the ALA/EIA process. These should:

- Set out the key characteristics of the monument(s) and its surroundings that contribute to its setting (including inter-visibility, commonality, etc.) and the degree to which this setting is integral to the significance and appreciation of the monument.*
- Assess the effects of the development—both positive and negative—on these key characteristics. The development should be considered in terms of its location and siting relative to the monument as well as its form, appearance and permanence.*
- Be supported by appropriate illustrations of the monument, its setting and the development. The size of the study area is a key factor to ensuring the indirect effects are appropriately assessed. In that regard, the Department notes that the following National Monuments in the Ownership or Guardianship of the Minister are located within c. ten kilometres of the PDS: Ardmore Cathedral, Round Tower and Oratory (NM131; WA040-008001-); North Abbey (NM286; CO067-030002-); Kiltera ogham stones (NM330; WA029-042003-); Dungarvan Castle (NM569; WA031-040001-). These monuments are subject to statutory protection under section 14 of the National Monuments Act 1930-2014.*

Notwithstanding the above, the Department awaits the submission of this assessment before commenting further.

The above observations and recommendations are based on the papers submitted to this Department on a pre-planning basis and are made without prejudice to any observations the Minister may make in the context of any consultation arising on foot of any development application referred to the Minister, by the planning authority, in his role as statutory consultee under the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended.'

14.2 Assessment Methodology

14.2.1 Study Area

The 'Cultural Heritage Study Area' is defined as the Site, specifically the EIAR Site Boundary. This study area has been used to identify cultural heritage receptors, including recorded monuments and protected structures, with the potential for significant indirect and direct effects, including physical impacts arising from site clearance, excavation, and construction activities associated with the Proposed Project.

In addition to the Cultural Heritage Study Area, a 'Cultural Heritage Visual Study Area' has been applied for the assessment of potential effects on the setting of Cultural Heritage receptors, including

effects arising from visibility of the Proposed Project infrastructure. In line with the LVIA Study Area, as defined in Section 13.2.2 of Chapter 13: *'Landscape and Visual'*, the Cultural Heritage Visual Study Area is defined at a maximum distance of 25km from Proposed Turbines, with consideration given to 10km and 5km from the Proposed Turbines to ensure consideration is given to receptor sensitivity and type, as outlined in Section 14.2.6 below, i.e.:

- 25km — applied to UNESCO World Heritage Sites, including sites on the Tentative List, consistent with the Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context and Guidance for Wind Energy Projects in a World Heritage Context (UNESCO, 2022), and aligned with the outer LVIA Study Area boundary defined in Section 13.2.2 of Chapter 13 (Landscape and Visual);
- 10km — applied to National Monuments, including those in State ownership and those subject to a Preservation Order;
- 5km — applied to entries in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), Protected Structures on the Record of Protected Structures (RPS), structures within Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) as designated in the WCDP, and structures included on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH).

14.2.2 Geographical Information Systems (GIS)

GIS is a computer database which captures, stores, analyses, manages and presents data that is linked to location. GIS is geographic information systems which includes mapping software and its application with remote sensing, land surveying, aerial photography, mathematics, photogrammetry, geography and tools that can be implemented with GIS software. GIS was used to manage the datasets relevant to the archaeological and architectural heritage assessment and for the creation of all the maps in this section of the report. This involved the overlaying of the relevant archaeological and architectural datasets on georeferenced aerial photographs and road maps (i.e. Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI)), where available. The integration of this spatial information allows for the accurate measurement of distances of a proposed development from archaeological and cultural heritage sites and the extraction of information on 'monument types' from the datasets. Areas of archaeological or architectural sensitivity may then be highlighted in order to mitigate the potential negative effects of a development on archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage.

14.2.3 Desktop Assessment

The desktop assessment for the Proposed Project involved the consultation of, but was not limited to, the following sources:

- UNESCO World Heritage Sites Ireland (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/ie/>)
- RMP County Waterford
- SMR County Waterford
- National Monuments in State Care County Waterford
- Monuments Subject to a Preservation Order County Waterford
- The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland on <https://www.heritagemaps.ie/>
- First edition Ordnance Survey maps (Tailte Éireann)
- Second edition Ordnance Survey maps (Tailte Éireann)
- Third edition Ordnance Survey maps (Tailte Éireann)
- Aerial photographs (copyright of Tailte Éireann)
- Excavations Database
- NIAH
- RPS County Waterford
- Waterford County Development Plan 2022-2028
- LiDAR data on The Open Topographic Data Viewer (<https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/>)

14.2.3.1 Record of Monuments and Places, Sites and Monuments Record and National Monuments

A primary cartographic source and base-line data for the assessment was the consultation of the SMR and RMP for County Waterford. All known recorded archaeological monuments are indicated on 6-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and are listed in these records. The SMR/RMP is not a complete record of all monuments as newly discovered sites may not appear in the list or accompanying maps. In conjunction with the consultation of the SMR and RMP the electronic database of recorded monuments and SMRs which may be accessed on the Historic Environment Viewer (HEV) at <https://heritagedata.maps.arcgis.com/> was also consulted.

A review of all National Monuments in State Care and those subject to Preservation Orders in County Waterford was also undertaken as part of the assessment.

14.2.3.2 Cartographic Sources and Aerial Photography

The available cartographic sources were consulted as part of the assessment, where available, as was Tailte Éireann aerial photography, Google Earth imagery and MapGenie imagery. The following cartographic and aerial photographic sources were consulted:

- › Down Survey barony maps (1656-8) (<https://downsurvey.tchpc.tcd.ie/>, accessed August 2026)
- › First (1829-41), second (1897-1913) and third (1830s -1930s) edition Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (Tailte Éireann)
- › LiDAR data on The Open Topographic Data Viewer (<https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer>) (accessed August 2026)
- › MapGenie imagery on the HEV (accessed August 2026)
- › Google Earth imagery (Google Earth Pro)

14.2.3.3 Topographical Files - National Museum of Ireland

Details relating to finds of archaeological material and monuments in numerous townlands in the country are contained in the topographical files held in the National Museum of Ireland. In order to establish if any new or previously unrecorded finds had been recovered from the Site these files, as available on Heritage Maps (<https://www.heritagemaps.ie/>), were consulted for each townland within and immediately adjacent to the Site.

14.2.3.4 Archaeological Inventory Series

Information on archaeological sites is contained in the published County Archaeological Inventory series prepared by the DHLGH. The archaeological inventories present summarised information on sites listed in the SMR/RMP and include detail such as the size and location of particular monuments, as well as any associated folklore or local information pertaining to each site. The inventories, however, do not account for all sites or items of cultural heritage interest which are undiscovered at the time of their publication. Many sites have been discovered since the publication of the Inventory Series, which have now been added to the Sites and Monuments Record. The information contained within the Archaeological Inventory Series is the basis for the monument descriptions as provided on the HEV and was therefore accessed on the HEV.

14.2.3.5 Record of Protected Structures

The WCCDP was consulted for the RPS and items of cultural, historical or archaeological interest which may be affected by the Proposed Project. The dataset for the Waterford RPS was added to the

base mapping for the Proposed Project in order to accurately assess any potential effects on such structures.

14.2.3.6 Excavations Database

The Excavations Database is an annual account of all excavations carried out under license. The database is available online at <https://excavations.ie/> and includes excavations from 1985 to 2026. This database was consulted as part of the desktop research for this assessment to establish if any archaeological excavations had been carried out within or near to the Site.

14.2.3.7 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

This source lists some of the architecturally significant buildings and items of cultural heritage and is compiled on a county-by-county basis by the DHLGH. The NIAH database was consulted for all townlands within and adjacent to the Site. The NIAH survey has been published and the digital dataset was downloaded on to the base mapping for the Proposed Project (<https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/>). The NIAH is a state initiative under the administration of the DHLGH and established on a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999.

The purpose of the NIAH is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. NIAH surveys provide the basis for the recommendations of the Minister for the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht to the planning authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in their Record of Protected Structures (RPS).

14.2.4 Field Inspection

The Site was subject to a walk-over survey over a number of days in December 2025 and July 2026 as part of the assessment for the Proposed Project. The surveys were undertaken by Miriam Carroll of Tobar Archaeological Services Ltd and consisted of a walk-over examination of the Proposed Wind Farm infrastructure locations and the Proposed Grid Connection site. A windscreen survey of the portion of the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling Route within the curtilage of the public road was carried out in addition to a visual inspection of the Proposed 110kV Substation which is located in forestry and a walk-over survey of the Proposed 220kV Loop-In Substation which is located in a greenfield site. A photographic and descriptive record was made of the Site and any features of interest therein. The photographic record is included as Appendix 14-1 of this EIAR.

14.2.5 Limitations Associated with the Assessment

14.2.5.1 Field Assessment

Access to all relevant areas of the Proposed Wind Farm site and the Proposed Grid Connection site for the purposes of a walk-over survey and visual inspection was possible. No significant limitations were encountered during fieldwork, however, dense forestry cover is present in areas of the Site. Mitigation in the form of additional walk-over surveys post clear-felling of forestry is proposed in Section 14.4 below in this regard.

14.2.5.2 Desktop Assessment

No significant limitations were encountered during the desktop assessment.

14.2.6 Assessment of Likely Significant Effects

The likely effects on the existing archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage environment are assessed using the criteria as set out in the *Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports* (EPA, 2022) and described in Section 1.7.2 of Chapter 1. The following terminology is used when describing the likely effects of the Proposed Project from a Cultural Heritage perspective.

14.2.6.1 Types of Effect

- › Direct effects arise where an archaeological heritage feature or site is physically located within the footprint of the development whereby the removal of part, or all of the feature or site is thus required.
- › Indirect effects may arise as a result of subsurface works undertaken outside the footprint of the development, secondary environmental change such as a reduction in water levels and visual effects.
- › Cumulative effects arise when the addition of many effects create a larger, more significant effect.
- › Residual effects are the degree of environmental changes that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have been implemented.

14.2.6.1.1 Magnitude of Effects (Significance)

- › **Profound:** Applies where mitigation would be unlikely to remove adverse effects. Reserved for adverse, negative effects only. These effects arise where an archaeological site is completely and irreversibly destroyed.
- › **Very Significant:** An effect which by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters most of the sensitive aspect of the environment.
- › **Significant:** An effect which by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment. An effect 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 site.
- › **Moderate:** A moderate effect arises where a change to an archaeological site is proposed which though noticeable, is not such that the integrity of the site is compromised and which is reversible. This arises where an archaeological site can be incorporated into a modern-day development without damage and that all procedures used to facilitate this are reversible.
- › **Slight:** An effect which causes changes in the character of the environment which are not high or very high and do not directly impact or affect an archaeological site.
- › **Not Significant:** An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.
- › **Imperceptible:** An effect on an archaeological site capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.

14.2.6.2 Cultural Heritage Receptors Considered

For the purposes of this assessment the following Cultural Heritage receptors were considered:

- › UNESCO World Heritage Sites and those on the Tentative List
- › National Monuments (State Care, Ownership or Guardianship) and those subject to a Preservation Order
- › Recorded Monuments (SMR/RMP)
- › Protected Structures
- › NIAH Structures and Historic Gardens
- › Items of local cultural heritage merit

14.2.6.2.1

Sensitivity of Receptors

Rating the importance or sensitivity of cultural heritage receptors relies on the judgment of the Cultural Heritage Professional and may be subjective. A number of factors may be taken into consideration when determining the sensitivity of a receptor such as whether it is of International, National, Regional or local significance, its state of preservation, designation, etc. It should be noted, however, that not all receptors may have a statutory designation or designated significance (i.e. International, National, Regional, Local) therefore all receptors are considered on their own merits in the context of the information available at the time of the assessment and may be subject to change. The following sensitivity of receptors was determined for this assessment (Table 14-2) and is with regard to guidance contained within Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of TII National Road and Greenway Projects (TII September 2025).

Table 14-2: Sensitivity of Cultural Heritage Receptors Considered

Cultural Heritage Asset/Receptor	Sensitivity
UNESCO World Heritage Sites (including tentative sites)	Very High
National Monuments (State Ownership and Preservation Order Sites)	Very High
Sites and Monuments and Recorded Monuments	Medium-High
Protected Structures	Medium-High
NIAH structures and Historic Gardens	Medium-Low
Undesignated items of local cultural heritage merit	Low

14.2.6.3 Methodology for the assessment of effects on visual setting (indirect effects)

A standardised approach was utilised for the assessment of effects of visual setting (indirect effects) according to types of monuments and cultural heritage assets which may have varying degrees of sensitivity. This assessment does not include visits to each and every site as this is considered to be beyond the scope of this EIAR as they are mainly located on private lands to which the public have no access. The assessment of effects on visual setting was undertaken using both the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) map in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA), as presented in Chapter 13 of this EIAR, and also photomontages from relevant locations. The analysis used in the assessment of potential effects on the visual setting of cultural heritage assets in the wider landscape of 5km, 10km and 25km considers the effects of the Proposed Turbines. The tall, vertical nature of the Proposed Turbines make them the most prominent elements of the Proposed Project from a visual perspective and have the most potential to give rise to significant, indirect, effects.

Other components of the Proposed Project such as roads, tracks, construction compounds, etc. are not deemed to be as visually prominent as the Proposed Turbines.

The proposed 80m meteorological mast (referred to as the proposed met mast) and proposed 30m telecommunications relay mast (referred to as the proposed telecoms relay mast) are also tall vertical structures, thus are both fully considered throughout this chapter. Both will, however, be substantially

less visible than any Proposed Turbine given the shorter and slender lattice form associated with both masts. The Proposed 110kV Substation in the townland of Clashbrack and the Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation in the townland of Ballycullane are also considered in terms of potential visual effects.

While direct physical effects to a site or monument can easily be assessed in quantitative terms, the assessment of effects on setting can be subjective and as such is a matter of qualitative, professional judgement and experience. The distances outlined in Table 14-3 used in the assessment of effects on setting are regarded as appropriate and are based on professional judgement.

Table 14-3: Distance considered from the Proposed Turbines to cultural heritage assets according to sensitivity

Cultural Heritage Asset	Distance Considered from the Proposed Turbines
UNESCO World Heritage Sites (including tentative sites)	25km
National Monuments (State Ownership and Preservation Order Sites)	10km
Sites and Monuments and Recorded Monuments, RPS	5km
NIAH structures	5km
Undesignated sites, if relevant	500m

The **potential** visual effects of the Proposed Turbines on the setting of other cultural heritage assets such as recorded monuments are graded according to two criteria (Table 14-4):

- Distance to the nearest Proposed Turbine:** Each increment of distance is numbered from 1-5 in severity with 1 being the lowest in severity (i.e. 4-5km from the nearest Proposed Turbine and 5 being the most severe (0-1km from the nearest turbine).
- Number of Proposed Turbines visible on ZTV:** Each increment is also numbered from 1-3 with 1 being the least severe (i.e. 1-8 turbines visible) and 3 being the most severe (17-23 turbines visible).

The number values are then multiplied to arrive at a potential effect (from Imperceptible to Moderate). The following table is used to ascertain the potential visual effect on Cultural Heritage assets within 5km of the Proposed Project not assuming any vegetation, existing buildings, and any other screening in the landscape. While the potential effects to setting determined in this assessment are largely based on the distance to the nearest Proposed Turbine and the number of Proposed Turbines visible from cultural heritage assets, the visibility of the assets within the wider landscape, state of preservation, and the presence of screening is also considered. This coupled with professional judgment is used to arrive at the potential visual effects. Very Significant and Profound effects are reserved for adverse direct effects which result in the total removal of cultural heritage assets which does not occur from visual effects.

Table 14-4: Grading of Potential visual effects according to Distance and No. of Proposed Turbines visible from Cultural Heritage Assets

No. of Turbines Visible (ZTV)	1-8 (1)	9-16 (2)	17-23 (3)
Distance of asset to turbine			
4-5km (1)	1	2	3
3-4km (2)	2	4	6
2-3km (3)	3	6	9
1-2km (4)	4	8	12
0-1km (5)	5	10	15
Imperceptible (0)	Not Significant (1-5)	Slight (6-10)	Moderate (11-15)

14.3 Existing Environment

14.3.1 Results of Field Inspection

No potential archaeological sites, structures or stray finds were noted within the Proposed Wind Farm site or the Proposed Grid Connection site during the site walk-over survey.

14.3.2 Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage

Archaeological heritage includes UNESCO World Heritage Sites and those on the tentative list, National Monuments in State Care and those which are subject to a Preservation Order, sites listed in the RMP/SMR, newly discovered archaeological sites and potential sub-surface archaeology. Architectural heritage includes Protected Structures, NIAH structures and historic gardens while cultural heritage also includes items not included in the RPS or NIAH which may be indicated on the historic mapping or noted during field survey. Such items may include gate piers, local vernacular architecture, field walls, etc. Each of these are addressed in the following sections.

A number of documentary and cartographic sources (as listed in Section 14.2.3 above) were utilised in order to ascertain the potential for the presence of cultural heritage features on or within the area of the Proposed Project. Section 14.3.2.1 addresses the Proposed Wind Farm site, Section 14.3.2.2 addresses the Proposed Grid Connection Site, Section 14.3.2.4 addresses the Proposed Turbine delivery route and Section 14.3.2.3 address the Proposed BMEP Site.

14.3.2.1 Proposed Wind Farm

14.3.2.1.1 UNESCO World Heritage Sites and those on Tentative List

No UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) or those on the Tentative list are located within the Site or within 25km of same. The nearest UNESCO WHS on the Tentative List is situated over 50km to the north and comprises the Rock of Cashel which is one of the Royal Sites of Ireland and is included in the current list of Tentative WHS in Ireland.

14.3.2.1.2 National Monuments

National Monuments are those recorded monuments which are in the ownership / guardianship of the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage. They are frequently referred to as being in 'State Care'. National Monuments also include those which are subject to a Preservation Order. No National Monuments or those subject to a Preservation Order are located within the Site. Four National

Monuments and two monuments subject to a Preservation Order are located within 10km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. Three of the National Monuments are located in County Waterford, with one in County Cork. Both monuments subject to a Preservation Order are located in County Waterford. They are listed in Table 14-5 and Table 14-6 and shown on Figure 14-2. They are located at distances ranging from c. 6km-9km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, the nearest being Dungarvan Castle (NM No. 569) which is located c. 6.1km from the nearest Proposed Turbine T6.

In addition to those monuments listed below, the walled towns of Dungarvan, Co. Waterford and Youghal, Co. Cork are also located within 10km of the Proposed Turbines. As walled towns both Dungarvan and Youghal and their town defences are also considered National Monuments. The National Policy on Town Defences (2008, 8) states that:

‘Monuments such as town defences included in the statutory Record of Monuments and Places are referred to as recorded monuments. In addition, within the meaning of the National Monuments Acts, all town defences are considered national monuments by reason of the historical, architectural, and archaeological interest attaching to them.’

The National Monuments, those subject to a Preservation Order and Dungarvan and Youghal Walled Towns are described below:

National Monument No. 569 Dungarvan Castle

Dungarvan Castle (NM No. 569) is located c. 6.1km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T6. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of all Proposed Turbines from this location, however, it is considered that the urban setting of the monument will ameliorate some potential visual effects.

It is described on the HEV as follows:

WA031-040001- : Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle : DUNGARVAN

Description: *The royal castle of Dungarvan was in existence by 1215, but building work was renewed in the 1260s and 1270s. It was granted to the Fitzgeralds in 1285 and they retained possession until 1535 when the castle was taken over by the Earl of Ossory. It changed hands four times during the Confederate Wars before Cromwell captured it in 1649. The castle continued in use as a garrison throughout the 17th century, and the barracks were built within it before 1746. It was used as a Garda station until 1987 (Bradley et al. 1989, vol. 1, 24). The remains are in good condition and include a shell-keep at the NW angle of a subrectangular ward with a curtain wall surviving complete at S and W. The curtain wall (H c. 5.5m) has gun loops and blocked arrow loops at wall-walk level. A gatehouse at the SE angle has two D-shaped towers linked by a vaulted passage with a portcullis groove and a murder-hole. A polygonal shell-keep at the NW angle partly survives to the first floor. The entrance was at the first floor, on the E side, and the ground level inside the keep was naturally high, except at the N side where a large building with a plank-centered vaulted chamber (dims. 17.4m x 5.2m) was built at ground-floor level. The loops in this chamber were later adapted for artillery. The keep has an original garderobe passage in the NW wall and a window embrasure at SW. An inserted mural passage through the wall at SW leads to the wall-walk of the W curtain wall. Excavation by D. Pollock (1996a) revealed that the shell-keep was originally surrounded by a moat. At the SW angle of the court is a large circular tower (ext. diam. 10.7m; H c. 11m) of three floors with an inserted vault over the ground floor. The entrance was at ground level leading to a chamber with three embrasures, and spiral stairs gave access to the upper floors. The wicker-centered vault partly obscures three arrow-loop embrasures at first-floor level. Access to the wall-walk of the S curtain wall is from the stairs at first-floor level, and the W wall-walk is accessible from the second floor of the tower through secondary use of one of its three embrasures. There is a garderobe at the second floor. Excavation in 1997 (Pollock 1998, 183-4) revealed a building at the S side of the keep and a cistern in the hall, while excavation inside the NE angle of the court revealed the base of a rectangular corner tower which was superseded in the 15th/16th century by another tower which no longer survives. Bradley, J., Halpin, A. and King, H. (1989) Urban archaeology Survey of Waterford City and County, 2 vols. Unpublished report*

commissioned by the Office of Public Works. Pollock, D. (1996a) "Dungarvan Castle", Dungarvan; medieval castle. In I. Bennett (ed.) Excavations 1995; summary account of excavations in Ireland, 84-5, No. 265. Wordwell. Bray. Pollock, D. (1998) Dungarvan Castle, Dungarvan: Castle. In I. Bennett (ed.) Excavations 1997. summary account of excavations in Ireland, 183-4, No. 571. Wordwell. Bray. The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Waterford' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1999). In certain instances the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research. Compiled by: Michael Moore. Date of upload: 25th August, 2011.

Dungarvan Walled Town

Dungarvan was a walled town from c. 1650, though only sections of the wall survive today (Digital Atlas of Dungarvan, <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/>, accessed 14th August 2026). The name is derived from Dun Garbhan (Garban's Fort) although some uncertainty has been expressed as to whether 'Dun' is the correct prefix or not (Bradley et al. 1989, 7). Dungarvan was already a place of some importance by 1175, when in the Treaty of Windsor, Henry II reserved for himself all the land between it and Waterford. A possible reason for Dungarvan's importance in 1175 was the existence there of a Viking settlement, which some have suggested was a trading colony (ibid., 8). The townland of Shandon (old fort) to the north of the medieval town may be the site of the original Viking settlement (ibid., 14). Dungarvan was held by the Crown from 1175 and became a Royal Honor in 1204, when it was surrendered to King John by Domhnall Ua Faelain, King of the Deisi (ibid. 8).

The street pattern of the medieval town is substantially the same today as was shown on the mid-eighteenth century map of the town by Charles Frozell 1780 (ibid., 15). It shows the town as a rectangular walled enclosure with a linear street pattern based on the main east-west street, Parnell St which was then called Market St. The castle was located in the north east corner and the parish church was outside the town walls to the south. The plot boundaries are still substantially those on the Frozell map.

The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of some of the Proposed Turbines from various points within the original walled town. The majority of the town defences no longer have any have-ground expression. It is also considered that the urban setting of the monument will ameliorate some potential visual effects.

The town defences of Dungarvan (WA031-040010-) are described on the HEV as follows:

WA031-040010- : Town defences : DUNGARVAN

Description: *The town defences centred on the 13th-century castle (WA031-040001-) and formed a square with the castle on the N side close to the NE angle. The wall ran SE from the castle (L c. 35m) to a C-shaped tower. From here it ran S to a square tower, and further S along the seafront to Jacknell St. (L c. 200m), W to St Augustine St. (L c. 230m), N to the seafront around Carbery's Lane (L c. 250m) and E to the castle (L c. 140m) (Fraher 1995). Excavations at six points along the defences (WA031-040010-) confirm the line of the walls, and provide evidence of a fosse. The walls appear to be late 16th century or 17th century in date, and no part of the defences are preserved above ground level. Excavation by C. Power (1990; unknown licence) at the N end of St. Augustine St. revealed a well (diam. 0.8m; min. D 1.35m) 3m W of a section of a wall (With 1m; L 2.7m). The wall is on the site of the town wall and may be part of it. At the Junction of Augustine St. and Emmet St. a section of a ditch (L 3.5m) was uncovered with 17th to 19th century deposits in its upper levels, and what may have been an earthen bank. (Power 1995) Excavation (97E0126) at Davitt's Quay, W of Dungarvan castle (WA031-040001-), revealed part of the town wall (With 1.3m) built at the high water mark, with stratified deposits suggesting a 17th century date for its construction (Pollock 1997a). Excavation (96E0306) at the site of the tannery just S of Dungarvan castle (WA031-040001-) recovered the town wall extending SE of the castle (L c. 35m) to a C-shaped corner tower (int. diam. c. 3.7m) (Pollock 1997c, 27). From here the wall ran S (L c. 70m) to a square tower (int. dims. c. 5m N-S; c. 5m E-W) at the E end of Quay Lane (ibid. 28-30). This pre-dated the wall, but became incorporated into it as a defensive tower. The wall was apparently built in the 17th century at the high water mark on the shingle beach. Shingle was deposited*

just inside the wall, interspersed with midden material, but no structures were recovered. Excavation (96E0174) at Davitt's Quay (IG 226187, 093090) between Carberry's Lane and Galwey's Lane and c. 20m S of the quay house-fronts identified a section of town wall (With 1.3m) at Dirty Lane and at the intersection with Galwey's Lane. (Pollock 1997a) Excavation (99E0115) at Carberry's Lane c. 30m S of the house-fronts on Davitt's Quay identified the foundations of the town wall parallel with the E side of Carberry's Lane. (Pollock 2000b) Archaeological monitoring (03E0889) of a sewer trench recovered evidence of a possible ditch associated with the town wall at the S end of Augustine St. (Tierney, J. 2006) Fraher, W. (1995) Dungarvan's town walls, in C. Power (ed.) *Excavations in Dungarvan; a medieval town wall*. Tipp. Hist. Jour. 8, 183-191. Pollock, D. (1997a) *Davitt's Quay, Dungarvan: post-medieval town wall and later buildings*, In I. Bennett (ed.) *Excavations 1996. summary account of excavations in Ireland*, 110-1, No. 386. Wordwell. Bray. Pollock, D. (1997b) *Tannery, Dungarvan: medieval town, post-medieval town wall*. In I. Bennett (ed.) *Excavations 1996. summary account of excavations in Ireland*, 111, No. 388. Wordwell. Bray. Pollock, D. (1997c) *Further archaeological investigation of the town wall ahead of the Abbeyview development, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford (Licence 96E0306)*. Unpublished report, Author. Pollock, D. (2000b) *Carberrys Lane, Dungarvan: Urban medieval/post-medieval*. In I. Bennett (ed.) *Excavations 1999. summary account of excavations in Ireland*, 292-3, No. 844. Wordwell. Bray. Power, C. (1995) *Excavations in Dungarvan - a medieval walled town?* Tipperary Historical Journal, 183-206. Tierney, J. (2006a) *Jacknell Street and Emmet Street, Dungarvan: Urban*. In Bennett, (ed.) *Excavations 2003: summary accounts of excavations in Ireland*, 497, No. 1872. Wordwell. Bray. The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Waterford' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1999). In certain instances the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research. Compiled by: Michael Moore. Date of upload: 25th August, 2011.

National Monument No. 330 Kiltera Ogham Stones

The Kiltera ogham stones are located c. 7.1km north-west of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T22. They are located in an area in which the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 9-16 Proposed Turbines. All of the stones were originally located in Cill Tire burial ground (WA029-042002-), however, at least two stones are now located in the National Museum of Ireland (NMI), with two stones (WA029-042003- and WA029-042006-) also built into the burial ground wall. The two stones remaining at the burial ground are also subject to a Preservation Order (PO. 37/1934).

They are described on the HEV as follows:

WA029-042010- : Ogham stone : DROMORE

Description: One of three ogham stones from Cill Tire burial ground (WA029-042002-). This stone (1.42m x 0.30m x 0.28m) of coarse-grained slate and very brittle, is broken into four pieces and was found during excavation of the site by Macalister (1935b, 12). The inscription was initially read by him as RITUVVAS: he subsequently revised this as CATTUVIR (1945, vol. 1, 264). The stone is in the National Museum of Ireland (DU018-388-). This stone has been studied as part of the 'Ogham in 3D' project undertaken by the School of Celtic Studies, Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies. To access details go to the following website: <http://ogham.celt.dias.ie/search.php?ciic=268> Compiled by: Michael Moore Updated by: Paul Walsh Revised date of upload: 7 January 2015.

WA029-042011- : Ogham stone : DROMORE

Description: A fragment of an ogham stone with one letter was found by Macalister in excavation of the burial ground of Cill Tire (WA029-042002-). It reads: D, or perhaps, L (1935b, 8), but has not been listed subsequently (Macalister 1945, vol. 1, 261-5). It is in the National Museum of Ireland (DU018-246-). Compiled by: Michael Moore Date of upload: 13 January 2013.

WA029-042003- : Ogham stone : DROMORE

Description: Two ogham stones are built into a wall at the burial ground of Cill Tire at Dromore (WA029-042002-). This stone, recorded as 'slate, with conspicuous quartz veins' (1.32 x 0.51 x 0.13m converted from Macalister 1945), has been read as: COLLABOT MUCOI LUGA MAQI

LOBACCONA by Macalister (1945, 262-3, no. 266). (Moore 1999, no. 1486) This stone has been studied as part of the 'Ogham in 3D' project undertaken by the School of Celtic Studies, Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies. To access details go to the following website:
<https://ogham.celt.dias.ie/search.php?ciic=266> Compiled by: Nora White. Date of upload: 1 August 2016.

This monument is subject to a preservation order made under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 (PO no. 37/1934).

WA029-042006- : Ogham stone : DROMORE

Description: Two ogham stones are built into the remnants of a wall at the cemetery of Cill Tire at Dromore (WA029-042002). This stone (slate, 1.3 x 0.41 x 0.25m converted from Macalister 1945) was first recorded by Power (1909b, 79) as *MEDUSI MACI LU* and subsequently by Macalister (1935b, 11; 1945, 263-4, no. 267) as *MEDUSI MACI LU* on one angle, with *MUCOI LUGA* as a correction on another angle. (Moore 1999, no. 1486) This stone has been studied as part of the 'Ogham in 3D' project undertaken by the School of Celtic Studies, Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies. To access details go to the following website: <https://ogham.celt.dias.ie/search.php?ciic=267> Compiled by: Nora White. Date of upload: 1 August 2016.

This monument is subject to a preservation order made under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 (PO no. 37/1934).

National Monument No. 131 Ardmore Cathedral, Round Tower and Oratory

The National Monuments at Ardmore which comprise a cathedral (WA040-008002-), round tower (WA040-008003-) and oratory (WA040-008001-) are associated with the 5th century monastic foundation of St Declan. The round tower, is, however, 12th century in date and may pre-date the cathedral, possibly being associated with an earlier but now missing church. The monuments are located at the south side of Ardmore village in an area where the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 17-23 Proposed Turbines but at a distance of c. 8.6km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T21. The monuments are described on the HEV as follows:

WA040-008002- : Cathedral : ARDOCHEASTY

Description: Located towards the top of a N-facing slope with a N-S ravine to the E. Ardmore is the site of an early church founded by St Declan, traditionally a pre-Patrician saint, in the 5th century. With the exception of the death of Ultan, Declan's successor who died in AD 555, little is recorded of the later history of the monastery. Ardmore was recognised as a diocesan centre between 1170 and 1210 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 62) when the Cathedral was built. It is recorded that Moel-ettrim Ó Duibhe-rathra died in 1203, having finished the building of the church (MacNab 1987, 51). After 1210 when the Ardmore diocese was united with Lismore the cathedral became parochial. In 1642 the cathedral and round tower were besieged (Windele 1856-7), but the chancel of the cathedral continued in use as a Protestant church until 1838, when the present Church of Ireland church was built c. 150m to the NNE, at which time the font (WA040-008019-) was moved to it. The three buttresses were added to the cathedral in 1630 according to a crudely incised datestone (WA040-008025-) on the NW one (O'Keefe 1992, 77), if it is in its original position. The earliest archaeological remains are represented by three ogham stones (WA040-008005-, WA040-008006-, WA040-008007-). The ecclesiastical remains comprise traces of a large monastic enclosure (WA040-008023-) which encompasses St Declan's Oratory (WA040-008001-) and the graveyard (WA040-008008-), the cathedral (WA040-008002-) and the round tower (WA040-008003-). A pattern is held on St Declan's Day, July 24th, which also involves Dysert church (WA040-011001-) and St Declan's Well (WA040-011002-), and St Declan's Stone (WA040-010—) on the shore. The Cathedral is a nave (int. dims. 22m E-W; 7.8m N-S) and chancel (int. dims. 10.35m E-W; 4.82m) church of three phases, the earliest of which is represented by the cyclopean masonry of the N and S chancel walls and constitutes a separate church (WA040-008004-). The chancel arch (With 2.95m), which may have originally been flanked by wall niches (O'Keefe 1992, 85), and the nave with its four round-headed windows, two inserted tomb recesses and blind arcading, were added in the late 12th century. Shortly afterwards the W end of the nave was extended and the chancel arch was rebuilt as a pointed arch. Doorways were inserted in the N and S walls and the arcading on the external face

of the W wall was re-erected (Smith 1972), although this interpretation has been questioned by O'Keefe (1992, 86-91) who regards the nave as a single construction, although the sculptures in the W wall were re-set, possibly in the 17th century. The arcading on the W wall consists of a row of thirteen panels on a chamfered string course. Nine of the panels have figure carvings, although all may have had carvings originally (Ryland 1824, 330). The iconography of some the panels has been interpreted, where possible, as: Majestas, The Last Judgement and a number of bishops (Mac Nab 1987, 62-3; O'Keefe 1992, 92-5). The panels are placed above two (originally three) larger lunettes; that on the N contains three sculpted panels, one of which depicts Adam and Eve, while that on the S contains seven panels combined into two scenes; the Judgement of Solomon over the Adoration of the Magi. (Westropp 1903, 368-70; Power 1932c, 23-7; Mac Nab 1987, 63-5; O'Keefe 1992, 98-101) Two of the three ogham stones (WA040-008005-, WA040-008007-) from Ardmore are in the chancel, while the third (WA040-008006-) is in NMI. Seven medieval graveslabs, a cross-inscribed stone, and the original cap of the round tower (WA040-008003-) are in the nave. An octagonal font (dim. 0.68m) with a circular basin (diam. 0.52m; D 0.22m) and stiff-leaf decoration that was originally supported on four pillars, was moved in the early part of the 19th century to the nearby C of I church (WA040-008020-). (Power 1898b, 155-8; Westropp 1903, 367-73; Harbison 1992b, 324-25) Gwynn, A. and Hadcock, R. N. (1970) (reprint 1988) *Medieval religious houses in Ireland*. Irish Academic Press, Dublin. Harbison, P. (1992b) *Guide to the national and historic monuments of Ireland*. Gill and Macmillan Ltd., Dublin. McNab, S. L. (1987) *The Romanesque sculptures of Ardmore Cathedral, Co. Waterford*. JRSAI 117, 50-68. O'Keefe, T. (1992) *Romanesque architecture and sculpture at Ardmore*. in C. Nolan, T. P. Power and D. Cowman, (eds), *Waterford – history and socitey*, 73-104, Geography Publications, Dublin. Power, Rev. P. (1898b) *Excursion guides – 2: Ardmore*. WAJ 4, 147-63. Power, Rev. P. (1932c) *Ardmore; its founder and early Christian monuments*. Catholic Truth Society. Dublin Ryland, Rev. R. H. (1824) *The History, topography and antiquities of the county and city of Waterford*. John Murray. London. Smith, J. T. (1972) *Ardmore Cathedral*. JRSAI 102, 1-13. Westropp, T. J. (1903) *Notes on the antiquities of Ardmore*. JRSAI, 33, 353-80. Windele, J. (1856-7) *The round tower of Ardmore and its siege in 1642*. JRSAI 4, 196-202. The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Waterford' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1999). In certain instances the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research. Compiled by: Michael Moore Date of upload/revision: 11 November 2011.

WA040-008003- : Round tower : ARDOCHEASTY

Description: Located towards the top of a N-facing slope with a N-S ravine to the E. Unusually, it is situated S of the Cathedral (WA040-008002-), the principal church within the graveyard (WA040-008008-), rather than to the SW, which leads O'Keefe (1992, 81-5) to suggest that the tower may predate the cathedral (WA040-008002-) and relate to a now missing church. This is a 12th-century round tower (diam. at base 5m; H c. 29m) with a cut-stone plinth and four of floors; the upper three floors are recessed externally with a string course (diam. at top 3.05m). A round-arched doorway (H c. 1.76m; Wth at base c. 0.7m), about 4m above ground level, is decorated by a continuous roll-moulding. The tower has three small lights and there are four windows, one at each of the cardinal points of the compass, beneath the cap which is surmounted by a modern cross. Internally there are sixteen corbels to support wooden floors, five of which are carved with grotesque faces. The tower was conserved in the 1840s by Mr. Odell, a local landowner, when a truncated inhumation was discovered inside the tower (J.C. 1914). The original capstone is now inside the N doorway of the Cathedral (WA040-008002-) (Anon. 1867, 72). Excavation in 1996 (Lynch 1997) revealed a solid base of stone beneath the plinth and some recent burials. The tower was recently reconseved. (Power 1898b, 158-9; Power 1932, 20-2; Westropp 1903, 362-6; Barrow 1979, 192- 5; Harbison 1992b, 324-5; Lalor 1999, 225-7) Anon. (1867) *Proceedings*. JRSAI, vol. 9, 1010, 69-73, 101-109, 205-220. Barrow, G. L. (1979) *The round towers of Ireland: a study and gazetteer*. Academy Press, Dublin. Harbison, P. (1992b) *Guide to the national and historic monuments of Ireland*. Gill and Macmillan Ltd., Dublin. J. C. (1914) *South Munster antiquarian researches at Ardmore and Cashel*. JCHAS vol 20, 100-102. Lalor, B. (1999) *The Irish round tower*. The Collins Press. Cork. Lynch, A. (1997) *Ardocheasty, Ardmore. Round tower*. in I. Bennett (ed.) *Excavations 1996: summary accounts of excavations in Ireland*, 109-10, No. 385. Wordwell. Bray. O'Keefe, T. (1992) *Romanesque architecture and sculpture at Ardmore*. in C. Nolan, T. P. Power and D. Cowman, (eds), *Waterford – history and socitey*, 73-104, Geography Publications, Dublin. Power, Rev. P. (1898b) *Excursion guides – 2: Ardmore*. WAJ 4, 147-63. Power, Rev. P. (1932c) *Ardmore; its*

founder and early Christian monuments. Catholic Truth Society. Dublin Westropp, T.J. (1903) Notes on the antiquities of Ardmore. JRSAL, 33, 353-80. The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Waterford' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1999). In certain instances the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research. Compiled by: Michael Moore Date of upload/revision: 14 November 2011.

WA040-008001- : Church : ARDOCHEASTY

Description: Located towards the top of a N-facing slope with a N-S ravine immediately to the E. St Declan's Oratory (ext. dims. 6.4m E-W; 4.1m N-S), known in Irish as 'Beannachán Deaglain' (Power 1932c, 19-20) is complete (H of walls 2.2m) with projecting antae (L 0.45m) at E and W, and a lintelled W doorway which is now blocked. It was renovated in 1716 by Dr Thomas Mills, Bishop of Waterford, when the N doorway was inserted, the stone roof restored and the E window rebuilt as a rectangular opening (Westropp 1903, 366-7). An ogham stone (WA040-008005-) was removed from the E gable c. 1855 (FitzGerald 1854-5) and is now kept in the cathedral. The floor (int. dims. 4.1m E-W; 2.65m N-S) is paved with limestone flags, and a rectangular pit (dims. 2.15m E-W; 0.8m N-S; D 0.95m) is set within it, from which pilgrims removed samples of earth. It is traditionally thought to be the grave of St Declan, where a small cross-inscribed black stone (dims. 5cm x 4cm), known as Dhubheen Deaglain - the little black stone of Declan - and used as a charm but now lost, was found (FitzGerald 1860-1, 51-3). (Power 1932c 19-20; Power 1898b, 159-60; Westropp 1903, 366-7; Harbison 1992b, 324-5) FitzGerald, E. (1854-5) On St Declan's Oratory at Ardmore, County of Waterford, and the old Irish inscription built into its east end. JRSAL 3, 223-31. FitzGerald, E. (1860-1) 'On Lugud's leacht, and the "Duivhin Deglain." JRSAL, 6, 47-53. Harbison, P. (1992b) Guide to the national and historic monuments of Ireland. Gill and Macmillan Ltd., Dublin. Power, Rev. P. (1932c) Ardmore; its founder and early Christian monuments. Catholic Truth Society. Dublin Power, Rev. P. (1898b) Excursion guides - 2: Ardmore. WAJ 4, 147-63. Westropp, T.J. (1903) Notes on the antiquities of Ardmore. JRSAL, 33, 353-80. The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Waterford' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1999). In certain instances the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research. Compiled by: Michael Moore Date of upload/revision: 17 October 2011.

National Monument No. 286 North Abbey, Youghal

National Monument No. 286 comprises the Dominican Friary or 'North abbey' which is situated on the north side of Youghal and outside of the walled town (see below). This 13th century friary is located in an area where the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 17-23 Proposed Turbines but at a distance of over 9km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T22. It is described on the HEV as follows:

CO067-030002- : Religious house - Dominican friars : YOUGHAL-LANDS

Description: On the N side of Youghal, outside the medieval walled town, to the S of a graveyard (CO067-030001-). The Dominican friary was founded by Thomas Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald, 2nd Baron of Desmond, in 1268 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1988, 231-2) though friar John Clyn in his annals notes the foundation as taking place in 1271 (Williams 2007). When he died in 1298, Thomas was buried in the friary. The foundation was originally dedicated to the Holy Cross, but this was later changed to Our Lady of Graces, due to its association with a 'wonderworking' image of the Virgin Mary, an ivory plaque with 'Madonna and Child', dating to c. 1300, now in the Dominican Priory in Cork (Flanagan and Hunt 1950, 1-14). The friary, 'with six gardens within the liberties of Youghal', was granted to William Walsh in 1581, to John Thickpenny, a soldier, in 1584, and finally in 1587 to Sir Walter Raleigh - it was apparently destroyed that same year (Coleman 1902, 51). Very little therefore survives of the friary buildings, and the remains consist only of the W gable of the church and two short sections of wall, approximately 30m to the E, indicating that the friary was oriented NE-SW. At either end of the gable on its W side are two buttresses, while on the E side a short return of the N wall of the nave remains. Beyond the S-most buttress the wall continues, with the springing of an arch, likely to have been a window, indicating that there was a lateral aisle to the S of the nave. Above the W doorway, of which only the arched surround survives, is a window with tracery forming three graded lancet lights, grouped under a pointed hood (see photos in O'Sullivan 1945, opp. 101, and drawing in Hayman 1855, 335). Based on the section of N wall and scarring to the S of the gable indicating where the arcade

separating the nave from its S aisle began, the width of the nave was roughly 7.5m. The only other remains of the friary are two short sections of wall located approximately 30m to the E of the W gable. One is oriented N-S and the other intersects with it at a perpendicular angle at its E end. This likely corresponds to the E wall of the S aisle or chapel, abutting against the S wall of the church, roughly at the point between the end of the nave and the beginning of the chancel. While little remains, a number of architectural and decorative features survive. At the W end of the N-S section are the remains of an engaged, clustered column, its capital decorated with a dogtooth motif, and above it the springing of a ribbed arch, likely part of the E-most arch of the arcade separating nave and S aisle. At the E end of the same section of wall is also the remains of an arch springing from a jamb with a moulded capital and shaft band with fillets and necking bands, which may have been the hood moulding of the W-most window in the S wall of the chancel. Finally, the E-W section of wall extending to the S also comprises the jamb and springing of the arch of a window, which would have been the E window of the S aisle, or one of the E windows of a S chapel. Based on the architectural style of these features, which belong to the 'early English' era of Gothic design, Harbison dates these features to 'shortly after the foundation' (1977, 62). This means that the church was possibly planned and built with a lateral aisle, and possibly a S chapel, from the onset, as in Kilmallock Dominican friary (LI047-022018). This is a particularly good comparative example, as the delicate shaft bands and capitals with fillets and necking bands surviving in the windows jambs are very reminiscent of the work featured in Kilmallock; the powerful 1st Earl of Desmond Maurice fitz Thomas FitzGerald (d. 1356), who was Youghal's founder Thomas Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald's son, is believed to have been involved in funding the construction of the S chapel in Kilmallock friary, and commissioning its decorative programme. This is a National Monument in State Guardianship (no. 286).

Youghal Walled Town

Youghal town may have originated as a Hiberno-Norse port in the 9th century, but it was not until the early 13th century that it was walled and when Maurice Fitzgerald settled it with citizens of Bristol. It then remained under Geraldine influence until the late medieval period and was sacked by the Earl of Desmond in 1579 (Zajac et al. 1995, 91). The walled town is situated on the west bank of the Blackwater estuary as it enters the sea at Youghal Bay. The town defences on the landward side survive in the form of the upstanding town wall from the south-west corner to the site of the north gate (ibid., 92). On the seaward side little of the wall survives above ground, although there is sufficient evidence to follow its original line. At the west where the walls are best preserved, an external fosse extends along the outside of the wall and may have continued around the north-west angle. Thirteen circular towers on the town defences are illustrated on the *Pacata Hibernia* map of 1633, the remains of six such towers being partially extant (ibid.). Four gates originally provided access to the town with an internal gate located between the north and south sections of the town (ibid.).

The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 17-23 Proposed Turbines from the walled town of Youghal which is at a distance of c. 9.5km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T22. The historic town (CO067-029001-) and the town defences (CO067-029002-) are described on the HEV as follows:

CO067-029001- : Historic town : YOUGHAL-LANDS

Description: Viking settlement at mouth of Blackwater in 9th century (O'Brien 1986, 347); Anglo-Norman settlement by late 12th century but town established early 13th century by Maurice fitz Gerald who settled it with citizens of Bristol (ibid., 377); town remained under Geraldine influence in late medieval period though sacked by Earl of Desmond in 1579 (Lewis 1837, vol. 2, 725). Like most Irish towns, Youghal contracted in 14th century but revived by late 15th century (O'Brien ibid., 377-8). Earl of Cork became prominent citizen in early 17th century when town important trading port, a position it maintained throughout 18th and early 19th centuries (Condon 1945, 119-121); during this period town also expanded 'in all directions' (Lewis ibid., 726) but especially on river side and along both ends of main street. The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Cork. Volume 2: East and South Cork' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1994). In certain instances the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research. Date of upload/revision: 14 January 2009.

CO067-029002- : Town defences : YOUGHAL-LANDS

Description: *Earliest record of town walls is murage grant of 1275 (O'Brien 1986, 372) which was renewed throughout late medieval period, but by 1631 walls were 'weak and ruinous' with 'no place to mount ordnance to defend the harbour' (Coleman 1906, 103); re-fortified in 1641-2 (Harbison 1977, 62). Pacata Hibernia map (Wain 1965, 36-7) shows walled town in two sections with 'basetown' (Irish town) to S; thirteen towers are shown including South Gate, North Gate and Water Gate, with outworks outside North Gate; E line of wall ran along waterfront; walled harbour with two entrance towers outside Water Gate. To-day N and W ruins of town wall including three towers survive and have been described as 'possibly the best preserved medieval town walls in Ireland' (Harbison, *ibid.*; see plan Cockburn 1976, 14-5; see photos Buckley 1900, 158-8). Two semicircular and one circular tower (Banshee; Montmorenci and Half-Moon) stand at S end of W wall; this section (surviving for c. 450m) overlooks area of medieval town. W wall rebuilt in upper courses; square placements for wooden supports for wall walk; upper part of parapet rebuilt (Thomas 1992, 215). Line of N wall (c. 275m) descends steeply to E, with no towers surviving. Riverside wall apparently slighter (H c. 5m; W c. 0.6m) so could be late medieval (*ibid.*). Stone arch (CO067-029012), known as 'Watergate' or 'Cromwell's Arch' (Condon 1945, *opp.* 120) 'is seemingly a modern restoration of the antique "water gate" ' (Buckley *ibid.*, 160), leading from base town into former fortified harbour. See Excavation 1998, no. 89, no. 90 p. 23 The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Cork. Volume 2: East and South Cork' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1994). In certain instances the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research. Date of upload/revision: 14 January 2009.*

Preservation Order 68/1938 Megalithic tomb

The megalithic tomb at Baile Na Móna townland is located c. 7.8km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T12. The ZTV demonstrates no theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbines from this location. The monument is described on the HEV as follows:

WA039-007— : Megalithic tomb - court tomb : BAILE NA MÓNA ÍOCHTARACH

Description: *Located in rough pasture on top of a small headland, with sea-cliffs c. 70m to the E and c. 180m to the S. This is a gallery (L 3.95m) of two chambers with two portal-stones and a septal-stone opening to the W where there is a court (Wth 5.5m) represented by four stones. It was excavated by T.G.E. Powell (1938). The chambers had been disturbed but fragments of cremated bone, two pottery vessels, one of which was decorated, and flint flakes were recovered. Powell, T. G. E. (1938) Excavation of a megalithic tomb at Ballynamona Lower, Co. Waterford, JRSAL 68, 260-72. The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Waterford' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1999). In certain instances the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research. Compiled by: Michael Moore Date of upload/revision: 17 October 2010. This monument is subject to a preservation order made under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 (PO no. 68/1938).*

Table 14-5: National Monuments within 10km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

Nat. Mon. No.	SMR No.	ITM E	ITM N	NAME	CLASS	TOWNLAND	COUNTY	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)
569	WA031-040001-	626288	593117	Dungarvan Castle	Castle	Dungarvan	Waterford	T6	6136
330	WA029-042010-, WA029-042011-, WA029-042012-	610460	591390	Kiltera	Ogham Stones	Dromore	Waterford	T22	7195
131	WA040-008001-, WA040-008003-, WA040-008002-	618828	577422	Ardmore	Cathedral, Round Tower & Oratory	Ardocheasty	Waterford	T21	8628
286	CO067-030002-	609998	578383	North Abbey, Youghal	Friary (Dominican)	Youghal	Cork	T22	9396

Table 14-6: Monuments subject to a Preservation Order within 10km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

PO No.	SMR NO.	ITM E	ITM N	PO Description	CLASS	TOWNLAND	COUNTY	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)
37/1934	WA029-042003-; WA029-042006-	610438	591390	Kiltera Ogham Stones (two)	Ogham stone	DROMORE	Waterford	T22	7210
68/1938	WA039-007—	628700	583623	The Horned Cairn	Megalithic tomb - court tomb	BAILE NA MÓNA	Waterford	T12	7815



PO No.	SMR NO.	ITM E	ITM N	PO Description	CLASS	TOWNLAND	COUNTY	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)
						ÍOCHTARACH			

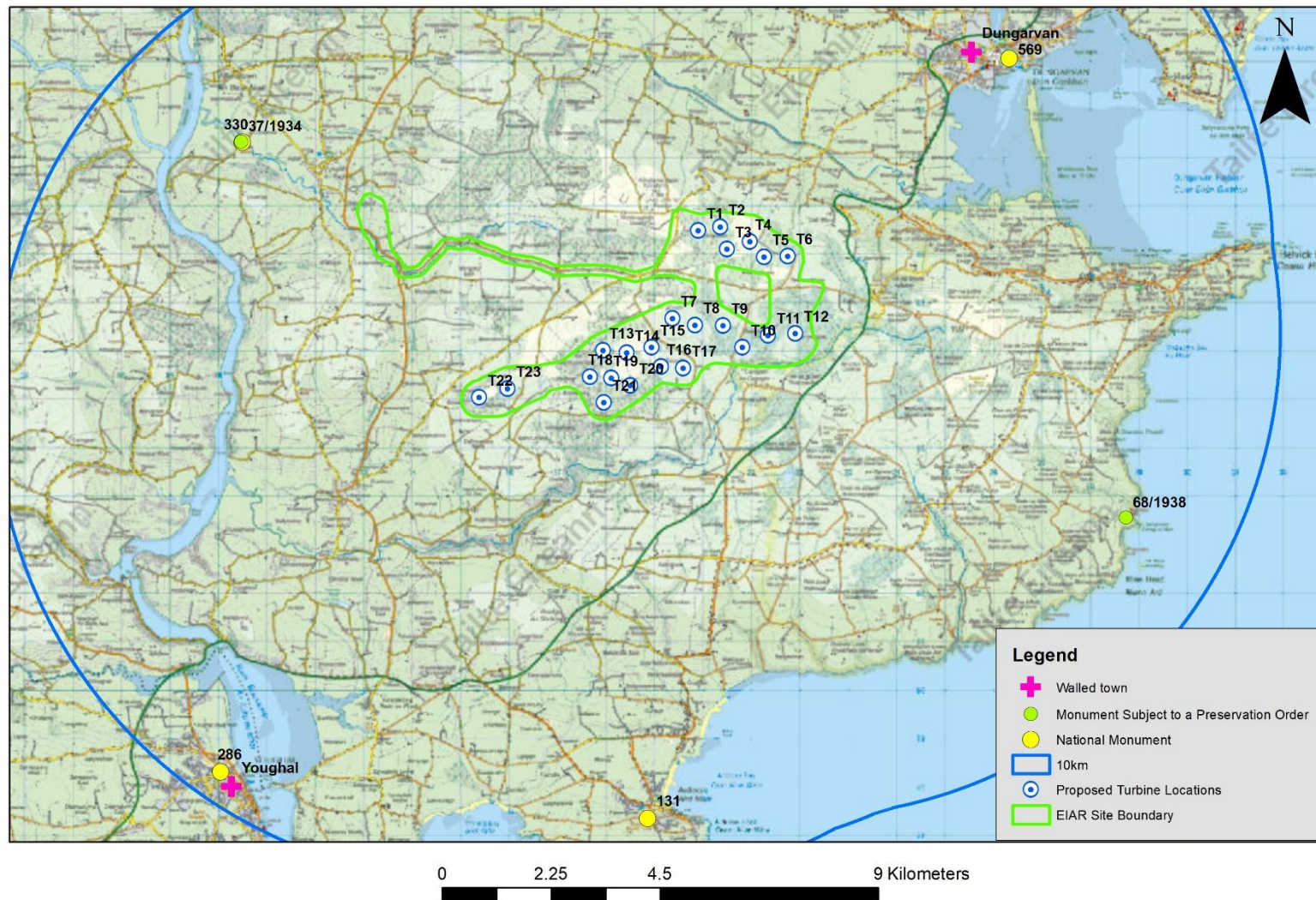


Figure 14-2: National Monuments and those subject to a Preservation Order within 10km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

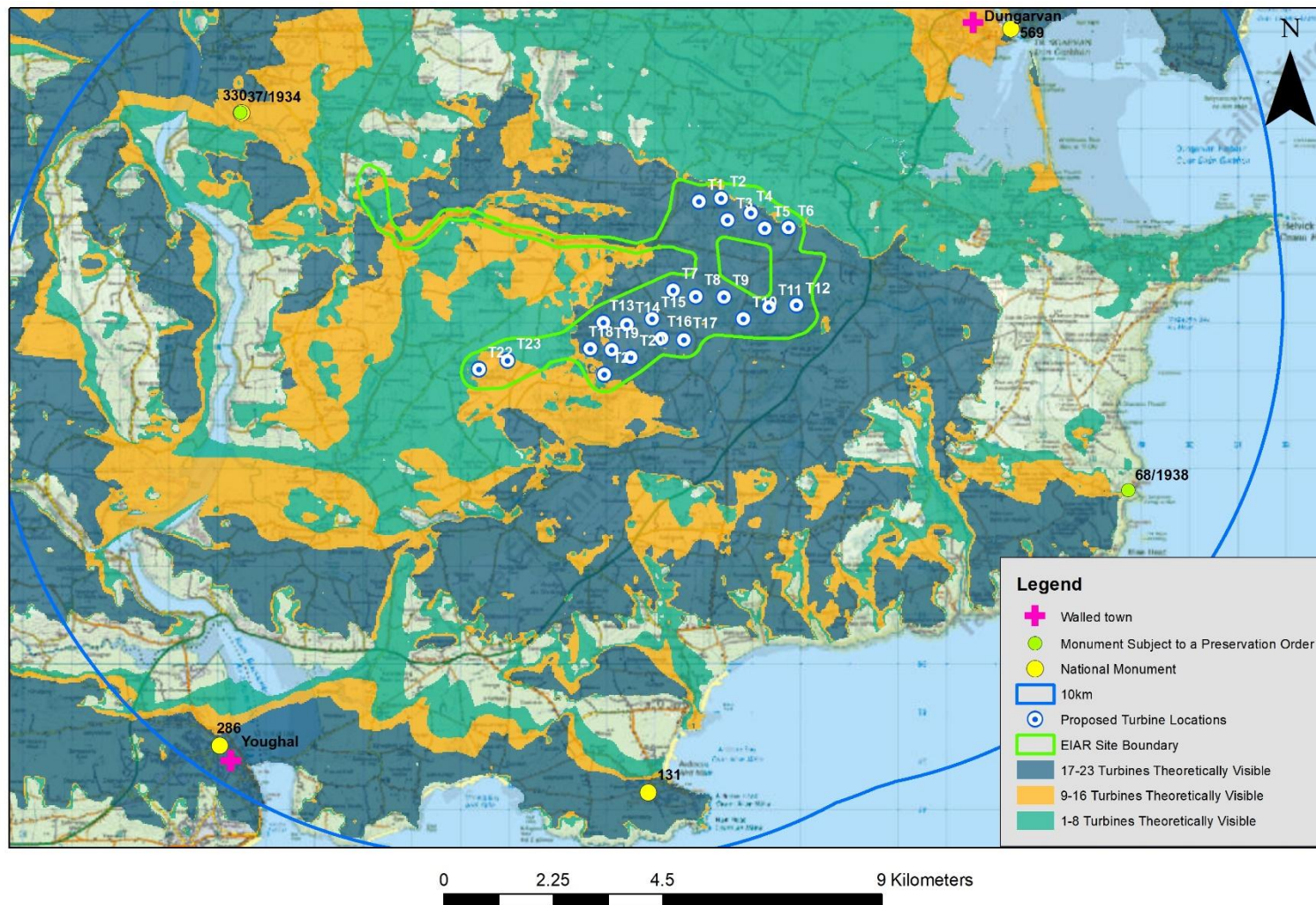


Figure 14-3: National Monuments and those subject to a Preservation Order within 10km of the nearest Proposed Turbine and ZTV.

14.3.2.1.3

Recorded Monuments within the Site

The dataset for the SMR was downloaded from ArcGIS online and added to the base mapping for this assessment. This Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) dataset is published from the database of the National Monuments Service SMR. This dataset also can be viewed and interrogated through the online HEV. GIS software (ArcMap) was then utilised to calculate the number of recorded monuments located within the Site.

Two recorded monuments are located within the Site and comprise a mine (WA035-009—) and an unclassified cairn (WA035-008—). The monuments are listed in Table 14-7 and shown on Figure 14-4.

Haematite veins or 'iron ore' in the locality were worked by Sir Walter Raleigh in the early 1600s but destroyed in the 1649 Rebellion. The mines were not used again until the 19th century and are indicated on the first edition OS map as four circular features named 'Old Shafts' but are not shown on the later second edition OS map. The monument description (see below) notes that there are a number of oval mounds in Lyre townland which may be slag heaps but does not specify their precise location. The location of the monument is noted as being in coniferous forestry (now clear-felled). The A Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) report on the site notes the presence of a shallow quarry pit and an adjacent spoil mound in Drumslogh townland c. 180m east of the 'old shafts' indicated on the first edition OS map (https://gsi.geodata.gov.ie/downloads/Geoheritage/Reports/WD036_Drumslogh.pdf, accessed 24th August 2026). The quarry pit is indicated on the third edition OS map as an irregular hachured area but is unnamed. The GSI report also notes that it is very overgrown. Also, the available cartographic evidence only denotes the presence of mine shafts in a limited area (see Section 14.3.2.1.13 below), however, the GSI Heritage Sites data outlines an area measuring c. 174m x 350m as pertaining to the historical mining site which it describes as 'A shallow quarry working, now heavily vegetated, in wet grassland cover' (See outline of GSI Heritage Site on Figure 14-5). The mine (WA035-009—) centre point is located c. 519m from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T10 which is situated in agricultural land to the north-east, while the quarry pit as identified by the GSI is located c. 340m south-west of T10 to the west of a local public road. No proposed infrastructure is located in close proximity to the mines, the nearest being T10 to the north-east and the proposed road to T8 c. 380m to the north-west. No evidence for mine shafts or slag heaps were noted in the area of T10 or along the proposed road to T8 during the walk-over survey. No proposed infrastructure is located within the Zone of Notification (ZoN) for the monument as depicted on the HEV (Figure 14-5).

The unclassified cairn (WA035-008—) is located towards the west side of the Site, c. 540m west of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T13 (Figure 14-7). It is situated on elevated ground immediately south of a telecommunications station and associated masts. It comprises an upstanding monument comprising a low stone mound which is surrounded by heather-covered upland terrain. Further to the south and east coniferous trees are growing on the lower slopes and currently screen the monument from view as it is only visible from the unplanted heather-covered area which surrounds the cairn. The nearest proposed infrastructure comprises a construction compound c. 230m to the east-south-east and a proposed borrow pit c. 270m to the east-north-east.

The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 17-23 Proposed Turbines from both recorded monuments within the Site. The mine is largely a sub-surface or low-visibility monument while the cairn is an upstanding monument, albeit currently screened by an existing band of trees to the south and east.

The monuments are described on the HEV as follows:

WA035-009— : Mine : DRUMSLIG,LYRE (Decies within Drum By.)

Description: *In coniferous forest on a gentle SE-facing slope, in an area where many streams feed into the Licky River. The mines here were first worked by Sir Walter Raleigh and were later owned by Sir Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork. The workings were destroyed in the 1641 Rebellion and the mines were not used again until the mid-19th century (Power 1978a, 35). There are four 'old shafts', now closed,*

shown on the 1st ed. of the OS 6-inch map in Drumslog, and in Lyre there are a number of oval mounds (max. dims. 30m x 15m; H 3m) which may be slag heaps, possibly from the 19th-century works. The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Waterford' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1999). In certain instances the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research. Date of upload/revision: 23 December 2008.

WA035-008— : Cairn - unclassified : CARRONADAVDERG

Description: *Located on top of Carronadavderg Hill, the highest point in the Drum Hills. This is a stone cairn (diam. 15-20m; H 2m), but no kerbstones or structural features are visible. The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Waterford' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1999). In certain instances the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research. Date of upload/revision: 6th October, 2011 Compiled by: Michael Moore.*



Plate 14-1: Unclassified cairn WA035-008—, looking N.



Plate 14-2: Current view from unclassified cairn WA035-008—, looking SE.

No recorded cultural heritage assets are located within 500m of the Proposed 110kV Substation, the nearest being c. 595m to the north-east and comprising a holy well WA035-006— which no longer has any above-ground trace.

Table 14-7: Recorded monuments located within the Site.

SMR NO.	ITM E	ITM N	CLASS	TOWNLAND	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)
WA035-009— -	620286	586999	Mine	DRUMSLIG,LYRE (Decies within Drum By.)	T10	519
WA035-008— -	617362	587061	Cairn - unclassified	CARRONADAVDERG	T13	540

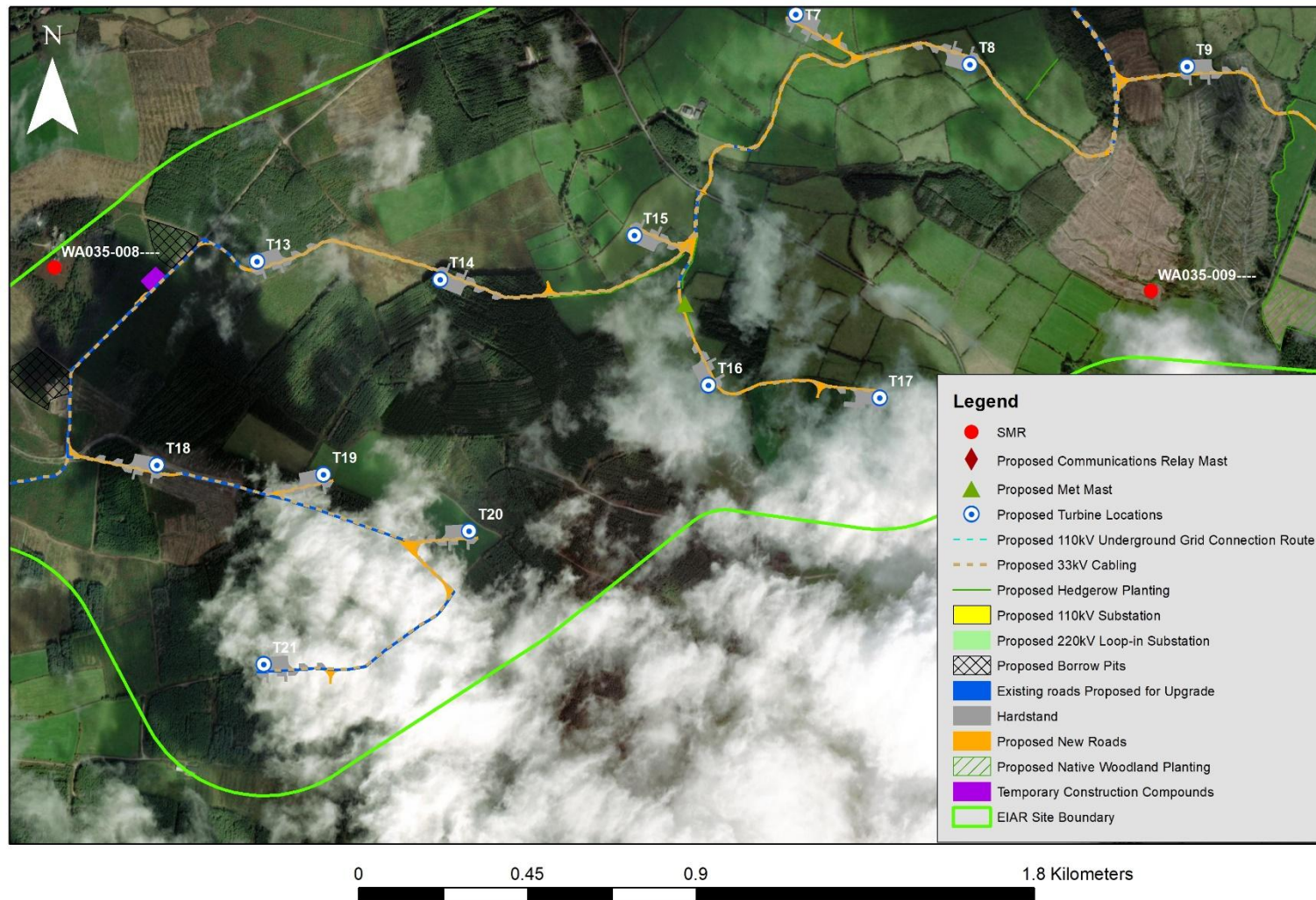


Figure 14-4: Recorded monuments located within the Site.

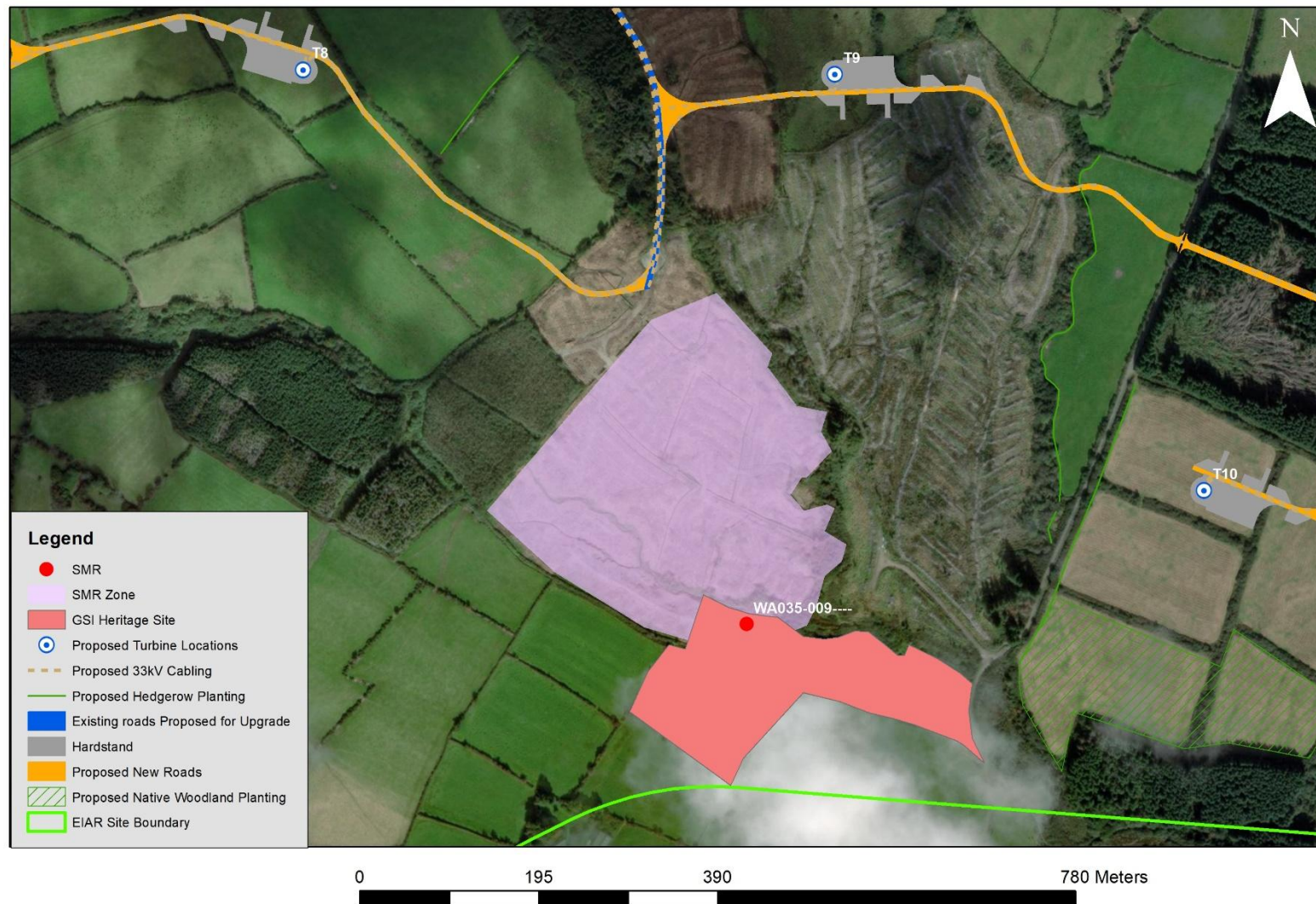


Figure 14-5: Detail of Mine WA035-009— and associated ZoN, and GSI Heritage Site location.

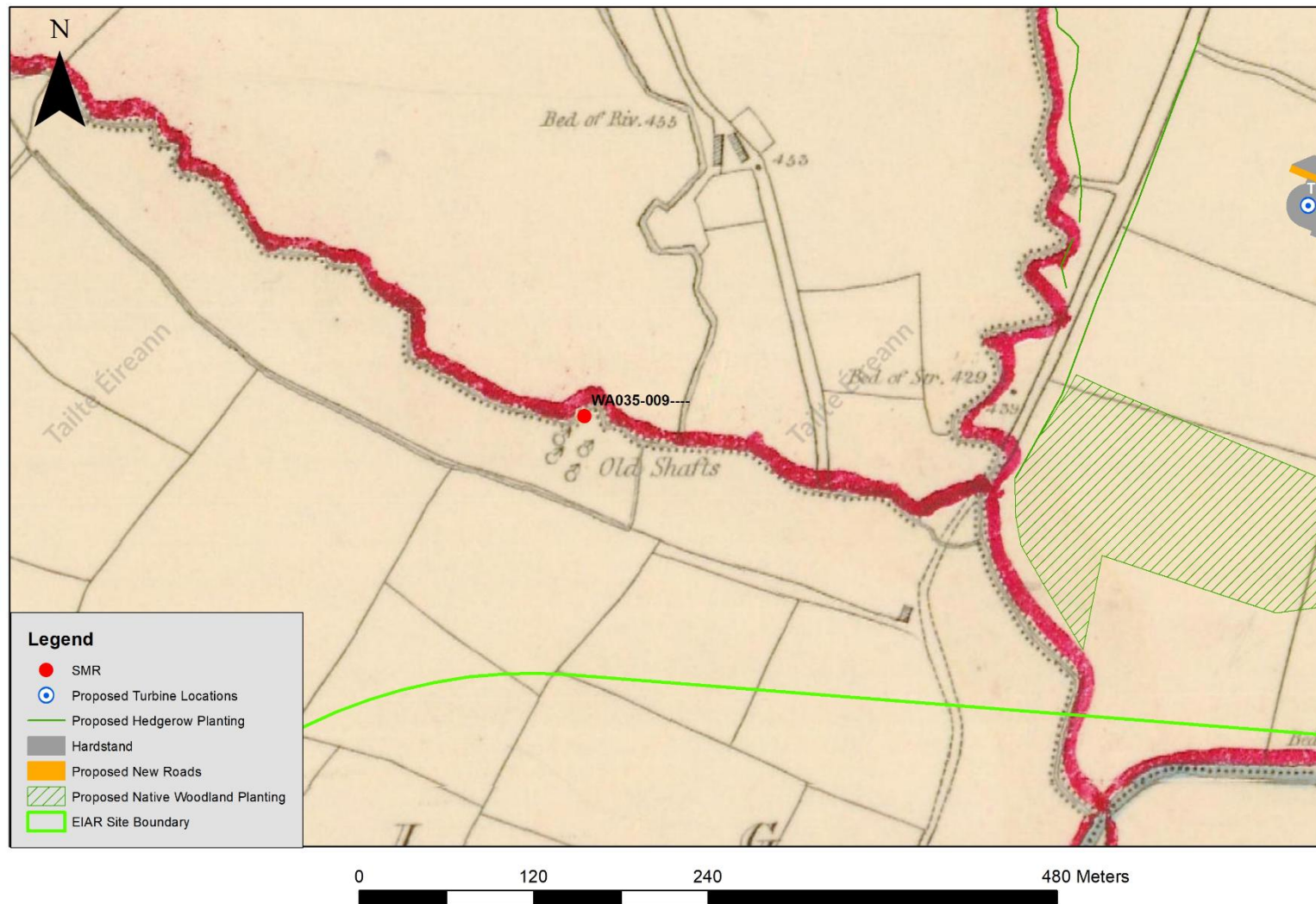


Figure 14-6: Mine WA035-009— as depicted on the first edition OS map.

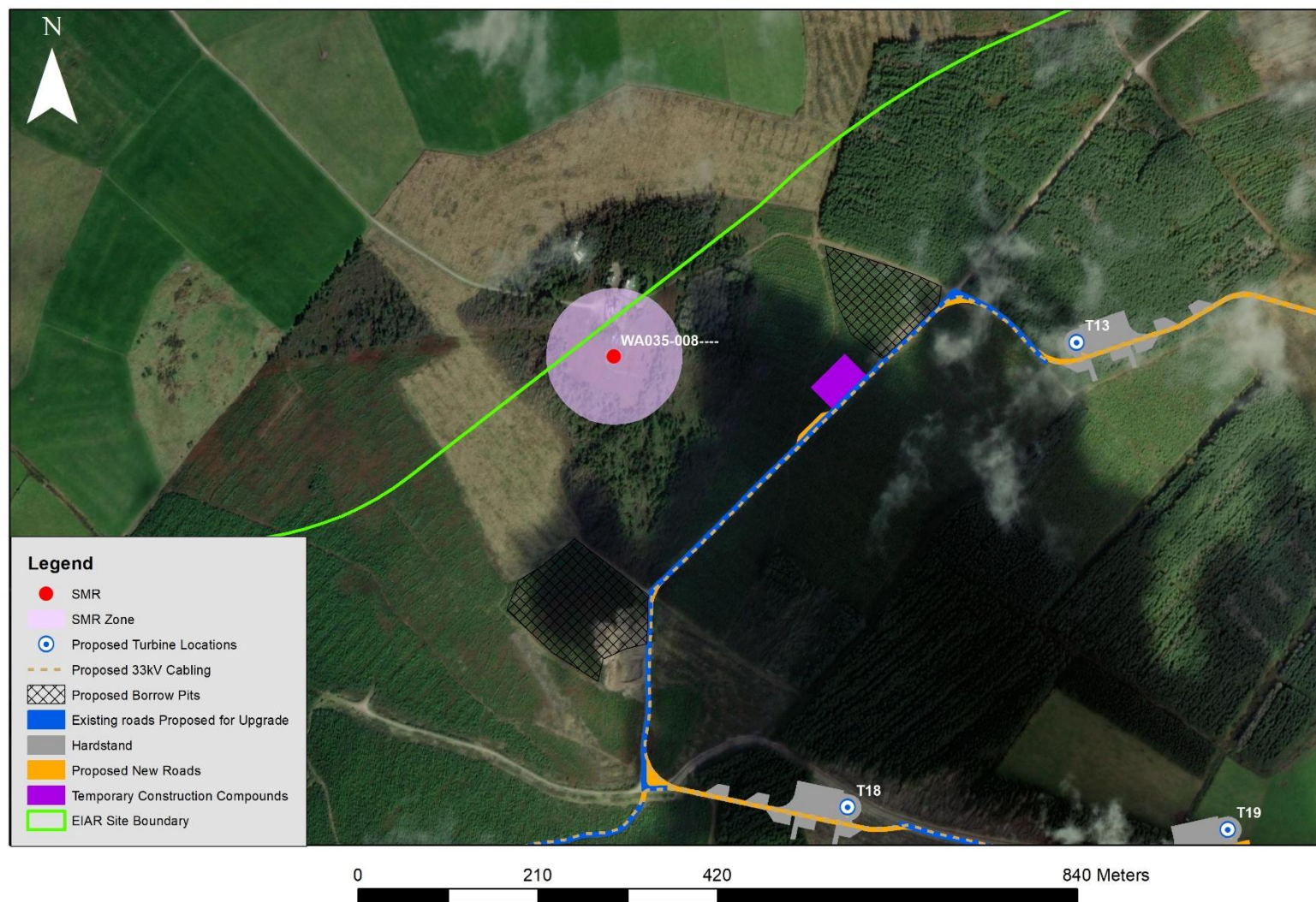


Figure 14-7: Cairn unclassified WA035-008— and associated ZoN in relation to nearby proposed infrastructure.

14.3.2.1.4 **Previously Unrecorded Monuments within the Site**

No previously unrecorded archaeological monuments, stray finds or structures were noted within the Site during the walk-over survey.

14.3.2.1.5 **Recorded Monuments within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine**

A total of one hundred and twenty-one (121) recorded monuments are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. This number includes the two monuments located within the Site discussed in Section 14.3.2.1.3 above. The monuments are listed in Table 14-8 and shown on Figure 14-8. They are grouped according to monument type or period and discussed below to provide an overview of the range and type of monuments represented within the surrounding wider landscape and the time periods to which they belong.

The Prehistoric Period

Approximately 20 of the 121 monuments located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine date to the prehistoric period and are represented by an unclassified barrow, standing stones (9), fulachta fia and burnt mounds (6), two roads and a hilltop enclosure as well as the unclassified cairn discussed in Section 14.3.2.1.3 above.

Unclassified barrows comprised an artificial mound of earth or earth and stone, normally constructed to contain or conceal burials. The term is used where it is not possible to identify the specific type of barrow present. They are part of the Bronze/Iron Age burial tradition (c. 2400 BC - AD 400). The unclassified barrow is located c. 4.6km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T22.

Standing stones consist of a stone which has been deliberately set upright in the ground, usually orientated on a north-east-south-west axis, although other orientations do occur, and varying in height from 0.5m up to 6m. They functioned as prehistoric burial markers, commemorative monuments, indicators of routeways or boundaries and date from the Bronze and Iron Ages (c. 2400 BC - AD 500), with some associated with early medieval ecclesiastical and burial contexts (c. 5th-12th centuries). The nearest standing stone is located c. 2.3km from T12, with other standing stones located up to c. 4.9km from the nearest Proposed Turbine.

Fulacht fia comprise a horseshoe-shaped or kidney-shaped mound consisting of fire-cracked stone and charcoal-enriched soil built up around a sunken trough located near or adjacent to a water supply, such as a stream or spring, or in wet marshy areas. The first recorded use of the Irish term 'fulacht fiadh/fia' (cooking pit of the deer or of the wild) as relating to ancient cooking sites was in the 17th century. They are generally interpreted to have been associated with cooking and date primarily to the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC). Burnt mounds comprise a circular or irregularly shaped mound of material consisting of burnt stones, ash and charcoal with no surface evidence of a trough or depression. Levelled examples can appear as a spread containing burnt stones. They can be of any date from the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC) to the early medieval period (5th - 12th century AD) but may also be the ploughed out remains of fulacht fia. The nearest of these monument types comprises a burnt mound located c. 2.7km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T2.

Hilltop enclosures comprise an enclosed area less than 2 hectare in size (diam. less than c. 160m) located in upland terrain – on ridges or plateaux, on the lower slopes of hills or mountains, and sometimes encompassing the domed summit of a hill. They are univallate, defined by an earthen bank or wall, sometimes with an external fosse. They are generally considerably larger than ringforts, and may date to any period from prehistory to the late medieval period (i.e. 4000 BC - 1700 AD). The hilltop enclosure within the 5km study area is located c. 4.2km from the nearest Proposed Turbine,

T22. The ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of 17-23 Proposed Turbines from the monument location which is c. 1.1km south-west of the Proposed 220kV substation.

The Early Medieval Period

The Early Medieval period is represented by enclosures, ringforts and souterrains which account for at least 61 of the 121 monuments within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. Enclosures consist of an area defined by an enclosing element (e.g. bank, wall, fosse, scarp), or indicated as such cartographically, and occurring in a variety of shapes and sizes, possessing no diagnostic features which would allow classification within another monument category. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards. Enclosures with a diameter greater than 70m should be classed as Large Enclosure. Ringforts are a roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse. Some examples have two (bivallate) or three (trivallate) banks and fosses, but these are less common and have been equated with higher status sites belonging to upper grades of society. They functioned as residences and/or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 to 1000 AD. Souterrains consist of an underground structure comprising one or more chambers connected by narrow passages or creepways, usually constructed of drystone-walling with a lintelled roof over the passages and a corbelled roof over the chambers. Most souterrains appear to have been built in the early medieval period by ringfort inhabitants (c. 500 - 1000 AD) as a defensive feature and/or for storage.

The nearest of these monuments comprise a ringfort and souterrain (WA035-010001- and WA035-010002-) which are located c. 660m from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T22. The remainder of the monuments of this period are located at distances ranging between c. 1.1km and 4.9km from the nearest Proposed Turbine.

The Medieval Period

At least five monuments dating to the medieval period are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. They comprise an unclassified castle, two tower houses and a bawn, and a deserted medieval settlement. An unclassified castle is that which cannot be more precisely classified. They can date from the late 12th to the 16th century AD. A bawn is located adjacent to the castle and would originally have enclosed it. Bawns comprise the courtyard of a medieval house, tower house or fortified house (12th - 17th centuries AD). There are some instances where the bawn survives but the building it was constructed to defend does not. tower houses consist of a fortified residence in the form of a tower, usually four or five storeys high, and for the most part slightly more rectangular than square in plan. They were constructed by a lord or landholder and were often partially or completely enclosed by a bawn. The majority date to the 15th and 16th centuries AD. Deserted medieval settlements, as the name suggests, comprise an abandoned medieval settlement dating from the 13th century to 1550 AD. They consist of a group of houses in close proximity with associated land plots, associated with a parish church and/or castle or tower house, often evident as earthworks.

The nearest of these monuments comprised the unclassified castle (WA031-046002-) which is located c. 3.3km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T6.

The Later Medieval and Post-Medieval Period

At least two monuments dating to the later medieval or post-medieval period are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine and comprise a 17th century house and the mine located within the Site which is discussed in Section 14.3.2.1.3 above. The 17th century house is located c. 3.1km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T2. Such monuments comprise a building for human habitation which dates to the 17th century AD and which is not a tower house or a fortified house.

Monuments with Religious Associations

At least 30 monuments within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine have religious associations and may date to a number of time periods. The monuments include burial grounds, burials, church and graveyards, holy wells, bullaun stones, cross inscribed stones, a cross and an ecclesiastical enclosure and often occur in association with each other.

Holy wells comprise a well or spring, though in some unusual cases a natural rock basin, which usually bears a saint's name and is often reputed to possess miraculous healing properties. They may have their origins in prehistory but are associated with devotions from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards. Five holy wells are located within the 5km study area, the nearest being c. 530m from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T3. The monument description notes its location in coniferous forestry and that it does not survive.

Eight churches, three graveyards and three burial grounds are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. In some cases, these monuments are found in association with each other. They can be of any date from c. 500 AD onwards. The nearest of these comprises a church (WA035-016001-), bullaun stone (WA035-016002-) and cross inscribed stone (WA035-016003-) at An tSeanchill townland c. 2km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T6. The monuments descriptions note that the church has no above ground trace while the bullaun stone and cross inscribed stone have been removed from this location.

Table 14-8: Recorded monuments within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Turbine ID	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)
1	WA035-009—	Mine	620286	586999	DRUMSLIG,LYRE (Decies within Drum By.)	T10	519
2	WA035-006—	Ritual site - holy well	620537	588652	KNOCKNAHOOLA	T3	530
3	WA035-008—	Cairn - unclassified	617362	587061	CARRONADAVDERG	T13	540
4	WA035-010001-	Ringfort - rath	614743	586371	BALLINDRUMMA	T22	658
5	WA035-010002-	Souterrain	614734	586371	BALLINDRUMMA	T22	666
6	WA035-011—	Ringfort - unclassified	614855	585014	BALLYCURRANE NORTH	T22	1199
7	WA035-028—	Ritual site - holy well	615453	587713	MONALUMMERY	T23	1499
8	WA035-005—	Enclosure	617112	588427	TOOR NORTH	T13	1564

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Turbine ID	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)
9	WA035-031—	Road - road/trackway	614020	587165	CRAGGS,KNOCKANEARIS,MONAGALLY WEST,BALLINDRUMMA,BALLINURE (Decies within Drum By.)	T22	1696
10	WA035-002—	Enclosure	621213	591100	BALLYCULLANE MORE	T2	1721
11	WA036-012—	Burial ground	623557	588370	PULLA	T12	1925
12	WA035-030—	Ringfort - rath	614463	587860	MONAGALLY WEST	T22	1962
13	WA035-007—	Ringfort - unclassified	613994	587680	CURRADARRA	T22	2073
14	WA035-007001-	Souterrain	613994	587680	CURRADARRA	T22	2073
15	WA035-016001-	Church	622363	591012	AN tSEANCHILL (Par. Dún Garbhán)	T6	2091
16	WA035-016002-	Bullaun stone	622363	591012	AN tSEANCHILL (Par. Dún Garbhán)	T6	2091
17	WA035-016003-	Cross-inscribed stone	622363	591012	AN tSEANCHILL (Par. Rinn Ó gCuanach)	T6	2091

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Turbine ID	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)
18	WA035-012—	Standing stone	622702	585269	AHAUN (Decies within Drum By.)	T12	2315
19	WA038-006—	Ringfort - rath	617606	583693	GRALLAGH UPPER	T21	2331
20	WA034-024001-	Ecclesiastical enclosure	613132	587104	CRAGGS,KNOCKANEARIS	T22	2428
21	WA034-024002-	Bullaun stone	613132	587104	KNOCKANEARIS	T22	2428
22	WA038-005001-	Burial ground	617200	583578	GRALLAGH UPPER	T21	2529
23	WA036-003—	Ritual site - holy well	624171	589777	BALLYHARRAHAN	T6	2567
24	WA038-061—	Standing stone	622496	584850	AHAUN (Decies within Drum By.)	T12	2655
25	WA035-013—	Enclosure	623180	585039	GOWLAUN	T12	2725
26	WA030-083—	Burnt mound	620118	592381	MOUNTODELL	T2	2763

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Turbine ID	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)
27	WA035-027—	Burnt mound	614612	588820	MONAGALLY WEST	T22	2810
28	WA035-003—	Ringfort - rath	614743	588881	MONAGALLY WEST	T22	2838
29	WA030-082—	Burnt mound	619947	592440	MOUNTODELL	T2	2839
30	WA034-023—	Ringfort - rath	612590	586880	KNOCKANEARIS	T22	2862
31	WA036-001001-	Church	623865	590968	MIDDLEQUARTER	T6	2898
32	WA036-001002-	Graveyard	623905	590955	MIDDLEQUARTER	T6	2919
33	WA036-033—	Stone sculpture	623948	590958	MIDDLEQUARTER	T6	2953
34	WA036-032—	Bullaun stone	623949	590958	MIDDLEQUARTER	T6	2954
35	WA034-021—	Ringfort - rath	612387	585917	KNOCKANEARIS	T22	2965

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Turbine ID	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)
36	WA034-022001-	Ringfort - rath	612693	587443	CRAGGS	T22	2970
37	WA034-022002-	Souterrain	612693	587443	CRAGGS	T22	2970
38	WA034-026—	Enclosure	612343	586461	KNOCKANEARIS	T22	3024
39	WA038-060001-	Fulacht fia	615778	583045	GRALLAGH LOWER	T22	3093
40	WA038-060002-	Fulacht fia	615778	583045	GRALLAGH LOWER	T22	3093
41	WA038-001—	Church	613953	583344	KILGABRIEL	T22	3095
42	WA034-016—	Ringfort - unclassified	612815	587936	CURRADARRA	T22	3122
43	WA030-056—	House - 17th century	620027	592735	MOUNTODELL	T2	3123
44	WA038-003—	Souterrain	616653	583131	GRALLAGH LOWER	T21	3138

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Turbine ID	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)
45	WA038-003001-	Ringfort - rath	616653	583131	GRALLAGH LOWER	T21	3138
46	WA030-081—	Souterrain	620371	592793	MOUNTODELL	T2	3167
47	WA038-004—	Ringfort - rath	616805	583010	GRALLAGH LOWER	T21	3193
48	WA038-059—	Standing stone	618482	582820	NEWTOWN (Decies within Drum By., Ardmore Par.)	T21	3232
49	WA036-030—	Standing stone	624626	590555	NEWTOWN (Decies without Drum By., Dungarvan Par.)	T6	3288
50	WA036-031—	Standing stone (present location)	624429	590906	NEWTOWN (Decies without Drum By., Dungarvan Par.)	T6	3302
51	WA034-015—	Ringfort - rath	612692	588082	CURRADARRA	T22	3308
52	WA031-046002-	Castle - unclassified	623959	591505	MIDDLEQUARTER	T6	3345
53	WA031-046003-	Earthwork	624001	591467	MIDDLEQUARTER	T6	3345

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Turbine ID	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)
54	WA036-002—	Enclosure	624380	591050	MIDDLEQUARTER	T6	3347
55	WA031-046001-	Ringfort - rath	623961	591526	MIDDLEQUARTER	T6	3362
56	WA034-036—	Enclosure	611970	585970	COOLBAGH,KILMORE	T22	3379
57	WA038-069—	Standing stone	615268	582728	DRUMGULLANE WEST	T22	3381
58	WA030-074—	Enclosure	617181	591629	BARRANASTOOK LOWER	T1	3395
59	WA034-011—	Enclosure	612923	588523	LACKENSILLAGH	T22	3421
60	WA037-008003-	Graveyard	612455	584200	CLASHMORE	T22	3464
61	WA037-008004-	Cross-inscribed stone	612450	584200	CLASHMORE	T22	3468
62	WA030-048—	Earthwork	620925	593056	CARRIGLEA (Decies without Drum By.)	T2	3482

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Turbine ID	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)
63	WA038-015—	Ringfort - rath	618621	582576	TINNALYRA	T21	3498
64	WA037-008001-	Church	612410	584188	CLASHMORE	T22	3508
65	WA037-008002-	Church	612410	584188	CLASHMORE	T22	3508
66	WA037-008005-	Bullaun stone	612398	584196	CLASHMORE	T22	3514
67	WA037-008006-	Cross	612398	584196	CLASHMORE	T22	3514
68	WA030-044001-	Settlement deserted - medieval	620356	593165	CARRIGLEA (Decies without Drum By.)	T2	3539
69	WA030-044002-	Burial	620356	593165	CARRIGLEA (Decies without Drum By.)	T2	3539
70	WA038-066—	Road - road/trackway	616215	582635	CUSH OF GRANGE,DRUMGULLANE EAST,AUGHNACURRAVEEL	T22	3580
71	WA034-014—	Enclosure	612094	587784	TINNASCART	T22	3658

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Turbine ID	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)
72	WA038-008—	Ringfort - rath	620348	583132	LISKEELTY (Decies within Drum By., Ballymacart Par.)	T17	3666
73	WA037-007—	Ritual site - holy well	612118	584201	CLASHMORE	T22	3749
74	WA030-049—	Ringfort - unclassified	621844	593094	BALLYDUFF MORE	T2	3786
75	WA034-013—	Ringfort - rath	612005	587895	TINNASCART	T22	3789
76	WA038-012—	Ringfort - rath	616235	582393	DRUMGULLANE EAST	T22	3820
77	WA030-042001-	Church	618839	593238	KNOCKMAON	T1	3823
78	WA030-042002-	Graveyard	618839	593238	KNOCKMAON	T1	3823
79	WA038-071—	Enclosure	617862	582149	BALLYBRUSA WEST	T21	3854
80	WA030-042003-	Cross-inscribed stone	618812	593284	KNOCKMAON	T1	3874

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Turbine ID	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)
81	WA038-016—	Ringfort - rath	618615	582180	TINNALYRA	T21	3885
82	WA034-025—	Ringfort - rath	611473	586625	COOLBAGH	T22	3907
83	WA030-041001-	Castle - tower house	618835	593343	KNOCKMAON	T1	3925
84	WA030-041002-	Bawn	618808	593343	KNOCKMAON	T1	3932
85	WA036-013—	Standing stone	625755	586533	LOG NA GIÚISÍ	T12	3982
86	WA030-047—	Ringfort - unclassified	620950	593610	CARRIGLEA (Decies without Drum By.)	T2	4033
87	WA034-010—	Enclosure	611991	588424	TINNASCART	T22	4077
88	WA030-046—	Burial ground	620882	593674	CARRIGLEA (Decies without Drum By.)	T2	4086
89	WA038-009—	Enclosure	621226	582975	GLEN WILLIAM	T17	4092

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Turbine ID	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)
90	WA038-013—	Ringfort - unclassified	616054	582054	DRUMGULLANE EAST	T22	4115
91	WA030-051—	Enclosure	623245	592919	MAPESTOWN	T6	4185
92	WA030-045—	Ringfort - unclassified	620959	593781	CARRIGLEA (Decies without Drum By.)	T2	4203
93	WA039-001—	Ringfort - rath	624349	584014	GOWLAUN	T12	4219
94	WA038-062—	Standing stone	620959	582720	GLEN WILLIAM	T17	4230
95	WA034-009—	Hilltop enclosure	612241	589060	SHANAKILL (Decies within Drum By., Aglish Par.)	T22	4284
96	WA030-050—	Enclosure	622830	593177	BALLYGAGIN (Garde)	T4	4290
97	WA038-063—	Inscribed stone	619006	581835	KNOCKAUNNAGOUN	T21	4307
98	WA038-017—	Ritual site - holy well	618409	581595	TINNALYRA	T21	4435

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Turbine ID	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)
99	WA039-002—	Ringfort - unclassified	624320	583715	GOWLAUN	T12	4449
100	WA038-014001-	Ringfort - rath	617007	581647	CUSH OF GRANGE	T21	4450
101	WA038-014002-	Souterrain	617007	581647	CUSH OF GRANGE	T21	4450
102	WA038-018001-	Enclosure	619678	581904	KILKNOCKAN	T21	4460
103	WA038-018002-	Church	619678	581903	KILKNOCKAN	T21	4461
104	WA034-035—	Enclosure	610973	585174	BALLYNACLASH,CLASHMORE	T22	4472
105	WA038-023—	Ringfort - unclassified	615433	581625	KILMEEDY EAST	T22	4484
106	WA037-050—	Burnt mound	613730	581872	KILMALOO EAST	T22	4534
107	WA037-018—	Castle - tower house	612090	582934	BALLYHEENY (Decies within Drum By., Kinsalebeg Par.)	T22	4547

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Turbine ID	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)
108	WA035-001—	Ringfort - rath	614397	590578	KILLATOOR	T23	4552
109	WA030-055—	Ringfort - rath	616281	592358	BALLYMULALLA EAST,BALLYMULALLA WEST	T1	4553
110	WA038-024—	Barrow - unclassified	615833	581459	KNOCKMEELMORE	T22	4674
111	WA038-019—	Enclosure	621569	582490	KILCOLMAN	T17	4676
112	WA030-026—	Ringfort - unclassified	620383	594410	GARRAUNFADDA	T2	4784
113	WA030-028—	Ringfort - rath	621689	594219	BALLYDUFF (Decies without Drum By.)	T2	4791
114	WA030-025—	Ringfort - unclassified	619155	594300	KNOCKAUN (Decies without Drum By.)	T1	4797
115	WA030-021—	Ringfort - rath	618374	594139	CANTY	T1	4820
116	WA037-027001-	Enclosure	613410	581660	KILMALOO EAST	T22	4851

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Turbine ID	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)
117	WA037-027—	Church	613398	581660	KILMALOO EAST	T22	4856
118	WA038-027—	Ringfort - unclassified	617760	581130	BALLYBRUSA WEST	T21	4875
119	WA038-028—	Ringfort - rath	617849	581112	BALLYBRUSA WEST	T21	4891
120	WA030-027—	Enclosure	621193	594477	BALLYDUFF (Decies without Drum By.),BALLYDUFF MORE	T2	4928
121	WA031-069—	Standing stone	624143	593345	MAPESTOWN	T6	4956

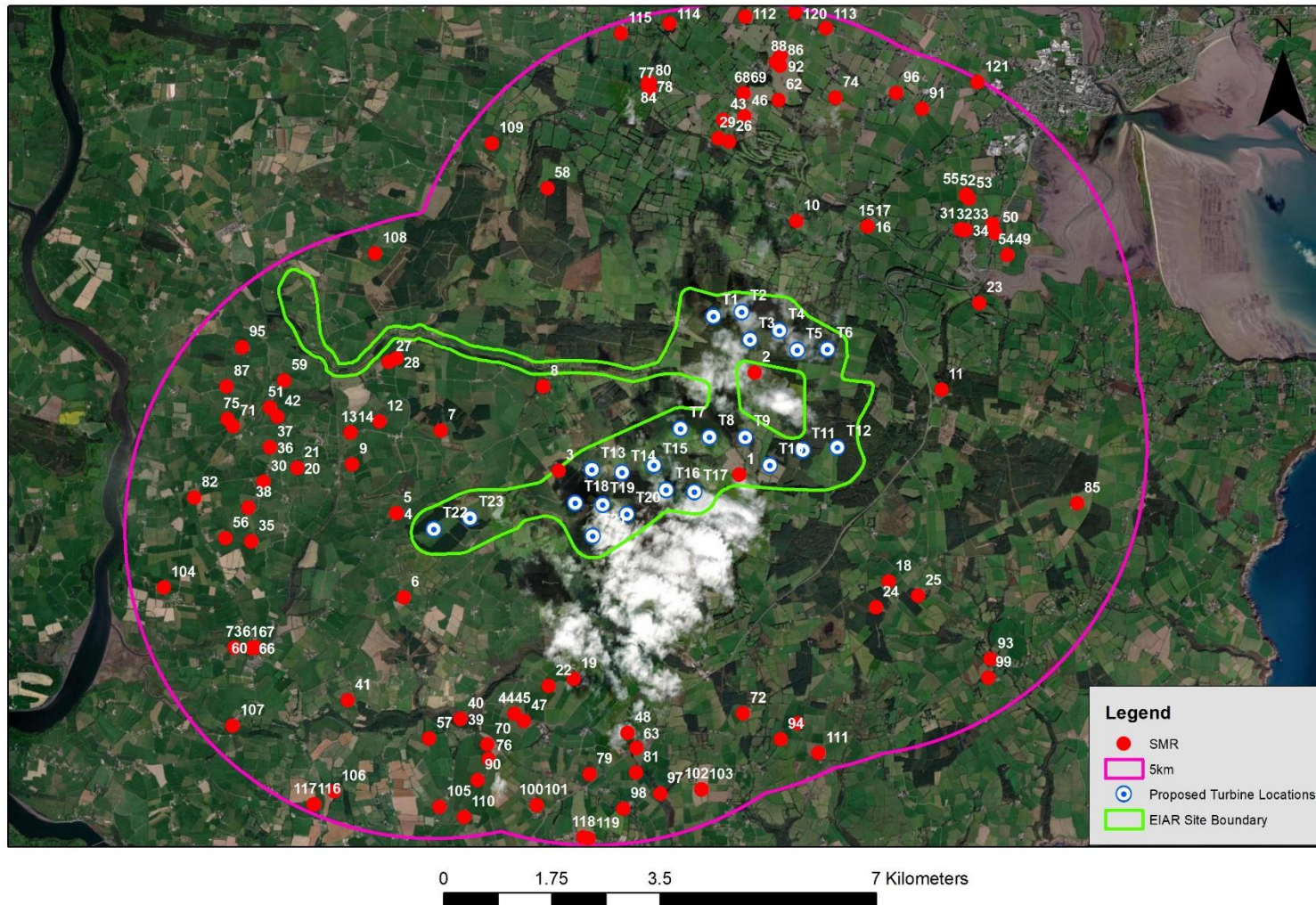


Figure 14-8: Recorded monuments within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

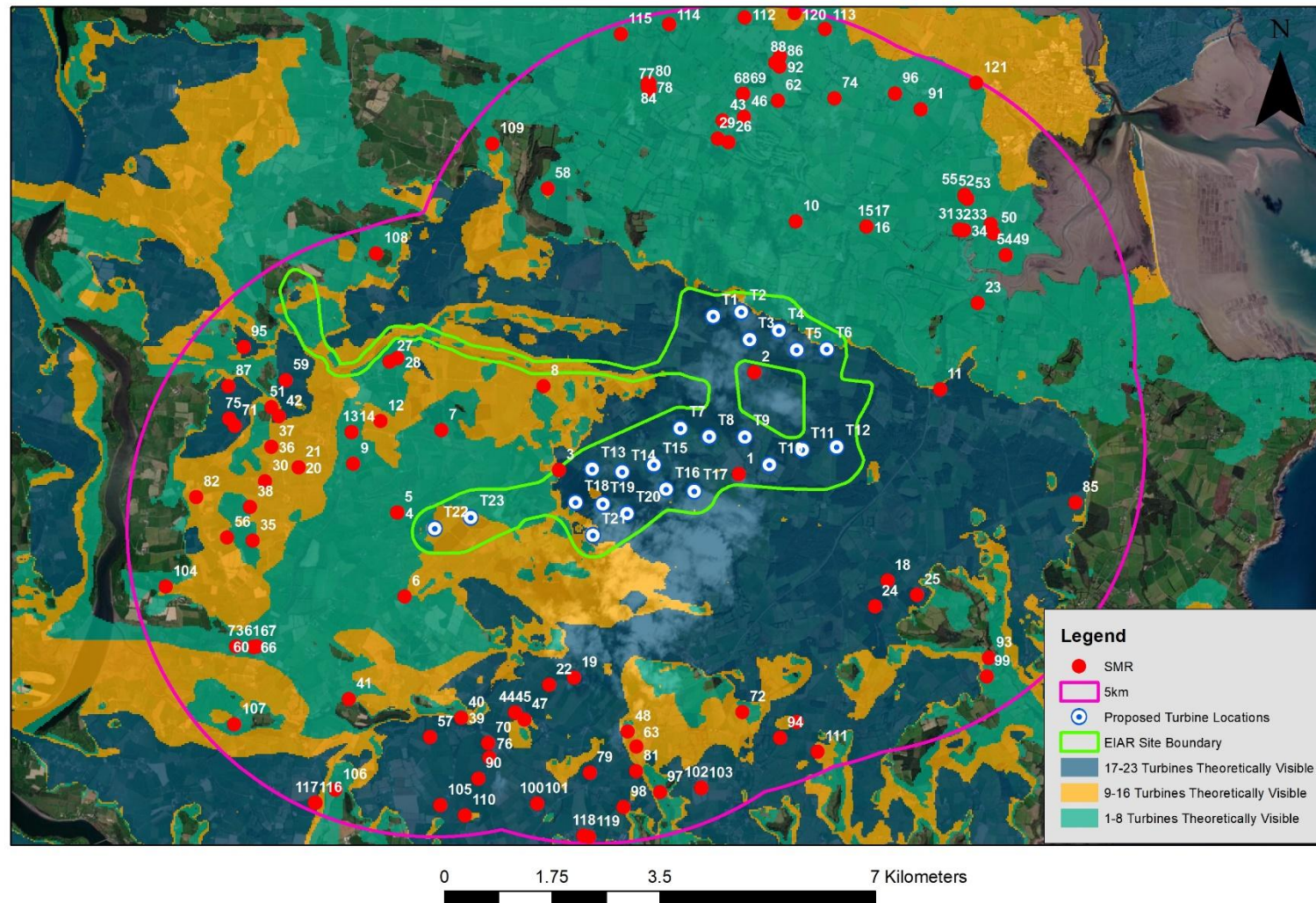


Figure 14-9: Recorded monuments within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine and ZTV.

14.3.2.1.6

Excavations Database

The Proposed Project is located in the following townlands (Table 14-9). Each townland within the Proposed Wind Farm site was entered into the database of excavations carried out in Ireland in order to determine if any such investigations have taken place on or immediately adjacent to same (See Section 14.3.2.2 for the Proposed Grid Connection). No entries were returned for the townlands within which the Proposed Wind Farm is located.

Table 14-9 Townlands within which the Proposed Project is located.

Proposed Project	Project Component	Townlands
	Proposed Wind Farm	Ballyguiry, Carronadavderg, Carronahyla, Carronbeg, Clashbrack, Cloghraun, Drumslog, Garrynagree, Glen Beg, Glen More, Kncokatoor, Knocknahoola, Lackamore, Lyre, Monacullee, Moyng, Pulla, Reamanagh East, Reanaviddoge, Toor North, Toor South.
	Proposed Grid Connection	Ballycullane, Lackensillagh, Graigue, Monageela, Lisgriffin, Mountstuart, Reamanagh West, Toor North, Carronahyla, Monacullee, Clashbrack

14.3.2.1.7 **Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland**

The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland as shown on <https://www.heritagemaps.ie/> were consulted as part of this assessment (accessed 25th August 2026). No finds are recorded from within the Proposed Wind Farm site or in close proximity to same.

14.3.2.1.8 **Sub-Surface Archaeological Potential**

Due to the extent of groundworks associated with the construction phase of the Proposed Project, the greenfield nature of portions of the Proposed Wind Farm site and the presence of recorded monuments within same, it is possible that previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological finds, features or deposits are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. The potential therefore exists that sub-surface archaeological sites or features, if present within the Proposed Wind Farm site, may be directly affected by construction phase activities. Mitigation measures to ameliorate this potential effect are detailed in Section 14.4.3.5 below.

14.3.2.1.9 **Archaeological Landscapes**

No archaeological landscapes have been formally identified or designated in the WCCDP 2022-2028.

14.3.2.1.10 **Orthophotographic and LiDAR Review**

A review of the available aerial and LiDAR imagery of the Site including Google Earth and MapGenie was undertaken. The available LiDAR imagery on the Open Topographic Data Viewer (<https://dceenr.maps.arcgis.com/>) was also consulted, however, only small portions of the Site are covered by LiDAR survey. No potential archaeological features were noted within the Site from that review.

14.3.2.1.11 **Protected Structures within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine**

No Protected Structures as listed in the WCCDP 2022-2028 are located within the Site. No Protected Structures are located on or within 500m of the Proposed 110kV Substation.

Twenty-seven Protected Structures are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. They are listed in Table 14-10 and shown on Figure 14-10. The nearest of these comprises a thatched public house (Ref. WA750998) which is located c. 1.7km north-east of T12. Six of the structures are located in or immediately adjacent to the village of Clashmore between c. 3.1km and 3.5km south-west of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

Table 14-10: RPS structures within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

RPS ID	Current Use	Type	ITM E	ITM N	Turbine	Distance To Turbine (m)
WA750998	public house	Thatch	623501	588178	T12	1788
WA750831	Church	church	617001	589058	T13	2176
WA750525	Country House	Rectory/glebe/vicarage/curate's House	613358	584702	T22	2435
WA750583	Farmhouse	Not Stated	622099	591908	T4	2830

RPS ID	Current Use	Type	ITM E	ITM N	Turbine	Distance To Turbine (m)
WA750910	Church	church	612838	584296	T22	3094
WA750090	Mount Odell House	Archaeological	620026	592734	T2	3123
WA750763	Town House	House	612747	584273	T22	3182
WA750947	residential	Thatch	613622	589074	T22	3430
WA750077	Farm complex	farmyard complex	612227	584624	T22	3455
WA750078	Industrial	Chimney/footbridge	612504	584104	T22	3477
WA750758	Community use	church	612408	584198	T22	3504
WA750840	Bridge	Bridge	612445	584058	T22	3552
WA750304	Thatched House	Thatch	612437	584012	T22	3585
WA750679	Farmyard	farmyard complex	624616	591257	T6	3660
WA750630	Farmyard	Not Stated	618949	593224	T1	3781
WA750092	Convent	country house	620744	593500	T2	3897
WA750305	Thatched House	Thatch	613156	582860	T22	3918
WA750719	Thatched House	Thatch	621804	593450	T2	4100
WA750938	Thatch House	Thatch	618181	581874	T21	4137
WA750012	Church	church	617800	581856	T21	4148
WA751012	Thatch House	Thatch	611137	586653	T22	4245
WA750667	Bridge	Bridge	612368	582883	T22	4390
WA750662	Farmhouse	farm house	624888	583740	T12	4764
WA750923	residential	Thatch	614557	581391	T22	4782

RPS ID	Current Use	Type	ITM E	ITM N	Turbine	Distance To Turbine (m)
WA750716	House	House	622862	593821	T4	4889
WA750530	Thatched House	Thatch	612079	589842	T22	4962
WA750724	Thatched House	Thatch	619678	594550	T2	4966

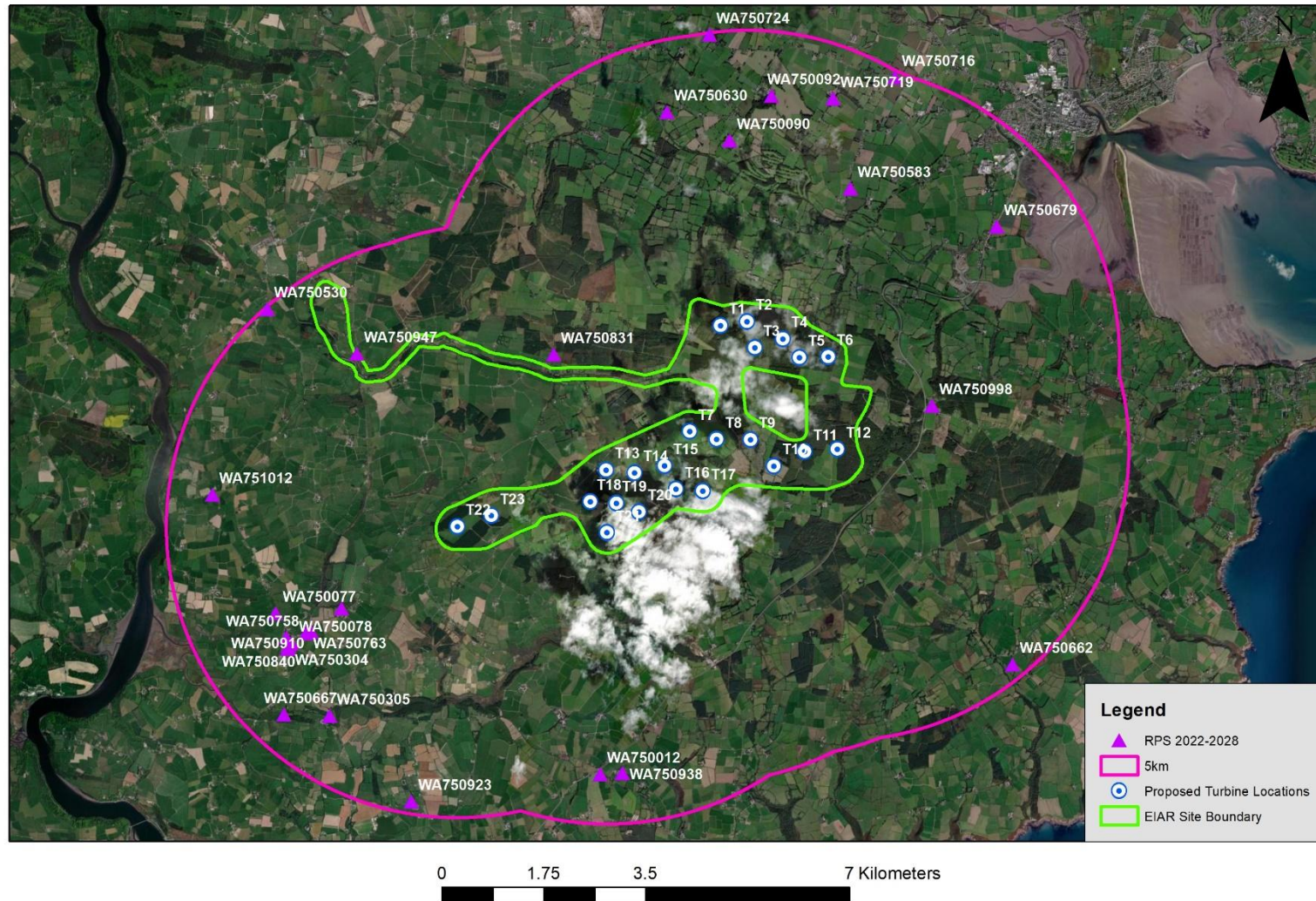


Figure 14-10: Protected Structures within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.



14.3.2.1.12 **NIAH Structures and Historic Gardens within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine**

No NIAH structures or historic gardens are located within the Site. Forty-eight (48) NIAH structures are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. They are listed in Table 14-11 and shown on Figure 14-12. The nearest of the structures is located c. 1.4km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T22 and comprises a farmhouse, NIAH Reg. 22903801. Twenty-three (23) of the 48 structures are located in or adjacent to the village of Clashmore between c. 3km and 3.5km to the south-west of the Proposed Wind Farm.

Five historic gardens are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. They are listed in Table 14-12 and shown on Figure 14-12. The gardens are located at distances ranging between 1.6km and 3.9km from the nearest Proposed Turbine. The nearest historic garden is that associated with Glenbeg House which is located c. 1.6km to the north-east of T4.

No NIAH structures or historic gardens are located on or within 500m of the Proposed 110kV Substation.

Table 14-11: NIAH structures within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	TOWNLAND	DATE	ITM E	ITM N	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)
22903801	farm house		BALLYCURRANE NORTH	1925-1935	615102	584672	T22	1457
22903802	house		BALLYCURRANE SOUTH	1880-1900	615148	584596	T22	1525
22903502	forge/smithy	The Forge	GLEN BEG (D. WT. BY.)	1890-1895	622088	590958	T6	1970
22903503	house	An Gríanán	GLEN BEG (D. WT. BY.)	1910-1930	622072	591003	T6	2012
22903501		Saint Patrick's Catholic Church	MOUNTSTUART	1825-1830	617000	589054	T13	2173
22826017	rectory/glebe/vicarage/curate's house	Glebe House	COOLBOOA	1810-1830	613356	584703	T22	2436
22826025	gate lodge	Glebe House	COOLBOOA	1810-1830	613323	584590	T22	2529
22903001	farm house		COOLNAGOUR	1842-1904	622097	591904	T4	2826
22826016	vent pipe		COOLBOOA	1880-1900	612847	584358	T22	3051

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	TOWNLAND	DATE	ITM E	ITM N	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)
22826015		Saint Cronan's Catholic Church	COOLBOOA	1825-1830	612834	584294	T22	3099
22903031	farm house	Mount Odell House	MOUNTODELL	1675-1680	620027	592735	T2	3123
22826014		Clashmore National School	COOLBOOA	1885-1890	612775	584293	T22	3147
22826013	house	Coolbooa House	COOLBOOA	1830-1850	612750	584274	T22	3178
22826012			COOLBOOA	1900-1920	612730	584283	T22	3190
22826011	bridge		CLASHMORE, COOLBOOA	1800-1840	612702	584258	T22	3227
22903024	gates/railings/walls	Bon Sauveur Convent	CARRIGLEA (D. WT. BY.)	1840-1850	620949	592965	T2	3397
22903006	gate lodge	Bon Sauveur Convent	CARRIGLEA (D. WT. BY.)	1840-1850	620941	592969	T2	3399
22826018	outbuilding	Clashmore House	CLASHMORE	1820-1840	612227	584629	T22	3452

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	TOWNLAND	DATE	ITM E	ITM N	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)
22826019	gate lodge	Clashmore House	CLASHMORE	1820-1840	612386	584293	T22	3472
22826021	distillery		CLASHMORE	1820-1840	612505	584104	T22	3477
22826020	foot bridge		CLASHMORE, COOLBOOA	1820-1840	612509	584098	T22	3477
22826003	chimney		COOLBOOA	1820-1840	612511	584095	T22	3477
22826026		Clashmore House	CLASHMORE	1820-1840	612366	584292	T22	3490
22826010	church/chapel	Clashmore Heritage Centre	CLASHMORE	1810-1815	612407	584198	T22	3505
22826009	house		CLASHMORE	1830-1850	612423	584143	T22	3522
22826006	house		CLASHMORE	1830-1850	612435	584111	T22	3530
22826005			CLASHMORE	1900-1920	612433	584102	T22	3537

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	TOWNLAND	DATE	ITM E	ITM N	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)
22826004	house		CLASHMORE	1820-1840	612445	584083	T22	3538
22826008	house	Kennedy	CLASHMORE	1830-1850	612409	584130	T22	3541
22826024	house		CLASHMORE	1920-1940	612415	584116	T22	3544
22826007	house	Beresford	CLASHMORE	1830-1850	612418	584104	T22	3548
22826023	house		CLASHMORE	1930-1950	612421	584096	T22	3550
22826002		Clashmore Bridge	BALLYHEENY (D. WN. BY.) CLASHMORE PAR., CLASHMORE, COOLBOOA	1830-1850	612444	584060	T22	3552
22826022	house		CLASHMORE	1930-1950	612423	584090	T22	3552
22903805	house		GLEN WILLIAM	1790-1810	620460	583260	T17	3568
22826001	house	The Thatch	BALLYHEENY (D. WN. BY.) CLASHMORE PAR.	1810-1830	612436	584013	T22	3586

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	TOWNLAND	DATE	ITM E	ITM N	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)
22903601	farmyard complex		BOHERARD	1840-1860	624609	591241	T6	3645
22903030	gate lodge	Bon Sauveur Convent	CARRIGLEA (D. WT. BY.)	1910-1920	620778	593310	T2	3712
22903007	farmyard complex		KNOCKMAON	1800-1820	618954	593247	T1	3802
22903005	house	Bon Sauveur Convent	CARRIGLEA (D. WT. BY.)	1840-1850	620750	593499	T2	3896
22903029	church/chapel	Bon Sauveur Convent	CARRIGLEA (D. WT. BY.)	1910-1920	620758	593532	T2	3930
22903023	house		BALLYDUFF MORE	1770-1790	621801	593450	T2	4099
22903803	church/chapel	Catholic Church of Our Lady of the Assumption	TINNALYRA	1835-1840	617802	581847	T21	4157
22903602	house		GORTNADIHA UPPER	1840-1860	625954	588628	T12	4250

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	TOWNLAND	DATE	ITM E	ITM N	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)
22903703		Ballyheeny Bridge	BALLYHEENY (D. WN. BY.) CLASHMORE PAR., KILMALOO WEST	1790-1810	612362	582882	T22	4394
22903901	farm house		BALLINTLEA NORTH	1850-1870	624902	583708	T12	4798
22903002	house		BALLYDUFF BEG	1870-1890	622863	593821	T4	4889
22903008	house	Swallow's Nest	KNOCKAUN (D. WT. BY.)	1790-1810	619678	594551	T2	4967

Table 14-12: Historic gardens within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

NAME	ITM E	ITM N	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE(m)
Glenbeg House, Dungarvan	621845	590657	T4	1610
Ballynamultina House	613247	585159	T22	2304
Coolnagour House	622345	591657	T6	2708
Mount Odell	620045	592657	T2	3044
Carriglea House	620645	593557	T2	3944

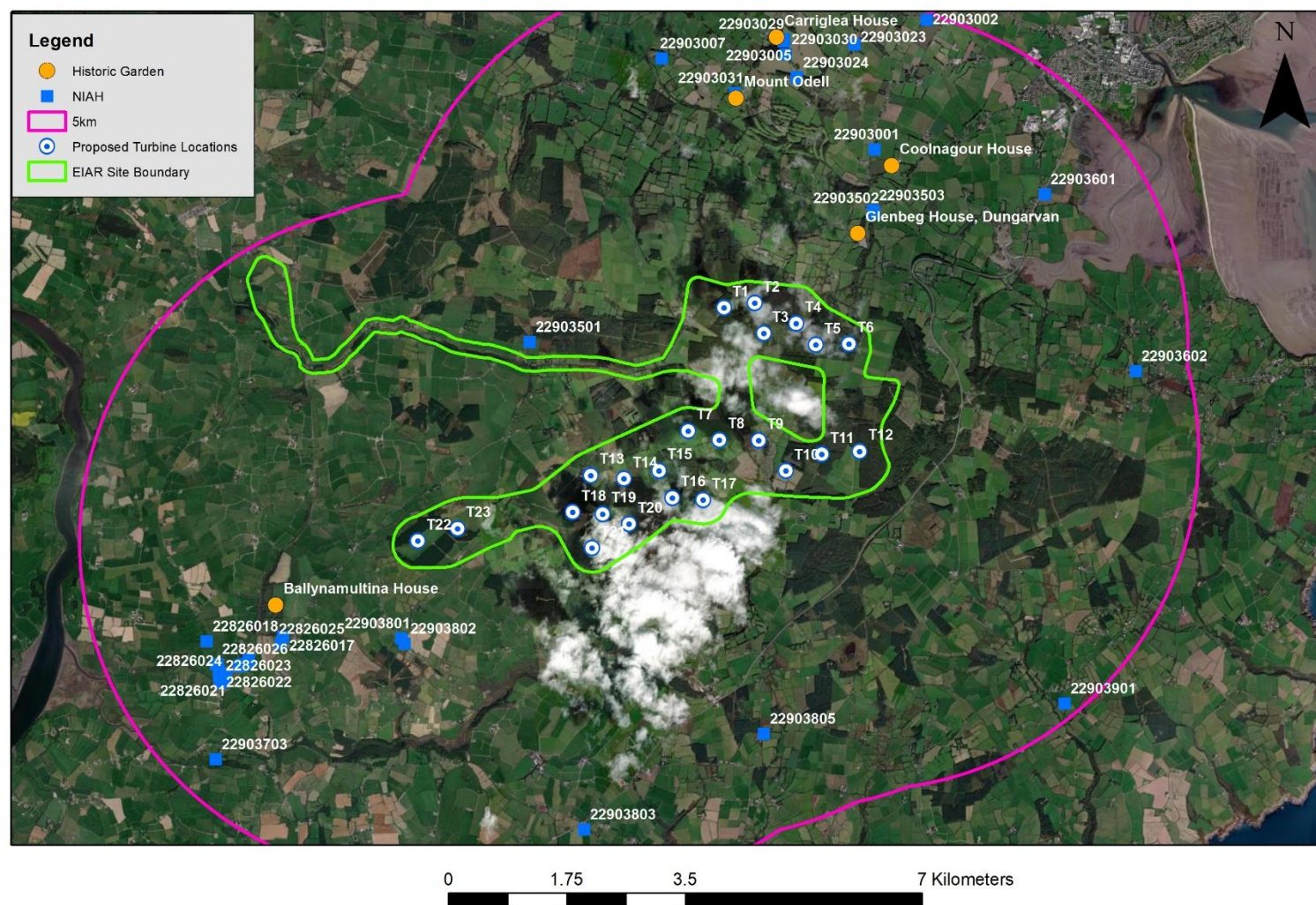


Figure 14-12: NIAH structures and historic gardens within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

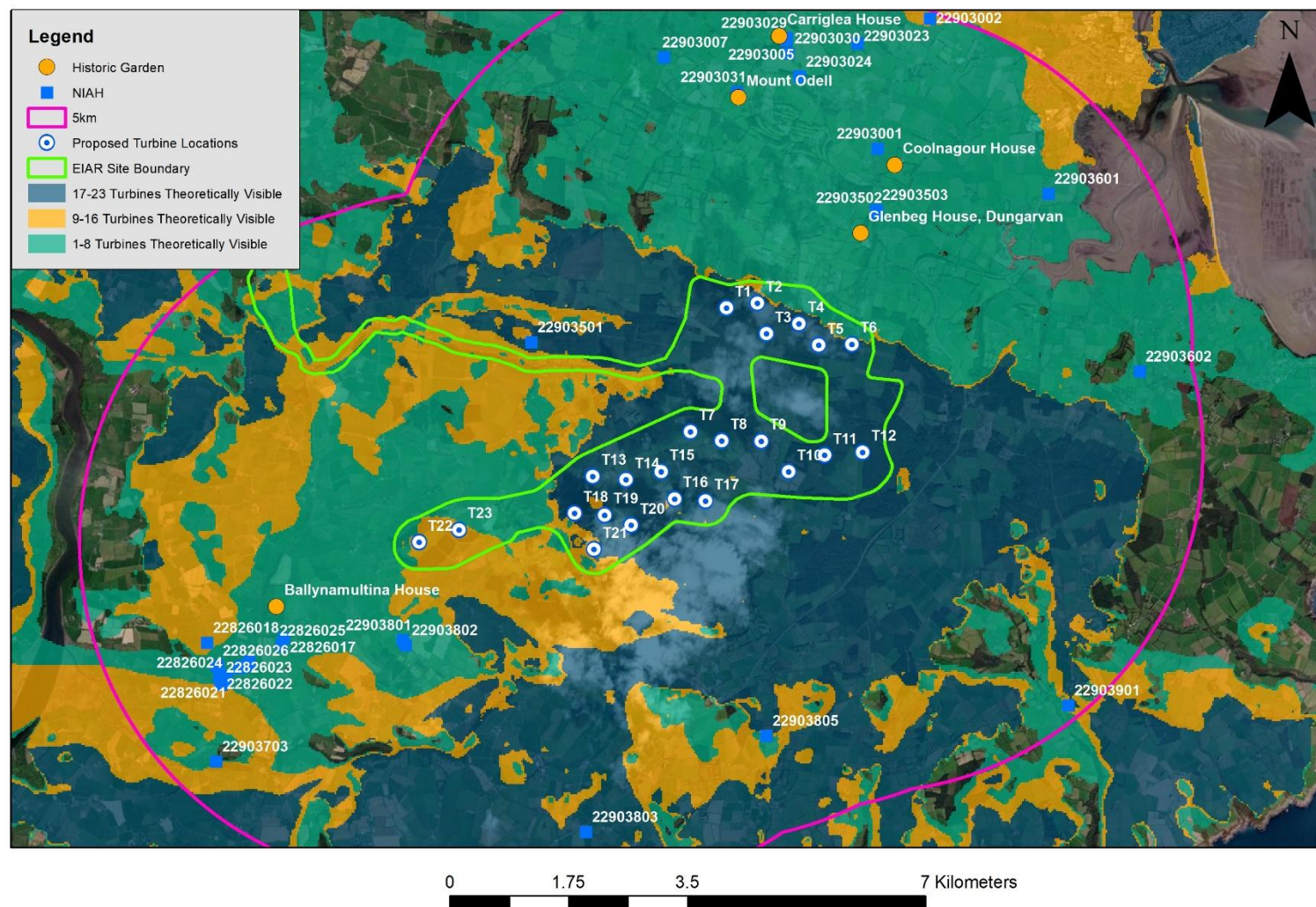


Figure 14-13: NIAH structures and historic gardens within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine and ZTV.

14.3.2.1.13

Cartographic Evidence and Local Cultural Heritage

The available historic Ordnance Survey maps were consulted for any items of cultural heritage merit that may be located within the Site. Field survey also assisted in determining if any local cultural heritage features were located in the vicinity of any Proposed Project infrastructure. The cartographic sources consulted include the Down Survey barony maps (1656-8), and the first (1829-41), second (1897-1913) and third (1830s-1930s) edition Ordnance Survey (OS) maps. Items of local cultural heritage merit located along the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling Route are discussed in Section 14.3.2.2 below.

Down Survey Barony Maps

The Down Survey maps of Ireland are available to view online and were consulted as part of this assessment (<https://downsurvey.tchpc.tcd.ie/>, accessed 25th August 2026). Following Cromwell's invasion of Ireland in the mid-17th century, the country had been devastated, the population decimated, the economic infrastructure destroyed. The English had effectively created a blank slate in Ireland onto which they now sought to project a new plantation society. Following this a Civil Survey was taken from 1654-6 in order to value the lands in Leinster, Munster, Ulster and Connaught. The Civil Survey is a collation of landowner records, standardized to townland level and was considered by many of the new owners to be inaccurate. The Down Survey, so called because a chain was laid down and a scale made, was therefore taken from 1656-8 under the direction of William Petty. The resulting maps, made at a scale of 40 perches to one inch (the modern equivalent of 1:50,000), were the first systematic mapping of a large area on such a scale attempted anywhere. The primary purpose of these maps was to record the boundaries of each townland and to calculate their areas with great precision. The maps are also rich in other detail showing churches, roads, rivers, castles, houses and fortifications.

The Site is located in the barony of Decies and the parish of Ardmore. The barony map survives, however, the parish map is not available. While the barony map names '*The common Mountaines of Sleivgrin alis Sleivgrony*' it does not depict any detail therein.

It says the following of the barony of Decies '*The nature of the lands in this Barony is generally course baren and mountaneous affording noe graine without lime, dung or sand having onely the navigable river of Blackwater on the west the rest having likrporacon towne of Dungarvan being a walled towne and a sea Port with a Castle within the Towne in the Northside thereof which Castle is the Inheritance of the Earle of Corke*' (<https://www.downsurvey.ie/down-survey-maps/?c=Waterford&bm=Decies>).

First, Second and Third Edition OS maps

The Ordnance Survey came to Ireland in 1824 in order to carry-out a precise admeasurement of the country's 60,000 or so townlands as a preliminary to the larger task of reforming Ireland's local taxation system. The townland boundaries were demarcated by a Boundary Commission, and the Ordnance Survey had the task of measuring them. In addition to boundaries the maps are truly topographical in content. Drawn at the large scale of six inches-to-one-mile (1:10,560) it was important to mark all buildings, roads, streams, placenames, etc, that were required for valuation purposes. Ultimately the maps were used as a basis for the rateable valuation of land and buildings in what became known as Griffith's Valuation. Working from north to south, the survey began in Antrim and Derry in 1829 and was completed in Kerry in 1842. It was published as thirty-two county maps between 1832 and 1846, the number of sheets per county varied from 153 for County Cork to 28 for Dublin, each of the 1,994 sheets in the series depicting an area 21,000 by 32,000 feet on the ground. Each county was projected on a different central meridian and so the maps of adjacent counties do not fit neatly together at the edges. Map content stops at the county lines.

First Edition

The early Ordnance Survey maps are an unrivalled source for the period immediately before the Great Irish Famine (1847-50) when the population was at the highest level ever recorded. The maps depict portions of the Site as open mountainous land, however, by this time large areas within the Site had been divided into fields for agricultural purposes. Associated settlements are also depicted comprising single structures or small clusters of structures. As the area is now generally intensively farmed few of these structures or settlements survive. One such structure (CH1) is extant within the Site in Carronbeg townland c. 250m north of T23. It comprises a number of ruinous stone structures which are indicated on all editions of the historic mapping. The structures are overgrown and roofless and are situated in farmland c. 67m north-west of a proposed new road. Also located within the Site is CH4 which comprises a ruinous stone structure/settlement in Graigue townland. It is situated c. 120m east of a proposed new road to the 220kV Loop-in Substation on the west side of an existing track (Figure 14-15). The track is also shown on all editions of the historic mapping but is named on the third edition OS map (see CH5 below).

As discussed in Section 14.3.2.1.5 above, the mine shafts at Drumslogh are indicated and named 'Old Shafts' on the first edition OS map (Figure 14-6), however, no other features of archaeological potential are shown within the Site.

Second Edition

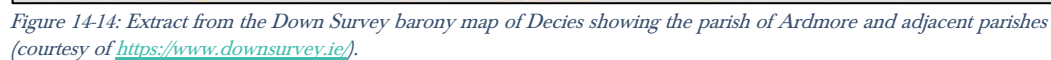
The second edition map depicts the Site in a similar manner with an intensification of agricultural activity by this time evident in the large number of small field enclosures.

Third Edition

The Site is depicted in a similar manner on the third edition 6-inch OS map to that shown on the second edition map. As outlined above, a track (CH5) is indicated to the east of CH4 in Graigue townland. On the third edition OS map it is named 'Bóthar na Bílóg or St Declan's Road' and is part of an ancient routeway or pilgrims' path associated with St Declan of Ardmore. Approximately 370m of the road is located within the Site but is not located in close proximity to any proposed infrastructure (Figure 14-15). The nearest proposed infrastructure comprises the proposed road to the Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation. The proposed road is located between c. 76m and 180m to the west of 'Bóthar na Bílóg or St Declan's Road' which now appears to function as a private farm track. It is not named on the first or second edition OS maps. St Declan's Way Walk was mapped out and developed by Ardmore Enterprise Cooperative in the mid-1990s. It utilises the route of several ancient and medieval pilgrimage and trading routes such as the Rian Bo Phadraig (Track of St. Patrick's Cow), Bothar na Naomh (Road of the Saints), Casan na Naomh (Path of the Saints) and St. Declan's Road (<https://www.stdeclansway.ie/about/>, accessed 31st August 2026). The current route tries to remain faithful to the ancient highways where possible (ibid.) and is fully waymarked.

Table 14-13: Items of local cultural heritage merit located within the Site.

CH. No.	Type	ITM E	ITM N
CH1	Structure/settlement	615858	586536
CH4	Structure/settlement	613422	589728
CH5	St Declan's Road	613433	589687



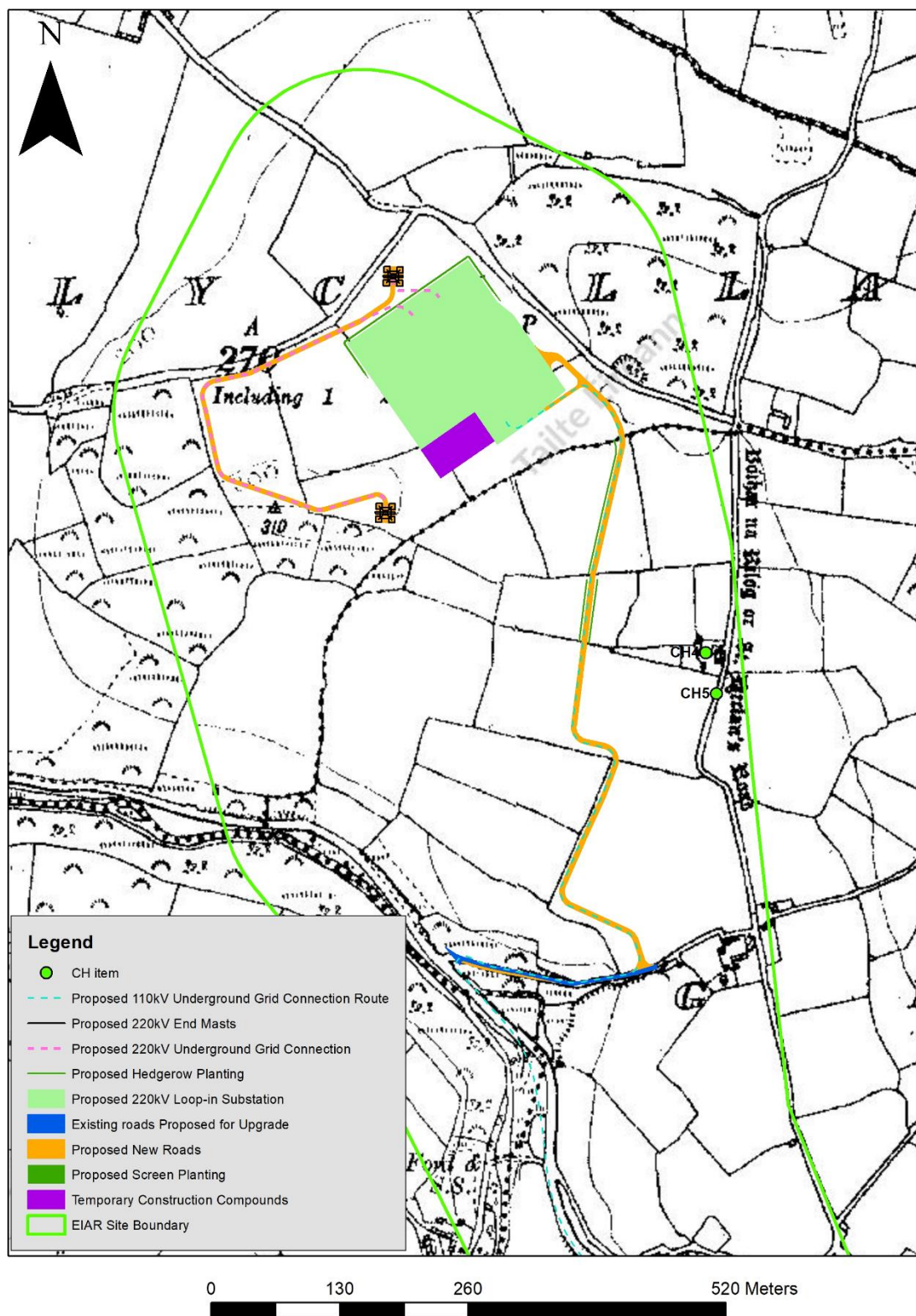


Figure 14-15: St Declan's Road CH5 and adjacent structure CH4 as depicted on third edition OS map in relation to Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation and associated infrastructure.

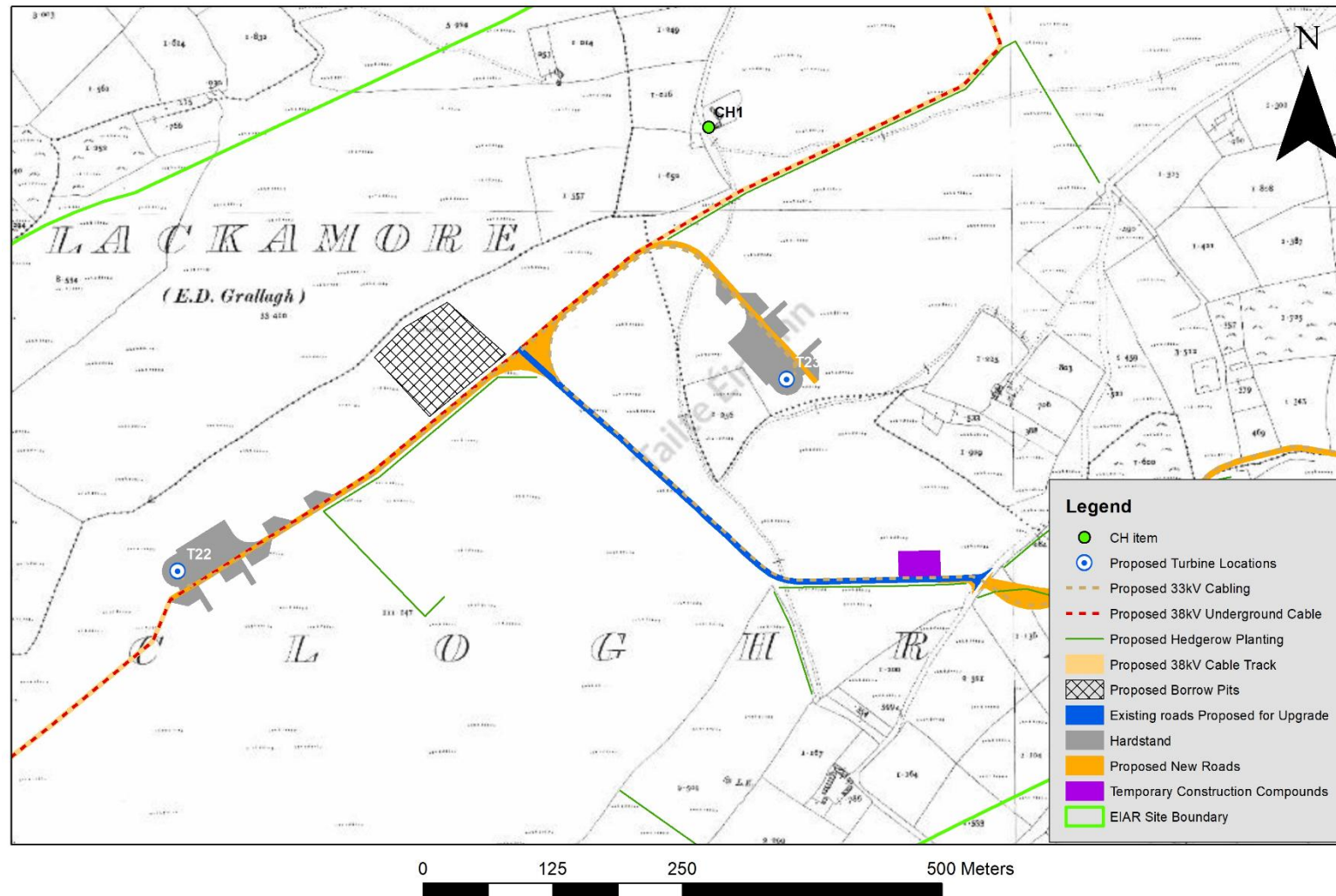


Figure 14-16: CH1 as depicted on second edition OS map.

14.3.2.1.14

Townlands and administrative boundaries

Townlands and administrative boundaries may indicate the presence of archaeological features within a development site. Administrative counties are subdivisions of pre-established counties which were formed for administrative purposes in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Baronies are administrative units larger than civil parishes and originally established as the primary subdivision of counties by the British administration in Ireland. Irish baronies which were formed at the time of the Norman conquest were usually named either after Irish territories, or from places which had been of importance in pre-Norman times. Irish baronies came into existence at different periods. The division of Ireland into counties and baronies was a process which continued down to the reign of James I. The original baronies in Ireland were the domains of the Norman barons; in the final stage of development, they were divisions of counties created merely for greater convenience of administration. The word barony is of feudal origin, and was applied to a tenure of a baron, that is, of one who held his land by military service, either directly from the king, or from a superior feudal lord who exercised royal privileges. The origin of the Irish barony (a division of land corresponding to the English hundred) is to be found in the grants of lands which were made to the barons of Leinster and the barons of Meath (Liam Price, 'Ráith Oinn', Éigse VII, lch. 186-7). Civil parishes are administrative units larger than townlands and based on medieval ecclesiastical parishes. Civil parishes, modern Catholic parishes and Church of Ireland parishes may differ in extent and in nomenclature. Counties are administrative units larger than baronies and originally established by the British administration in Ireland between the twelfth and the seventeenth centuries. Some of these were subsequently subdivided into smaller administrative county units.

Townlands are the smallest land units which were determined and established in the Irish administrative system in the first half of the nineteenth century. Many of the townlands were in existence prior to that. Townland names are a valuable source of information, not only on the topography, land ownership and land use within the landscape, but also on its history, archaeological monuments and folklore. Logainm.ie (<https://www.logainm.ie/>) was utilised to ascertain the origin of the townland names within the Proposed Wind Farm site (Table 14-14).

Table 14-14: Townlands within the Proposed Wind Farm site and their meaning.

Townland Name	Irish	Meaning
Cloghraun	An Cloichreán	No meaning provided
Carronbeg	An Carn Beag	Small cairn or pile of rocks
Carronadavderg	Carn an Daimh Dheirg	Red cairn or pile of rocks
Toor South	An Tuar Theas	Animal-enclosure; lea(-field); bleaching-green
Moyng	An Mhoing	No meaning provided
Drumslig	Drom Sliog	Ridge of the shells
Toor North	An Tuar Thuaidh	Animal-enclosure; lea(-field); bleaching-green
Carronahyla	Carn na hAidhle	Cairn or pile of rocks of the ?
Clashbrack	An Chlais Bhreac	The speckled trench or ravine
Lyre	An Ladhar	Ford or fork

Reamanagh East	An Ré Mheánach Thoir	No meaning provided
Garrynagree	Garraí na Graí	Garden of the cattle
Reanaviddoge	Ré na bhFeadóig	The level (ground) of the plovers
Pulla	Polla	No meaning provided
Glen Beg	An Gleann Beag	Little valley
Glen More	An Gleann Mór	Big valley
Knocknahoola	Cnoc na hUaille	Hill of the howling
Monacullee	Móin na Caillí	Bog of the hag
Knockatoor	Cnoc an Tuair	Hill of the animal-enclosure; lea(-field); bleaching-green
Ballyguiry	Baile Uí Gadhra	The town of Ó Gadhra
Lackamore	An Leaca Mhór	Great or big hillside

14.3.2.1.15 **The Schools' Collection**

The National Folklore Collection (NFC) is a UNESCO recognised folklore archive, and one of Europe's largest archives of oral tradition and cultural history, based at University College Dublin. It comprises various documentary formats including manuscript, photographic, audio, library, art and other archival collections. Part of the NFC is the Schools' Collection which comprises approximately 740,000 pages of folklore and local tradition which were collected by pupils from 5,000 primary schools in the Irish Free State between 1937 and 1939 (<https://www.duchas.ie/en/info/cbe-collections>, accessed 25th August 2026).

While some of the placenames within and surrounding the Proposed Project are mentioned in the collections, none of the stories contain information directly related to the Site.

14.3.2.2 **The Proposed Grid Connection**

The Proposed Grid Connection comprises the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling Route connecting to the Proposed 220kV Loop-In Substation in the townland of Ballycullane and all ancillary works and apparatus.

The Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling Route is approximately 9km in length and located primarily within the public road corridor, with a short section (approximately 315m) located within a private forestry road west of the proposed on-site substation and another short section (approximately 800m) being located within proposed new access roads through agricultural pastures in the townlands of Graigue and Ballycullane.

It is proposed to construct a 220kV electricity substation within the townland of Ballycullane. The Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation is located within agricultural pastures and includes a new proposed site entrance off of the L99997 local road in the townland of Graigue, 220kV underground cabling, and 220kV end masts connecting into the existing 220kV Knockraha to Cullenagh overhead line (OHL).

The 220kV underground electrical cabling will be approximately 563m long and within proposed new roads.

For the purposes of this assessment all Cultural Heritage assets within 100m of the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling Route have been considered in addition to any cultural heritage assets within 500m of the Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation.

No recorded cultural heritage assets (including National Monuments, recorded monuments, Protected Structures and NIAH structures and historic gardens) are located within 100m of the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling Route.

No recorded cultural heritage assets are located within the footprint of the Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation.

One recorded monument (WA034-004— Religious house - Franciscan friars) is located within 500m of the Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation (Figure 14-17). The monument comprises the site of a Franciscan friary which is believed to have been established c. 900m south-east of Aglish village in the 16th century. No above-ground trace of the friary is extant.

No Protected Structures, NIAH structures or historic gardens are located on or within 500m of the Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation. The nearest Protected Structure to the Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation comprises a thatch cottage 'Briar Rose' (RPS Ref. WA750530) which is situated c. 1km to the west-south-west. The nearest NIAH structure is located over 1km to the north-west in Aglish village and comprises a terraced house (Reg. 22820004) (Figure 14-18).

A review of the available cartographic sources including the first, second and third edition OS maps was also carried out for the Proposed Grid Connection. Two items of local cultural heritage merit (CH2 and CH3) were noted during field survey carried out as part of the assessment and are also indicated on the historic mapping along the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling Route. They comprise a roadside school (CH2) now in use as a private dwelling and a stone road bridge (CH3) (Figure 14-19). The school is named 'Mountstuart School' on the second (Figure 14-20) and third edition OS maps but is not shown on the first edition OS map. The bridge, CH3, is named 'Broken Bridge' on the second (Figure 14-21) and third OS maps.

Table 14-15: CH items within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection Route.

CH. No.	Type	ITM E	ITM N
CH2	Mountstuart School	617158	588714
CH3	Broken Bridge	615128	589313

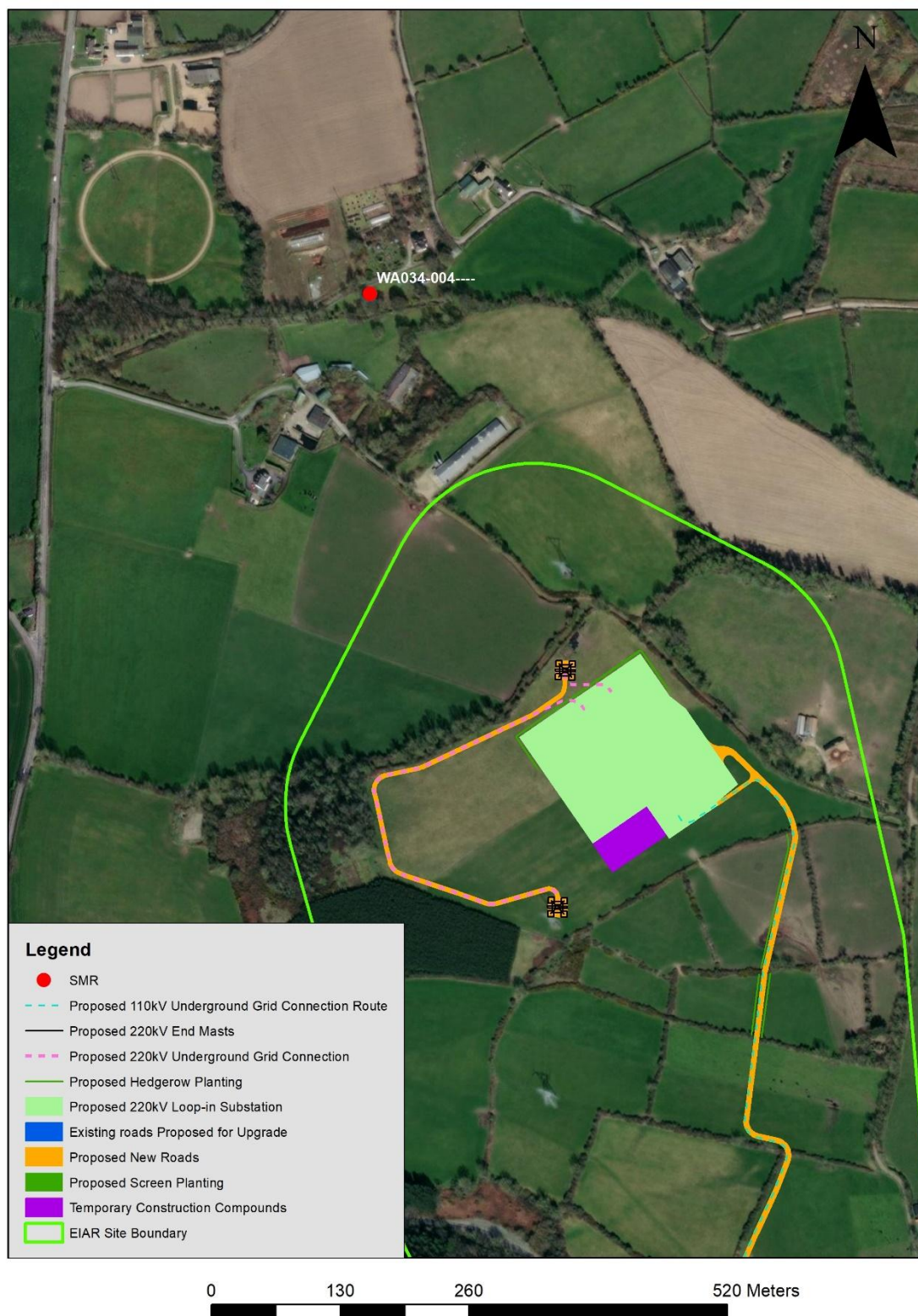


Figure 14-17: Nearest recorded monument WA034-004— in relation to Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation and associated infrastructure.

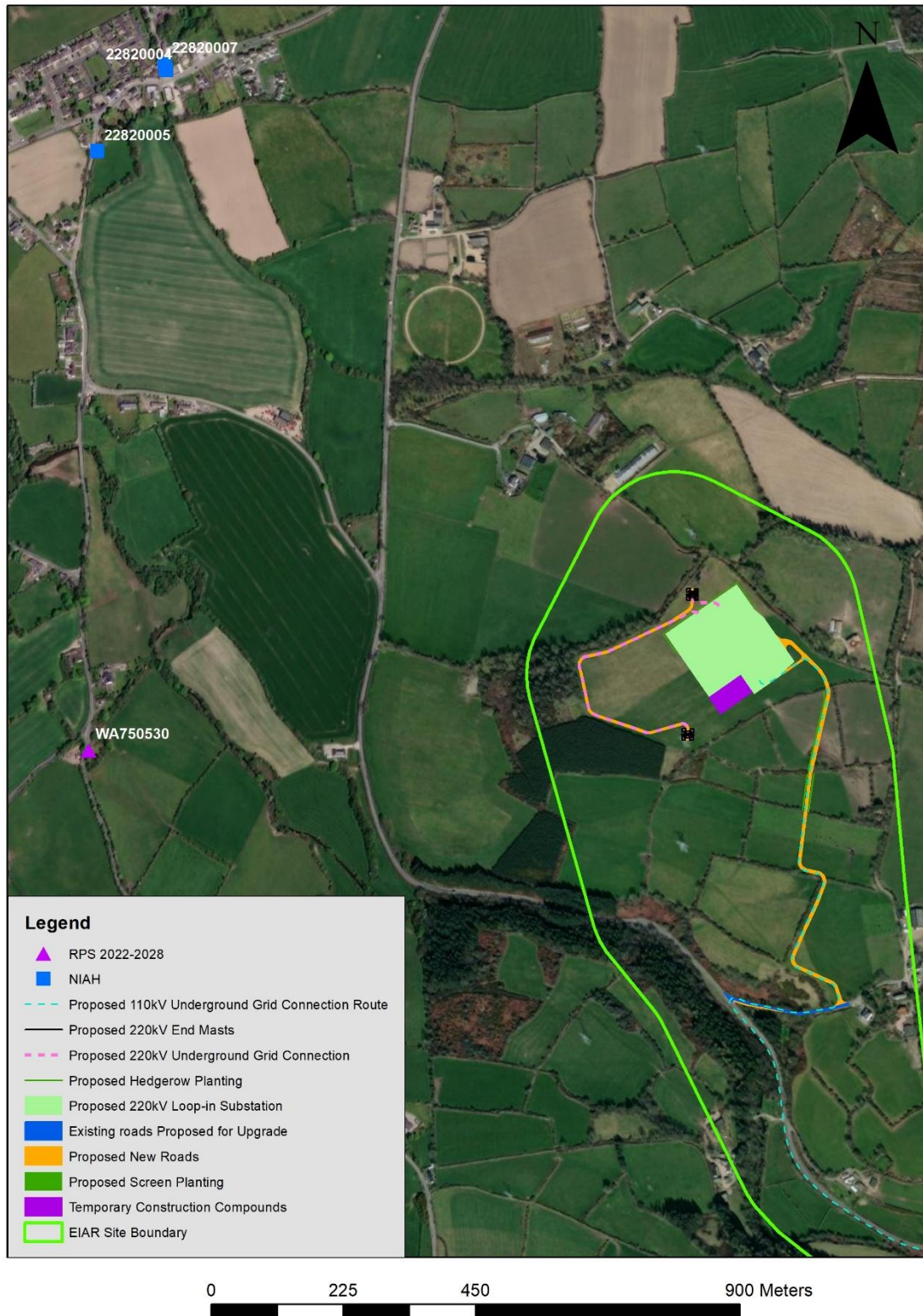


Figure 14-18: Nearest Protected Structure WA750530 and NIAH structure 22820004 in relation to Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation and associated infrastructure.



Plate 14-3: CH2 'Mountstuart School' adjacent to the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling Route.



Plate 14-4: CH3 'Broken Bridge' along the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling Route.

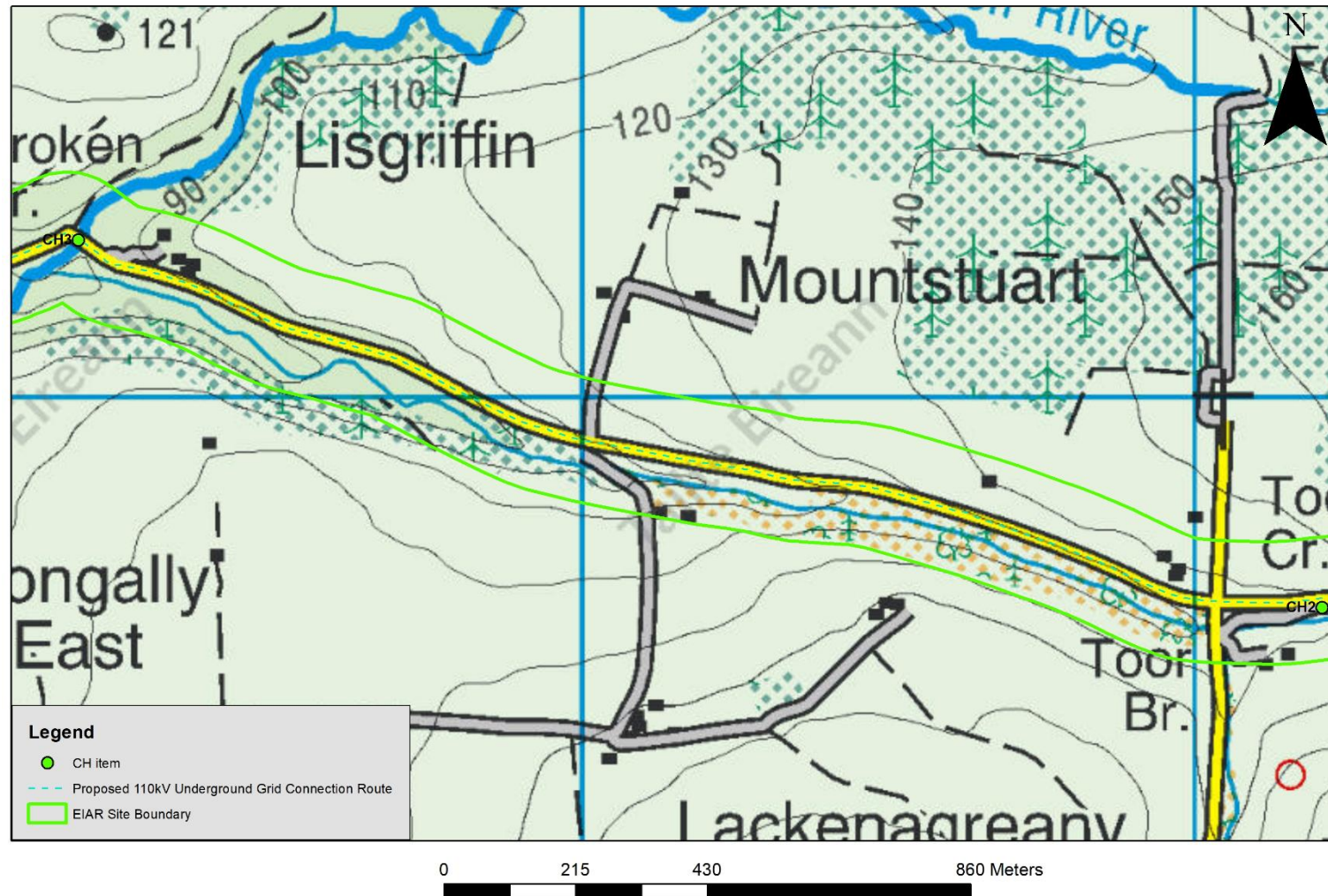


Figure 14-19: Overview of CH2 and CH3 on Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling Route.

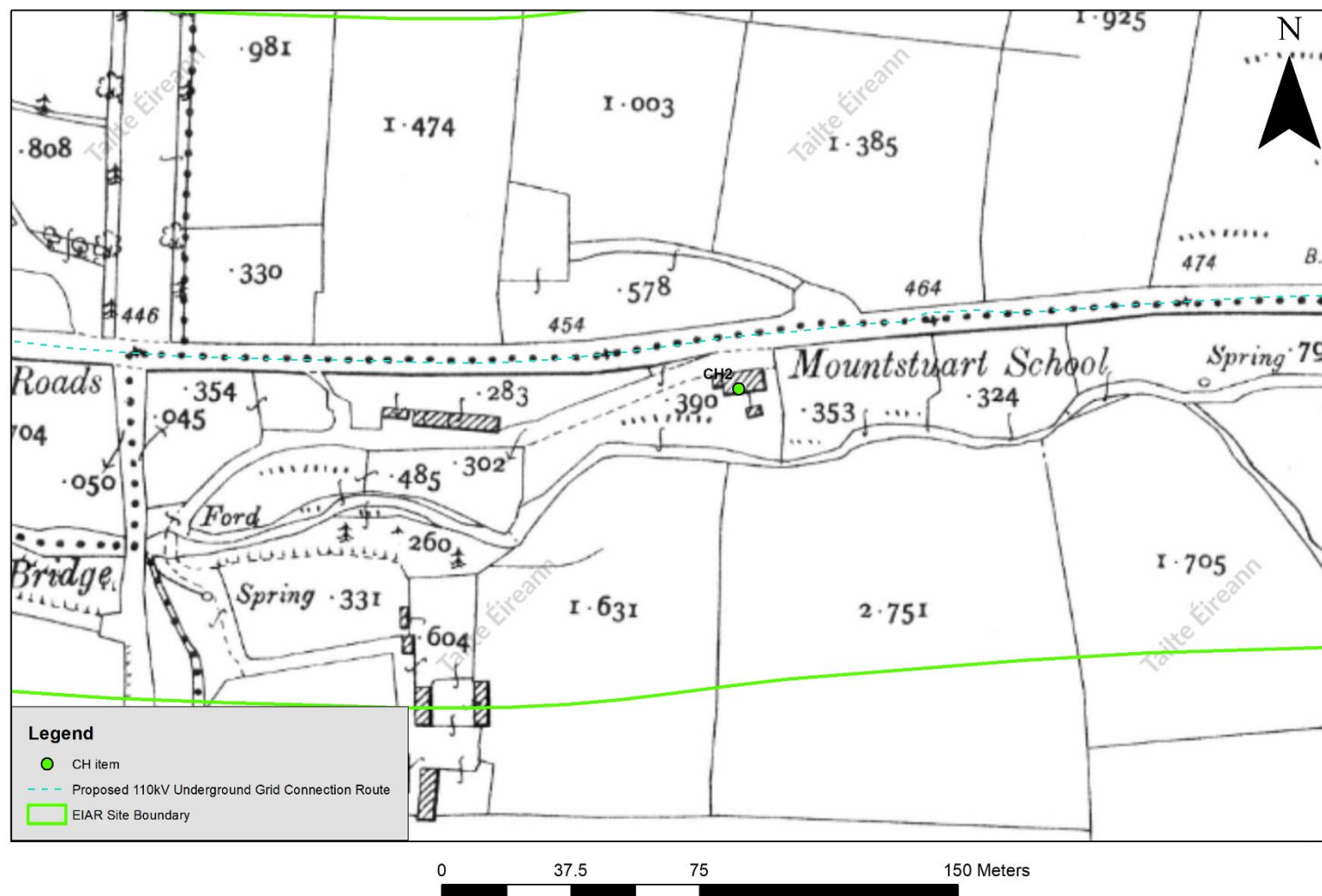


Figure 14-20: CH2 'Mountstuart School' adjacent to Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling Route as depicted on second edition 25 inch OS map.

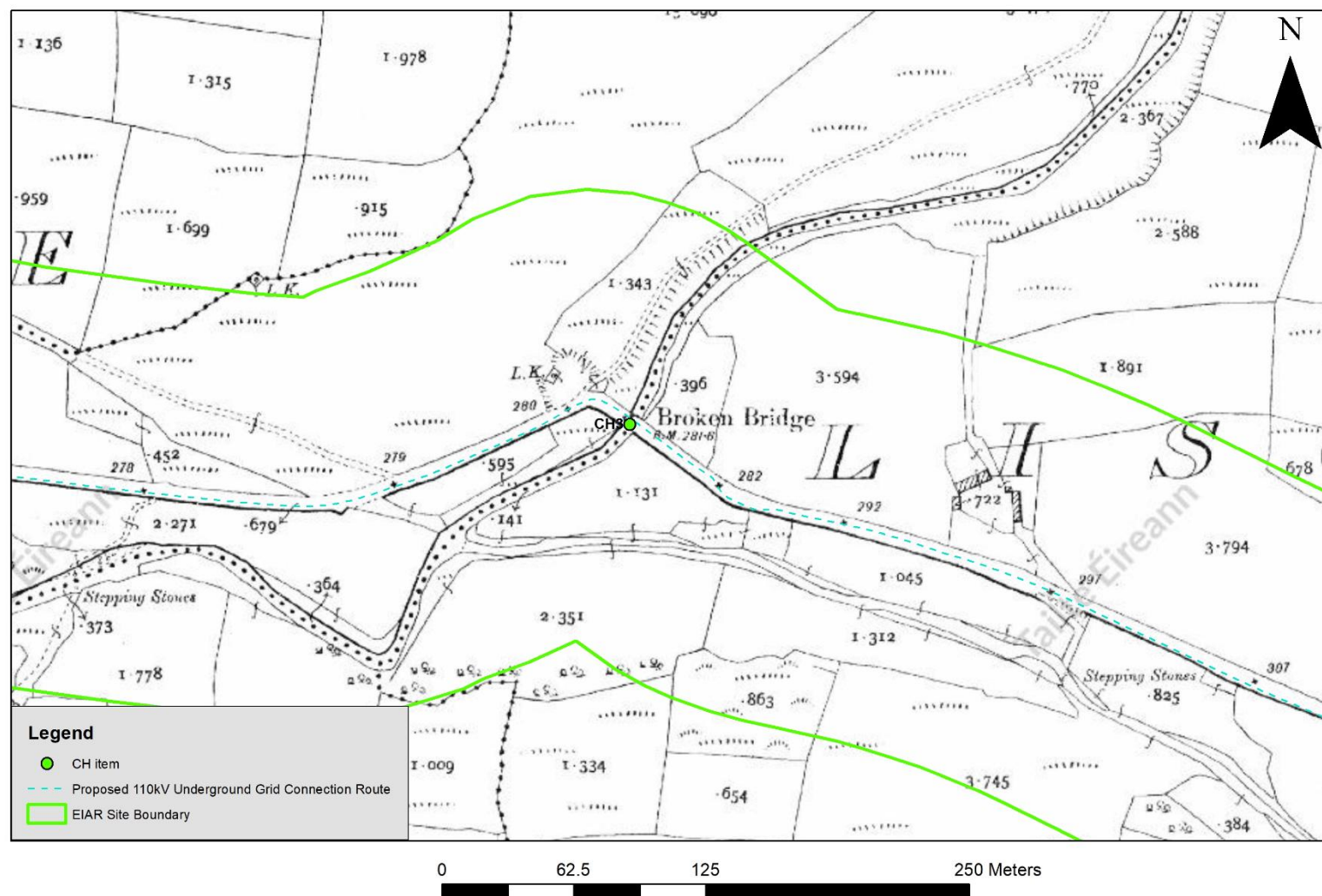


Figure 14-21: CH3 Broken Bridge as depicted on second edition 25 inch OS map.

The townlands in which the Proposed Grid Connection is located and their meanings are listed in Table 14-16 below.

Table 14-16: Townlands in which the Proposed Grid Connection Site is located and their meaning.

Townland Name	Irish	Meaning
Ballycullane	Baile Uí Choileáin	No meaning provided
Lackensillagh	Leacain tSaileach	Dropping hillside or willside of the willows
Graigue	An Ghráig	Hamlet; cattle-steading?
Monageela	Móin Ó gCaoilte	Bogland of water?
Lisgriffin	Lios Griffin	No meaning provided
Mountstuart	-	No meaning provided
Reamanagh West	An Ré Mheánach Thiar	No meaning provided
Toor North	An Tuar Thuaidh	Animal-enclosure; lea(-field); bleaching-green
Carronahyla	Carn na hAidhle	Cairn or pile of rocks of ?
Monacullee	Móin na Caillí	Bog of the hag
Clashbrack	An Chlais Bhreac	Speckled trench or ravine

14.3.2.3 Proposed Biodiversity Management and Enhancement Plan

A number of areas within the Site are proposed as part of the Biodiversity Management and Enhancement Plan (BMEP). The BMEP will comprise hedgerow planting/livestock fences and a 3.6 hectare area of native woodland planting.

No recorded cultural heritage assets are located within the Proposed BMEP Site. The nearest recorded monument to the proposed area of native woodland planting comprises the mine WA035-009— which is situated c. 300m to the west.

Given the nature of the proposals, it is not considered that the proposed hedgerow planting/livestock fences and native woodland planting has the potential to negatively directly or indirectly affect the recorded or unrecorded cultural heritage resource.

14.3.2.4 Proposed Turbine Delivery Route (TDR) Overrun Areas

For the purpose of this EIAR, the Port of Waterford has been selected and assessed to facilitate turbine delivery to the Site. It is proposed that the large wind turbine components will be delivered from Belview Port (Port of Waterford), Co. Waterford to the Site via the N29 and N25 for approximately 62.8km, exiting at the L2024/N25 Junction in Pulla before heading west along the L2024 for 1.1km before reaching the main site entrance.

There are no significant TDR accommodation works required to facilitate the delivery of components to the Site. Potential effects to cultural heritage assets or sub-surface archaeology as a result of the Proposed TDR overrun areas will not therefore occur.

14.4 Likely Effects and Associated Mitigation Measures

14.4.1 Do Nothing Scenario

If the Proposed Project were not to proceed, it is unlikely that any changes would be made to the current land use practice. The majority of the lands within the Site would continue to be managed as they are now either as forestry or improved agricultural grassland and associated grazing. The other habitats identified within the Site, including stone walls, treelines, hedgerows, watercourses etc. would likely remain in a similar condition.

In some areas where scrub succession is establishing, this scrub may develop if not managed by the landowners and in time, this may undergo succession to small areas of woodland. The general biodiversity on the Site, as described in the Chapter 6: '*Biodiversity*', would likely remain similar to its current state as activity levels and land use would not change.

The opportunity to harness the wind energy resource of County Waterford 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. The opportunity to generate local employment and investment would also be lost.

If the Proposed Project were not to proceed, the opportunity to implement an enhancement and management plan for Biodiversity of the area through habitat enhancement at a local scale would be lost (Refer to Chapter 6 and Appendix 6-4, for details).

14.4.2 Construction Phase Potential Effects (Indirect)

Indirect effects, in terms of archaeology, architectural and cultural heritage are considered to be those effects which happen away from the Site. This includes effects on visual setting of any cultural heritage assets in the wider landscape. Since these effects are largely only possible once development is operational, they are considered operational effects and are therefore discussed in Section 14.4.4 below. While visual effects are possible during the construction stage of a Proposed Project, an assessment of the fully operational development is considered more robust and all encompassing.

14.4.3 Construction Phase Potential Effects (Direct)

Direct effects refer to a 'physical effect' on a monument or site. The construction phase of a development may consist of earthmoving activities such as topsoil removal and excavation works as

part of the construction phase. This may have a number of potential negative effects on the known and potential archaeological heritage. These are outlined below with the proposed mitigation measures. The potential effects of the BMEP measures have also been considered. Given the nature of the works which will be required as part of the plan (including hedgerow and riparian planting) no potential direct effects to the recorded or sub-surface archaeological resource within these areas are considered likely. No recorded cultural heritage assets are located within these areas and in this regard no potential direct effects to same will occur.

No recorded cultural heritage assets (including National Monuments, recorded monuments, Protected Structures and NIAH structures and historic gardens) are located within 100m of the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling Route. No recorded cultural heritage assets are located within the footprint of the Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation or within the footprint of any proposed infrastructure within the Proposed Wind Farm. One recorded monument is located c. 450m to the north-west of the Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation. No direct effects to the recorded cultural heritage resource as a result of the Proposed Grid Connection are therefore identified. This is regarded as a Neutral effect which is Not Significant. Potential direct effects to potential sub-surface archaeology and items of local cultural heritage merit as a result of the Proposed Grid Connection are dealt with in Section 14.4.3.5 and 14.4.3.8 below.

14.4.3.1 **UNESCO World Heritage Sites and those on Tentative List**

Pre-Mitigation Effect

No UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) or those on the Tentative list are located within the Site or within 25km of same. The nearest UNESCO WHS on the Tentative List is situated over 50km to the north and comprises the Rock of Cashel which is one of the Royal Sites of Ireland and is included in the current list of Tentative WHS in Ireland.

No direct effects to such assets as a result of the Proposed Project are therefore identified. This is considered a Neutral effect and is Not Significant.

14.4.3.2 **National Monuments**

Pre-Mitigation Effect

No National Monuments or those subject to a Preservation Order are located within the Site. Four National Monuments and two monuments subject to a Preservation Order are located within 10km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. Three of the National Monuments are located in County Waterford, with one in County Cork.

No direct effects to these aspects of the cultural heritage resource as a result of the Proposed Project are identified. This is considered a Neutral effect and is Not Significant.

14.4.3.3 **Recorded Monuments**

Pre-Mitigation Effect

Two recorded monuments are located within the Site and comprise a mine (WA035-009—) and an unclassified cairn (WA035-008—). The mine (WA035-009—) centre point is located c. 519m from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T10 which is situated in agricultural land to the north-east, while the possibly associated quarry pit as identified by the GSI (see Section 14.3.2.1.3 above) is located c. 340m south-west of T10 to the west of a local public road. The nearest proposed infrastructure to the mine is T10 c. 519m to the north-east and the proposed road to T8 c. 380m to the north-west. No evidence for mine shafts or slag heaps were noted in the area of T10 or along the proposed road to T8 during the walk-

over survey. Also, the available cartographic evidence only denotes the presence of mine shafts in a limited area (see Section 14.3.2.1.13 above), however, the GSI Heritage Sites data outlines an area measuring c. 174m x 350m as pertaining to the historical mining site which it describes as ‘A shallow quarry working, now heavily vegetated, in wet grassland cover’. No proposed infrastructure is located within the area denoted on the historic mapping or in the GSI Heritage Site at Drumslig.

The unclassified cairn (WA035-008—) is located towards the west side of the Site, c. 540m west of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T13. It is situated on elevated ground immediately south of a telecommunications station and associated masts.

No potential direct effects to either recorded monument as a result of the Proposed Project are identified. This is considered a Neutral effect and is Not Significant.

14.4.3.4 **Previously Unrecorded Monuments within the Site**

Identification of Effect

No previously unrecorded archaeological monuments, stray finds or structures were noted within the Site during the walk-over survey. In this regard no potential direct effects to such finds or sites are identified. This is considered a Neutral effect and is Not Significant.

14.4.3.5 **Sub-surface Archaeological Potential**

Pre-Mitigation Effect

The potential exists for the Site to contain as yet unrecorded sub-surface archaeology and artefacts. It is possible that such archaeology may be uncovered either within the topsoil and/or at the level of the underlying natural subsoil. The excavation of topsoil for the turbine bases, hardstands and associated infrastructure (roads, cable route, borrow pits etc.) and proposed substations may affect any sub-surface archaeological finds, features or deposits, if present.

Ground works for the construction of the Proposed Project has the potential to directly affect such sub-surface finds, structures and deposits should they exist within the Site. In the absence of appropriate mitigation measures the potential effect is considered to be direct, negative and permanent and would result in a Significant effect to such features if present.

Proposed Mitigation Measures

- Archaeological monitoring under licence from the NMS of any geotechnical / engineering trial pits or investigations will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist. A report detailing the results of the monitoring will be compiled on completion of the work and submitted to the NMS and Planning Authority/Body.
- Pre-development testing, under licence from the NMS, will be carried out. Testing will only be undertaken in areas where ground disturbance will take place as part of the Proposed Project. The areas to be tested will be chosen by the appointed archaeologist and the number of test trenches agreed between the archaeologist and the NMS through the licensing system. A report on the testing will be compiled on completion of the work. Should archaeological finds, structures or deposits be uncovered as a result of the testing further mitigation measures such as preservation in situ or preservation by record (excavation) may be required and will be decided in consultation with the NMS. Such mitigation measures will be implemented, where relevant, following consultation with the NMS.
- Archaeological monitoring of ground works during the construction stage of the Proposed Project under licence from the NMS will be carried out by a suitably

qualified archaeologist. Should archaeological finds, structures or deposits be uncovered as a result of the monitoring further mitigation measures such as preservation in situ or preservation by record (excavation) may be required and will be decided in consultation with the NMS. Such mitigation measures will be implemented where relevant following consultation with the NMS. A report detailing the results of the monitoring and/or any further necessary mitigation as referred to above will be compiled on completion of the work and submitted to the NMS and Planning Authority/Body.

- A walk-over survey of any areas currently forested and where infrastructure is proposed will be carried out post-clear-felling but prior to any other works.
- The location of any potential Cultural Heritage features therein will be recorded and a photographic record made of same. A report on the results of the walk-over survey will be compiled on completion of same and will include any further required mitigation measures such as buffer zones, etc, deemed necessary.

Residual Effect

Any archaeological features or sites, if detected during the testing, monitoring or walk-over of the clear-felled forestry will be preserved by record (archaeologically excavated) or preserved in-situ (avoidance) and therefore a full record made of same. In this regard, the potential effect after the implementation of mitigation measures is likely to be Long-term, Negative and Slight which is Not Significant.

Significance of Effects

The construction phase will not have any significant effects on unrecorded potential sub-surface sites since they will be dealt with by way of mitigation measures. The overall significance of effects is Not Significant.

14.4.3.6 Protected Structures

Identification of Effect

No Protected Structures as listed in the WCCDP 2022-2028 are located within the Site. No direct effects to such structures are therefore identified. This is considered a Neutral effect which is Not Significant.

14.4.3.7 NIAH structures and Historic Gardens

Identification of Effect

No NIAH structures or historic gardens are located within the Site, therefore no potential direct effects to this resource are identified. This is considered a Neutral effect which is Not Significant.

14.4.3.8 Items of Local Cultural Heritage Merit

Identification of Effect

A total of five items of local cultural heritage merit were identified within the Site. Three of these items (CH1, CH4 and CH5) are located within the Site at Carronbeg and Graigue townlands, with the remaining two (CH2 and CH3) located along the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling Route and comprise a bridge and a roadside school now in use as a dwelling house.

CH1 which comprises a ruinous structure/settlement is located within the Site in Carronbeg townland c. 250m north of T23 and c. 67m north-west of a proposed new road. CH4 comprises a ruinous stone

structure/settlement in Graigue townland situated c. 120m east of a proposed new road to the 220kV Loop-in Substation on the west side of an existing track. CH5 comprises 'Bóthar na Bílóg or St Declan's Road' and is part of an ancient routeway or pilgrims' path associated with St Declan of Ardmore. Approximately 370m of the road is located within the Site but is not located in close proximity to any proposed infrastructure. The nearest proposed infrastructure comprises the proposed road to the Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation which is situated between c. 76m and 180m to the west. St Declan's Road (CH5), which now functions as a farm track, will not be utilised during the construction stage of the Proposed Project.

No potential direct effects to the items of local cultural heritage merit within the Site have been identified, as the majority are not located within the footprint of or in close proximity to proposed infrastructure. The Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling Route extends along the public road at CH3 'Broken Bridge'. The cable will be laid in a trench over the bridge using flatbed methodology. Direct effects to the bridge structure are not identified.

This is considered a Neutral effect which is Not Significant.

14.4.4 Operational Phase Potential Effects (Indirect)

Indirect effects are where a feature or site of archaeological, architectural heritage merit or their setting is located in close proximity to a proposed development. Indirect effects here are mainly concerned with effects on setting of cultural heritage sites.

Effects on settings of sites may arise when a development is proposed immediately adjacent to a recorded monument or cluster of monuments. While the Proposed Project may not affect a site, it may alter the setting of a monument or group of monuments. There is no standardised industry-wide approach for assessing the degree of effect to the setting of a monument. For purposes of assessing visual effects on setting, the uniqueness of the monuments, the potential interrelationships of monuments, the inter-visibility of monuments, visual dominance and whether a setting is altered or unaltered can be used to assess effect. The nature and dominance of the Proposed Project is also taken into consideration and the topography within which the Proposed Project is located. Operational effects are considered largely as a result of the Proposed Turbines rather than other elements of the Proposed Project which would not be dominant in the wider landscape setting in general, however the Proposed 110kV Substation in the townland of Clashbrack and the Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation in the townland of Ballycullane are also considered in terms of potential visual effects. The potential visual effect of the proposed BMEP measures on the cultural heritage resource has also been assessed but is not considered to have any potential visual effects given the nature of the proposals.

The assessment of effects on visual setting was undertaken using both the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) map in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA), as presented in Chapter 13 of this EIAR, and also with reference to photomontages. The ZTV is a bare-ground model which does not take screening vegetation into account.

14.4.4.1 UNESCO World Heritage Sites and those on Tentative List

Identification of Effect

No UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) or those on the Tentative list are located within the Site or within 25km of same. The nearest UNESCO WHS on the Tentative List is situated over 50km to the north and comprises the Rock of Cashel which is one of the Royal Sites of Ireland and is included in the current list of Tentative WHS in Ireland.

No indirect effects to the setting of UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) or those on the Tentative list will occur as a result of the Proposed Project. This is regarded as a Neutral effect and is Not Significant.

14.4.4.2 National Monuments

Identification of Effect

No National Monuments or those subject to a Preservation Order are located within the Site. Four National Monuments and two monuments subject to a Preservation Order are located within 10km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. The walled towns of Dungarvan and Youghal, which are also considered National Monuments, are also located within 10km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. Three of the National Monuments and Dungarvan walled town are located in County Waterford, with one National Monument and the walled town of Youghal located in County Cork.

National Monument No. 569 Dungarvan Castle

Dungarvan Castle (NM No. 569) is located c. 6.1km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T6. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of all Proposed Turbines from this location. A photomontage (VP1) captured from the south-western outskirts of Dungarvan demonstrates visibility of at least 6 Proposed Turbines on the elevated distant horizon. It is considered, however, that the urban setting of Dungarvan Castle coupled with the distance of the Proposed Turbines at over 6km will ameliorate some potential visual effects. It is also considered that the visitor experience at the castle will not be affected by the Proposed Project. Effects to the immediate setting of the monument will not occur, however a change to the wider setting in which Dungarvan Castle is located is acknowledged and is considered to be Imperceptible, Negative, and Long term, which is Not Significant.

Dungarvan Walled Town

Dungarvan walled town, which is considered to be a National Monument, is located at a similar distance to the Proposed Turbines. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of some of the Proposed Turbines from various points within the original walled town. The majority of the town defences no longer have any above-ground expression and it is also considered that the urban setting of the monument and the distance of the Proposed Turbines will ameliorate some potential visual effects. Effects to the immediate setting of the walled town will not occur, however a change to the wider setting in which it is located is acknowledged and is considered to be Imperceptible, Negative, and Long term, which is Not Significant.

National Monument No. 330 Kiltera Ogham Stones

The Kiltera Ogham Stones are located c. 7.1km north-west of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T22. They are located in an area in which the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 9-16 Proposed Turbines. All of the stones were originally located in Cill Tire burial ground (WA029-042002-), however, at least two stones are now located in the National Museum of Ireland (NMI), with two stones (WA029-042003- and WA029-042006-) also built into the burial ground wall. The two stones remaining at the burial ground are also subject to a Preservation Order (PO. 37/1934). Effects to the immediate setting of the ogham stones will not occur, however a change to the wider setting in which they are located is acknowledged. Given the intervening distance and existing intervening natural screening the potential effect is considered to be Imperceptible, Negative, and Long term, which is Not Significant.

National Monument No. 131 Ardmore Cathedral, Round Tower and Oratory

The National Monuments at Ardmore which comprise a cathedral (WA040-008002-), round tower (WA040-008003-) and oratory (WA040-008001-) are associated with the 5th century monastic foundation of St Declan. The round tower, is, however, 12th century in date and may pre-date the cathedral, possibly being associated with an earlier but now missing church. The monuments are located at the south side of Ardmore village in an area where the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 17-23

Proposed Turbines but at a distance of c. 8.6km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T21. A photomontage (VP11) captured from the Ardmore Cliff walk close to the National Monuments also demonstrates visibility of the Proposed Turbines on the horizon to the north. At a distance of over 8km from the monuments at Ardmore effects to their immediate setting as a result of the Proposed Project will not occur. It is also considered that the visitor experience at Ardmore will not be affected by the Proposed Project. A change to the wider setting in which the monuments are located is acknowledged, however, given the intervening distance this is considered to be Slight, Negative and Long Term which is Not Significant.

National Monument No. 286 North Abbey, Youghal

National Monument No. 286 comprises the Dominican Friary or 'North abbey' which is situated on the north side of Youghal and outside of the walled town (see below). This 13th century friary is located in an area where the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 17-23 Proposed Turbines but at a distance of over 9km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T22. A photomontage (VP06) captured from the southern end of Youghal town demonstrates visibility of the Proposed Turbines on the distant horizon. At a distance of over 9km from the National Monument effects to its immediate setting as a result of the Proposed Project will not occur. It is also considered that the visitor experience will not be affected by the Proposed Project. A change to the wider setting in which the friary is located is acknowledged, however, given the intervening distance this is considered to be Imperceptible, Negative and Long Term which is Not Significant.

Youghal Walled Town

The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 17-23 Proposed Turbines from the walled town of Youghal which is at a distance of c. 9.5km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T22. A photomontage (VP06) captured from the southern end of Youghal town also demonstrates visibility of the Proposed Turbines on the distant horizon. While some of the town defences at Youghal are upstanding it is considered that the urban setting of the monument and the distance of the Proposed Turbines will ameliorate some potential visual effects. Effects to the immediate setting of the walled town will not occur, however a change to the wider setting in which it is located is acknowledged and is considered to be Imperceptible, Negative, and Long term, which is Not Significant.

Preservation Order 68/1938 Megalithic tomb

The megalithic tomb at Baile Na Móna townland is located c. 7.8km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T12. The ZTV demonstrates no theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbines from this location. No potential visual effects to the setting of this monument are therefore identified. This is regarded as a Neutral effect and is Not Significant.

14.4.4.3 Recorded Monuments

Pre- Mitigation Effect

A total of one hundred and twenty-one (121) recorded monuments are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. This number includes the two monuments located within the Site.

No recorded cultural heritage assets are located within the footprint of the Proposed 110kV Substation or the Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation. No recorded cultural heritage assets are located within 500m of the Proposed 110kV Substation, the nearest being c. 595m to the north-east and comprising a holy well WA035-006— which no longer has any above-ground trace. One recorded monument (WA034-004— Religious house - Franciscan friars) is located within 500m of the Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation. The monument comprises the site of a Franciscan friary which is believed to have been established c. 900m south-east of Aglish village in the 16th century. No above-ground trace of the friary

is extant. The underground nature of the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling Route is such that potential visual effects to the cultural heritage resource as a result of same will not occur. This is considered a Neutral effect which is Not Significant.

Both the distance to the nearest Proposed Turbine and the number of Proposed Turbines visible from cultural heritage assets are used to arrive at a level of potential effect on setting (see Table 14-4). This is not utilised, however, for those monuments that are considered to have no or very low visibility in the landscape, such as levelled monuments or those with no above-ground trace. Potential effects on setting as detailed in Table 14-17 below are based on a theoretical precautionary scenario in that natural screening, boundaries, buildings and vegetation are not taken into account in the ZTV model. In reality the effect will be reduced since the ZTV model does not take natural screening and buildings into consideration which will alleviate if not remove the effect on setting altogether. Furthermore, many of these monuments are not readily discernible in the landscape which further ameliorates effects on setting. While the potential effects to setting determined are largely based on the distance to the nearest turbine and the number of turbines visible from cultural heritage assets, the visibility of the monuments within the wider landscape, state of preservation and the presence of screening is also considered. This coupled with professional judgment is used to arrive at the potential visual effects listed in Table 14-17.

Recorded monuments within the Site

Two recorded monuments are located within the Site and comprise a mine (WA035-009—) and an unclassified cairn (WA035-008—). The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 17-23 Proposed Turbines from both recorded monuments within the Site. On the basis of the criteria as set out in Table 14-4 above, a potential Moderate, Negative, Long Term effect to the setting of the mine is determined. The mine is largely a sub-surface or low-visibility monument, however, and is not readily apparent in the wider landscape or at ground level which mitigates the potential visual effect. In this regard the potential residual effect to its setting is considered to be Imperceptible, Negative, Long Term.

The cairn WA035-008— is an upstanding monument located on elevated ground. On the basis of the criteria as set out in Table 14-4 above, a potential Moderate, Negative, Long Term effect to the setting of this monument is determined. The cairn is, however, currently screened from view by an existing band of trees which stand to the south and east of the monument. The original setting of the cairn has also already been much altered by the introduction of the adjacent telecommunications mast and associated infrastructure. Taking into consideration the existing screening and the altered setting which are considered to mitigate the potential visual effects as a result of the Proposed Project the residual effect is regarded as Slight, Negative, Long Term. This would, however, be contingent upon the maintenance of the band of trees which currently screen the monument from view.

Recorded monuments within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine outside the Site

The ZTV shows that 32 of the 121 monuments located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine are located in areas where 17-23 Proposed Turbines will theoretically be visible. Twenty-one monuments are located in areas where 9-16 Proposed Turbines will theoretically be visible while sixty-four (64) monuments are located in areas where 1-8 Proposed Turbines will theoretically be visible. Only two monuments are located in areas where the ZTV demonstrates no theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbines. Potential effects to the wider setting in which those monuments are located are discussed below and set out in the following table. The potential effects to the wider setting of recorded monuments within 5km ranges from Moderate-Not Significant, Negative, Long Term, which is Not Significant. No potential effects are determined for monuments located where no turbines will theoretically be visible.

Table 14-17: Table of potential effects on setting of recorded monuments within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Number of turbines theoretically visible	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effect
1	WA035-009—	Mine	620286	586999	DRUMSLIG,LYRE (Decies within Drum By.)	17-23	519	Imperceptible
2	WA035-006—	Ritual site - holy well	620537	588652	KNOCKNAHOOLA	17-23	530	Imperceptible
3	WA035-008—	Cairn - unclassified	617362	587061	CARRONADAVDERG	17-23	540	Slight
4	WA035-010001-	Ringfort - rath	614743	586371	BALLINDRUMMA	1-8	658	Not Significant
5	WA035-010002-	Souterrain	614734	586371	BALLINDRUMMA	1-8	666	Not Significant
6	WA035-011—	Ringfort - unclassified	614855	585014	BALLYCURRANE NORTH	1-8	1199	Not Significant
7	WA035-028—	Ritual site - holy well	615453	587713	MONALUMMERY	1-8	1499	Not Significant
8	WA035-005—	Enclosure	617112	588427	TOOR NORTH	1-8	1564	Not Significant

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Number of turbines theoretically visible	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effect
9	WA035-031—	Road - road/trackway	614020	587165	CRAGGS,KNOCKANEARIS,MONAGALLY WEST,BALLINDRUMMA,BALLINURE (Decies within Drum By.)	1-8	1696	Not Significant
10	WA035-002—	Enclosure	621213	591100	BALLYCULLANE MORE	1-8	1721	Not Significant
11	WA036-012—	Burial ground	623557	588370	PULLA	17-23	1925	Moderate
12	WA035-030—	Ringfort - rath	614463	587860	MONAGALLY WEST	9-16	1962	Slight
13	WA035-007—	Ringfort - unclassified	613994	587680	CURRADARRA	1-8	2073	Not Significant
14	WA035-007001-	Souterrain	613994	587680	CURRADARRA	1-8	2073	Not Significant
15	WA035-016001-	Church	622363	591012	AN tSEANCHILL (Par. Dún Garbhán)	1-8	2091	Not Significant
16	WA035-016002-	Bullaun stone	622363	591012	AN tSEANCHILL (Par. Dún Garbhán)	1-8	2091	Not Significant

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Number of turbines theoretically visible	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effect
17	WA035-016003-	Cross-inscribed stone	622363	591012	AN tSEANCHILL (Par. Rinn Ó gCuanach)	1-8	2091	Not Significant
18	WA035-012—	Standing stone	622702	585269	AHAUN (Decies within Drum By.)	17-23	2315	Slight
19	WA038-006—	Ringfort - rath	617606	583693	GRALLAGH UPPER	17-23	2331	Slight
20	WA034-024001-	Ecclesiastical enclosure	613132	587104	CRAGGS,KNOCKANEARIS	9-16	2428	Slight
21	WA034-024002-	Bullaun stone	613132	587104	KNOCKANEARIS	9-16	2428	Slight
22	WA038-005001-	Burial ground	617200	583578	GRALLAGH UPPER	17-23	2529	Slight
23	WA036-003—	Ritual site - holy well	624171	589777	BALLYHARRAHAN	1-8	2567	Not Significant
24	WA038-061—	Standing stone	622496	584850	AHAUN (Decies within Drum By.)	17-23	2655	Slight

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Number of turbines theoretically visible	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effect
25	WA035-013—	Enclosure	623180	585039	GOWLAUN	17-23	2725	Slight
26	WA030-083—	Burnt mound	620118	592381	MOUNTODELL	1-8	2763	Not Significant
27	WA035-027—	Burnt mound	614612	588820	MONAGALLY WEST	1-8	2810	Not Significant
28	WA035-003—	Ringfort - rath	614743	588881	MONAGALLY WEST	1-8	2838	Not Significant
29	WA030-082—	Burnt mound	619947	592440	MOUNTODELL	1-8	2839	Not Significant
30	WA034-023—	Ringfort - rath	612590	586880	KNOCKANEARIS	9-16	2862	Slight
31	WA036-001001-	Church	623865	590968	MIDDLEQUARTER	1-8	2898	Not Significant
32	WA036-001002-	Graveyard	623905	590955	MIDDLEQUARTER	1-8	2919	Not Significant

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Number of turbines theoretically visible	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effect
33	WA036-033—	Stone sculpture	623948	590958	MIDDLEQUARTER	1-8	2953	Not Significant
34	WA036-032—	Bullaun stone	623949	590958	MIDDLEQUARTER	1-8	2954	Not Significant
35	WA034-021—	Ringfort - rath	612387	585917	KNOCKANEARIS	9-16	2965	Slight
36	WA034-022001-	Ringfort - rath	612693	587443	CRAGGS	9-16	2970	Slight
37	WA034-022002-	Souterrain	612693	587443	CRAGGS	9-16	2970	Slight
38	WA034-026—	Enclosure	612343	586461	KNOCKANEARIS	1-8	3024	Not Significant
39	WA038-060001-	Fulacht fia	615778	583045	GRALLAGH LOWER	1-8	3093	Not Significant
40	WA038-060002-	Fulacht fia	615778	583045	GRALLAGH LOWER	1-8	3093	Not Significant

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Number of turbines theoretically visible	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effect
41	WA038-001—	Church	613953	583344	KILGABRIEL	1-8	3095	Not Significant
42	WA034-016—	Ringfort - unclassified	612815	587936	CURRADARRA	17-23	3122	Slight
43	WA030-056—	House - 17th century	620027	592735	MOUNTODELL	1-8	3123	Not Significant
44	WA038-003—	Souterrain	616653	583131	GRALLAGH LOWER	9-16	3138	Not Significant
45	WA038-003001-	Ringfort - rath	616653	583131	GRALLAGH LOWER	9-16	3138	Not Significant
46	WA030-081—	Souterrain	620371	592793	MOUNTODELL	1-8	3167	Not Significant
47	WA038-004—	Ringfort - rath	616805	583010	GRALLAGH LOWER	9-16	3193	Not Significant
48	WA038-059—	Standing stone	618482	582820	NEWTOWN (Decies within Drum By., Ardmore Par.)	9-16	3232	Not Significant

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Number of turbines theoretically visible	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effect
49	WA036-030—	Standing stone	624626	590555	NEWTOWN (Decies without Drum By., Dungarvan Par.)	1-8	3288	Not Significant
50	WA036-031—	Standing stone (present location)	624429	590906	NEWTOWN (Decies without Drum By., Dungarvan Par.)	1-8	3302	Not Significant
51	WA034-015—	Ringfort - rath	612692	588082	CURRADARRA	17-23	3308	Slight
52	WA031-046002-	Castle - unclassified	623959	591505	MIDDLEQUARTER	1-8	3345	Not Significant
53	WA031-046003-	Earthwork	624001	591467	MIDDLEQUARTER	1-8	3345	Not Significant
54	WA036-002—	Enclosure	624380	591050	MIDDLEQUARTER	1-8	3347	Not Significant
55	WA031-046001-	Ringfort - rath	623961	591526	MIDDLEQUARTER	1-8	3362	Not Significant
56	WA034-036—	Enclosure	611970	585970	COOLBAGH,KILMORE	9-16	3379	Not Significant

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Number of turbines theoretically visible	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effect
57	WA038-069—	Standing stone	615268	582728	DRUMGULLANE WEST	17-23	3381	Slight
58	WA030-074—	Enclosure	617181	591629	BARRANASTOOK LOWER	9-16	3395	Not Significant
59	WA034-011—	Enclosure	612923	588523	LACKENSILLAGH	17-23	3421	Slight
60	WA037-008003-	Graveyard	612455	584200	CLASHMORE	1-8	3464	Not Significant
61	WA037-008004-	Cross-inscribed stone	612450	584200	CLASHMORE	1-8	3468	Not Significant
62	WA030-048—	Earthwork	620925	593056	CARRIGLEA (Decies without Drum By.)	1-8	3482	Not Significant
63	WA038-015—	Ringfort - rath	618621	582576	TINNALYRA	9-16	3498	Not Significant
64	WA037-008001-	Church	612410	584188	CLASHMORE	1-8	3508	Not Significant

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Number of turbines theoretically visible	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effect
65	WA037-008002-	Church	612410	584188	CLASHMORE	1-8	3508	Not Significant
66	WA037-008005-	Bullaun stone	612398	584196	CLASHMORE	1-8	3514	Not Significant
67	WA037-008006-	Cross	612398	584196	CLASHMORE	1-8	3514	Not Significant
68	WA030-044001-	Settlement deserted - medieval	620356	593165	CARRIGLEA (Decies without Drum By.)	1-8	3539	Not Significant
69	WA030-044002-	Burial	620356	593165	CARRIGLEA (Decies without Drum By.)	1-8	3539	Not Significant
70	WA038-066—	Road - road/trackway	616215	582635	CUSH OF GRANGE,DRUMGULLANE EAST,AUGHNACURRAVEEL	17-23	3580	Slight
71	WA034-014—	Enclosure	612094	587784	TINNASCART	17-23	3658	Slight
72	WA038-008—	Ringfort - rath	620348	583132	LISKEELTY (Decies within Drum By., Ballymacart Par.)	9-16	3666	Not Significant

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Number of turbines theoretically visible	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effect
73	WA037-007—	Ritual site - holy well	612118	584201	CLASHMORE	1-8	3749	Not Significant
74	WA030-049—	Ringfort - unclassified	621844	593094	BALLYDUFF MORE	1-8	3786	Not Significant
75	WA034-013—	Ringfort - rath	612005	587895	TINNASCART	17-23	3789	Slight
76	WA038-012—	Ringfort - rath	616235	582393	DRUMGULLANE EAST	17-23	3820	Slight
77	WA030-042001-	Church	618839	593238	KNOCKMAON	1-8	3823	Not Significant
78	WA030-042002-	Graveyard	618839	593238	KNOCKMAON	1-8	3823	Not Significant
79	WA038-071—	Enclosure	617862	582149	BALLYBRUSA WEST	17-23	3854	Slight
80	WA030-042003-	Cross-inscribed stone	618812	593284	KNOCKMAON	1-8	3874	Not Significant

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Number of turbines theoretically visible	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effect
81	WA038-016—	Ringfort - rath	618615	582180	TINNALLYRA	17-23	3885	Slight
82	WA034-025—	Ringfort - rath	611473	586625	COOLBAGH	9-16	3907	Not Significant
83	WA030-041001-	Castle - tower house	618835	593343	KNOCKMAON	1-8	3925	Not Significant
84	WA030-041002-	Bawn	618808	593343	KNOCKMAON	1-8	3932	Not Significant
85	WA036-013—	Standing stone	625755	586533	LOG NA GIÚISÍ	17-23	3982	Slight
86	WA030-047—	Ringfort - unclassified	620950	593610	CARRIGLEA (Decies without Drum By.)	1-8	4033	Not Significant
87	WA034-010—	Enclosure	611991	588424	TINNASCART	17-23	4077	Not Significant
88	WA030-046—	Burial ground	620882	593674	CARRIGLEA (Decies without Drum By.)	1-8	4086	Not Significant

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Number of turbines theoretically visible	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effect
89	WA038-009—	Enclosure	621226	582975	GLEN WILLIAM	17-23	4092	Not Significant
90	WA038-013—	Ringfort - unclassified	616054	582054	DRUMGULLANE EAST	17-23	4115	Not Significant
91	WA030-051—	Enclosure	623245	592919	MAPESTOWN	1-8	4185	Not Significant
92	WA030-045—	Ringfort - unclassified	620959	593781	CARRIGLEA (Decies without Drum By.)	1-8	4203	Not Significant
93	WA039-001—	Ringfort - rath	624349	584014	GOWLAUN	1-8	4219	Not Significant
94	WA038-062—	Standing stone	620959	582720	GLEN WILLIAM	17-23	4230	Not Significant
95	WA034-009—	Hilltop enclosure	612241	589060	SHANAKILL (Decies within Drum By., Aglish Par.)	17-23	4284	Not Significant
96	WA030-050—	Enclosure	622830	593177	BALLYGAGIN (Garde)	1-8	4290	Not Significant

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Number of turbines theoretically visible	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effect
97	WA038-063—	Inscribed stone	619006	581835	KNOCKAUNNAGOUN	0	4307	None
98	WA038-017—	Ritual site - holy well	618409	581595	TINNALYRA	9-16	4435	Not Significant
99	WA039-002—	Ringfort - unclassified	624320	583715	GOWLAUN	0	4449	None
100	WA038-014001-	Ringfort - rath	617007	581647	CUSH OF GRANGE	17-23	4450	Not Significant
101	WA038-014002-	Souterrain	617007	581647	CUSH OF GRANGE	17-23	4450	Not Significant
102	WA038-018001-	Enclosure	619678	581904	KILKNOCKAN	17-23	4460	Not Significant
103	WA038-018002-	Church	619678	581903	KILKNOCKAN	17-23	4461	Not Significant
104	WA034-035—	Enclosure	610973	585174	BALLYNACLASH,CLASHMORE	9-16	4472	Not Significant

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Number of turbines theoretically visible	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effect
105	WA038-023—	Ringfort - unclassified	615433	581625	KILMEEDY EAST	17-23	4484	Not Significant
106	WA037-050—	Burnt mound	613730	581872	KILMALOO EAST	1-8	4534	Not Significant
107	WA037-018—	Castle - tower house	612090	582934	BALLYHEENY (Decies within Drum By., Kinsalebeg Par.)	1-8	4547	Not Significant
108	WA035-001—	Ringfort - rath	614397	590578	KILLATOOR	1-8	4552	Not Significant
109	WA030-055—	Ringfort - rath	616281	592358	BALLYMULALLA EAST,BALLYMULALLA WEST	1-8	4553	Not Significant
110	WA038-024—	Barrow - unclassified	615833	581459	KNOCKMEELMORE	9-16	4674	Not Significant
111	WA038-019—	Enclosure	621569	582490	KILCOLMAN	9-16	4676	Not Significant
112	WA030-026—	Ringfort - unclassified	620383	594410	GARRAUNFADDA	1-8	4784	Not Significant

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Number of turbines theoretically visible	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effect
113	WA030-028—	Ringfort - rath	621689	594219	BALLYDUFF (Decies without Drum By.)	1-8	4791	Not Significant
114	WA030-025—	Ringfort - unclassified	619155	594300	KNOCKAUN (Decies without Drum By.)	1-8	4797	Not Significant
115	WA030-021—	Ringfort - rath	618374	594139	CANTY	1-8	4820	Not Significant
116	WA037-027001-	Enclosure	613410	581660	KILMALOO EAST	17-23	4851	Not Significant
117	WA037-027—	Church	613398	581660	KILMALOO EAST	17-23	4856	Not Significant
118	WA038-027—	Ringfort - unclassified	617760	581130	BALLYBRUSA WEST	17-23	4875	Not Significant
119	WA038-028—	Ringfort - rath	617849	581112	BALLYBRUSA WEST	17-23	4891	Not Significant
120	WA030-027—	Enclosure	621193	594477	BALLYDUFF (Decies without Drum By.),BALLYDUFF MORE	9-16	4928	Not Significant

Map ID	SMR	Monument Type	ITM E	ITM N	Townland	Number of turbines theoretically visible	Distance to nearest Proposed Turbine (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effect
121	WA031-069—	Standing stone	624143	593345	MAPESTOWN	1-8	4956	Not Significant

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures proposed.

Residual Effect

The residual effects range from Not Significant-Moderate as outlined in Table 14-17 of Potential Effects.

Significance of Effects

The operational phase will not have any significant effects on recorded monuments. The overall significance of effects is Not Significant.

14.4.4.4 Previously Unrecorded Monuments

Identification of Effect

No previously unrecorded archaeological monuments, stray finds or structures were noted within the Site during the walk-over survey. In this regard no potential visual effects to the setting of such finds or sites are identified. This is regarded as a Neutral effect and is Not Significant.

14.4.4.5 Sub-surface Archaeology

Potential visual effects to sub-surface archaeology which may exist within the Site are negated by the sub-surface nature of such features that do not have any above-ground elements on which the Proposed Project will have a visual effect. This is regarded as a Neutral effect and is Not Significant.

14.4.4.6 Archaeological Landscapes

The Proposed Project is not located in or immediately adjacent to areas which have been designated as Archaeological Landscapes. Potential visual effects to any such landscapes will therefore not occur.

14.4.4.7 Protected Structures

Pre-Mitigation Effect

No Protected Structures are located within the Site. Twenty-seven Protected Structures are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. The nearest of these comprises a thatched public house (Ref. WA750998) which is located c. 1.7km north-east of T12. Six of the structures are located in or immediately adjacent to the village of Clashmore between c. 3.1km and 3.5km south-west of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

Both the distance to the nearest Proposed Turbine and the number of turbines theoretically visible from cultural heritage assets are used to arrive at a level of potential effect on setting (see Table 14-4). The theoretical significance of effects to Protected Structures located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine is listed in Table 14-18 below. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbines from the majority of Protected Structures located within 5km, with only one structure located in an area where no Proposed Turbines will be theoretically visible. Of the remaining twenty-six Protected Structures five are located in areas where 17-23 Proposed Turbines will theoretically be visible, four structures are located in areas where 9-16 Proposed Turbines will theoretically be visible and seventeen structures are located in areas where 1-8 Proposed Turbines will theoretically be visible.

The immediate setting of the Protected Structures within 5km will not be affected, however, a change to the wider setting within which they are located is acknowledged and ranges from Not Significant to Moderate, Negative, Long Term, which is Not Significant. The distance of Protected Structures from the Proposed Turbines will mitigate some potential visual effects. Additionally, many of these structures are located on private lands which are not formally accessible to the public. It is also noted that natural screening, boundaries, buildings and vegetation were not taken into consideration in the ZTV and will also potentially screen some visual effects.

No Protected Structures are located on or within 500m of the Proposed 110kV Substation or Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation. The nearest Protected Structure to the Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation is located c. 1km to the west and comprises a thatched house (Ref. WA750530). No potential effects to the immediate setting of this structure will occur as a result of the Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation. A change to the wider setting in which it is located is acknowledged and is regarded as Not Significant, Negative, Long Term.

Table 14-18: Table of potential effects on setting of Protected Structures within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

RPS ID	Current Use	Type	No. of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Distance To Turbine (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effect
WA750998	public house	Thatch	17-23	1788	Moderate
WA750831	Church	church	17-23	2176	Slight
WA750525	Country House	Rectory/glebe/vicarage/curate's House	1-8	2435	Not Significant
WA750583	Farmhouse	Not Stated	1-8	2830	Not Significant
WA750910	Church	church	1-8	3094	Not Significant
WA750090	Mount Odell House	Archaeological	1-8	3123	Not Significant
WA750763	Town House	House	1-8	3182	Not Significant
WA750947	residential	Thatch	17-23	3430	Slight
WA750077	farmcomplex	farmyard complex	9-16	3455	Not Significant
WA750078	Industrial	Chimney/footbridge	1-8	3477	Not Significant
WA750758	Community use	church	1-8	3504	Not Significant
WA750840	Bridge	Bridge	1-8	3552	Not Significant

RPS ID	Current Use	Type	No. of Turbines Theoretically Visible	Distance To Turbine (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effect
WA750304	Thatched House	Thatch	1-8	3585	Not Significant
WA750679	Farmyard	farmyard complex	1-8	3660	Not Significant
WA750630	Farmyard	Not Stated	1-8	3781	Not Significant
WA750092	Convent	country house	1-8	3897	Not Significant
WA750305	Thatched House	Thatch	9-16	3918	Not Significant
WA750719	Thatched House	Thatch	1-8	4100	Not Significant
WA750938	Thatch House	Thatch	17-23	4137	Not Significant
WA750012	Church	church	17-23	4148	Not Significant
WA751012	Thatch House	Thatch	1-8	4245	Not Significant
WA750667	Bridge	Bridge	0	4390	None
WA750662	Farmhouse	farm house	9-16	4764	Not Significant
WA750923	residential	Thatch	1-8	4782	Not Significant
WA750716	House	House	9-16	4889	Not Significant
WA750530	Thatched House	Thatch	1-8	4962	Not Significant
WA750724	Thatched House	Thatch	1-8	4966	Not Significant

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are proposed.

Residual Effect

The residual effects will be the Not Significant-Moderate, Negative, Long Term as identified in the table of Potential Effects.

Significance of Effects

The overall significance of effects is Not Significant.

14.4.4.8 NIAH Structures and Historic Gardens

Pre-Mitigation Effect

No NIAH structures or historic gardens are located within Site. Forty-eight (48) NIAH structures are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. The nearest of the structures is located c. 1.4km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T22 and comprises a farmhouse, NIAH Reg. 22903801. Twenty-three (23) of the 48 structures are located in or adjacent to the village of Clashmore between c. 3km and 3.5km to the south-west of the Proposed Wind Farm site.

Five historic gardens are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. The gardens are located at distances ranging between 1.6km and 3.9km from the nearest Proposed Turbine. The nearest historic garden is that associated with Glenbeg House which is located c. 1.6km to the north-east of T4. All of the historic gardens are located in areas with theoretical visibility of 1-8 Proposed Turbines.

The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 17-23 Proposed Turbines from two NIAH structures, theoretical visibility of 9-17 Proposed Turbines from three structures and theoretical visibility of 1-8 Proposed Turbines from 42 structures. Only one structure is located in an area with no theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbines.

Both the distance to the nearest Proposed Turbine and the number of turbines theoretically visible from cultural heritage assets are used to arrive at a level of potential effect on setting (see Table 14-4). The theoretical significance of effects to NIAH structures located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine is listed in Table 14-19 while the theoretical significance of effects on the setting of historic gardens is listed in Table 14-20 and ranges from Slight to Not Significant, Negative, Long Term, which is Not Significant. In regard to the historic gardens it should be noted that many of these sites may not retain their original features and by their very nature are not readily visible in the wider landscape. Potential visual effects as identified in the table below will therefore be mitigated by distance to the Proposed Turbines, intervening natural screening and the low visibility nature of the garden.

No NIAH structures or historic gardens are located on or within 500m of the Proposed 110kV Substation or Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation. The nearest NIAH structure to the Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation is located over 1km to the north-west in Aglish village and comprises a terraced house (Reg. 22820004). No potential effects to the immediate setting of this structure will occur as a result of the Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation. A change to the wider setting in which it is located is acknowledged and is regarded as Not Significant, Negative, Long Term.

Table 14-19: Table of potential effects on setting of NIAH structures within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	No of Turbines Theoretically Visible	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effect
22903801	farm house		1-8	1457	Not Significant
22903802	house		1-8	1525	Not Significant
22903502	forge/smithy	The Forge	1-8	1970	Not Significant
22903503	house	An Gríanán	1-8	2012	Not Significant
22903501		Saint Patrick's Catholic Church	17-23	2173	Slight
22826017	rectory/glebe/vicarage/curate's house	Glebe House	1-8	2436	Not Significant
22826025	gate lodge	Glebe House	1-8	2529	Not Significant
22903001	farm house		1-8	2826	Not Significant
22826016	vent pipe		1-8	3051	Not Significant
22826015		Saint Cronan's Catholic Church	1-8	3099	Not Significant
22903031	farm house	Mount Odell House	1-8	3123	Not Significant
22826014		Clashmore National School	1-8	3147	Not Significant
22826013	house	Coolbooa House	1-8	3178	Not Significant
22826012			1-8	3190	Not Significant

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	No of Turbines Theoretically Visible	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effect
22826011	bridge		1-8	3227	Not Significant
22903024	gates/railings/walls	Bon Sauveur Convent	1-8	3397	Not Significant
22903006	gate lodge	Bon Sauveur Convent	1-8	3399	Not Significant
22826018	outbuilding	Clashmore House	9-16	3452	Not Significant
22826019	gate lodge	Clashmore House	1-8	3472	Not Significant
22826021	distillery		1-8	3477	Not Significant
22826020	foot bridge		1-8	3477	Not Significant
22826003	chimney		1-8	3477	Not Significant
22826026		Clashmore House	1-8	3490	Not Significant
22826010	church/chapel	Clashmore Heritage Centre	1-8	3505	Not Significant
22826009	house		1-8	3522	Not Significant
22826006	house		1-8	3530	Not Significant
22826005			1-8	3537	Not Significant
22826004	house		1-8	3538	Not Significant
22826008	house	Kennedy	1-8	3541	Not Significant

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	No of Turbines Theoretically Visible	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effect
22826024	house		1-8	3544	Not Significant
22826007	house	Beresford	1-8	3548	Not Significant
22826023	house		1-8	3550	Not Significant
22826002		Clashmore Bridge	1-8	3552	Not Significant
22826022	house		1-8	3552	Not Significant
22903805	house		1-8	3568	Not Significant
22826001	house	The Thatch	1-8	3586	Not Significant
22903601	farmyard complex		1-8	3645	Not Significant
22903030	gate lodge	Bon Sauveur Convent	1-8	3712	Not Significant
22903007	farmyard complex		1-8	3802	Not Significant
22903005	house	Bon Sauveur Convent	1-8	3896	Not Significant
22903029	church/chapel	Bon Sauveur Convent	1-8	3930	Not Significant
22903023	house		1-8	4099	Not Significant
22903803	church/chapel	Catholic Church of Our Lady of the Assumption	17-23	4157	Not Significant

NIAH REG.	TYPE	NAME	No of Turbines Theoretically Visible	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m)	Theoretical Significance of Effect
22903602	house		1-8	4250	Not Significant
22903703		Ballyheeney Bridge	0	4394	None
22903901	farm house		9-16	4798	Not Significant
22903002	house		9-16	4889	Not Significant
22903008	house	Swallow's Nest	1-8	4967	Not Significant

Table 14-20: Table of potential effects on setting of Historic Gardens within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.

NAME	ITM E	ITM N	NO. OF TURBINES THEORETICALLY VISIBLE	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE(m)	THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT
Glenbeg House, Dungarvan	621845	590657	1-8	1610	Not Significant
Ballynamultina House	613247	585159	1-8	2304	Not Significant
Coolnagour House	622345	591657	1-8	2708	Not Significant
Mount Odell	620045	592657	1-8	3044	Not Significant
Carriglea House	620645	593557	1-8	3944	Not Significant

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation proposed.

Residual Effect

The residual effects will be Slight-Not Significant as identified in the table of Potential Effects.

Significance of Effects

The operational phase will not have any significant effects on NIAH structures or Historic Gardens. The overall significance of effects is Not Significant.

14.4.4.9 Items of Local Cultural Heritage Merit

A total of five items of local cultural heritage merit were identified within the Site. Three of these items (CH1, CH4 and CH5) are located within the Site at Carronbeg and Graigue townlands, with the remaining two (CH2 and CH3) located along the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling Route and comprise a bridge and a roadside school now in use as a dwelling house.

CH1 which comprises a ruinous structure/settlement is located within the Site in Carronbeg townland c. 250m north of T23 and c. 67m north-west of a proposed new road. CH4 comprises a ruinous stone structure/settlement in Graigue townland situated c. 120m east of a proposed new road to the 220kV Loop-in Substation on the west side of an existing track. CH5 comprises 'Bóthar na Bílóg or St Declan's Road' and is part of an ancient routeway or pilgrims' path associated with St Declan of Ardmore. The nearest proposed infrastructure comprises the proposed road to the Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation which is situated between c. 76m and 180m to the west.

A change to the immediate setting of the cultural heritage items within the Site will not occur as the features are not located immediately adjacent to Proposed Turbines or to the proposed substations. A change to their wider setting is acknowledged, however, and is considered to be Imperceptible, Negative, Long Term, which is Not Significant. The current condition of the two ruinous stone structures CH1 and CH4 is taken into consideration when determining the potential effect, as is their altered setting. Both structures are in poor condition, uninhabited and not accessible to the public.

The portion of St Declan's Road (CH5) located within the Site is situated c. 300m south-east of the Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation. It comprises part of a 115km modern walking route which links the ecclesiastical centres of Ardmore in County Waterford and Cashel in County Tipperary. Given the distance of the walking route from the Proposed Turbines and Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation potential visual effects to its immediate setting are not identified. A change to its wider setting is acknowledged, however, and is regarded as Imperceptible, Negative, Long Term which is Not Significant.

14.5 Decommissioning Phase

There will be no significant potential effects to the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage environment during the decommissioning phase of the Proposed Project. Any potential direct effects will already have been resolved through mitigation measures during the construction phase. Therefore, there is no potential for any cumulative effects to arise during the decommissioning phase.

14.6 Cumulative Effects

A cumulative effect is defined as 'The addition of many small effects to create one larger, more significant effect' (EPA 2022). Cumulative effects encompass the combined effects of multiple developments or activities on a range of receptors. In this case, the receptors are the archaeological monuments and architectural/cultural heritage sites in the vicinity of the Proposed Project. The potential cumulative effects between the Proposed Project and the other projects described in Chapter 2 of the EIAR, hereafter referred to as the other projects, have been considered in terms of effects on archaeology and cultural heritage.

The other projects considered in relation to the potential for in combination effects arising from construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Project and for which all relevant data was reviewed include those listed below.

14.6.1 **Non-Wind Farm Projects within 20km**

A list of all extant planning applications within 20km of the Proposed Turbines was considered in terms of cumulative effects. The majority of these applications comprise agricultural and residential developments such as single dwelling houses, and agricultural buildings in addition to other larger developments such as quarries, larger residential developments, solar PV developments, etc. Such developments if located in proximity to archaeological monuments or other cultural heritage assets may have the potential to directly or indirectly affect such features. It is considered, however, that the planning authority would have regard to the protection of any known or unknown cultural heritage sites through the requirement for assessments or implementation of appropriate mitigation measures through the planning process or the discharge of conditions attached to a grant of planning permission, where relevant.

14.6.2 **Other Wind Farms**

A number of other existing, permitted or proposed wind farms are located within 25km of the Proposed Turbines as detailed in Section 2.9 of Chapter 2.

14.6.3 **Cumulative Effects (Direct Effects – Construction stage)**

The interaction between other projects and the Proposed Project has been considered in order to assess Cumulative Effects. These include wind farms within 25km of the Proposed Turbines. Direct effects for the Proposed Project are considered to be confined to within the Site and relate to construction effects.

14.6.3.1 **Cumulative effects (direct)**

14.6.3.1.1 **Cumulative effects to UNESCO World Heritage sites (tentative), National Monuments in State Care, Recorded Monuments, NIAH and RPS**

No UNESCO WHS or those on the Tentative List, National Monuments in State Care or NIAH sites are located within the footprint of the Proposed Project and therefore no direct effects on these resources were identified when considering the Proposed Project alone. Two recorded monuments are located within the Site, however, no direct effects to these features as a result of the Proposed Project have been identified. When the Proposed Project is considered cumulatively with other projects therefore, it does not result in direct cumulative effects since none were identified in the first place.

14.6.3.1.2 **Cumulative effects on potential sub-surface archaeology**

Potential direct effects identified at the construction stage of the Proposed Project are those which may occur to hitherto unknown sub-surface archaeological finds, features or deposits. This potential effect was identified as being direct, permanent and negative. After the mitigation measures are implemented, however, these potential effects will be Slight and Not Significant. The overall significance of effects is therefore Slight and Not Significant.

The same potential construction stage effect could be identified for the other wind farm projects since groundworks could impact on hitherto unknown archaeological, finds, features or deposits or other cultural heritage assets. In this regard there could potentially be a cumulative effect when the Proposed

Project is considered cumulatively with other wind farm sites. Mitigation measures seek to alleviate such negative effects if not remove the effect altogether and therefore there will be no significant cumulative effects on sub-surface remains.

If the mitigation measures prescribed in this EIAR are implemented then significant cumulative direct effects to unknown sub-surface archaeology will not occur, regardless of the other identified cumulative projects.

14.6.4 Cumulative Effects (Indirect Effects – Operational Stage)

Indirect effects on setting occur at the operational stage of the development (when turbines are operational). In this regard in order to assess overall cumulative effects on archaeology and cultural heritage, the Proposed Project is considered in the context of its operation in combination with other wind farms within 20km of the Proposed Turbines. See Chapter 2, Section 2.9 for detail regarding the methodology for cumulative assessment.

14.6.4.1 UNESCO World Heritage sites (tentative)

No UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) or those on the Tentative list are located within the Site or within 25km of same. The nearest UNESCO WHS on the Tentative List is situated over 50km to the north and comprises the Rock of Cashel which is one of the Royal Sites of Ireland and is included in the current list of Tentative WHS in Ireland. No indirect effects to the setting of UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) or those on the Tentative list will occur as a result of the Proposed Project. As no potential visual effects to those sites will occur as a result of the Proposed Project there is no potential for cumulative effects when considered with other wind farms within 20km.

14.6.4.2 National Monuments

No National Monuments or those subject to a Preservation Order are located within the Site. No National Monuments or those subject to a Preservation Order are located within the Site. Four National Monuments and two monuments subject to a Preservation Order are located within 10km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. The walled towns of Dungarvan and Youghal, which are also considered National Monuments, are also located within 10km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. Three of the National Monuments and Dungarvan walled town are located in County Waterford, with one National Monument and the walled town of Youghal located in County Cork.

Potential visual effects to the wider settings of these monuments as identified in this assessment ranges from Slight-Imperceptible, Negative, Long Term which is Not Significant. The ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of some of the permitted Lyrenacarriga Wind Farm and Knocknamona Wind Farm turbines. In this regard, there is potential for cumulative effects to the wider setting of the National Monuments within the 10km study area. No cumulative effects to the immediate setting of the monuments are identified, however. Given the distance of the majority of the permitted turbines from the National Monuments in the 10km study area, no significant cumulative effects to their wider setting are anticipated.

14.6.4.3 Recorded Monuments

A total of one hundred and twenty-one (121) recorded monuments are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. This number includes the two monuments located within the Site. No recorded cultural heritage assets are located within the footprint of the Proposed 110kV Substation or the Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation.

Two recorded monuments are located within the Site and comprise a mine (WA035-009—) and an unclassified cairn (WA035-008—). The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 17-23 Proposed Turbines from both recorded monuments within the Site. The potential residual effect to the setting of the mine, which is largely sub-surface with no discernible visible presence in the landscape, is considered to be Imperceptible, Negative, Long Term. The cairn WA035-008— is an upstanding monument located on elevated ground. Taking into consideration the existing screening surrounding the monument and its altered the residual effect to the setting of this monument as a result of the Proposed Project is regarded as Slight, Negative, Long Term.

The potential visual effect on the remaining recorded monuments outside the Site within the 5km study area ranges from Moderate- Not Significant with no potential visual effect to those monuments located where none of the Proposed Turbines will theoretically be visible.

When considered cumulatively with other wind farms within 20km of the Proposed Turbines the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbines and some of the permitted Lyrenacarriga and Knocknamona turbines. In this regard, there is potential for cumulative effects to the wider setting of the recorded monuments within the 5km study area. No cumulative effects to the immediate setting of the monuments are identified, however. It should also be noted that only the permitted Knocknamona turbines are located within the 5km study area. Given the distance of the majority of the permitted turbines from the recorded monuments in the 5km study area, no significant cumulative effects to their wider setting are anticipated.

The Proposed Project will have no significant cumulative effects on recorded monuments when considered in combination with other plans or projects in the vicinity of the site.

14.6.4.4 Archaeological Landscapes

The Proposed Project is not located in or immediately adjacent to areas which have been designated as Archaeological Landscapes. Potential visual effects to any such landscapes will therefore not occur. In this regard no potential cumulative effects will occur when the Proposed Project is considered with other wind farms within 20km.

14.6.4.5 Protected Structures and NIAH

No Protected Structures are located within the Site. Twenty-seven Protected Structures are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. The nearest of these comprises a thatched public house (Ref. WA750998) which is located c. 1.7km north-east of T12. Six of the structures are located in or immediately adjacent to the village of Clashmore between c. 3.1km and 3.5km south-west of the nearest Proposed Turbine. The theoretical significance of effects ranges from Not Significant to Moderate, Negative, Long Term, which is Not Significant.

No NIAH structures or historic gardens are located within the Site. Forty-eight (48) NIAH structures and five historic gardens are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. The gardens are located at distances ranging between 1.6km and 3.9km from the nearest Proposed Turbine. The theoretical significance of effects on the setting of NIAH structures and historic gardens ranges from Slight to Not Significant, Negative, Long Term, which is Not Significant.

When considered cumulatively with other wind farms within 20km of the Proposed Turbines the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbines and some of the permitted Lyrenacarriga and Knocknamona turbines. In this regard, there is potential for cumulative effects to the wider setting of the Protected Structures, NIAH structures and historic gardens within the 5km study area. No cumulative effects to the immediate setting of such structures or gardens are identified, however. It should also be noted that only the permitted Knocknamona turbines are located within the 5km study area. Given the distance of the majority of the permitted turbines from the NIAH structures and gardens in the 5km study area, no significant cumulative effects to their wider setting are anticipated.

The Proposed Project will have no significant cumulative effects on Protected Structures and NIAH structures and gardens when considered in combination with other plans or projects in the vicinity of the site.

14.6.4.6 Items of Local Cultural Heritage Merit

A total of five items of local cultural heritage merit were identified within the Site. Three of these items (CH1, CH4 and CH5) are located within the Site at Carronbeg and Graigue townlands, with the remaining two (CH2 and CH3) located along the Proposed 110kV Underground Cabling Route and comprise a bridge and a roadside school now in use as a dwelling house. A change to the immediate setting of the cultural heritage items within the Site will not occur as the features are not located immediately adjacent to Proposed Turbines or to the proposed substations. A change to their wider setting is acknowledged, however, and is considered to be Imperceptible, Negative, Long Term, which is Not Significant. The current condition of the two ruinous stone structures CH1 and CH4 is taken into consideration when determining the potential effect, as is their altered setting.

The portion of St Declan's Road (CH5) located within the Site is situated c. 300m south-east of the Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation. It comprises part of a 115km modern walking route which links the ecclesiastical centres of Ardmore in County Waterford and Cashel in County Tipperary. Given the distance of the walking route from the Proposed Turbines and Proposed 220kV Loop-in Substation potential visual effects to its immediate setting are not identified. A change to its wider setting is acknowledged, however, and is regarded as Imperceptible, Negative, Long Term which is Not Significant.

When considered cumulatively with other wind farms within 20km of the Proposed Turbines the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbines and some of the permitted Lyrenacarrigare and Knocknamona turbines. In this regard, there is potential for cumulative effects to the wider setting of items of local cultural heritage merit. No cumulative effects to the immediate setting of such items are identified, however. Given the distance of the majority of the permitted turbines from the items of local cultural heritage merit, no significant cumulative effects to their wider setting are anticipated.

14.7 Conclusion

This Cultural Heritage chapter was prepared by Tobar Archaeological Services Ltd. It presents the results of an archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage impact assessment of the Proposed Project. The assessment was based on desktop research, field surveys, GIS based mapping, ZTV and was also assisted by representative photomontages images. A detailed examination of the available baseline data was undertaken in addition to a comprehensive site inspection. The latter comprised a walk-over survey of the Site and any proposed infrastructure therein.

Where potential effects have been identified, such as to potential sub-surface archaeology appropriate mitigation measures have been recommended in order to minimise any such effects. Proposed mitigation includes pre-development testing, archaeological monitoring of construction stage ground works and any further geotechnical site investigations.

Potential indirect effects on the setting of any UNESCO World Heritage Sites and those on a Tentative List within 25km, National Monuments within 10km, recorded monuments within 5km and RPS/NIAH structures within 5km were included in order to assess potential effects on setting in the wider landscape. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbines from some cultural heritage assets within 5km. Both the distance to the nearest Proposed Turbine and the number of Proposed Turbines visible from each cultural heritage asset were used to arrive a level of potential effect on setting. Potential effects on setting are based on the precautionary scenario in that natural screening, boundaries, buildings and vegetation are not taken into account in the ZTV model and in reality the potential effect is likely to be less. Furthermore, many of these monuments may not be readily discernible in the landscape which further ameliorates effects on setting.

An assessment of potential cumulative effects was also undertaken taking into consideration other planning applications and identified cumulative wind farm projects within 25km. While some potential cumulative visual effects to the wider setting of cultural heritage assets are possible when considered with the cumulative wind farm projects, no significant cumulative effects have been identified and no cumulative effects to the immediate setting of cultural heritage assets will occur.

No significant direct or indirect effects to the recorded cultural heritage resource as a result of the Proposed Project have been identified. Where potential direct effects to sub-surface archaeology have been identified appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in order to ameliorate this potential effect.

EIA Classification Summary

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

Table 14-21 Impact Assessment Classification Summary

Cultural Heritage	Pre-Mitigation Effect	Section Reference	Residual Effect	Significant
Construction Phase				
UNESCO WHS and those on the Tentative List	Neutral	Section 14.4.3.1	Neutral	Not Significant
National Monuments and those Subject to a Preservation Order	Neutral	Section 14.4.3.2	Neutral	Not Significant
Recorded Monuments	Neutral	Section 14.4.3.3	Neutral	Not Significant
Previously Unrecorded Monuments	Neutral	Section 14.4.3.4	Neutral	Not Significant
Sub-surface Archaeology	Permanent, Significant, Negative	Section 14.4.3.5	Long term, Slight, Negative	Not Significant
Protected Structures	Neutral	Section 14.4.3.6	Neutral	Not Significant
NIAH Structures and Historic Gardens	Neutral	Section 14.4.3.7	Neutral	Not Significant
Items of Local Cultural Heritage Merit	Neutral	Section 14.4.3.8	Neutral	Not Significant
Operational Phase				
UNESCO WHS and those on the Tentative List	Neutral	Section 14.4.4.1	Neutral	Not Significant
National Monuments and those Subject to a Preservation Order	Neutral-Slight, Negative, Long Term	Section 14.4.4.2	Neutral-Slight, Negative, Long Term	Not Significant
Recorded Monuments	Moderate-Neutral, Negative, Long Term	Section 14.4.4.3	Moderate-Neutral, Negative, Long Term	Not Significant
Previously Unrecorded Monuments	Neutral	Section 14.4.4.4	Neutral	Not Significant

Sub-surface Archaeology	Neutral	Section 14.4.4.5	Neutral	Not Significant
Archaeological Landscapes	N/A	Section 14.4.4.6	N/A	N/A
Protected Structures	Not Significant to Moderate, Negative, Long Term	Section 14.4.4.7	Not Significant to Moderate, Negative, Long Term	Not Significant
NIAH Structures and Historic Gardens	Not Significant to Slight, Negative, Long Term	Section 14.4.4.8	Not Significant to Slight, Negative, Long Term	Not Significant
Items of Local Cultural Heritage Merit	Imperceptible, Negative, Long Term	Section 14.4.4.9	Imperceptible, Negative, Long Term	Not Significant
Decommissioning Phase				
N/A	N/A	Section 14.5	N/A	N/A