# Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR)

## Ballydermot Wind Farm, Co. Offaly and Co. Kildare

Chapter 14 – Cultural Heritage

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## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| National Inventory of Architectural Heritage | An Irish state initiative under the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage that identifies, records, and evaluates post-1700, non-archaeological buildings and structures of significance. |
| National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2004 | Primary Irish Legislation protecting archaeological heritage, covering monuments, sites and objects. |
| Photomontage | These are visualisations that superimpose an image of a proposed project upon a photograph or series of photographs or series of photographs from a specific location, termed the 'viewpoint'. |
| Register of Historic Monuments (1997 act) | A statutory list maintained by the Minister for the Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands. |
| Test Trenching | A shallow, excavated trench to examine soil, rock and groundwater conditions, or to identify archaeological features prior to construction. |
| The Granada Convention 1985 | A legally binding Council of Europe treaty defining and protecting Europe's architectural heritage. It emphasises the importance of inventories in underpinning conservation policies. |
| Trial Pit | A shallow, excavated hole used in geotechnical investigations to inspect soil, rock and groundwater conditions prior to construction. |
| Viewpoint | This is typically in reference to a select location where a photomontage has been captured, which is represented in the Photomontage Booklet. |
| Zone of Theoretical Visibility | A map (digitally produced) showing areas of land in which the proposed development is theoretically visible (based on topography rather than vegetation screening). |

## GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

| Acronym | Definition |
|---|---|
| ASI | Archaeological Survey of Ireland |
| ACA | Architectural Conservation Area |
| CMP | Conservation Management Plan |
| CH | Cultural Heritage |
| DCHG | Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht |
| DHLGH | Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage |
| ESRI | Economic and Social Research Institute |
| GIS | Geographical Information Systems |
| HIA | Heritage Impact Assessment |
| HEV | Historic Environment Viewer |
| IAWU | Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit |

| | |
|---|---|
| KCC | Kildare County Council |
| KCDP | Kildare County Development Plan |
| LiDAR | Light Detection and Ranging |
| LVIA | Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment |
| NFC | National Folklore Collection |
| NIAH | National Inventory of Architectural Heritage |
| NMS | National Monuments Service |
| NMI | National Museum of Ireland |
| OCDP | Offaly County Development Plan |
| OS | Ordnance Survey |
| OUV | Outstanding Universal Value |
| OHL | Overhead lines |
| RMP | Record of Monuments and Places |
| RPS | Record of Protected Structures |
| SMR | Sites and Monuments Record |
| SOUV | Statement of Outstanding Universal Value |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation |
| VP | Viewpoint |
| WHS | World Heritage Site |
| ZTV | Zone of Theoretical Visibility |

# 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 Project.

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.

As detailed in Section 1.1.1 in Chapter 1 Introduction, for the purposes of this EIAR, the various project components are described and assessed using the following references: 'Proposed Project', 'Proposed Enhancement Areas', 'Proposed Construction Haul Routes', 'Proposed Turbine Delivery Route', 'Project Site', 'Proposed Wind Farm', 'Proposed Turbines', 'Proposed Grid Connection', 'Proposed Onsite Substation' and 'Proposed Offsite Substation'. Please see Section 1.1.1 of this EIAR for further details.

The Proposed Project is described in detail in Chapter 4 of this EIAR.

### 14.1.1 Proposed Project

The Proposed Wind Farm will comprise 46 no. wind turbines, 19 of which will have a tip height of 200 metres (m) and 27 with a tip height of 220m, 2 no. meteorological masts, access tracks and entrance(s), peat and spoil areas, internal electrical cabling, temporary construction compounds, amenity access tracks, amenity car parks, turbine delivery accommodation works, site drainage and all ancillary works.

The Proposed Grid Connection will comprise the Proposed Onsite Substation and associated control building, underground electrical 220kV cabling, the Proposed Offsite Substation and associated control building, 2 no. gantry structures, crane pad, tower pad, 2 no. steel masts, and Over Head Line (OHL) cabling connecting to the existing Maynooth-Dunstown 220kV OHL, and all ancillary works and apparatus.

The Proposed Enhancement Areas comprise ecological and ornithological enhancement and mitigation areas within the Project Site.

The Proposed Turbine Delivery Route comprises the route from the Port of Galway to the Project Site and associated accommodation works to facilitate the delivery of large turbine components and other abnormally sized loads.

The Proposed Construction Haul Routes comprise the designated routes that all crushed stone, hardcore materials and ready-mix concrete will be delivered from local authorised quarries to the Project Site.

A full description of all elements of the Proposed Project is detailed in Chapter 4 of this EIAR.

## 14.1.2 Statement of Authority

This chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (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. 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.

## 14.1.3 Relevant Guidance and Legislation

### 14.1.3.1 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 of this EIAR and the following:

- Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, 2011).[1]
- Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands, 1999, Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1999.[2]
- Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment, Historic Environment Division, February 2018.[3]
- Offaly County Development Plan 2021-2027.[4]
- Kildare County Development Plan 2023-2029.[5]
- Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context (UNESCO, 2022)[6]
- Guidance on Wind and Solar Energy Projects in a World Heritage Context (UNESCO 2025)
- Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of TII National Road and Greenway Projects (TII September 2025).[7]
- Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA 2022).

### 14.1.3.2 Legislation

#### 14.1.3.2.1 *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.

[1] https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/app/uploads/2019/10/Architectural-Heritage-Protection-Guidelines-for-Planning-Authorities-2011.pdf
[2] https://www.archaeology.ie/collections-and-publications/publications/framework-and-principles-for-the-protection-of-the-archaeological-heritage/
[3] https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/guidance-setting-and-historic-environment
[4] https://www.offaly.ie/stage-4-final-plan/
[5] https://kildarecoco.ie/AllServices/Planning/DevelopmentPlans/KildareCountyDevelopmentPlan2023-2029/
[6] https://whc.unesco.org/document/195279
[7] https://cdn.tii.ie/publications/PE-ARC-02009-02.pdf

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 1994 Amendment Act 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 2[8] 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. 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.

[8] https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1930/act/2/section/2/enacted/en/html

### 14.1.3.2.2 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'*.

The Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 [9]established 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. According to the NIAH 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)[10] 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.

[9] https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1999/act/19/enacted/en/html
[10] https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2000/act/30/enacted/en/html

### 14.1.3.3 National Policy

The Valletta 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
- 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 keys 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 phase ground works as frequently requested by Local Authorities or other planning bodies and the National Monuments Service (NMS).

### 14.1.3.4 Turf Development Act 1998

Section 56 of the Turf Development Act 1998 pertains to the protection of the environment and archaeological heritage. It mandates that both the Company (formed under the Act) and its subsidiaries ensure their activities are conducted in a manner that appropriately safeguards these aspects. This includes avoiding damage to the environment and preserving archaeological sites found within their operational areas.

### 14.1.3.5 Offaly County Development Plan 2021-2027

The Offaly County Development Plan 2021-2027 (OCDP) was adopted on 10th September 2021 and came into effect 22nd October 2021.

The OCDP outlines a number of policies and objectives relating to archaeology and built heritage with the relevant policies, detailed below.

#### 14.1.3.5.1 *Policies*

##### Protected Structures

BHP-01 It is Council policy to ensure the protection, sympathetic and sensitive modification, alteration, extension or reuse of protected structures or parts of protected structures, and the immediate surrounds included and proposed for inclusion in the Record of Protected Structures that are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest, together with the integrity of their character and setting.

BHP-02 It is Council policy to ensure the protection of the curtilage of protected structures or proposed protected structures and to prohibit inappropriate development within the curtilage or attendant grounds of a protected structure which would adversely impact on the special character of the protected structure including cause loss of or damage to the special character of the protected structure and loss of or damage to, any structures of architectural heritage value within the curtilage of the protected structure.

BHP-03 It is Council policy to promote best practice and the use of skilled specialist practitioners in the conservation of, and any works to, protected structures. Method statements should make reference to the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht's Advice Series on how best to repair and maintain historic buildings.

BHP-04 It is Council policy to favourably consider the change of use of any structure included on the Record of Protected Structures provided such a change of use does not adversely impact on its intrinsic character and is in accordance with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.

BHP-05 It is Council policy to actively encourage uses that are compatible with the character of protected structures.

BHP-06 It is Council policy to retain where practicable a protected structure which has been damaged by fire, and to retain those elements of that structure that have survived (either in whole or in part) and that contribute to its special interest.

BHP-07 It is Council policy to prohibit the demolition of any protected structure unless the Council is satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist. The demolition of a protected structure with the retention of its façade will likewise not generally be permitted.

BHP-08 It is Council policy to require an Architectural Heritage Assessment Report, as described in Appendix B of the Architectural Heritage Protection, Guidelines for Planning Authorities, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (2013), to accompany all applications involving a protected structure.

BHP-09 It is Council policy to advise owners of protected structures in preparation of funding applications under Built Heritage Scheme of the Historic Structures Fund.

BHP-10 It is Council policy to ensure that in the event of a planning application being granted for development within the curtilage of a protected structure, the proposed works to the protected structure should occur, where appropriate, in the first phase of the development to prevent endangerment, abandonment and dereliction of the structure.

BHP-11 It is Council policy to ensure that measures to upgrade the energy efficiency of Protected Structures and historic buildings are sensitive to traditional construction methods and materials and do not have a detrimental physical, aesthetic or visual impact on the structure. They should follow the principles and direction given in the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht's publication Energy Efficiency in Traditional Buildings.

### Vernacular Buildings

BHP-15 It is Council policy to encourage the protection, retention, appreciation and appropriate revitalisation of the vernacular heritage of Offaly.

BHP-16 It is Council policy to consider the guidance in "The Thatched Houses of Kildare" and "Reusing Farm Buildings, A Kildare Perspective" published by Kildare County Council in assessing planning applications in County Offaly relating to thatched cottages and traditional farm buildings.

BHP-17 It is Council policy to preserve the character and setting (for example, gates, gate piers and courtyards) of vernacular buildings where deemed appropriate by the planning authority.

BHP-18 It is Council policy to seek the repair and retention of traditional timber and/or rendered shop fronts and pub fronts, including those that may not be protected structures.

BHP-19 It is Council policy to communicate and work with owners of thatch buildings regarding the availability of conservation grants and funding.

BHP-20 It is Council policy to encourage where appropriate the covering of thatch with metal, as a measure for the protection of buildings which are unoccupied and showing signs of considerable distress.

BHP-21 It is Council policy to support proposals to refurbish vernacular structures that are in a run down or derelict condition, provided that;

- Appropriate traditional building materials and methods are used to carry out repairs to the historic fabric; and
- Proposals for extensions to vernacular structures are reflective and proportionate to the existing building and do not erode the setting and design qualities of the original structure which make it attractive.

## Industrial Heritage

BHP-22 It is Council policy to protect the industrial heritage of Offaly, including mills, historic industrial buildings, canals and historic bridges.

BHP-23 It is Council policy to utilise the information provided within Mills of County Offaly: An Industrial Heritage Survey (2009) when assessing development proposals for surviving industrial heritage sites.

BHP-24 It is Council policy to protect and enhance the built and natural heritage of the Grand Canal and ensure that development within its vicinity is sensitively designed and does not have a detrimental effect on the character of the canal, its built elements and its natural heritage values and that it adheres to the Waterways Ireland's Heritage Plan 2016-2020.

BHP-25 It is Council policy to encourage appropriate change of use and reuse of industrial buildings, provided such a change does not seriously impact on the intrinsic character of the structure and that all works are carried out in accordance with best conservation practice.

BHP-26 It is Council policy to seek the retention and appropriate repair/maintenance of the historic bridges and harbours of the county whether they are protected structures or not.

BHP-27 It is Council policy to restrict vehicular access onto public roads that were formerly towpaths and any development permitted with access off a towpath must be screened effectively with trees and hedging. In relation to planning applications for housing in the open countryside with access proposed off towpaths, applicants must demonstrate compliance with Policy SSP-27 as towpaths are located within Natural Heritage Areas and Areas of High Amenity.

## Country Houses, Gardens and Demesnes

BHP-28 It is Council policy to encourage the protection, conservation, promotion and enhancement of Country Houses, Gardens and Demesnes in the county and support public awareness, enjoyment of and access to these sites where appropriate.

BHP-29 It is Council policy to encourage the conservation, preservation, restoration and protection in their original setting of mausoleums and monuments: follies, grottoes; garden buildings and other structures of particular beauty or historic, environmental, architectural or industrial significance.

BHP-30 It is Council policy to discourage development that would lead to a loss of, or cause damage to, the character, the principle components of, or the setting of Country Houses, Gardens and Demesnes.

BHP-31 It is Council policy to consider the "Guidance Notes for the Appraisal of Historic Gardens, Demesnes, Estates and their Settings" published by Cork County Council 2006 in the appraisal and description of the impacts of proposed developments in County Offaly within or in close proximity to country houses and demesnes on historic designed landscapes, demesnes and gardens.

### Archaeological Heritage

BHP-33 It is Council policy to support and promote the protection and appropriate management and sympathetic enhancement of the county's archaeological heritage within the Plan area, in particular by implementing the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) and the National Monuments Act 1930 (as amended).

BHP-34 It is Council policy to seek to promote awareness of and access to archaeological sites in the county where appropriate.

BHP-35 It is Council policy to consult with the National Monuments Service of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG) in relation to archaeological sites within and/or adjoining a proposed development.

BHP-36 It is Council policy to facilitate the identification of important archaeological landscapes in the county.

BHP-37 It is Council policy that any development that may, due to its size, location or nature, have implications for archaeological heritage (including both sites and areas of archaeological potential / significance) shall be subject to an archaeological assessment. When dealing with proposals for development that would impact upon archaeological sites and/or features, there will be presumption in favour of the 'preservation in situ' of archaeological remains and settings, in accordance with Government policy. Where permission for such proposals is granted, the Planning Authority will require the developer to have the site works supervised by a licenced archaeologist.

BHP-38 It is Council policy to ensure that archaeological excavation is carried out according to best practice as outlined by the National Monuments Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, the National Museum of Ireland and the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and to protect previously unknown archaeological sites and features, where they are discovered during development works.

BHP-39 It is Council policy to ensure the protection and preservation of underwater and terrestrial archaeological sites, both known and potential in riverine or lacustrine locations including wrecks such as the remains of bridges.

BHP-40 It is Council policy to require archaeological assessment, including underwater archaeological assessment where relevant, for such developments that due to their location, size or nature may have implications for archaeological heritage. Such developments include those that are located at or close to an archaeological monument or site, those that are extensive in terms of area (0.5 hectares or more) or length (1 kilometre or more and developments that require an Environmental Impact Statement.

### Monastic Sites

BHP-41 It is Council policy to retain the nominated status of the area comprising the National Monument at Clonmacnoise, enclosing eskers, Mongans Bog, Clonmacnoise callows, Fin Lough and the limestone pavement at Clorhane as the "Clonmacnoise Heritage Zone" in accordance with the recommendations of the study of the area carried out by the Environmental Sciences Unit of Trinity College, Dublin as shown in Figure 10.7 of this Plan.

BHP-42 It is Council policy to investigate the potential of Durrow Demesne as a public amenity and tourism asset.

BHP-43 It is Council policy to support and promote the protection and appropriate management of all monastic sites in the county.

### Mass Rocks and Holy Wells

BHP-44 It is Council policy to preserve, protect and, where necessary, enhance mass rocks and holy wells in the County.

### Historic Military Fortifications and Castle Sites

BHP–45 It is Council policy to support and promote the protection and appropriate management of historic military fortifications and castle sites in the county.

### Funding

BHP-46 It is Council policy to support the progression and delivery of projects that repair and conserve historic structures under the Historic Structures Fund, the Built Heritage Investment Scheme or other funding schemes as applicable.

### Community Archaeology

BHP-47 It is the policy of the Council to support the concept of Community Archaeology and greater collaboration in promoting awareness, knowledge and understanding of local archaeological resources in County Offaly

## 14.1.3.5.2 *Objectives*

### Protected Structures

BHO-01 It is an objective of the Council to review the Record of Protected Structures on an on-going basis and make additions, deletions and corrections as appropriate over the period of this Plan.

BHO-02 It is an objective of the Council to prepare a Buildings at Risk Register to prevent the endangerment of Protected Structures

### Vernacular Buildings

BHO-04 It is an objective of the Council to identify and retain good examples of vernacular architecture and historic street furniture in situ, for example, cast-iron post boxes, water pumps, signage, street lighting, kerbing and traditional road and street surface coverings.

### Archaeological Heritage

BHO-05 It is an objective of the Council to protect archaeological sites and monuments, and archaeological objects, which are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, and to seek their preservation in situ (or at a minimum, preservation by record) through the planning process.

### Monastic Sites

BHO-06 The Council acknowledges the nomination by the Government of Ireland, of two Monastic sites, Clonmacnoise in its own right and Durrow, as a suite of potential sites, on the tentative list for inclusion to the UNESCO World Heritage sites list[11]. It is an objective of the Council to explore the potential of further designating the Monastic Sites at Clonmacnoise and Durrow as prospective UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Chapter 4 of the OCDP (Biodiversity and Landscape) also identifies High Sensitivity Areas in County Offaly (OCDP Table 4.20). Archaeological and historical landscapes and their sensitivity to new development are referenced including 'large ecclesiastical sites such as Clonmacnoise and Durrow Abbey to archaeological features such as Durrow High Cross', however, specific archaeological landscapes are not identified or designated within the OCDP.

## 14.1.3.6 Kildare County Development Plan 2023-2029

At a special meeting of Kildare County Council on 9th December 2022, the Elected Members of Kildare County Council voted to adopt the Kildare County Development Plan 2023 – 2029 (KCDP) which took effect on 28th January 2023. The relevant policies and objectives of the KCDP are provided below

### 14.1.3.6.1 *Conservation Plans*

**Policy**
It is the policy of the Council to:
AH P1 Recognise the value and opportunity of Kildare's unique heritage resource and to manage, conserve, promote and protect it, for present and future generations.

**Objective**
It is an objective of the Council to:
AH O1 Implement the actions of the County Kildare Heritage Plan 2019-2025 and subsequent heritage plans, in partnership with all relevant stakeholders.

### 14.1.3.6.2 *Kildare Archaeology Resource*

**Policy**
It is the policy of the Council to:
AH P2 Protect and enhance archaeological sites, monuments and where appropriate and following detailed assessment, their setting, including those that are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) or newly discovered archaeological sites and/or sub-surface and underwater archaeological remains.

**Objectives**
It is an objective of the Council to:

[11] *The monastic sites of Clonmacnoise and Durrow are not included in the current Tentative List for Ireland for inclusion as UNESCO World Heritage Sites.*

AH O2 Manage development in a manner that protects and conserves the archaeological heritage of County Kildare, avoids adverse impacts on sites, monuments, features or objects of significant historical or archaeological interest and secures the preservation in-situ or by record of all sites and features of historical and archaeological interest, including underwater cultural heritage. The Council will favour preservation in – situ in accordance with the recommendation of the Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1999) and the Council will seek and have regard to the advice and recommendations of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

AH O3 In co-operation with the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage require archaeological impact assessment, surveys, test excavation and/or monitoring and/or underwater archaeological impact assessments for planning applications in areas of archaeological importance and where a development proposal is likely to impact upon in-situ archaeological monuments, their setting and archaeological deposits, based on recommendations of a suitably qualified archaeologist and the Council will seek and have regard to the advice and recommendations of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

AH O4 Ensure that development in the vicinity of a site of archaeological interest is not detrimental to the character of the archaeological site or its setting by reason of its location, scale, bulk or detailing and to ensure that such proposed developments are subject to an archaeological assessment prepared by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Such an assessment will seek to ensure that the development can be sited and designed in such a way as to avoid impacting on archaeological heritage that is of significant interest including previously unknown sites, features, objects and areas of underwater archaeological heritage.

AH O5 Require the preservation of the context, amenity, visual integrity and connection of the setting of archaeological monuments. As a general principle, views to and from archaeological monuments shall not be obscured by inappropriate development. Where appropriate, archaeological visual impact assessments will be required to demonstrate the continued preservation of an archaeological monument's siting and context.

AH O6 Secure the preservation in-situ or by record of:

- the archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places as established under section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994
- any sites and features of historical and archaeological interest including underwater cultural heritage and protected wrecks.
- any subsurface archaeological features including those underwater, that may be discovered during the course of infrastructural/development works in the operational area of the Plan. Preservation relates to archaeological sites or objects and their settings.

AH O7 Contribute towards the protection and preservation of the archaeological value of underwater or archaeological sites associated with rivers and associated features.

AH O8 Protect historic burial grounds that are recorded monuments and encourage their maintenance in accordance with best conservation principles in co-operation with the Historic Monuments Advisory Committee and the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. Development may be restricted or conditions requiring substantial excavation may be imposed in and adjacent to former burial grounds.

AH O9 Promote and support in partnership with the National Monuments Section of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH), the concept of Archaeological Landscapes where areas contain several Recorded Monuments.

AH O10 Require that all development proposals for industrial buildings and sites identified in Kildare Industrial Archaeology Survey (2007) or otherwise identified as being of industrial archaeological

importance be accompanied by an industrial archaeology assessment of the surrounding environment. New development should be designed in sympathy with and to protect existing features and structures.

#### 14.1.3.6.3 Walled Towns

**Policy**
It is the policy of the Council to:

AH P3 Support the protection and conservation of the medieval fabric and form of walled towns in the county.

**Objectives**
It is an objective of the Council to:

AH O11 Avoid disturbance, removal and alteration of the line of identified town walls as detailed in Conservation Management and Interpretation Plans or the potential line of the town walls as identified in the Urban Archaeological Survey.

AH O12 Retain, where possible and practical, the existing street layout, historic building lines and traditional plot widths where these derive from medieval or earlier origins.

AH O13 Support and maintain the membership of Kildare, Naas, Athy and Castledermot in the Walled Towns Network.

AH O14 Support the inclusion of walled towns in County Kildare in the Historic Towns Initiative piloted by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

AH O15 Seek the preparation and implementation of heritage led regeneration plans for the historic core of towns in Co Kildare.

#### 14.1.3.6.4 World Heritage

**Policy**
It is the policy of the Council to:

AH P4 Recognise and respect potential World Heritage Sites in Kildare on the UNESCO Tentative List – Ireland.

**Objective**
It is an objective of the Council to:

AH O16 Support the State in the nomination process of Dun Ailinne to World Heritage status as part of an assemblage of Royal and Monastic Sites in co-operation with the relevant Local Authorities.

AH O17 Protect and enhance the setting of Dun Ailinne and support managed limited public access to the site. Only sensitive development that does not undermine the archaeological and cultural significance of the site will be permitted.

AH O18 Protect and sustain the established appearance and character of views associated with Dun Ailinne. Require any development proposals within/around Dun Ailinne to demonstrate that no adverse effects will occur on the established appearance or character of Dun Ailinne as viewed from either the Protected Panoramic Views or from surrounding public roads.

### 14.1.3.6.5 Features of Historical Interest

**Policy**
It is the policy of the Council to:

AH P5 Secure the identification, protection and conservation of historic items and features of interest throughout the county including street furniture, surface finishes, roadside installations, items of industrial heritage, riverine heritage, and other stand-alone features of interest (items not listed on the RMP or RPS).

**Objective**
It is an objective of the Council to:

AH O19 Ensure that development within the county including Council development retains, refurbishes and incorporates features of historical interest, as deemed appropriate in each instance.

### 14.1.3.6.6 Architectural Heritage

**Policy**
It is the policy of the Council to:

AH P6
Protect, conserve and manage the archaeological and architectural heritage of the county and to encourage sensitive sustainable development in order to ensure its survival, protection and maintenance for future generations.

**Objectives**
It is an objective of the Council to:

AH O20
Conserve and protect buildings, structures and sites contained on the Record of Protected Structures of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest.

AH O21 Protect the curtilage of protected structures or proposed protected structures and to refuse planning permission for inappropriate development that would adversely impact on the setting, curtilage, or attendant grounds of a protected structure, cause loss of or damage to the special character of the protected structure and/or any structures of architectural heritage value within its curtilage. Any proposed development within the curtilage and/or attendant grounds must demonstrate that it is part of an overall strategy for the future conservation of the entire built heritage complex and contributes positively to that aim.

AH O22 Refuse planning permission for the demolition of any protected structure unless the Council is satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist. The demolition of a protected structure with the retention of its façade will likewise not generally be permitted.

AH O23 Require an Architectural Heritage Assessment Report, as described in Appendix B of the Architectural Heritage Protection, Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2011), to accompany all applications with potential for visual or physical impacts on a Protected Structure, its curtilage, demesne and setting. This report should be prepared by a person with conservation expertise that is appropriate to the significance of the historic building or site and the complexity of the proposed works.

AH O24 - Safeguard the amenities of Castletown House including the main avenue, Donaghcumper, St Wolstans and the River Liffey environs as shown on Map V1 - 11.14. - Safeguard the amenities of The Wonderful Barn including the adjacent buildings.

AH O25 Maintain the views from Castletown House to the River Liffey and to protect the integrity of the designed landscape at Castletown Demesne, including the pathways, avenues, and the following views:

- Axial views between Castletown House and the Conolly Folly, Obelisk.
- Views between Castletown House and the Wonderful Barn including the trees and natural growth areas within same.
- Views from the House to the river and across the back parterre
- Views across the river and to the linked demesnes of Donaghcumper and St. Wolstans.
- Views from the main avenue to, and across, the river towards Castletown, and up and down the river to Celbridge and New Bridges. ensuring development does not inappropriately encroach on same.

AH O26 Require that planning applications in proximity to 'Views to be Preserved" are accompanied by a Visual Impact Assessment.

AH O27 Maintain the views to and from Carton House and protect the character of the historic designed landscape within Carton Demesne, as outlined in Map V1 - 11.13.

AH O28 Support the re-development of Clongowes Wood College to ensure the continued and enhanced educational use of this protected structure. Any proposed development within the curtilage and/or strategy for the future conservation of the entire complex including the structures, demesne and/or attendant grounds.

AH O29 Preserve and protect the historic, architectural, and military heritage of The Curragh Camp. Ensure that proposed development within the curtilage and/or attendant grounds demonstrates that it is part of an overall strategy to protect the heritage significance of the entire Curragh Camp.

AH O30 Ensure that, in the event of planning permission being granted for development within the curtilage and attendant grounds of a protected structure, a sustainable use and appropriate maintenance plan is in place for the structure and any associated buildings or structures of heritage interest. The proposed works to the protected structure should occur in the first phase of the development to prevent endangerment, abandonment and dereliction of the structure.

AH O31 Protect the designed landscapes associated with protected structures and retain important elements of the built heritage including historic gardens, stone walls, pathways, and avenues within the curtilage and attendant grounds of protected structures.

AH O32 Ensure that new development will not adversely impact on the setting of a protected structure or obscure established views of its principal elevations.

AH O33 Promote best practice and the use of skilled specialist practitioners in the conservation of, and any works to, protected structures. Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment reports should make reference to the DHLGH Advice Series on how best to repair and maintain historic buildings. The AHIA report should summarise the principal impacts on the character and special interest of the structure or site and describe how it is proposed to minimise these impacts. It may also describe how the works have been designed or specified to have regard to the character of the architectural heritage.

AH O34 Encourage high quality design in relation to planning applications that are made for the construction of extensions or new buildings affecting protected structures or older buildings of architectural merit not included in the RPS. The Council will have regard for the visual impacts on the setting and character of protected structures and/or buildings of architectural merit not included on the RPS, when considering applications on neighbouring sites.

AH O35 Favourably consider the change of use of any structure included on the Record of Protected Structures, where such a change of use does not adversely impact on its intrinsic character or special interest and where such a use may otherwise not conform to the zoning matrix associated with any Local Area Plan.

AH O36 Actively encourage uses that are compatible with the character of protected structures. In certain cases, the Planning Authority may relax site restrictions / development standards in order to secure the preservation and restoration of a protected structure or building of architectural merit that is not included on the RPS.

AH O37 Promote the use of energy upgrade materials and technologies that follow good conservation practice and are compatible with the character and vapour permeable construction of traditionally built structures.

AH O38 Support appropriate and sensitive thermal upgrade of protected structures and other heritage buildings. These works shall be undertaken with the necessary planning permission / statutory declarations with the advice of Kildare County Council's Architectural Conservation Officer.

AH O39 Promote the maintenance and appropriate re-use of buildings of architectural, cultural, historic and aesthetic merit which make a positive contribution to the character, appearance and quality of the streetscape or landscape and the sustainable development of the county. Any works associated with the re-use of such buildings should be carried out in accordance with best conservation practice.

AH O40 Encourage appropriate change of use and reuse of industrial buildings of heritage interest, provided such a change does not seriously impact on the intrinsic character of the structure and that all works are carried out in accordance with best conservation practice.

AH O41 Promote the retention of original or early building fabric including timber sash windows, stonework, brickwork, joinery, render and slate. Likewise, the Council will encourage the re-instatement of historically correct traditional features.

AH O42 Retain where practicable a protected structure which has been damaged by fire, and to retain those elements of that structure that have survived (either in whole or in part) and that contribute to its special interest.

AH O43 Ensure that national guidelines and the principles of conservation best practice are followed in assessing the significance of a Protected Structure and in considering the impact of proposed development on the character and special interest of the structure, its curtilage, demesne and setting.

AH O44 Co-operate with Waterways Ireland in the management, maintenance and enhancement of the Royal Canal and Grand Canal and associated structures/features. Such projects shall be subject to an AA Screening Report, and where applicable, Stage 2 AA. They shall have a regard for any hydrological connection shared with a European Site and their qualifying interest species. The project shall account for any potential likely significant effects and provide mitigation and monitoring where appropriate.

AH O45 Support the implementation of the National Policy on Architecture, 'Places for People' prepared by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

### 14.1.3.6.7 Country Houses and Demesnes

**Policies**

It is the policy of the Council to:

AH P7
Promote appreciation of the landscape and historical importance of traditional and historic gardens, demesnes and parks within County Kildare and particularly where they constitute an important and intrinsic value to the setting of a protected structure.

AH P8 Preserve and protect the historic gardens and designed landscapes identified in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Survey of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes.

**Objectives**
It is an objective of the Council to:

AH O46 Encourage conservation, renewal and improvement which enhances the character and the setting of parks, gardens, and demesnes of historic interest within the county.

AH O47 Assess the demesnes and historic designed landscapes within Kildare and promote the conservation of their essential character, both built and natural, while allowing for appropriate re-use.

AH O48 Co-operate with owners in the protection, promotion and enhancement of heritage gardens and parks in the county, to support public awareness, enjoyment of and access to these sites and to seek the co-operation and assistance of other interested parties, including Government Departments and state agencies, in this regard.

AH O49 Preserve, protect and where necessary encourage the use of heritage/traditional varieties of plants and trees that form part of the local/ regional biodiversity resource and that contribute to local identity.

AH O50 Require where appropriate that an Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment report is prepared in accordance with DHLGH Guidelines and conservation best practice to inform visual or physical impacts of a proposed development on a demesne, designed landscape, or park, that is associated with a protected structure or located within an Architectural Conservation Area.

AH O51 Require that planning applications take into consideration the impacts of the development on their landscapes and demonstrate that the development proposal has been designed to take account of the heritage resource of the landscape.

AH O52 Designate and protect historic landscape areas including demesnes and ensure that new development enhances the special character and visual setting of these historic landscapes and to prevent development that would have a negative impact on the character of the lands within these historic landscape areas.

### 14.1.3.6.8 Built Vernacular Heritage

**Policy**
It is the policy of the Council to:

AH P9 Promote the protection, retention, appreciation and appropriate revitalisation of the built vernacular heritage of the county.

**Objectives**

It is an objective of the Council to:

AH O53 Ensure that an assessment of the existing buildings on site is undertaken through an analysis of historic maps and an appraisal of the historic fabric and features. Development proposals should retain and incorporate existing buildings of merit and any elements that contribute to their distinctive character.

AH O54 Have regard to guidance in the DHLGH Guidelines and conservation best practice in assessing proposed interventions to vernacular structures, traditional farmhouses, their curtilage, out buildings and settings.

AH O55 Resist the demolition of built vernacular heritage, in particular thatched cottages and farmhouses, and to encourage their sensitive reuse having regard to the intrinsic character of the structure and the potential to prolong the life cycle of the embodied carbon contained within the structure.

AH O56 Require that a sustainable use and appropriate maintenance plan is in place for earlier dwellings of heritage interest on farms or rural sites, where planning permission is sought for a new dwelling.

AH O57 Require the submission of a written report from a suitably qualified professional where it is proposed to redevelop a derelict property or one that has been unoccupied for a long period of time. The report must demonstrate that any proposal will not structurally compromise the subject building and shall outline the measures to be taken in order to protect the building from collapse, both prior to and during construction works.

AH O58 Have regard to guidance in The Thatched Houses of Kildare (2005) and Reusing Farm Buildings, A Kildare Perspective (2007) published by Kildare County Council and A Living Tradition – A Strategy to Enhance the Understanding, Minding and Handling of our Built Heritage (2021) published by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage in assessing planning applications relating to vernacular buildings, thatched cottages, and traditional farm buildings.

AH O59 Respect the setting, form, scale and materials of existing vernacular structures and to only permit changes to these structures where they are sympathetic to their special features and character.

AH O60 Preserve the character, including original building features or materials should be retained such as windows, doors, roof coverings and setting (e.g. gates, gate piers, boundary treatments, courtyards etc) of vernacular buildings, where deemed appropriate by the planning authority. Proposals for extensions to historic or vernacular buildings should not erode the setting and design qualities of the original structure and should be in proportion or subservient to the existing building.

AH O61
Require the use of appropriate materials and methods when undertaking repairs to the historic fabric.

AH O62
Protect (through the use of ACAs, the RPS and in the normal course of development management) vernacular buildings where they contribute to the character of areas and/or where they are rare examples of a structure type.

AH O63
Ensure that new buildings adjacent to vernacular structures and extensions to vernacular buildings are of an appropriate design and do not detract from the character of these structures.

AH O64

Seek the repair and retention of traditional timber and/or rendered shop fronts and pub fronts, including those that may not be protected structures.

#### 14.1.3.6.9 Architectural Conservation Areas

**Objectives**
It is an objective of the Council to:

AH O65 Ensure that any development, modifications, alterations, or extensions within an ACA are sited and designed appropriately and are not detrimental to the character of the structure or to its setting or the general character of the ACA and are in keeping with any Architectural Conservation Area Statement of Character Guidance Documents prepared for the relevant ACA.

AH O66 Ensure that all planning applications for new developments within or immediately contiguous to an ACA include an Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment and Design Rationale addressing design considerations such as urban structure and grain, density and mix, scale, height, materials, landscape, views and landmarks and historic development.

## 14.1.4 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 2.8 of Chapter 2 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 |
|---|---|---|
| An Taisce | No scoping response has been received to date. | N/A |
| Department of Housing Local Government and Heritage | Scoping Response Received on 08/04/2021 and 21/01/2026 from the DAU. Both responses received to date were in relation to nature conservation. No scoping response specifically relating to cultural heritage has been received to date. | N/A |
| Kildare County Council | No scoping response has been received to date. | N/A |
| Offaly County Council | Scoping Response Received on 14/04/2021 and 05/12/2025 from Offaly County Council. No scoping response specifically relating to cultural heritage has been received to date. | N/A |
| The Heritage Council | No scoping response has been received to date. | N/A |

# 14.2 Assessment Methodology

The assessment of the archaeology, architecture and cultural heritage of the Proposed Project included geographic information system (GIS) mapping, desk-based research and field inspection. See Section 14.2.6.3 below for methodology regarding assessment of indirect (visual) effects.

### 14.2.1 Study Area

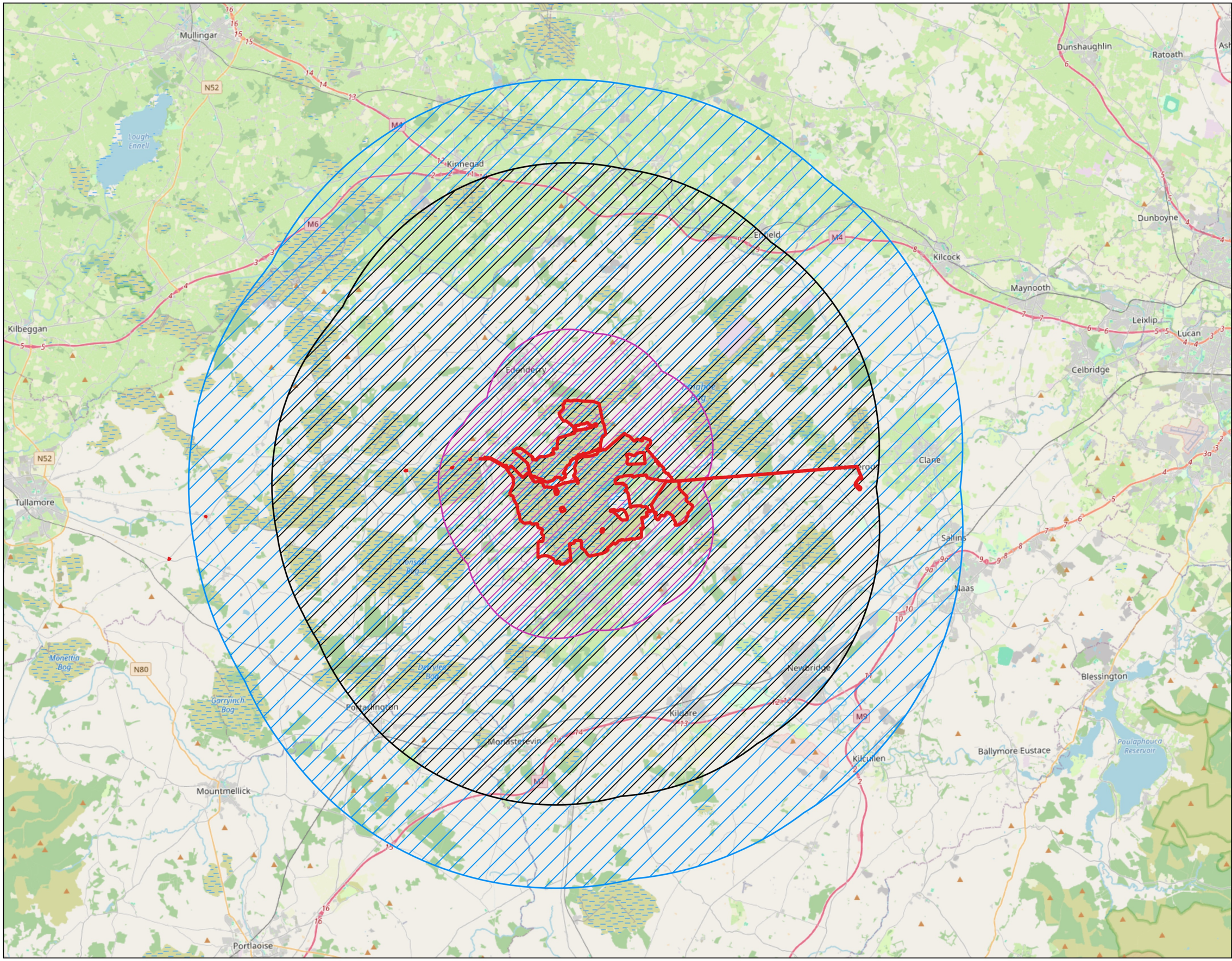
For the purposes of this assessment, two study areas have been defined, cognisant of the study areas established for the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) presented in Chapter 13 of this EIAR and having regard to the guidance documents identified in Section 14.1.3 above.

The '**Cultural Heritage Study Area**' is defined as the Project Site. 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.

The Proposed Construction Haul Routes have been screened out of the Cultural Heritage assessment and are not included within the Cultural Heritage Study Area. There will be no excavation or land-take along the Proposed Construction Haul Routes, and there is therefore no potential for significant direct effects to Cultural Heritage assets located along the Proposed Construction Haul Routes on which construction traffic will travel.

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, the Cultural Heritage Visual Study Area is defined at a maximum distance of 20km from Proposed Turbines, with consideration given to 15km and 5km from the Proposed Turbines to ensure consideration is given to receptor sensitivity and type, as outlined in Section 14.2.6.3 below, i.e.:

- **20km** – 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);
- **15km** – 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, Protected Structures on the Record of Protected Structures (RPS), structures within Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) as designated in the OCDP and KCDP, and structures included on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH).




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Drawing Title
Cultural Heirtage Study Area and Cultural Heirtage Visual Study Area

Project Title
Ballydermot Wind Farm, Co. Offaly and Co. Kildare

| Drawn By | Checked By |
|---|---|
| CJ | EC |
| Project No. | Drawing No. |
| 250708 | Figure 14-1 |
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## 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 Offaly
- RMP County Kildare
- SMR County Offaly
- SMR County Kildare
- National Monuments in State Care County Offaly
- National Monuments in State Care County Kildare
- Monuments Subject to a Preservation Order County Offaly
- Monuments Subject to a Preservation Order County Kildare
- The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland
- 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
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)
- Record of Protected Structures
- Offaly County Development Plan 2021-2027
- Kildare County Development Plan 2023-2029
- Previous archaeological assessments (various)
- Previous Peatland Surveys (various)

### 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 Counties Offaly and Kildare. 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 Counties Offaly and Kildare 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. LiDAR data as available on the Open Topographic Data Viewer (https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/, accessed 21st July 2026) was also consulted. The following cartographic sources were consulted:

- Down Survey barony maps (1656-8) (https://downsurvey.tchpc.tcd.ie/)
- Bog commission Maps (1810) (https://www.bordnamonalivinghistory.ie/)
- First (1829-41), second (1897-1913) and third (1830s -1930s) edition Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (Tailte Éireann)

#### 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 were consulted for each townland within 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 Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (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 SMR. 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 OCDP and KCDP were consulted for the schedule of buildings (RPS) and items of cultural, historical or archaeological interest which may be affected by the Proposed Project. The dataset for the RPS for both counties was added to the base mapping for the Proposed Project in 2026 in order to accurately assess any potential effects on such structures. The RPS for Offaly and Kildare as published in the relevant CDPs were also consulted as part of the assessment.

#### 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 summaries of 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 Cultural Heritage Study Area.

#### 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 surveys for Co. Offaly and Co. Kildare have been published, and the digital dataset was downloaded on to the base mapping for the Project Site from ArcGIS online (in July 2026). 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 RPS.

#### 14.2.3.8 Previous Assessments

One Peatland Survey was previously carried out within the area encompassing the Proposed Wind Farm, Proposed Enhancement Areas, Proposed Onsite Substation and 0.5km of the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route. This area spans a large suite of bogs, comprising of a total of 14 no. individual bog basins, which form part of the Allen Bog Group (hereafter the Proposed Wind Farm site) during the lifetime of peat extraction and ancillary activities by BnM. A summary of the available results of that survey is presented in Section 14.3.2.1.4 below and also in Appendix 14-2.

### 14.2.4 Field Inspection

The Project Site was subject to a walk-over survey over a number of days in April, May, June and July 2022. The inspection was undertaken by Miriam Carroll and Annette Quinn of Tobar Archaeological Services Ltd. The inspection consisted of a walk-over examination of the Proposed Wind Farm infrastructure locations and bog field surfaces and drain sections, where not vegetated or obscured by water. A walk-over survey of the Proposed Enhancement Areas was also carried out where not vegetated. The Project Site is comprised of a mixture of bare cutaway peat, re-vegetated bare peat and scrub. Visual inspection of the bare field surfaces was possible during the walk-over survey; however, visual inspection was not possible where those field surfaces and drain sections are re-vegetated.

The walk-over survey comprised a visual inspection of the Proposed Wind Farm and Proposed Onsite Substation footprint, inspection of relevant field surfaces where not vegetated, and drain faces where not obscured by water or vegetation. A walk-over survey of the Proposed Offsite Substation was also carried out. The purpose of the walk-over survey was to assess relevant areas proposed for infrastructure for the presence of potential archaeological finds, features or structures or items of local cultural heritage merit in order to inform the assessment of potential effects. A photographic record of the Project Site was made during the walk-over survey and is presented in Appendix 14-1.

While drain sections were visually inspected where not obscured by water or vegetation, drains have not been recently cut given that peat production ceased on the Proposed Wind Farm site in June 2020. The absence of recent drain cutting means that drain faces were not all clean and/or conducive to the detection of archaeological features or monuments.

Archaeological monitoring of site investigation trial pits was also undertaken and involved the on-site archaeological supervision of the excavation of the geotechnical trial pits at various locations around the Project Site (see Section 14.3.2.1.4 for further detail). The monitoring was carried out in 2021 in two phases. Please see Section 4.4.1.1.2 of Chapter 4 for detail on all site investigative works carried out to date.

## 14.2.5 Limitations Associated with the Assessment

### 14.2.5.1 Field Assessment

Access to all relevant areas of the Project Site for the purposes of the walk-over survey and visual inspection was possible, however, recolonisation of some field and drain surfaces has taken place. As noted above, while drain sections were visually inspected where not obscured by water or vegetation, drains have not been recently cut given that peat production ceased on the Proposed Wind Farm site in June 2020. The absence of recent drain cutting means that drain faces were not all clean and/or conducive to the detection of archaeological features or monuments. The field survey undertaken in addition to previous archaeological monitoring of site investigation trial pits in 2021 has allowed for a satisfactory inspection of the Project Site for the purposes of this assessment.

### 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 1.8.3 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. 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 / Photowires from specific cultural heritage assets or other 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, 15km and 20km 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 2 no. proposed 40m anemometry masts (referred to as the proposed met masts), 1 no. relay mast at 66m in height, and 2 no. telecoms towers at 36m in height, are also tall vertical structures and are considered throughout this chapter. They will, however, be substantially less visible than any Proposed Turbine given their shorter and slender lattice form.

The Proposed Onsite Substation and Proposed Offsite Substation, with the 220kV Gas Insulated Substation (GIS) compound being 24m in height at each proposed location, and any associated structures (i.e., 2 no. new steel masts and 2 no. new gantry structures) are also considered from a visual perspective.

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) | 20km |
| National Monuments (State Ownership and Preservation Order Sites) | 15km |
| Sites and Monuments and Recorded Monuments, RPS | 5km |
| NIAH structures | 5km |
| Undesignated sites, if relevant | 500m |

When assessing potential effects to the setting of UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) on the Tentative List this was done with regard to the following guidance documents:

- Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context (UNESCO, 2022) Hereafter referred to as 'UNESCO Toolkit Guidance'
- Guidance on Wind and Solar Energy Projects in a World Heritage Context (UNESCO 2025) – Hereafter referred to as 'UNESCO Renewable Guidance'

See Section 14.3.2.1.1 for further detail.

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):

1. ***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).*
2. ***Number of Proposed Turbines visible on ZTV.*** *Each increment is also numbered from 1-4 with 1 being the least severe (i.e. 1-12 turbines visible) and 4 being the most severe (37-46 turbines visible).*

The number values are then multiplied to arrive at a potential effect (from Imperceptible to Significant). 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 as shown in Table 14-4 below. No Significant effects have been identified on cultural assets within the Cultural Heritage Visual Study Area. 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)** | 1-12 (1) | 13-24 (2) | 25-36 (3) | 37-46 (4) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Distance of asset to turbine** | | | | |
| 4-5km (1) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 3-4km (2) | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| 2-3km (3) | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 |
| 1-2km (4) | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 |
| 0-1km (5) | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Imperceptible (0) | Not Significant (1-5) | Slight (6-10) | Moderate (11-15) | Significant (16-20+) |

# 14.3 Existing Environment

## 14.3.1 Results of Field Inspection

No potential archaeological sites, structures or stray finds were noted within the Cultural Heritage Study Area during the site walk-over survey. Similarly, no potential archaeological finds or features were exposed during archaeological monitoring of two phases of site investigation trial pits excavated within the Proposed Wind Farm (see Section 14.3.2.1.4 and Appendix 14-3 for further detail).

## 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 Cultural Heritage Study Area. Section 14.3.2.1 addresses the Proposed Wind Farm, Section 14.3.2.2 addresses the Proposed Grid Connection and Section 14.3.2.3 addresses the Proposed Turbine Delivery Route.

### 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 Cultural Heritage Study Area. One UNESCO WHS Tentative List site is located within the Cultural Heritage Visual Study Area, 20km from the nearest Proposed Turbine (T1), and comprises Dún Ailinne (Figure 14-2). Dún Ailinne is part of the Royal Sites of Ireland, which as a group have been accepted on to the UNESCO WHS Tentative List (see below). It is located c. 19.9km south-east of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T1. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the majority of Proposed Turbines from Dún Ailinne, apart from its south-eastern extent where there is no theoretical visibility (Figure 14-3).

##### Dún Ailinne

Dún Ailinne is included in the Royal Sites of Ireland which has been accepted on to the UNESCO WHS Tentative List. It is one of six sites (the others being The Hill of Uisneach, County Westmeath; Rock of Cashel, County Tipperary; Rathcroghan, County Roscommon; Tara, County Meath and Emain Macha/ Navan Fort, County Armagh) that form the Royal Sites of Ireland. The sites demonstrate in physical form the development of power, ceremony and religion in a Celtic society minimally influenced by the Romans (UNESCO, Royal Sites of Ireland, https://www.worldheritageireland.ie/tentative-list/royal-sites-of-ireland/) (accessed 22nd October 2026).

Dún Ailinne, also known as Knockaulin, is located at the south-east end of the Curragh in County Kildare. It is considered to be a symbol of the Leinster Kingship and was established as such by the Leinster men in response to the belief by the Uí Néill of Mide (Meath) that the Hill of Tara symbolised the seat of the Irish High Kings from time immemorial (https://www.tipperarycoco.ie/royal-sites-ireland/dun-ailinne-knockaulin, accessed 21st July 2026). The importance of Dún Ailinne, is however, rooted in its much earlier use during the prehistoric period. Documentary sources from the 10th -12th centuries identify the site of Dún Ailinne as one of four prehistoric ceremonial centres that figure prominently in Irish mythology and link Dún Ailinne to the ancient centres of Tara, Rathcroghan, and Emain Macha (Navan Fort) (https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/88f6a4527b6a4ce9b206f92bf2ee84da) (accessed 22nd October 2026).

The site itself consists of a massive bank and ditch enclosing the summit of the entire hill of Knockaulin, which was built sometime after 700BC. The enclosure measures c. 470m N-S x c. 385m E-W encompassing c. 13 hectares. Archaeological excavations carried out within the enclosure revealed evidence for numerous phases of archaeological activity, the earliest of which dates to the Neolithic period. It was the Iron Age activity, however, which was most extensive and comprised three major successive phases of construction of large post and palisade structures. The structures have been

interpreted as ceremonial structures and radiocarbon dates and finds, including an iron sword, an iron spear-head, iron needles, fragments of bronze fibulae and glass beads, indicate a late-prehistoric date (c. 390 BC – c. 320 AD) for this activity at Dún Ailinne.

As one of the 'Royal Sites of Ireland' Dún Ailinne is proposed for nomination for UNESCO World Heritage status. The Royal Sites of Ireland comprise six separate sites, each containing a collection of well-preserved prehistoric and early medieval monuments described in medieval texts as the principal royal sites of Ireland. When heritage sites are moved from a tentative list to inscription on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Committee adopts a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). Such a statement explains how the site or place meets the relevant WHS criteria, how the conditions of authenticity and integrity are fulfilled and how the OUV will be cared for over time through management and protection. Given that the Royal Sites of Ireland (including Dún Ailinne) have not been inscribed on to the World Heritage List and remain on the Tentative List, their OUV has not been defined. Additionally, buffer zones around the Royal Sites have also not been defined. While inclusion on the Tentative List does not guarantee that any part of the 'Royal Sites of Ireland' will become a World Heritage Property, it does indicate the very high level of importance attached to the site by the state.

The following documents provide guidance for the impact assessment of wind energy developments on UNESCO world heritage. The assessment of potential effects to Dún Ailinne herein was undertaken with regard to same:

- Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context (UNESCO, 2022) Hereafter referred to as 'UNESCO Toolkit Guidance'
- Guidance on Wind and Solar Energy Projects in a World Heritage Context (UNESCO 2025) – Hereafter referred to as 'UNESCO Renewable Guidance'

Other relevant guidance and reference documents considered include '*A Guide to World Heritage Nomination – World Heritage Advice Series No. 1 – (Department of Housing Local Government and Heritage, 2023)*, *World Heritage Tentative List Technical Evaluation (National Monuments Service and Department of Housing Local Government and Heritage 2022)'* and '*The Curragh Plains Conservation Management Plan 2024'*.

The UNESCO Toolkit Guidance is specifically designed to assess impacts on properties that are already inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List or those with formally adopted Statements of OUV. World Heritage properties are inscribed on the World Heritage List for their exceptional cultural and/or natural values for all humanity. This importance is expressed through the OUV of a site. The OUV is endorsed by the World Heritage Committee in the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV), usually at the time of inscription.

The toolkit has been developed to assess potential impacts on properties that:

- Have been formally inscribed on the World Heritage List
- Have an adopted Statement of OUV
- Are already subject to the requirements of the World Heritage Convention.

The toolkit has developed a heritage impact assessment (HIA) approach tailored to protect sites whose OUV is recognised and binding. In contrast, tentative sites are not yet inscribed, meaning they do not have formal protection under the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention. Tentative sites do not have a formally adopted OUV, meaning there is no agreed framework against which to assess the impact of a development. The tentative list status means a country has proposed a site for potential future nomination, but it has no legal or procedural standing under the World Heritage Convention.

As the OUV for any of the Royal Sites of Ireland, including Dún Ailinne, have not been defined there is no agreed framework against which to assess the impact of a development on those sites. At the time

of writing, there is no definitive statement of what constitutes OUV for Dún Ailinne, therefore complete alignment with the UNESCO guidance is not currently possible. There are suggested frameworks and technical tools within the guidance, however, which have been considered to ensure the most comprehensive and robust assessment possible in the absence of both defined OUV or defined spatial buffers.

As such, the assessment of potential effects will be considered through national legislation and frameworks identified above while recognising the justification for OUV for the group nomination of the Royal Sites of Ireland put forward by the State and that until Dún Ailinne is formally inscribed, it does not hold a binding World Heritage status.

**Designation and Protection**

The protection and conservation of the monuments that comprise Dún Ailinne are controlled by a range of national legislation, local mechanisms and international statutory and non-statutory guidance. These legislative provisions include, amongst others, the National Monuments Acts 1930-2014, Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023, KCDP, Planning and Development Acts, various EU directive and international charters.

Following an invite in 2019 from the then Minster for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht for applications for inclusion in Ireland's Tentative List of properties for potential future nomination to the World Heritage List 2020-2030, Kildare County Council (KCC) submitted Dún Ailinne as part of The Royal Sites of Ireland for inclusion on the new Tentative List. KCDP includes a number of policies and objectives pertaining to Dún Ailinne (see Section 14.1.3.6.4 above) the most pertinent of which are repeated here:

*It is an objective of the Council to:*

*AH O16 Support the State in the nomination process of Dun Ailinne to World Heritage status as part of an assemblage of Royal and Monastic Sites in co-operation with the relevant Local Authorities.*

*AH O17 Protect and enhance the setting of Dun Ailinne and support managed limited public access to the site. Only sensitive development that does not undermine the archaeological and cultural significance of the site will be permitted.*

*AH O18 Protect and sustain the established appearance and character of views associated with Dun Ailinne. Require any development proposals within/around Dun Ailinne to demonstrate that no adverse effects will occur on the established appearance or character of Dun Ailinne as viewed from either the Protected Panoramic Views or from surrounding public roads.*

The panoramic view from Dún Ailinne is protected within the KCDP which requires any development proposals around the site to demonstrate that adverse effects to its appearance or character as viewed from the Protected Panoramic View or surrounding public roads will not occur. In the KCDP Dún Ailinne also has its own Landscape Character Area as well as being considered an Area of High Amenity. The Proposed Turbines are located c. 19.9km to the north-west of the summit of Dún Ailinne and north-west of the Curragh which has links to the Royal Site. At this distance the Proposed Wind Farm is located a significant distance from the monument and from the protected panoramic views as identified in the KCDP.

**Justification of Outstanding Universal Value**

In the absence of an authoritative, UNESCO endorsed statement, the justification for OUV for the Royal Sites of Ireland must be relied upon. The statement of Potential OUV for the 'Royal Sites of Ireland' forms part of the documentation supporting its inclusion on the Ireland Tentative List (https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5528/, accessed 22nd October 2026). Selective quotations from this statement that relate to setting and views include:

*'Justification*

*The ensembles of monuments of the Royal Sites are universally unique through their well-preserved cultural continuity and large-scale Iron Age complexes. The Royal Sites were sacred sites and places of royal inauguration and bear exceptional testimony to Iron Age civilisation forming a globally unique group of archaeological ceremonial complexes.*

*All of the Royal Sites form part of larger archaeological landscapes characterised by a large concentration of ritual monuments demonstrating in physical form the development of power, ceremony and religion in a Celtic society. Situated on strategic and elevated locations, the Royal sites are directly associated with Irish mythology and traditional beliefs and continue to represent spiritual and symbolic centres of Irish culture and identity, which have influenced approaches to life in many countries of the world.*

*Authenticity*

*The Sites all retain their prominent hill-top positions with panoramic views across their surrounding cultural landscapes. All the sites are characterised by surviving prehistoric and early medieval earthworks and masonry monuments. Their overall authenticity is high.*

*Integrity*

*The series as a whole has high integrity since it includes all six of the sites regarded as being the Royal Sites of Ireland. Each of the individual sites occupies a relatively large area, which is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features, and processes conveying their significance. All key attributes are encompassed and the visual links between each Royal Site and its cultural hinterland remain intact, despite occasional intrusions.'*

**Monuments in the Wider Cultural Landscape Setting**

A number of archaeological monuments and sites in the wider landscape setting of Dún Ailinne were identified as part of this assessment which may have cultural, visual or functional connections to the site (Figure 14-4). For ease of discussion the monuments are grouped below in terms of their perceived connection or relationship to Dún Ailinne, for example, the Curragh which is located a short distance to the north-west and other potentially connected sites such as important church sites. Within the wider setting of Dún Ailinne, such monuments contribute to the broader ritual, mythological and settlement landscape within which it is located. These surrounding sites often reflect similar cultural and temporal frameworks and their presence underscores Dún Ailinne's role as a central node within a network of prehistoric and early medieval activity in this part of County Kildare.

***The Curragh***

The Curragh Plains comprise a unique ancient grassland and archaeological landscape in Co. Kildare, located just over 1km north-west of Dún Ailinne. A Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the Curragh Plains was prepared in 2024 for KCC and the Department of Defence and was consulted as part of this assessment. According to the CMP there are '*179 known earthworks on the Curragh Plains, 61 of these are classified as barrows, ring-barrows, ring-ditches, and ringforts*' (The Paul Hogarth Company, 2024). Of these monuments, 135 no. comprise barrows, and represent the largest concentration of such sites in Ireland (ibid., pg. 26-7). Barrows are funerary monuments primarily dating to the Bronze Age, while ring ditches, also funerary in nature, date to the Iron Age. A number of other significant monuments are present within the Curragh including a portion of the Black Pig's Dyke which may have functioned as a territorial boundary. Given the range and number of monuments present, in particular those in the funerary tradition, it has been suggested that by the late Iron Age the Curragh was part of an extensive ritual landscape (ibid., pg. 37).

Dún Ailinne, located a short distance to the south-east, overlooks the Curragh and its ritual landscape. Its assumed ceremonial activity centres on the Iron Age a time during which funerary and/or ritual activity was also taking place in the Curragh. The proximity of these sites and the potentially ritual nature of the activity therein in the Iron Age in addition to their inter-visibility suggests a connection between these two archaeologically significant sites.

The Proposed Turbines are located c. 19.9km to the north-west of the summit of Dún Ailinne and c. 11km north-west of the Curragh. The Proposed Turbines do not lie between Dún Ailinne and the Curragh therefore their connectivity and intervisibility will not be affected by the introduction of same.

***Royal Sites***

Sites with royal associations located in the wider landscape of Dún Ailinne include Tara and the Hill of Uisneach which are also included in the Royal Sites of Ireland WHS Tentative List. The Tara Complex is situated c. 54km to the north-east, while the Hill of Uisneach is located c. 67km to the north-west. The Proposed Turbines are not located between Dún Ailinne and either of the aforementioned royal sites and this, coupled with the significant distances between same, negates the potential for impacts to intervisibility in the wider landscape.

The Curragh, discussed above in relation to its funerary tradition, is also believed to have functioned as an assembly site. Known also as Cuirreach Life 'Curragh of the Liffey' and Aonach Life the latter refers to the convening of the people of Leinster to a festival or 'aonach' (https://www.curragh.info/articles/earlyhistory.htm, accessed 21st July 2026). The 'aonach' lasted several days and had many functions such as the promulgation of laws or regulations, the solemnification of marriages, performance of funeral rites, bartering of goods, etc (ibid.). Royal sites were also frequently assembly sites and the proximity of Dún Ailinne a short distance to the south-east and the shared history of assembly suggests a strong royal/assembly connection between both.

Another site with potential royal connections is located further to the south in Mullaghmast near Ballitore. It comprises a complex of monuments including barrows, of the previously discussed funerary traditions, and later monuments such as ringforts which date to the early medieval period. It also served as a place of inauguration place for the Uí Dúnlainge Kings of Leinster. It is situated c. 12km south-west of Dún Ailinne and c. 27km south-east of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T02. No potential effects to any perceived connection or intervisibility between Dún Ailinne and Mullaghmast as a result of the Proposed Project will occur.

Croghan Hill, located c. 42km north-west of Dún Ailinne and c. 17km north-west of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T02 is a site with royal associations. In the mythology of Ireland this hill was called Brí Éile named after Éile, daughter of Eochaidh Feidhleach, king of Ireland, who divided the country into five provinces and their respective provincial kings. The hill is the site of a burial mound or barrow (OF010-004-001-) which was reputedly used as the inauguration site for the Ó Conchobhair (O'Connor) of Uí Failge (Offaly) and may be an example of a prehistoric burial mound being re-used in the medieval period by the local clan. It is suggested that through the inauguration process the O'Connor clan could legitimately rule over this territory by establishing an ancestral link with the people buried beneath the mound of Cruacháin Brí Éile (HEV monument description accessed 1st October 2026).

***Other potentially connected sites***

Other significant sites located in the surrounding landscape and worthy of mention are the Hill of Allen which also has burial monuments atop same and the monastic site at Old Kilcullen. The Hill of Allen is located over 13km to the north-west of Dún Ailinne and c. 6.9km south-east of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T03 and c. 6km south-east of the Proposed Onsite Substation. While it has been extensively quarried, the Hill of Allen contains at least two prehistoric burial monuments comprising a mound and a cist and is another example of a prominent hilltop location utilised for funerary purposes. In Irish mythology it is also associated with Fionn mac Cumhaill and the Fianna. The Proposed Wind Farm is

not located between the Hill of Allen and Dún Ailinne and will not affect any perceived connectivity or potential inversibility between same.

The monastic site at Old Kilcullen is located a short distance, c. 1km, south-east of Dún Ailinne and comprises a round tower, high crosses and a graveyard. It is believed to have been established in the 7th century and is traditionally associated with Saint Isernius and Saint Mac Táil (https://heritageireland.ie/unguided-sites/old-kilcullen-monastery/, accessed 21st July 2026). Its foundation a short distance from the important Iron Age site at Dún Ailinne is likely not coincidental. As is seen at other Royal Sites which have their origins in prehistory, important religious sites were often later established nearby in an attempt to Christianise the local population whose focus prior to the introduction of Christianity would have been ritual sites such as Dún Ailinne. The Proposed Turbines are located c. 21km to the north-west of Old Kilcullen. It will not affect any potential connectivity between Dún Ailinne and the monastic complex at Old Kilcullen.

While the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbines from Dún Ailinne given the distance of the Proposed Turbines at their nearest point (c. 19.9km) to its summit, the immediate setting of Dún Ailinne will not be affected by the introduction of the Proposed Turbines. At this distance, the Proposed Turbines, while visible from certain vantage points on Dún Ailinne, will not dominate the view or be visually disruptive. Equally, the Proposed Turbines will not compete with the elevated location of Dún Ailinne as a dominant feature in the landscape. As such, the visual change as a result of the Proposed Wind Farm is considered small in scale, leading to a low magnitude of change. Furthermore, no effects to potentially related sites and monuments in the surrounding landscape as discussed above have been identified.

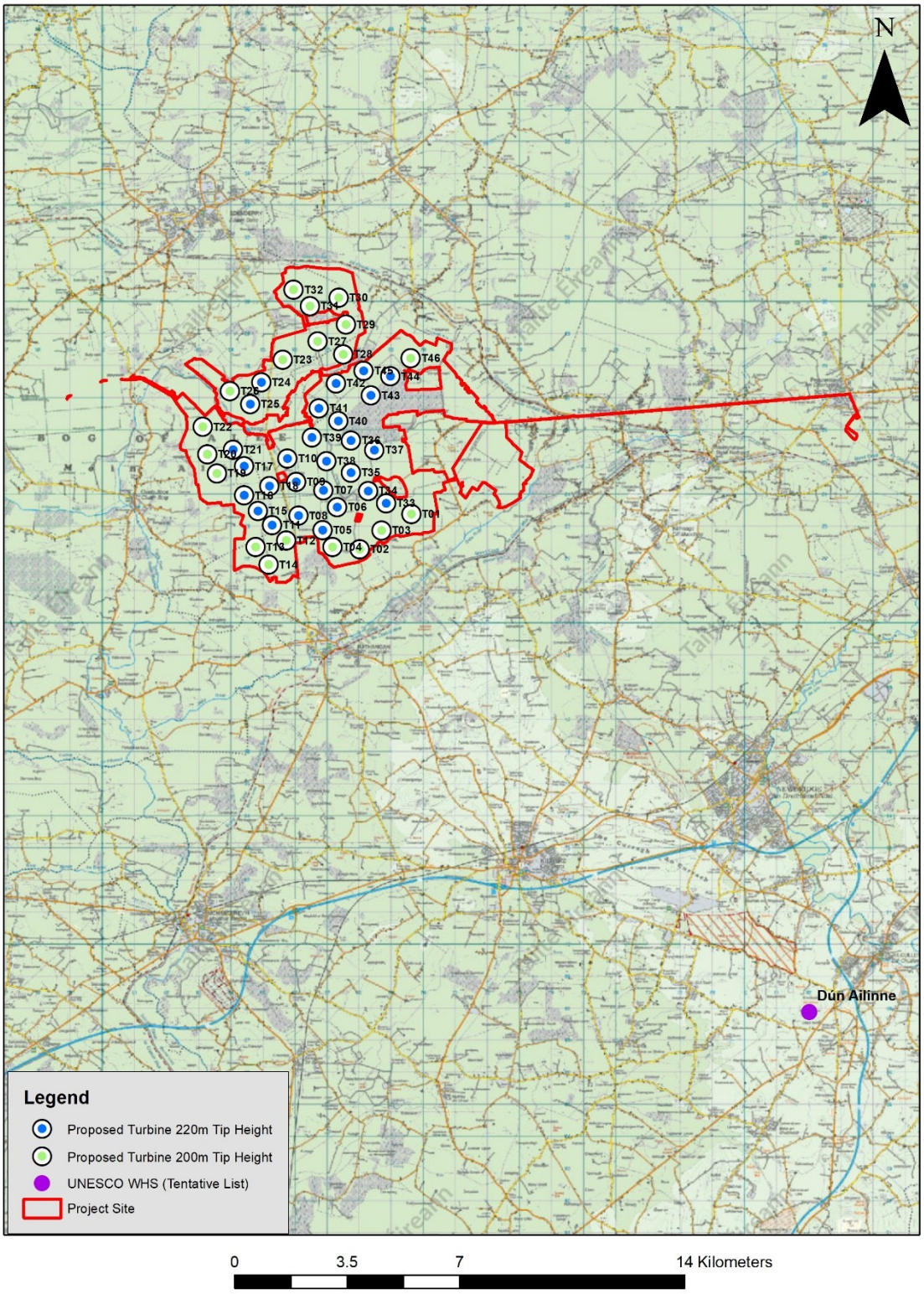



*Figure 14-2: UNESCO Tentative List WHS in relation to the nearest Proposed Turbine.*

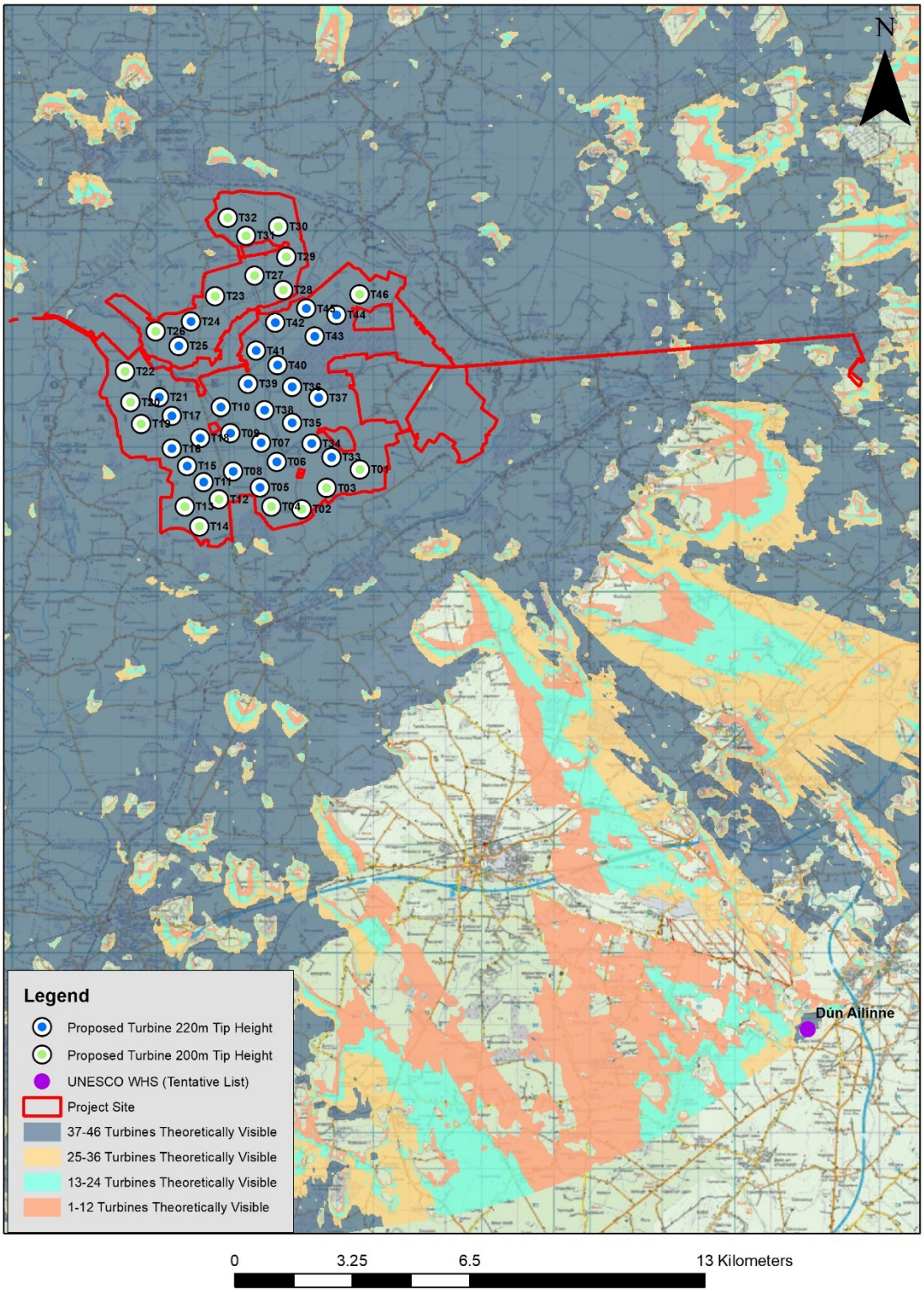



*Figure 14-3: UNESCO Tentative List WHS in relation to the nearest Proposed Turbine and ZTV.*

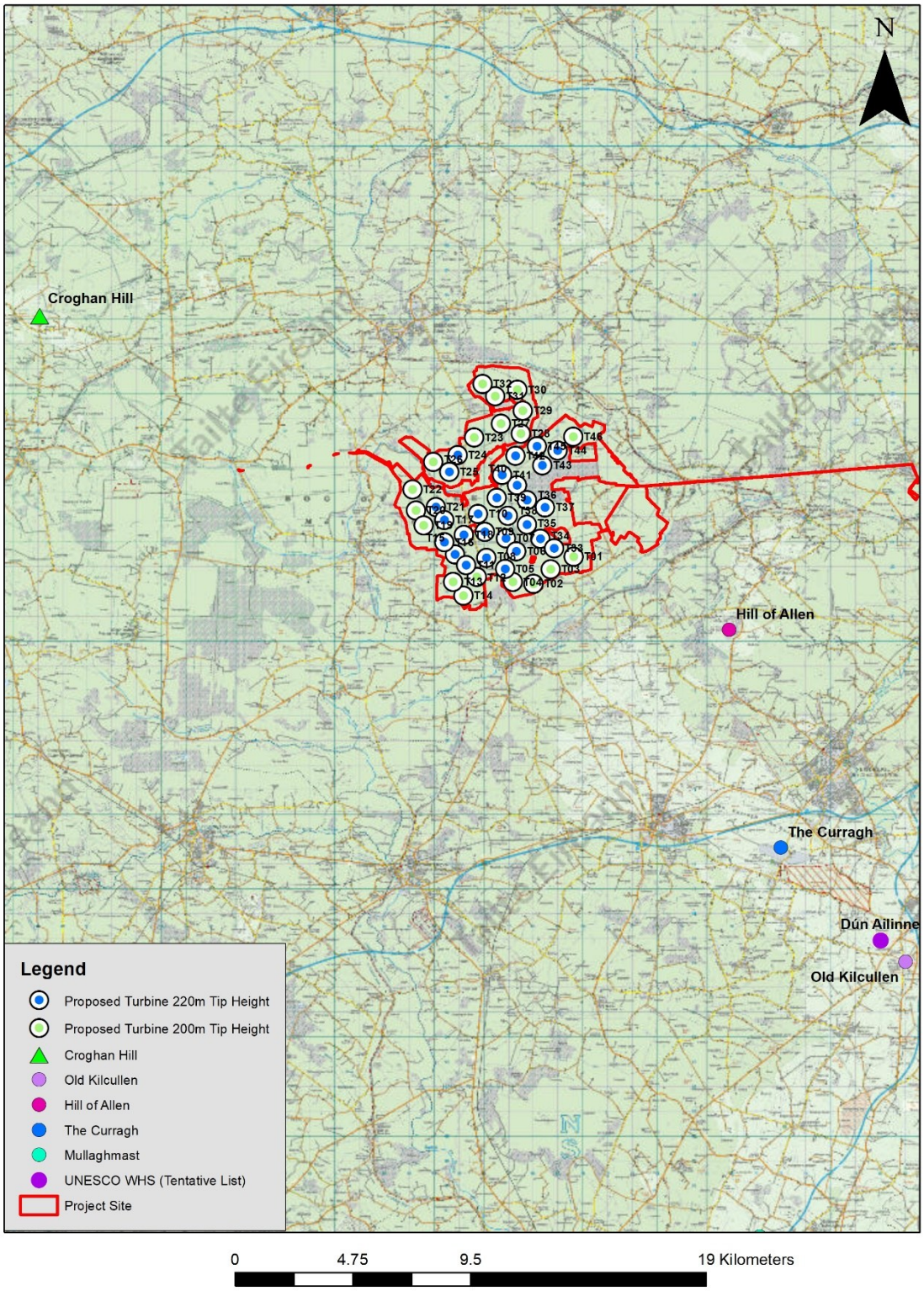



*Figure 14-4: Dún Ailinne in relation to other potentially connected sites and the Proposed Turbines.*

#### 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 Cultural Heritage Study Area. Two National Monuments in State Care and four monuments subject to a Preservation Order are located within 15km of the nearest Proposed Turbine and are listed in Table 14-5 and Table 14-6 and shown on Figure 14-5. The nearest National Monument comprises Grange Castle which is located c. 7.2km north-west of the nearest Proposed Turbine, i.e., T32 while the nearest monument subject to a Preservation Order comprises the ecclesiastical site at Lullymore East which is situated c. 2.5km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, i.e., T1. The monuments are described below.

*Table 14-5: National Monuments within 15km of the nearest Proposed Turbine*

| Nat. Mon. No. | SMR NO. | ITM E | ITM N | NAME | CLASS | TOWNLAND | PROPOSED TURBINE ID | DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 629 | KD002-007— | 662005.03 | 736508.5 | Grange Castle | Castle | Grange West | T32 | 7255 |
| 532 | OF011-001—, OF011-001001-, OF011-001002 | 652592 | 733749 | Clonin Earthworks | Earthworks | Clonin and Bawnmore | T22 | 12961 |

*Table 14-6: Monuments subject to a Preservation Order within 15km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.*

| PO No. | SMR NO. | ITM E | ITM N | PO Description | CLASS | TOWNLAND | PROPOSED TURBINE ID | DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11/1972 | KD012-006—, KD012-006001-, KD012-006002-, KD012-006003- | 671011 | 725473 | Monastic Enclosure | Ecclesiastical site | LULLYMORE EAST | T01 | 2506 |
| 16/1956 | KD022-014— | 666423 | 712864 | A ring-barrow | Ringfort - rath | LACKAGH BEG, MOUNTRICE | T14 | 9066 |
| 10/1970 | KD017-011001- | 666907 | 719653 | Ringfort | Ringfort - rath | RATHANGAN (Rathangan ED) | T04 | 2745 |

| PO No. | SMR NO. | ITM E | ITM N | PO Description | CLASS | TOWNLAND | PROPOSED TURBINE ID | DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5/2000 | OF034-008001-, OF034-008002- | 654743 | 714494 | Cemetery and Enclosure | Burial ground and Enclosure | Derryvilla | T14 | 12720 |

## National Monument 629 Grange Castle

Grange Castle (Nat. Mon. No. 629) comprises a tower house located c. 7.2km north-west of the nearest Proposed Turbine, i.e., T32. The tower house is likely to be late 15th/early 16th century in date and is located within a farmyard and is abutted by a farmhouse. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 37-46 Proposed Turbine from this location (Figure 14-6). A photowire created from the public road to the north-east of the monument demonstrates visibility of the Proposed Turbine on the distant horizon with intervening boundaries and associated vegetation providing some screening (Figure 14-8). The monument is described on the HEV as follows:

***KD002-007— : Castle - tower house : GRANGE WEST***
*Description: A National Monument (No 629). Recorded in the Civil Survey of 1654-56 as comprising a castle, orchard and dove house owned by Edward Bermingham and valued at 'forty pounds'. A 1785 estate map names it 'the Seat of William Tyrrell Esqr.', in whose family it remained until 1988 when it was placed in State care. (Cumming 1991, 222-5). In open, gently undulating pastureland. The monument is abutted at W by a single-storied farmhouse and incorporated into the SW angle of an 18th/19th c. farmyard which obscures an earlier bawn (KD007-007001-). The castle is probably late-15th/early-16th century in date and is a four storied, rectangular structure (ext. dims. L 8.4m E-W; Wth 6.5m N-S; H c. 13m) with rounded corners and a gentle base-batter (H 1.5m), built of coursed, hammer-dressed, mortared limestone blocks. Jacobean-style chimney stacks, centrally placed in the S, W and E walls, (the first functioning, the latter two ornamental) together with Dutch gable-type battlements with drain-holes and projecting string course below, on the N and S walls, are 17th century additions. A pointed-arched entrance doorway in the W wall, with a yett-hole on its N side, is defended by a small machicolation above at third-floor level, and gives to a small lobby, with a second doorway opposite, opening to the main ground-floor chamber which is lit by two loops in broadly splayed embrasures, in the E and S walls. From the lobby a lintelled, intramural stairs in the W wall leads E to first-floor level, from where a spiral stairs in the NW angle, lit by loops, leads up the building, ending in a small cap-house. Floor levels are indicated by opposing joist-holes in the N and S walls, with no vaulting visible. First-floor level is lit by two twin-light windows, in the N and E walls, with a loop in the S wall, and there is a large garderobe chamber in the SW angle. At second-floor level the main room is lit by two loops, in the N and S walls, and by a twin-light window with hood moulding in the E wall. There is a fine, decorated fireplace in the S wall, and a second garderobe in the SW angle is accessed off the stairs. Third-floor level is lit by two twin-light windows with hood-moulding, in the N and E walls. (Simington (ed.) 1952, Vol. VIII 183-4; Sweetman 1999, 156, Fig. 131). Compiled by: Gearóid Conroy. Date of upload: 10 June 2011.*

## National Monument 532 Clonin Earthworks

National Monument No. 532 comprises two ring barrows (OF011-001— and OF011-001002-) and a mass rock (OF011-001001-) at Clonin townland c. 12.9km north-west of the nearest proposed turbine, T22. The monuments are located in an area in which the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 37-46 Proposed Turbines (Figure 14-6). The monuments are described on the HEV as follows:

***OF011-001— : Barrow - ring-barrow : CLONIN***
*Description: National Monument No. 532. In pasture on top of Clonin Hill with extensive views of the surrounding countryside. Impressive view of burial mound (OF010-004001-) on top of Croghan Hill 4.5km to W. Smaller ring-barrow (OF011-001002-) now levelled located c. 20 metres to NW. Circular flat topped mound (diam. 46.6m; H 2.5m - 0.5m) enclosed by inner fosse (Wth 2m) with external bank (Wth 5.3m; H 0.3m) intersected by stone wall/field boundary at W. Natural rock outcrop with decorated surface known locally as a mass-rock (OF011-001001-) protrudes from the surface of the fosse at SW. The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Offaly' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1997). In certain instances the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research. Compiled by: Caimin O'Brien. Date of revised upload: 25 January 2016.*

***OF011-001002- : Barrow - ring-barrow : CLONIN***
*Description: National Monument No. 532. In pasture on top of Clonin Hill with extensive views of the surrounding countryside. Impressive view of burial mound (OF010-004001-) on top of Croghan Hill 4.5km to W. Smaller ring-barrow (OF011-001002-) now levelled located c. 20 metres to NW of ring-barrow (OF011-001—). No surface remains visible. Described in 1970 as following: 'Approx. 56m NW from centre of the barrow is a smaller barrow divided in two by a modern field fence wall. This smaller barrow measures 11m approx. in overall width, with the fosse measuring 3m in width' (SMR File 23/01/1970)'. The field boundary described in 1970 and indicated on all editions of the OS 6-inch maps has been removed in recent times and the ring-barrow was probably levelled when the field boundary was removed. The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Offaly' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1997). In certain instances the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research. Compiled by: Caimin O'Brien. Date of upload: 25 January 2016.*

***OF011-001001- : Mass-rock : CLONIN***
*Description: National Monument No. 532. In pasture on top of Clonin Hill with extensive views of the surrounding countryside. Impressive view of burial mound (OF010-004001-) on top of Croghan Hill 4.5km to W. Natural rock outcrop (H 0.6m x 1.4m x 1.6m) known locally as a mass-rock (SMR File) in SW quadrant of fosse of ring-barrow (OF011-001—). The weathered NW facing surface of the rock contains features of natural weathering except for two horseshoe-shaped symbols and a cross with expanded terminals (SMR File). Compiled by: Caimin O'Brien. Date of upload: 25 January 2016.*

## Preservation Order No. 11/1972 Ecclesiastical Site Lullymore East

This monument subject to a Preservation Order (11/1972) comprises the ecclesiastical site at Lullymore East which is situated c. 2.5km north-east of the nearest Proposed Turbine, i.e., T1. The monument complex consists of a possible church site, graveyard, cross inscribed stones, a bullaun stone and an associated ecclesiastical enclosure and is believed to have been established in the 5$^{th}$ century by St Patrick but left in the charge of Erc, later referred to as St. Erc, bishop of Lilach (Lullymore) (see monument description below). The site of the church and the graveyard which is enclosed by a low rectangular stone wall is located within a sub-circular ecclesiastical enclosure (KD012-006001-).

The presence of the ecclesiastical site on the island of Lullymore and surrounded by the bog is not coincidental. The establishment of monastic sites in such areas in the early medieval period is well documented with other examples, such as that at Lemanaghan, Co. Offaly, utilising a similar geographical and topographical siting. The selection of the site at Lullymore Island for the establishment of the monastery may have been multifactorial. Its isolation or seclusion on the dry island surrounded by bog is likely to have been a factor and would have provided a place of quiet for the monks' work and prayers. Additionally, however, its selection may also have been influenced due to the site being a focus of much earlier ritual or ceremonial activity. Geophysical survey carried out at the site in 2015 on behalf of Kildare County Council (J. Leigh, 2016) revealed the presence of a possible henge monument as both the inner and outer enclosure have a ditch/fosse inside the bank rather than outside, the latter being the typical configuration of early medieval ecclesiastical enclosures. An enclosure formed by a bank with an internal ditch/fosse is most commonly associated with henge monuments which were large ceremonial/ritual sites in use during the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age. Large ceremonial structures are also associated with royal sites such as Tara and Dún Ailinne (see Section 14.3.2.1.1 above). In circumstances such as at Lullymore, places of pagan worship were converted to Christianity to enable the local community to accept the new religion without completely abandoning long established places or symbols of worship.

**Relationship with and Connection to the Bog**

As noted above, the connection between the ecclesiastical site at Lullymore and the surrounding bogs, some of which are part of the Allen Bog Group, is one which is primarily rooted in the foundation of the monastery in the 5th century AD. The presence of bog surrounding the dryland on which the

monastery is located is likely to have been a factor in the selection of the site, providing a place of seclusion and quiet contemplation for the monks. It was not, however, a place that remained inaccessible and routeways to the monastery would have been established soon after its foundation. Those routeways, while now largely lost to the passage of time, would have served to connect the site with the outside world and the wider surrounding landscape. While the routes of any original pathways or toghers which definitively led to the monastic complex have not been identified, the presence of toghers dating to around the time of the establishment of the monastery within Lullymore and the surrounding bogs, and within the Project Site has been established through excavation carried out therein (see Section 14.3.2.1.4 below). The excavation of a portion of a timber and gravel togher (KD012-014— : Road - class 1 togher) located in the bog to the south-west of Lullymore Island was carried out in 2007 following the recording of the monument during a previous Peatland Survey. The excavation report (Corcoran, 2008) notes that the togher spans the narrow stretch of bog between Lullybeg and Lullymore Island and suggests that the presence of the trackway relates to the ecclesiastical site (KD012-006—) located on Lullymore Island.

The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 37-46 of the Proposed Turbines from the ecclesiastical site (Figure 14-6). A photomontage (VP19b) created from the monument shows visibility of 30 no. proposed turbines to the west of the graveyard which is located within the ecclesiastical enclosure.

The ecclesiastical site is described on the HEV as follows:

***KD012-006— : Ecclesiastical site : LULLYMORE EAST***
*Description: According to Gwynn and Hadcock (1970, 397), 'St. Erc, bishop of Lilcach (Lullymore) and Slane died 512. The Gall from Lilcach died 730; Cuan, anchorite, died 748.' At the E tip of Lullymore 'island', a sub-circular area (est. diam. c. 2000m) of higher ground in a broad expanse of bog, accessed via modern roads from the E and W, but previously connected to higher ground to the N and S by two toghers (KD012-004001- and KD012-007—). The monument comprises the poorly preserved remains of a large, roughly D-shaped enclosure (KD012-006001-) which contains a second, smaller, irregular-shaped enclosure (KD012-006002-), which itself contains a possible church site (KD012-0006004-) and a graveyard (KD012-006005-), and is abutted along the S by a third, rectangular enclosure (KD012-006003-), to the N of which lies a possible field system (KD012-006006-). There is also a bullaun (KD012-006007-) on the site, together with three cross-inscribed stones (KD012-006009-, KD012-006010- and KD012-006011-). Seven other cross-inscribed stones (KD012-010—, KD012-010001- to KD012-010005- and KD012-010008-) and two small crosses (KD012-010006- and KD012-010007-), originally in the graveyard, are now incorporated into a 1798 memorial c. 600m to the NW in Lullymore West. An eight cross-inscribed stone (KD012-020—), also from the graveyard, is now in the Bog of Allen Nature Centre Museum. An unlocated holy well (KD012-006008-) also appears to have been associated with the site. Visible on several aerial photographs (CUCAP APH 80 (1966), APH 83 (1966), AYM 5 (1969) and BGH 73 (1971)) (Killanin and Duignan 1967, 56). (Ó Drisceoil and Leigh 2017). Compiled by: Gearóid Conroy. Date of upload: 10 June 2011. This monument is subject to a preservation order made under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 (PO no. 11/1972).*




*Plate 14-1: Graveyard (KD012-006005-) within the ecclesiastical enclosure at Lullymore East, looking E.*

## Preservation Order 10/1970 Ringfort Rathangan

This monument subject to a Preservation Order is located c. 2.7km to the south of the nearest Proposed Turbine, i.e., T04. It comprises a well-preserved ringfort located in pasture in Rathangan. The site has royal associations and is described in a poem as the burial place of the kings of the local clan. Indeed, the modern name Rathangan is derived from a corruption of the Gaelic name of the royal ringfort Ráth Iomgháin meaning the fort of Iomgháin (see monument description below). The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility 37-46 of the Proposed Turbines from the monument which is described on the HEV as follows:

***KD017-011001- : Ringfort - rath : RATHANGAN (Rathangan ED)***
*Description: The royal Fort of Rathangan was described in one of the earliest Irish poems as the burial place of the kings of the local clan. The poem records that the fort was located close to an oak woodland and that the ringfort belonged to the following local kings:*
*'The fort over against the oak-wood,*
*Once it was Bruidge's, it was Cathal's,*
*It was Aed's, it was Ailill's,*
*It was Conaing's. it was Cuiline's,*
*And it was Maelduin's.*
*The fort remains after each in its turn*
*And the kings asleep in the ground' (Meyer 1913, 93).*
*The modern name Rathangan is derived from a corruption of the Gaelic name of the bivallate royal ringfort Ráth Iomgháin meaning the fort of Iomgháin (Bradley et. al. 1986, 413). In the year 801 the Annals of the Four Masters recorded that 'Flaithiusa, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain at Rath-Imghain' (AFM, 413). The Annals of Ulster recorded the same killing as happening four years later in 805 (AU, 291-2). Fitzgerald (1906-8, 137, 158) suggests that in the late 12th century Rathangan was granted by Strongbow to Maurice FitzGerald, ancestor of the FitzGerald lords of Offaly. However Bradley (1986, 413) suggests that Rathangan may have been granted to Robert de Bermingham, as part*

*of his cantred of Offaly (Orpen 1911-20, I, 381). By the middle of the 13th century the lands of Rathangan now forming the manor of Rathangan belonged to the FitzGeralds. In 1270 the custody of the manor of Rathangan [Rathingan] which formed part of the lands of the recently deceased Sir Maurice FitzGerald were granted to Thomas de Clare, brother of the earl of Gloucester, through his marriage with Juliana FitzMaurice, daughter of Sir Maurice FitzGerald (Cal. doc. Ire, 141). In 1308 Gerald, heir to Maurice FitzGerald, held his court at the manor of Rathangan (Cal. justic. rolls, Ire. Edw. II, 82). Rathangan was located on the borders of the Ui Concobhair/O'Connor territory of Ui Failghe. In 1331 on the death Richard FitzThomas, earl of Kildare the burgage rent of Rathangan was valued at £6 3s. 2d., indicating that there were 120 burgages (MacNiocaill 1964, 102; Bradley et. al. 1986, 414).*

*This bivallate royal ringfort is located at the W end of the village on high ground with good views in all directions. The 19th century C of I church and graveyard located 50m to the E probably stands on the site of the medieval church (KD017-011003-) and graveyard (KD017-011007-). Ringfort described in the Ordnance Survey letters in 1837 as following; 'this mound is at present planted, and is about one hundred and eighty [54.8m] in diameter, and measures from its base to its summit, slantwise, about forty two feet [12.8m], which would probably make about twenty eight feet [8.5m] in perpendicular height. It is encircled with a large ditch which is about seven hundred and thirty eight feet [225m] in circumference; and a fosse, which is partly destroyed, mostly on the south and east side' (O'Flanagan 1927, 50).*

*Ringfort described by Bradley (1986 et. al., 418) as 'a very large raised platform surrounded by a deep ditch and counter-scarp bank. The interior diameter is 60m E-W by 58m N-S. There is an internal bank, 2m wide, with a maximum height of 2m on the NE. The bank is eroded on the N and SW sides. There are a few raised areas in the centre but no coherent pattern can be discerned. It is surrounded by a ditch 6.5m in width and 4-5m in depth below the top of the internal bank. There are traces of a counter-scarp bank particularly on the E and S sides. There is a causeway over the ditch on the E'. Sweetman (1999, 13-14) suggests that the Anglo-Normans, re-fortified the ringfort in the late 12th century, which 'was altered to make it into a ringwork castle'.*

*Present remains consist of a fairly well-preserved, roughly circular, raised area (int. diam. 58m) enclosed by a broad, inner, earthen bank (Wth 9m; int H 1.7m; ext H 5m) best preserved along the N and E, denuded along the W and reduced to a scarp at SW, and by a U-shaped fosse (Wth 4m; D 2m). An entrance gap (Wth 3m) in the bank has a corresponding causeway (Wth 5.2m) across the fosse at SE. Mature oaks grow on the bank E-S-W, and both the outer faces of the bank and fosse are overgrown with briar and nettle. Two ESB poles stand on the outer face of the fosse, at N and SE. In 1955 'a slight outer bank' was noted (SMR file) today this is only visible when the vegetation cover is low such as in the winter months. (Otaway-Ruthven 1980, 10; Bradley et al 1986 vol. 4, 418; Herity 2002, 133 (130); Stout 1997, 115-16). Compiled by: Gearoid Conroy. Revised by Caimin O'Brien. Date of revised upload: 4 March 2016.*

*This monument is subject to a preservation order made under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 (PO no. 10/1970).*

## Preservation Order 16/1956 Ringfort

The ringfort at Lackagh Beg and Mountrice townlands is located c. 9km to the south of the nearest Proposed Turbine, i.e., T14. It is situated in an area in which the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 37-46 of the Proposed Turbine. It is described on the HEV as follows:

***KD022-014— : Ringfort - rath : LACKAGH BEG,MOUNTRICE***

*Description: Near the top of a short, gentle, NE-facing slope in mixed pasture and tillage. A sub-circular area (int. diam. 20.8m E-W; 17.5m N-S) is defined by a low, broad, inner earthen bank (int. H 0.2-0.5m; Wth 3.7m at W-7.9m at E; ext. H 0.4-1.4m) E-S-N, which is reduced to a low scarp elsewhere, by a shallow fosse (D 0.5m; Wth 3m) E-S-N, which has been infilled N-E, and by a second, broad outer bank (Wth 8m; ext H 1.9m) ESE-NW. A possible original entrance gap (Wth 2.5m) in the inner bank at WNW has a corresponding causeway across the fosse outside, but no corresponding gap in the outer bank, which may be explained by the outer bank's reuse as a townland boundary with Mountrice WSW-NW. The surviving banks are overgrown with hazel, some of which appears coppiced, and,*

*together with the fosse and interior, are heavily poached by livestock. The interior also contains a badger sett. Compiled by: Gearóid Conroy Date of upload: 05 December 2011 This monument is subject to a preservation order made under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 (PO no. 16/1956).*

## Preservation Order 5/2000 Enclosure and Burial Ground

The monuments at Derryvilla, Co. Offaly comprise a burial ground and an enclosure which were discovered during quarrying activity in 1997 and were subsequently subject to archaeological excavation. They are located c. 12.7km south-west of the nearest Proposed Turbine, i.e., T14. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 37-46 of the Proposed Turbine from the area of the monuments which are unlikely to have any above-ground remains. They are described on the HEV as follows:

***OF034-008001- : Burial ground : DERRYVILLA***
***Description:*** *In 1997 quarrying operations at Derryvilla unearthed human remains which after examination was revealed to belong to a large unrecorded burial ground. This burial round was situated on top of a hill with good views in all directions. An earthen track known as 'The Friar's Togher' (OF034-001—) is located immediately S of the hill and is orientated on a N-S axis and appears to be connecting this hilltop containing the burial ground with an area to the S of the hill. An archaeological evaluation of this burial ground was undertaken by Clare Mullins under licence No. 98 E 0315 between 20-31 July 1998. A total of 22 test trenches were opened on the west and northwest side of the hilltop. These trenches revealed that the top soil was approx. 0.3m in depth that overlay a brown humic sand in which the skeletons were deposited. This brown sand occurred up to a max. depth of 1m and overlay an almost pure white sterile sand. Within trench 1 a skeleton was found at a depth of 0.3m below the surface and lay within the brown sand and this articulated burial was orientated E-W with the head to the west. Trench 4 revealed the remains of a burial within the brown sand which seemed to be orientated E-W with the head to the W. Another burial was uncovered in trench 5 at a depth of 0.4m below the surface and was orientated E-W with the head to the W. A fragment of this skull showed evidence of damage from and edged weapon injury. Trench 7 revealed the redeposited remains of more than one individual. In trench 9 a burial was found at a depth of 0.5m below the surface and the remains were orientated from NW-SE with the head to the NW. Trench 14 revealed the remains of an undisturbed skeleton which was orientated on and E-W axis with the head to the W. Within trench 19 a ditch was discovered running NE-SW at a depth of 0.2m below the topsoil and consisted of a continuous layer of dark brown silty sand which had moderate amounts of charcoal fleck. This in turn overlay the upper fill of the ditch which consisted of a dark brown/black silty sand with occasional angular stones and occasional inclusions of animal bone as well as frequent charcoal flecks. This external ditch measured 2.8m in width and 0.6m deep with possible internal ditch measuring 1.2m wide by 0.4m deep. In trench 16 the remains of this enclosing ditch were found at the NW end of this ditch, a shard of what has tentatively been described as medieval pottery was found at the topsoil/brown sand interface. This ditch feature appears to run from NE-SW across the platform possibly acting as an enclosing element for the burials that can be found on the E side of the ditch and which are totally absent from the W side of the ditch. In total burials, either disturbed or in situ, were found in 11 of these test trenches. Trenches 21 and 22 were located in an area outside of the burial ground. All undisturbed burials, with the exception of that found in Trench 10, were orientated precisely or closely E-W with the head to the W indicating that the burial ground belongs to the Christian era (Mullins 1998, 9). On the basis of the evidence revealed during the archaeological evaluation of the site it would seem most probable that the remaining part of the burial ground is confined to the E part of the hilltop on the N side of the quarry. The feature revealed in Trench 19 and Trench 16 most likely represents a ditch which delineated the boundary of the burial ground. The National Museum of Ireland recorded that 'In September 1970 human remains were discovered during the bulldozing of a hill at Derryvilla, near Portarlington, Co. Offaly,224 close to the border between counties Laois and Offaly. The NMI was informed of the find by a local man, Mr H. Milner, and the site was investigated on the Museum's behalf by Dr Barry Raftery of University College, Dublin. The hill is described as a prominent eminence, 89m above ,sea level, 1.5km north-east of Portarlington town. The hill appeared to be of glacial origin, as the bulldozer revealed its upper levels, at least, to be*

*entirely composed of sand and gravel. More than half of its surface had been completely stripped to a depth of approximately 1 m. Raftery noted that it was the only area of dry land in a considerable expanse of bog. Substantial amounts of human bone had come to light, all in a good state of preservation, but were scattered over the bulldozed area. According to Mr Milner, they were associated with pockets of red material, apparently sunk into the ubiquitous grey sand, but this could not be verified on site owing to the level of disturbance. Most of the burials appear to have came from the upper, southern slope of the hill and did not appear to have been buried at any great depth below the ground surface. According to Mr Milner there was a strong local tradition of a monastic settlement on the hilltop. A low earthen bank, approximately 2m wide by lm high, was visible on the lower slope of the hill in the south-east. This bank, known locally as `the Friar's Togher; extends for about 250m in a fairly straight line. This is recorded in the SMR for County Offaly as a togher. A second bank, parallel to the first and west of it, is marked on the map but is not evident on the ground. The remains were not acquired, and it was decided not to excavate the site at that time. In 1998 further human remains were exposed during quarrying operations. Trial excavations were caried out by Clare Mullins to the east of the togher (Mullins 2000), and burials were found in eleven of the trenches. Burials occurred at various depths, suggesting that the site was used over an extended period. Mullins interpreted the burials as medieval in date, based on the layout and the ditch feature (this would appear to be the togher mentioned above; Mullins 2000) and suggested that the ditch acted as an enclosure for the burials. Given that burials were also found to the west of the togher, however, it seems likely that the burials extended over the entire plateau' (Cahill and Sikora 2011, vol. 2, 507). Compiled by Caimin O'Brien. Date of upload: 23 May 2011.*
*This monument is subject to a preservation order made under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 (PO no. 5/2000).*

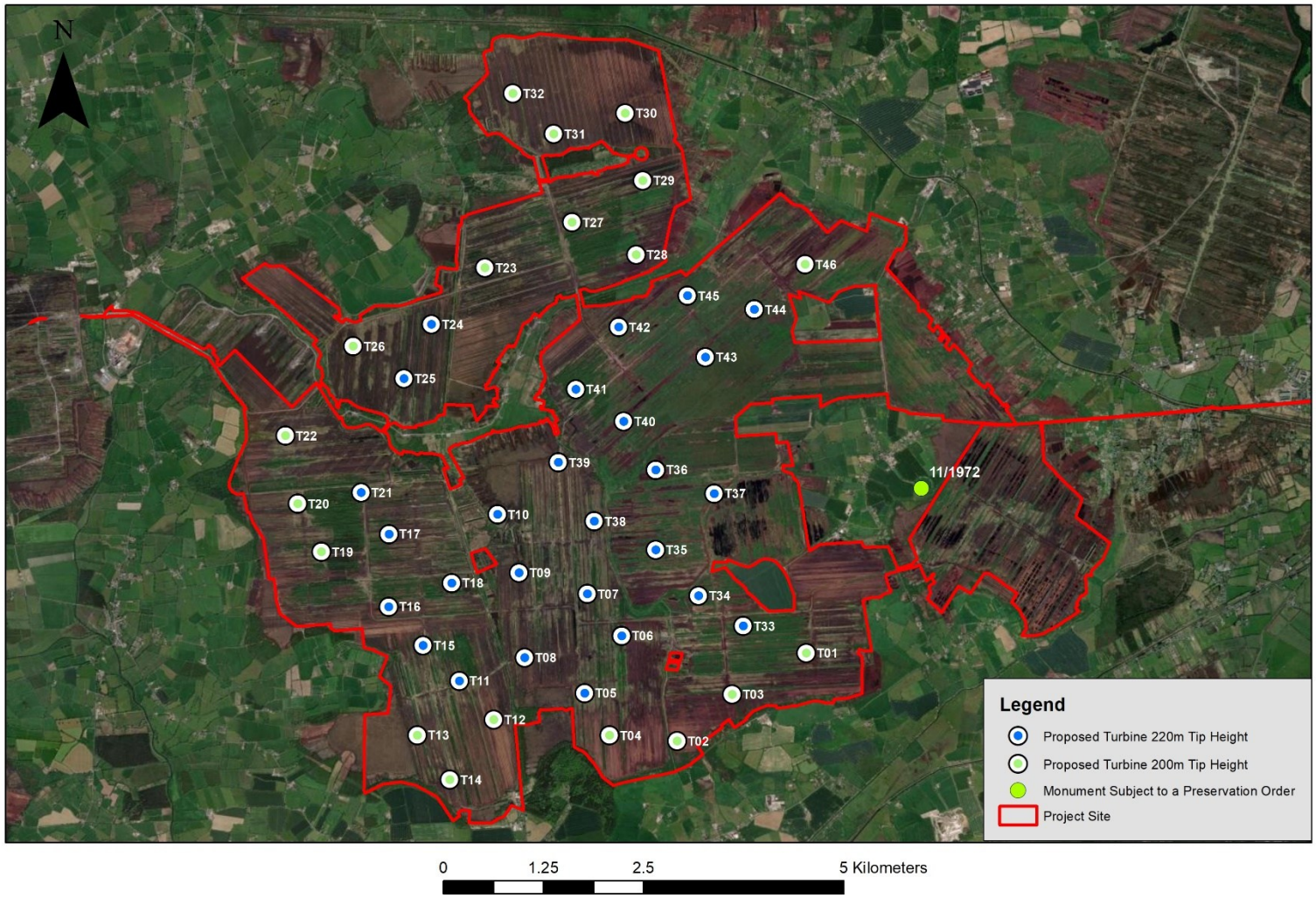



*Figure 14-7: Ecclesiastical Site at Lullymore East Subject to a Preservation Order No. 11/1972 in relation to the Proposed Turbines.*




*Figure 14-8: Photowire captured near to Grange Castle (Nat. Mon. No. 629) showing Proposed Turbines and intervening screening.*

### 14.3.2.1.3 Recorded Monuments

The dataset for the SMR was downloaded from ArcGIS online (downloaded in August 2026) and added to the base mapping for this assessment. This Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) dataset is published from the database of the 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 Cultural Heritage Study Area in the vicinity of the Proposed Project infrastructure footprint. Recorded moments in proximity to the Proposed Wind Farm are discussed below, with recorded monuments in proximity to the Proposed Grid Connection are outlined in Section 14.3.2.2.1 below.

Nine recorded monuments are located within the Cultural Heritage Study Area in the vicinity of the Proposed Wind Farm. The monuments are shown in Figure 14-9, Figure 14-10, Figure 14-11 and Figure 14-12, with their associated Zones of Notification (ZoN) where relevant; Some monuments do not have an associated ZoN. The ZoN comprises an area of land within which it is expected that a recorded monument will be located.

Three of the monuments (KD012-002001-, KD012-003001-, and KD012-004001-) were partially excavated by Etienne Rynne in 1964-5 after the discovery of the toghers was reported by BnM. At least one of these monuments (KD012-016—) was identified as a result of a peatland survey carried out within the Proposed Wind Farm site by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (IAWU) in 1997-8, while the remaining monuments were recorded during the subsequent 2004 Peatland Survey undertaken by ADS Ltd., as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey (Whitaker, 2004). During that survey a total of 83 sightings of archaeological material were made, the majority of which (55) comprised occurrences of single worked brushwood or roundwoods. It was thought at the time of the survey, and confirmed by subsequent dating, that many of the sightings were modern in origin. See Section 14.3.2.1.4 below for detail on the survey and the findings of same.

A variety of monument types are located within the Cultural Heritage Study Area in the vicinity of the Proposed Wind Farm and Proposed Onsite Substation but are typical of those found in a peatland environment which largely comprise roads (trackways or toghers of either stone or wood), structures – peatland and a platform. The monument types and number of same within the Cultural Heritage Study Area in the vicinity of the Proposed Wind Farm and Proposed Onsite Substation are discussed below.

#### Roads - Class 1 toghers

Five roads comprising class 1 toghers (KD012-002001-, KD012-004001-, KD012-014—, KD012-014002- and KD012-014001-) are located within the Cultural Heritage Study Area in the vicinity of the Proposed Wind Farm. Class 1 toghers comprise a peatland trackway/causeway constructed of wood and intended to traverse a bog which have a known orientation. In most instances they comprise substantial timber planks and have good structural definition. They may have several phases of construction indicative of long-term use and reuse. They may date from the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC) to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).

Two of the class 1 toghers located within the Cultural Heritage Study Area in the vicinity of the Proposed Wind Farm (KD012-002001- and KD012-004001-) are located towards the north-east side of same in Derrybrennan and Killina Bogs. They comprise two of three trackways that converge on Derrybrennan townland, a small island of high ground in the bog to the north of Lullymore. The third trackway (KD012-003001-) converging on Derrybrennan is a gravel/stone trackway (see below). The trackways were investigated by Rynne in 1964-5 on behalf of the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) after their discovery was reported by BnM.

The remaining class 1 toghers are located further to the south in Barnaran Bog. The dot which indicates the centre point location of monument KD012-014001- is located just outside the Cultural Heritage Study Area, however, the monument description and its association with the other class 1 toghers

(KD012-014— and KD012-014002-) would suggest that at least some of this monument is located within the Cultural Heritage Study Area in the vicinity of the Proposed Wind Farm.

The monuments are described on the HEV as follows:

***KD012-002001- : Road - class 1 togher : DERRYBRENNAN,TICKNEVIN***
*Description: One of three toghers (see also KD012-003001- and KD012-004001-) converging on Derrybrennan townland, a small 'island' of high ground in the expanse of bog to the N of Lullymore, which were investigated by Rynne (1964-5, 35-7) on behalf of the NMI after their discovery was reported by Bord na Móna. The togher ran between higher ground in Ticknevin townland to the N and Derrybrennan townland to the S (est. L c. 1500m). Rynne traced its S limits, followed its course N for about half its length, archaeologically excavated a portion of the monument (L 9m; Wth 1m), and made some 'minor cuttings at one or two points'. The togher was found at a depth of c. 1.2-1.5m below the estimated original level of the bog's surface, which had been almost cut away. It was orientated on an approximately NNW-SSE axis and consisted of two continuous lines of parallel pairs of oak planks (av. L. c. 4.5m; Wth c. 0.4m) which were laid longitudinally on the peat and were supported at each end on transverse, oak roundwood sleepers. The planks had rectangular mortices at each end through which long (av. L. c. 0.6m), axe-sharpened, oak pegs were driven to anchor them in place. In other places, one wide plank was used instead of two narrower ones. It was subsequently radiocarbon-dated to 1200+/-20 BP (GrN-14728) (Brindley and Lanting 1998, 47). Compiled by: Gearóid Conroy. Date of upload: 10 June 2011.*

***KD012-004001- : Road - class 1 togher : LULLYMORE WEST,DERRYBRENNAN***
*Description: One of three toghers (see also KD012-002001- and KD012-003001-) converging on Derrybrennan townland, a small 'island' of high ground in the expanse of bog to the N of Lullymore, which were investigated by Rynne on behalf of the NMI after their discovery was reported by Bord na Móna. It ran (est. L c. 1500m) between higher ground at Derrybrennan townland to the N and Lullymore West townland to the S, another 'island' in the bog, where it appears to be aligned with a laneway leading towards an early monastic site (KD012-006—). Rynne investigated both ends of the road but gave no details in the published account (1964-5, 38-9). According to local reports, where the togher had been cut by turf-cutting machines, transversely laid planks (est. L c. 2.4m) had occasionally been found, particularly in areas of soft peat. The site has been radiocarbon dated to AD 775-892 (1200±20BP; GrN-14728). (Brindley & Lanting 1998, 47). Compiled by: Gearóid Conroy. Date of upload: 10 June 2011.*

***KD012-014— : Road - class 1 togher : LULLYBEG,LULLYMORE EAST***
*Description: Three closely associated toghers (KD012-014—, KD012-014001- and KD012-014002-) running parallel to one another were surveyed:*
*KD012-014—: A substantial gravel and wood togher (L 550m; av. Wth. 4.5m; D 0.10-0.9m) orientated NNE-SSW crosses Lullymore East bog between the dry land islands of Lullymore, to the NE, and Lullybeg, to the SW. The monument is visible in 22 Bord na Mona drain faces and can be traced for most of its length as a raised, vegetation line on the bog's surface. It is composed of a layer of gravel beneath which are large transverse timbers lying on top of smaller longitudinal timbers and beneath these timbers is a layer of possibly re-deposited peat. The monument is dated AD380-660.*
*The remains of a second togher (KD012-014001-) was found running parallel, immediately to the E, as well as traces of a third togher (KD012-014002-), running parallel to the E again. Compiled by: Gearóid Conroy. Date of upload: 10 June 2011.*

***KD012-014001- : Road - class 1 togher : LULLYMORE EAST***
***Description:*** *Three closely associated toghers (KD012-014—, KD012-014001- and KD012-014002-) running parallel to one another were surveyed: KD012-014001-: This monument was traced intermittently, in four locations (L 430m; Wth. 0.06-2.76m; D 0.06-0.10m) running parallel with, and less than 10m to the E of, another togher (KD012-014—) . It was composed of transverse timbers lying on top of longitudinal timbers, and was damaged probably because it lay so close to the bog surface. The monument is dated AD900-1160. As well as a second togher (KD012-014—) immediately to the W,*

*traces of a third togher (KD012-014002-) were found running parallel to the E again. Compiled by: Gearóid Conroy Date of upload: 10 June 2011.*

***KD012-014002- : Road - class 1 togher : LULLYMORE EAST***
***Description:*** *Three closely associated toghers (KD012-014—, KD012-014001- and KD012-014002-) running parallel to one another were surveyed: KD012-014002-. This monument was sighted at two locations running parallel with and immediately E of another togher (KD012-014001-). It was composed of a damaged and fragmentary, longitudinal oak plank and two narrow, squared roundwoods. The monument was not dated. The remains of a second togher (KD012-014001-) were found running parallel, immediately to the W, as well as traces of a third togher (KD012-014—), running parallel to the W again. Compiled by: Gearóid Conroy. Date of upload: 10 June 2011.*

## Road – Gravel/stone trackways

Two gravel or stone trackways (KD012-003001- and KD012-016—) are located within the Cultural Heritage Study Area (Figure 14-9, Figure 14-10 and Figure 14-11). These monuments consist of a roadway in a peatland context constructed wholly or substantially of gravel (including sand and clay), cobbles or stone slabs, or a combination of these. They predominately date to the medieval (5th-16th centuries AD) and later periods. As mentioned above, one of the gravel/stone trackways (KD012-003001-) is located towards the north-east side of the Cultural Heritage Study Area and also converges on Derrybrennan townland, while the second gravel/stone trackway (KD012-016—) is located to the north in Killina Bog. The trackway (KD012-003001-) converging on Derrybrennan townland was one of three trackways investigated by Rynne in 1964-5 on behalf of the NMI after their discovery was reported by BnM. The monument description for the remaining gravel/stone trackway does not make note of when this monument was first detected, however, it is not recorded as being found during the 2004 Peatland Survey (Whitaker, 2004).

The monuments are described on the HEV as follows:

***KD012-003001- : Road - gravel/stone trackway - peatland : DERRYBRENNAN,BALLYBRACK (Kilpatrick ED)***
*Description: One of three toghers (see also KD012-002001- and KD012-004001-) converging on Derrybrennan townland, a small 'island' of high ground in the expanse of bog to the N of Lullymore, which were investigated by Rynne (1964-5, 35, 38-40) on behalf of the NMI after their discovery was reported by Bord na Móna. It ran between higher ground in Ballybrack townland to the N and Derrybrennan townland to the S (est. L c. 1400m) and was known locally as 'The Dane's Road'. Rynne could only examine a short portion of the roadway and found that it was constructed of gravel and marl (Wth 3m; T 0.2-0.25m) laid down at depth of 0.5m below the surface of the uncut but shrunken bog surface. On the surface of the bog the line of the buried road was indicated running NE-SW by 'the more luxuriant growth of heath above it'. Compiled by: Gearóid Conroy. Date of upload: 10 June 2011.*

***KD012-016— : Road - gravel/stone trackway - peatland : LULLYMORE WEST***
*Description: The site (L 63m; Wth 0.8m; D 0.04m) consists of regular sized sandstone flags (max. Wth 0.3m; D 0.035m) laid quite close together. A single small split oak timber was associated with the flags. Compiled by: Gearóid Conroy Date of upload: 10 June 2011.*

## Structures - Peatland

One monument of this type (KD012-018— ) is located within the Cultural Heritage Study Area and is situated in Lodge Bog, c. 1.3km south of the Proposed Onsite Substation. It was detected during the 2004 Peatland Survey carried out by ADS Ltd. These monuments comprise wood found in peat, which has been deliberately deposited or processed and can vary from single pieces to deposits without a clear form or orientation, but which are indicative of an archaeological structure. They may be of any date from the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC) to the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD).

It is described on the HEV as follows:

***KD012-018— : Structure - peatland : DRUMSRU (Kilmeage North ED)***
*Description: A single piece worked brushwood of willow/poplar (L 0.61m; diam. 0.31m) was exposed on the bog surface. It bore a single chisel point and was dated AD1430-1650. Compiled by: Gearóid Conroy. Date of upload: 10 June 2011.*

## Platform – Peatland

One platform (KD012-019—) is located within the Cultural Heritage Study Area and is situated in Lodge Bog to the north-west of KD012-018—. It was also detected during the 2004 Peatland Survey. These monuments comprise a non-linear artificially raised area, usually of wood, with or without a clear shape found in a peatland context. Although platforms can vary in size, the length rarely exceeds the width. They may date to any period from prehistory to the early medieval period (5th-12th centuries AD).

The monument is described on the HEV as follows:

***KD012-019— : Platform - peatland : DRUMSRU (Kilmeage North ED)***
*Description: Three roundwoods were exposed in a drain face, all with bark intact (min. Wth 2.46m; D 0.10m) and comprised one piece orientated NE-SW which was supported at each end by the other two pieces which were orientated NW-SE. Compiled by: Gearóid Conroy. Date of upload: 10 June 2011.*

*Table 14-7: Recorded monuments within the Cultural Heritage Study Area in the vicinity of the Proposed Wind Farm.*

| SMR NO. | ITM E | ITM N | CLASS | TOWNLAND | NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE NO. | DISTANCE TO NEAREST PROPOSED TURBINE (M) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KD012-002001- | 669905 | 728698 | Road - class 1 togher | DERRYBRENNAN,T ICKNEVIN | T46 | 552 |
| KD012-014002- | 669512 | 724520 | Road - class 1 togher | LULLYMORE EAST | T33 | 1051 |
| KD012-004001- | 670085 | 727258 | Road - class 1 togher | LULLYMORE WEST, DERRYBRENNAN | T46 | 1137 |
| KD012-003001- | 670727 | 728220 | Road - gravel/stone trackway - peatland | DERRYBRENNAN, BALLYBRACK (Kilpatrick ED) | T46 | 1167 |
| KD012-014— | 669601 | 724602 | Road - class 1 togher | LULLYBEG, LULLYMORE EAST | T33 | 1172 |
| KD012-014001- | 669818 | 724783 | Road - class 1 togher | LULLYMORE EAST | T01 | 1386 |
| KD012-019— | 671539 | 724561 | Platform - peatland | DRUMSRU (Kilmeage North ED) | T01 | 2270 |
| KD012-016— | 670900 | 726428 | Road - gravel/stone trackway - peatland | LULLYMORE WEST | T46 | 2275 |
| KD012-018— | 672119 | 724322 | Structure - peatland | DRUMSRU (Kilmeage North ED) | T01 | 2698 |

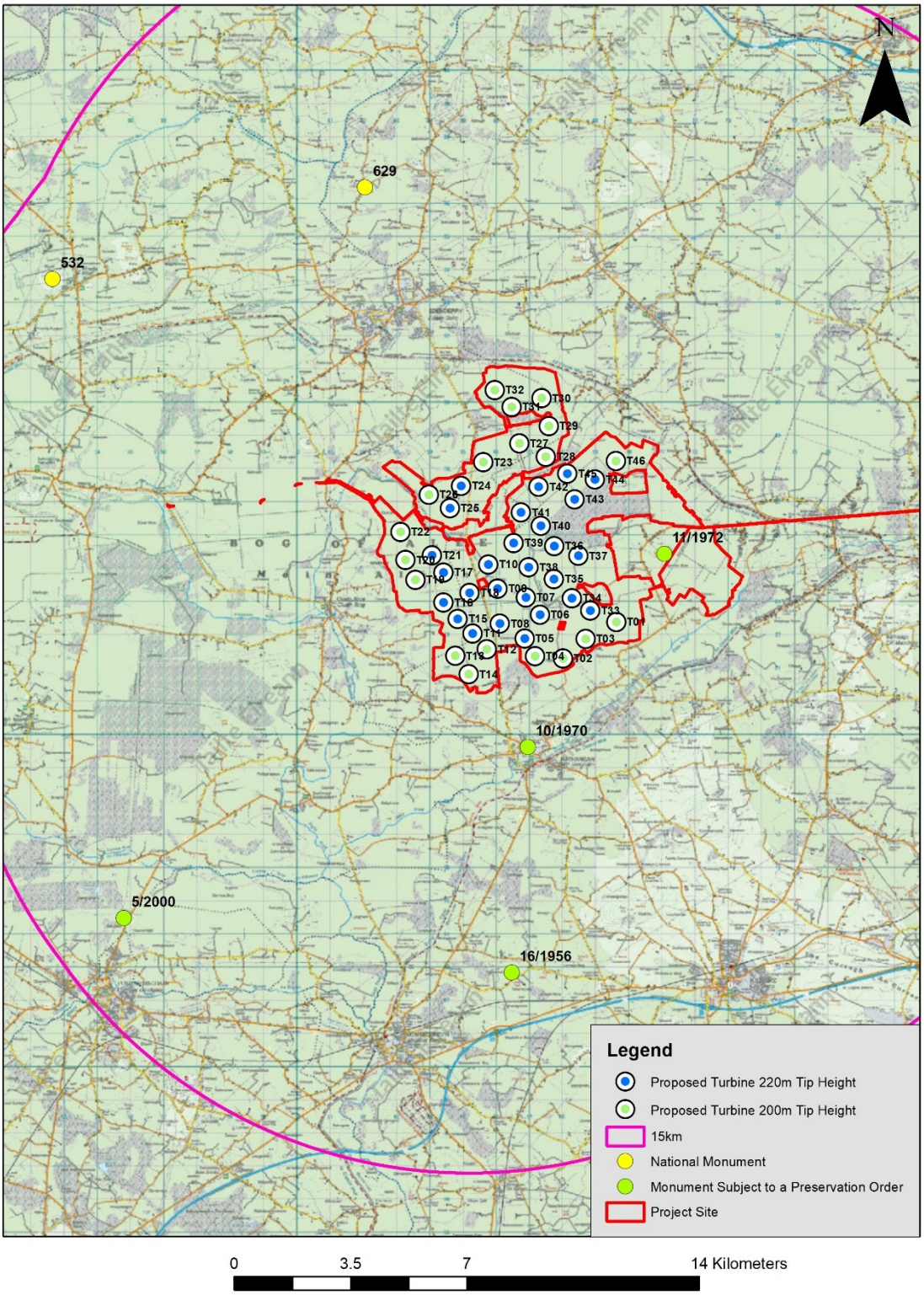



*Figure 14-5: National Monuments and those subject to a Preservation Order within 15km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.*

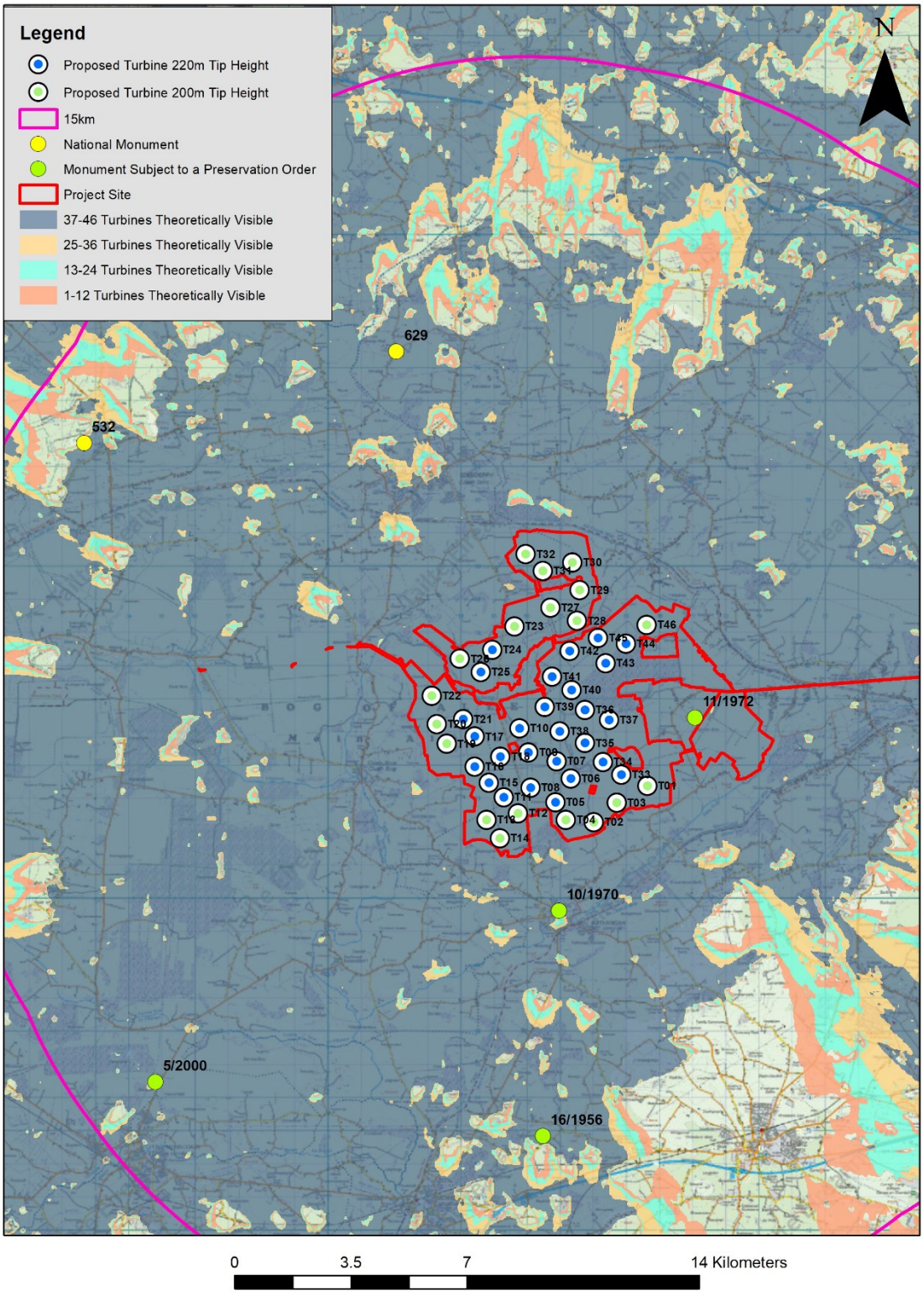



*Figure 14-6: National Monuments and those subject to a Preservation Order within 15km of the nearest Proposed Turbine with ZTV.*

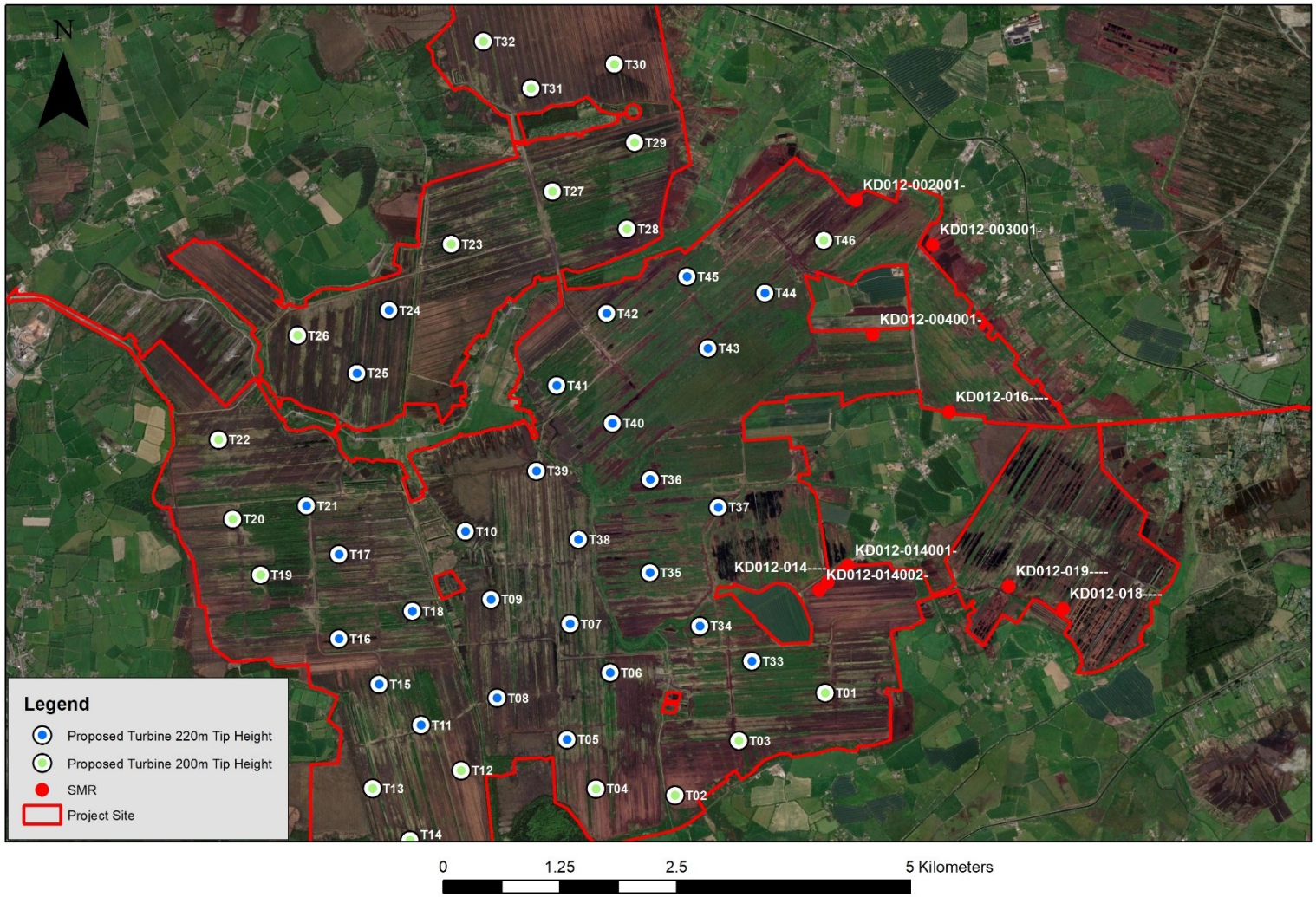



*Figure 14-9: Recorded monuments within the Cultural Heritage Study Area.*

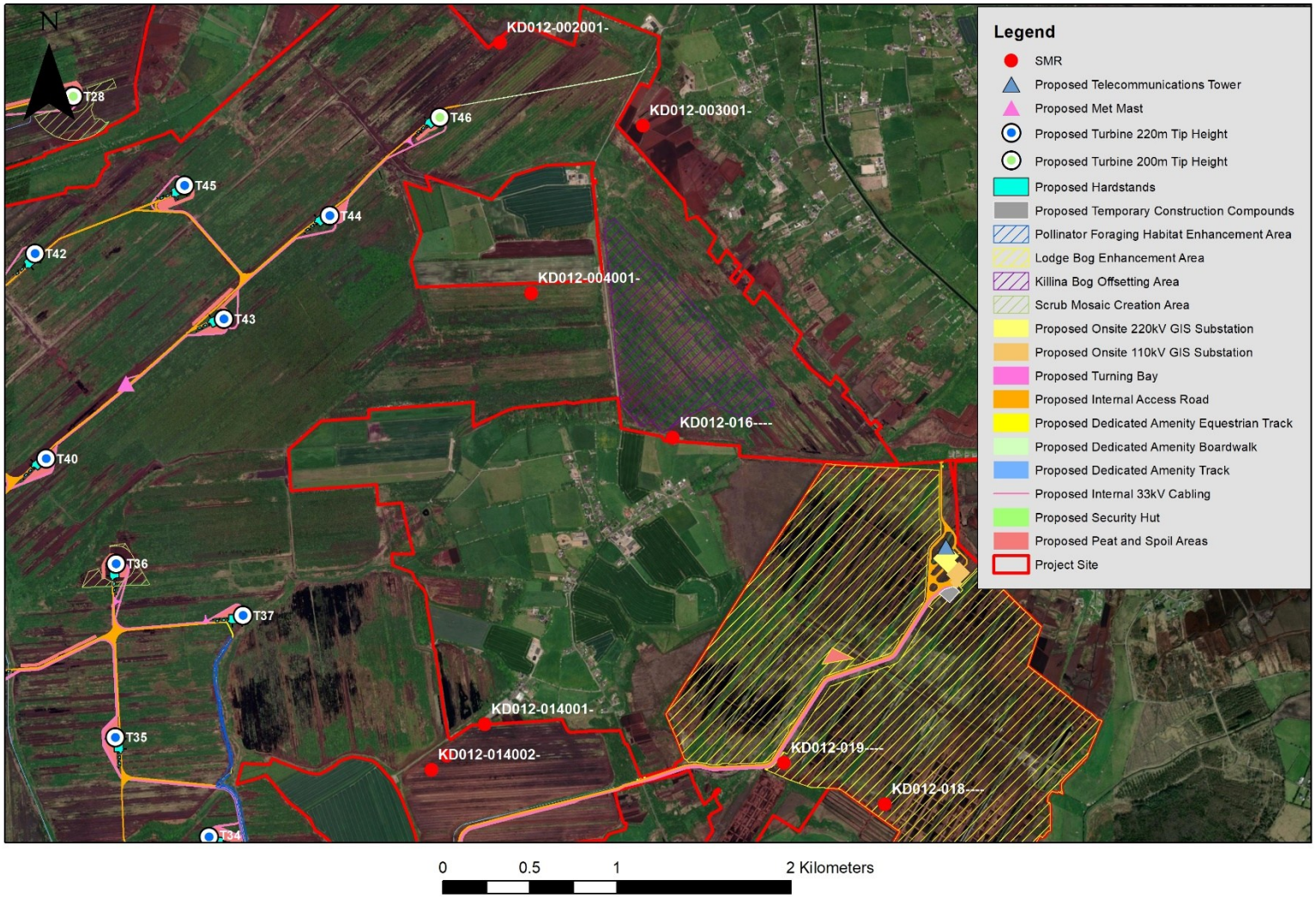



*Figure 14-10: Recorded monuments in relation to the Proposed Project infrastructure.*

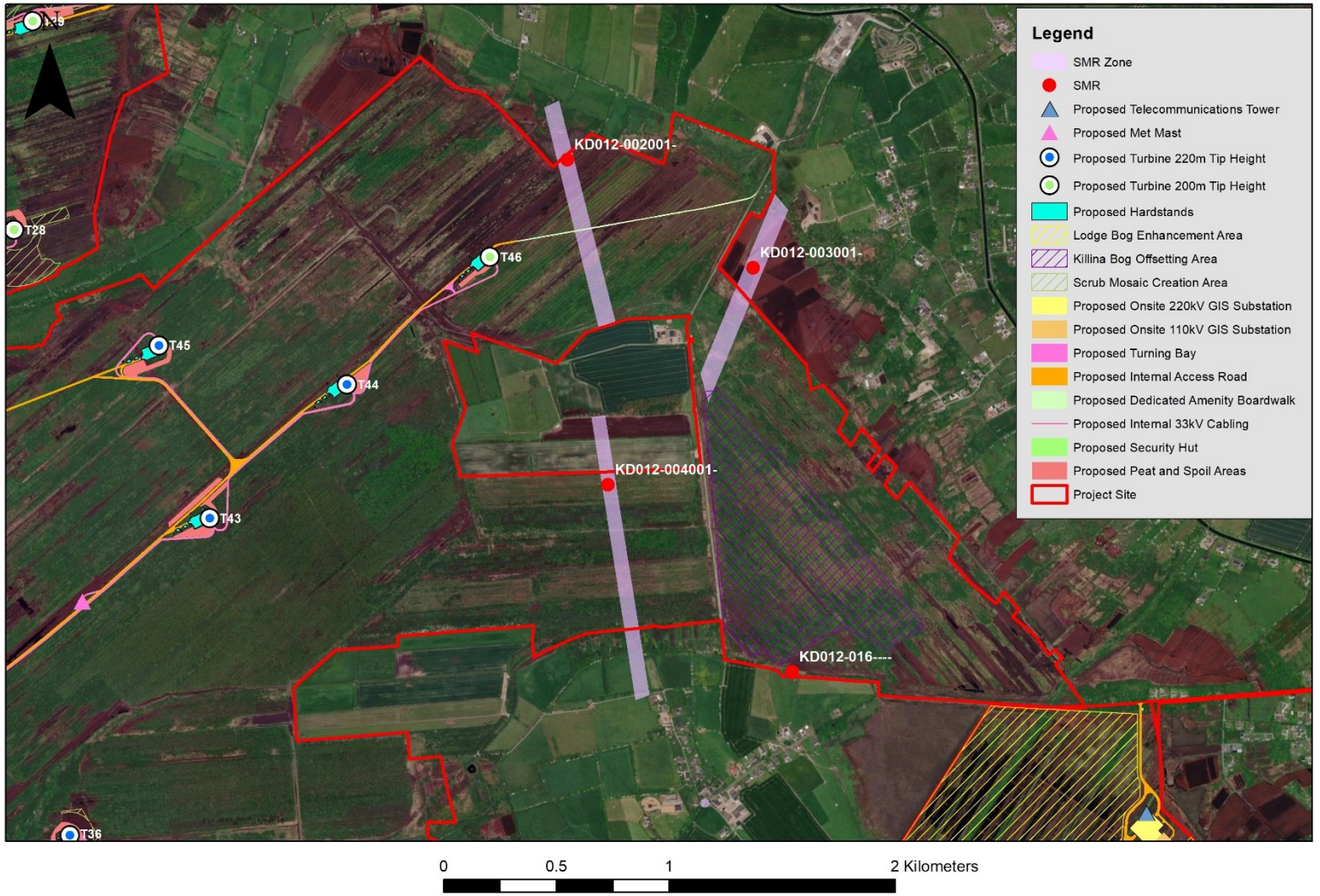



*Figure 14-11: Recorded monuments KD012-002001-, KD012003001- and KD012-004001- and associated ZoNs.*

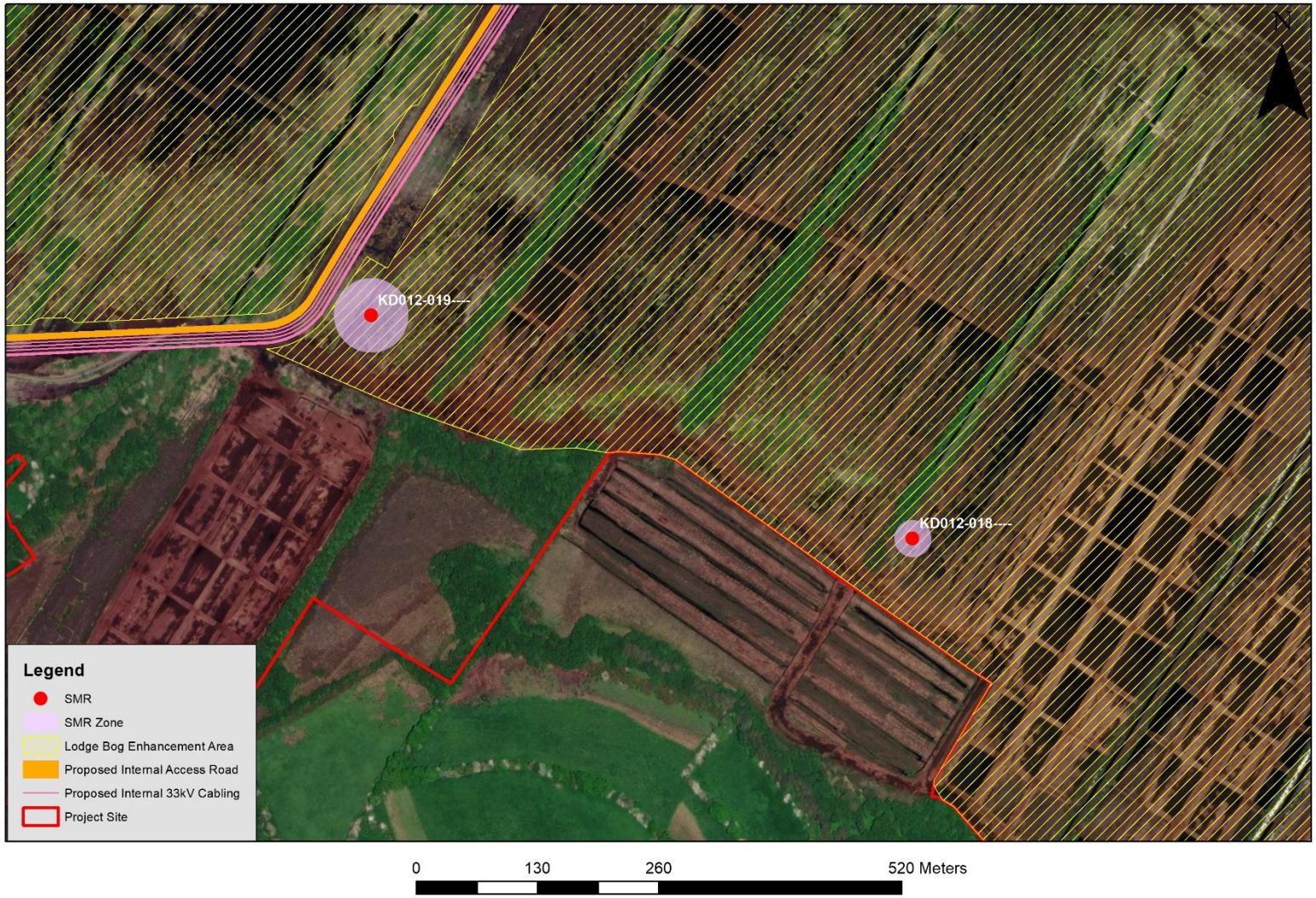



*Figure 14-12: Recorded monuments KD012-018— and KD012-019— and associated ZoNs in Lodge Bog.*

14.3.2.1.4 **Archaeological Investigations**

The bogs which form the Proposed Wind Farm site are Ticknevin, Glashabaun North, Glashabaun South, Codd 1, Codd 2, Ballydermot North, Ballydermot South, Blackriver, Lullymore, Lullybeg, Barnaran, Killina, Derrybrennan and Lodge, which form part of the Allen Bog Group. A number of archaeological surveys and excavations were previously carried out within those townlands during the lifetime of peat extraction and ancillary activities within same by BnM. A summary of the available results of such surveys and/or any reassessment surveys is discussed below and is also presented in Appendix 14-2.

## Previous Archaeological Surveys

### Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey 1997-8

The Allen Bog Group, within part of which the Proposed Wind Farm and Proposed Onsite Substation is located were surveyed by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (IAWU) in 1997-8 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey (unlicensed). The reports on the surveys undertaken within the Allen Bog Group in 1997-8 were obtained from the Archive Unit of the National Monuments Service (15th July 2026) and provide a summary description of three toghers (KD-LYE 0001, KD-LYE 0002 and KD-LYT 0002) surveyed by the IAWU. Two of the toghers (KD-LYE 0001 and KD-LYT 0002) are located within the Cultural Heritage Study Area in the vicinity of the Proposed Wind Farm while KD-LYE 0002 is located just outside of the Cultural Heritage Study Area and corresponds to recorded monument KE012-015—.

*KD-LYE 0001*
This comprises a togher located in Lullymore East townland. It is described as being of stone and timber construction and extended across the bog in a NE/SW direction for a length of over 600m from Lullymore Island to Lully Beg island (OCarroll & Whitaker, 1998). It corresponds to recorded monument KD012-014— (see Section 14.3.2.1.3 above). At the time of the survey in 1998 the togher was in varying states of preservation but was 'slowly being destroyed through active milling'. The survey report notes that it was known of locally and was referred to as a 'Danes Road'.

Subsequent excavation of a portion of this togher was carried out as mitigation in 2007 (see below).

*KD-LYE 0002*
This comprises a gravel togher which was briefly surveyed in 1998 on the same day as KD-LYE 0001. It was noted as being located in a raised bog used for private peat cutting and was reputed to extend from the ecclesiastical site on Lullymore Island to the townland of Drumsru. An unconfirmed report of the finding of a bronze spearhead adjacent to the togher is also referred to in the survey report. the togher is described as being visible in the drain faces 0.1m-0.3m below the field surface and measuring 2m-3.5m in width. It corresponds the recorded monument KD012-015—.

*KD-LYT 0002*
This togher was surveyed in 1997 and is described as being located very close to the northern side of the bog island in Lullymore townland. The survey notes that it was located on the surface of a BnM bog which was undergoing active milling and was in a 'disturbed state'. It was constructed of sandstone flags, and a single split oak timber was found in association with the flags. It corresponds to recorded monument KD012-016— (see Section 14.3.2.1.3 above).

### Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey 2004

A peatland survey of the bogs within the Proposed Wind Farm site was subsequently carried out in 2004 by ADS Ltd (Whitaker, 2004) as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey (Licence No. 04E0997, 04E0998, 04E0999, 04E1000, 04E1001, 04E1002, 04E1003, 04E1004, 04E1005, 04E1006, 04E1007, 04E1008, 04E1009 and 04E1010). During that survey 83 sightings of archaeological

material were made the majority of which (55) comprised occurrences of single worked brushwood or roundwoods. A summary of the findings made during that survey is as follows:

'*A total of 83 sites were recorded during the course of the field survey. The majority (55) of these sites were occurrences of single worked brushwood or roundwoods. It was thought at the time that many of there were modern in origin. The reason for this assumption was two-fold. Many of the pieces were very well preserved and from talking to BnM about disturbances evident in the peat from earlier methods of peat production in the area... it appeared likely that they could have been relatively modern. In some case BnM noted that they themselves had used small trackway like constructions to facilitate the removal of machinery from the bog that had become stuck. An example of this are sites KD-BRN007 and 008 in Barnaran Bog which were dated to within the past fifty years.*

*Twenty route dating samples were sent for analysis to Beta Analytic, Florida. Of these, fifteen were dated to within the last fifty years.....Three sites were dated to the Early Christian Period. A disturbed plank trackway in Barnaran Bog (KD-BRN003), the gravel road from Lullymore East Bog (KD-LYE001a-u) and the remains of a possible plank trackway alongside the gravel road also from Lullymore East Bog (KD-LYE002). Four sites were dated to the Late Medieval Period from Ballydermot North Bog (OF-BTN0044 & 69), Barnaran Bog (KD-BRN005) and Lodge Bog (KD-LGE002).*'

The survey report conclusion notes the relatively low number of archaeological sites recorded during the 2004 and cite the used of sod peat (Bagger) production as one possible reason. It also notes the following in terms of the size of the bog and low number of archaeological sitings therein:

'*Another reason for the low incidence of archaeological sites may also be due to the sheer size of the bog areas involved. Previous surveys have demonstrated that archaeological sites tend to concentrate in narrow stretches of bog that are bordered with areas of more fertile dryland (IAWU, various). Sites are also known to concentrate in relatively narrow stretches of bog, close to dryland areas containing monuments...overlooking the bogs. The main group of bogs located around Lullymore Island and westwards towards Clonbulloge...are all one expanse of raised bog with few potential crossing points.*'

### Archaeological Excavation including the Excavations Database

Following the 2004 Peatland Survey (Whitaker, 2004) one excavation of a gravel/stone trackway at Lullymore East townland in Barnaran Bog was carried out (Licence No. 07E0630) (Corcoran, 2008). The trackway is located within the Cultural Heritage Study Area and corresponds to recorded monument KD012-014— : Road - class 1 togher. The excavation report was obtained from the National Monuments Service Archive Unit (14th July 2026). A summary of the excavation, which comprised one cutting, as provided in the report is presented below and a summary is also provided on the Excavations Database (https://excavations.ie/report/2007/Kildare/0017802/) (see below).

The togher was identified during the 2004 Peatland Survey, being recorded in drain faces at 22 locations at depths of between 0.1m and 0.9m below the surface of the bog. A single cutting was excavated over the trackway (located at siting KD-LYE 001m) at a drain edge where c. 0.1m of peat was present over the togher. While the purpose of the investigation was to excavate gravel trackway KD-LYE 001, a second trackway KD-LYE 002 was also exposed in the cutting.

The main trackway (KD-LYE 001) was constructed of gravel and wood, the latter being very poorly preserved and comprising transversely laid roundwoods. The gravel element of the trackway comprised small to medium sized stones and pebbles and varied in thickness from 0.2m-0.4m, being thinner at the edges. The togher measured a maximum of 4m in width.

During the 2004 survey the trackway was dated to cal. AD380-660. The excavation report notes that the togher spans the narrow stretch of bog between Lullybeg and Lullymore Island and suggests that the presence of the trackway relates to the ecclesiastical site (KD012-006—) located on Lullymore Island (see Section 14.3.2.1.2 above for further discussion).

**Excavations Database**

Multiple entries were returned from the Excavations Database for excavations carried out at or adjacent to the Proposed Project infrastructure footprint contained in the Proposed Wind Farm site Group. The entries returned are from a townland search of the database and while the majority pertain to excavations or surveys carried out within the Proposed Wind Farm site, some may be located outside the same. The database entries are presented in Appendix 14-2, and the information therein is taken directly from https://excavations.ie/. Any reference to the 'site' in the investigation descriptions is in reference to the 'site type' to which the investigation relates. It should also be noted that references to the Derrygreenagh Group of Bogs within the excavation summaries is due to the fact that the surveys were carried out on both the Derrygreenagh Group and the Allen Bog Group at the same time.

The majority of the entries pertain to excavations or surveys carried out during the peatland surveys, and programme of excavation as described in the previous sections above.

### Archaeological Monitoring of Site Investigations

Archaeological monitoring of the excavation of geotechnical site investigation trial pits excavated as part of site investigations for the Proposed Project was carried out by Tobar Archaeological Services under licence from the National Monuments Service. The monitoring was undertaken in two phases and supervised by Tobar Archaeological Services in 2021 (Licence No. 21E0221). The initial phase of work comprised the excavation of SI trial pits at a potential onsite substation location, while the second main phase of work comprised the excavation of trial pits at each of the 47 Proposed Turbine locations, in addition to 11 pits at potential borrow pit locations in a greenfield area to the west of the Cultural Heritage Study Area; please note, while site investigative works were varied out to determine the feasibility of borrow pits, no borrow pits were progressed as part of the Proposed Project. Phase 1 of the investigations was carried out in May 2021, while Phase 2 took place in November 2021 over a period of two weeks. The excavation of all trial pits was archaeologically monitored, and no potential archaeological finds, features or deposits were uncovered (Carroll, 2023).

Please see Appendix 14-3 for the archaeological monitoring report associated with the Proposed Project.

#### 14.3.2.1.5 *Previously Unrecorded Monuments within the Cultural Heritage Study Area*

No previously unrecorded archaeological monuments, stray finds or potential peatland structures were noted within the Cultural Heritage Study Area during the walk-over survey. Similarly, no potential archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were uncovered during archaeological monitoring of two phases of Site Investigation trial pits (see Section 14.3.2.1.4 above).

#### 14.3.2.1.6 *Sub-Surface Archaeological Potential*

The archaeological heritage of the Proposed Wind Farm site is evidenced by the recorded monuments therein and the large number of archaeological objects recovered from the bogs within and surrounding the Proposed Wind Farm and Proposed Onsite Substation over its lifetime as an industrial peat extraction site (see Section 14.3.2.1.8 below). It is noted, however, that the number of recorded monuments within the vicinity of the Proposed Wind Farm and Proposed Onsite Substation is low. This was also noted in the 2004 Peatland Survey carried out in 14 no. bogs of the Allen Bog Group which form part of the Project Site. The primary reason suggested for the low occurrence of archaeological sites was attributed to the vast expanse of the bog and the lack of adjacent dryland.

The survey report states the following in relation to same '*Previous surveys have demonstrated that archaeological sites tend to concentrate in narrow stretches of bog that are bordered with areas of more fertile dryland (IAWU, various).*'

Notwithstanding this, bogs are renowned for their archaeological potential and the preservation of organic structures and objects. Peatlands provide anaerobic conditions which allows the preservation of organic materials such as wood, leather and human remains and has led to the survival and discovery of many such items in Irish bogs. Furthermore, the presence of a large number of stray finds from the area also suggests that there is still potential for the presence of additional archaeological finds, features and structures within the peat, particularly where deep peat remains in situ. Effects and mitigation measures are addressed in Section 14.4.

#### 14.3.2.1.7 Recorded Monuments within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine

A total of two hundred and eighty-four (284) recorded monuments are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. This number includes the nine monuments located within the Proposed Wind Farm site with **275 monuments located outside the Cultural Heritage Study Area but within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine** (Figure 14-13). Recorded monuments within the Cultural Heritage Study Area in the vicinity of the Proposed Wind Farm and Proposed Onsite Substation are discussed in Section 14.3.2.1.3 above while those located outside the Cultural Heritage Study Area but within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine are discussed here and listed in Appendix 14-4. The monuments are grouped according to monument type or period.

##### Peatland Monuments

At least 109 monuments within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine but outside of the Cultural Heritage Study Area, comprise those located in a peatland environment and include Roads (class 1, 2 and 3 toghers and gravel/stone trackways), Structures – Peatland and Post rows – Peatland. The majority of the peatland sites are located in Ballykilleen and Ballynakill townlands to the west of the Cultural Heritage Study Area and are likely to have been identified during previous Peatland Surveys carried out for BnM. While they are located in areas in which 37-46 of the Proposed Turbines will theoretically be visible these monuments may be regarded as having no or low visibility which reduces or negates potential visual effects.

##### The Prehistoric Period

Many of the peatland monuments discussed above may date to the prehistoric period. In addition to these monuments sixteen (16) monuments within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine, but outside the Cultural Heritage Study Area, date to the prehistoric period and comprises barrows (5) (ring and mound), ring ditches (2), standing stones (2), an unclassified cairn (1), and fulachta fia and burnt mounds (6). The monuments are located at distances ranging between 1.8km and 4.8km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. Ring Barrows are a circular or oval raised area (generally up to 1m above the external ground level or level with it) enclosed by fosse(s) and outer bank(s), with or without an entrance. They are part of the Bronze/Iron Age burial tradition (c. 2400 BC - AD 400). Mound barrows comprise a circular or oval earthen or earth and stone mound with no external features. Mounds found in association with other barrow types are likely to be mound barrows. They are funerary in nature and contain and/or cover burials. Excavated examples have been dated to the Bronze and Iron Ages (c. 2400 BC - AD 400).

Ring-ditches comprise a circular or near circular fosse, usually less than 20m in diameter and visible as cropmarks/soilmarks on aerial photographs. The function of these monuments is unknown as ring-ditches may be the remains of ploughed out barrows, round houses or other modern features and, in consequence, may date to any period from prehistory onwards.

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).

Unclassified cairns comprise a mound constructed primarily of stone which cannot be classified as a specific cairn type. They can date to any period from prehistory onwards. The term cairn is derived from the Irish word 'carn' meaning a heap or pile of stones.

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 and are generally through to be levelled examples of fulacht fia. 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).

### The Early Medieval Period

The Early Medieval period is represented by enclosures and ringforts which account for at least 48 of the 284 monuments within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine, and outside the Cultural Heritage Study Area.

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.

Two enclosures (Map ID 1, OF012-009— and Map ID 3, OF020-002—) are located less than 1km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T29 and T15 respectively. Enclosure OF012-009— is located in Derries townland immediately outside the Cultural Heritage Study Area with its centre-point c. 337m to the north of Proposed Turbine T29. It was visited as part of the walk-over survey carried out for the assessment and comprises an overgrown area surrounded by trees. No above-ground elements of the enclosure were discernible at the time of survey due to the presence of the aforementioned overgrowth. It is indicated on the first edition OS map as a circular area defined by a dashed line with a triangular point/marker located within its interior. The description of the monument on the HEV notes that it was detected from aerial photography and that it ‘is now almost certainly destroyed’.

### Monuments with Religious Associations

At least sixty-six (66) monuments within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine, located outside the Cultural Heritage Study Area, have religious associations and may date to a number of time periods. The monuments include ecclesiastical enclosures, a large number of cross inscribed stones, bullaun stones, fonts, churches, graveyards, burial grounds, holy wells and crosses. Many of these sites are associated with each other or located in close proximity as a complex of monuments such as the monastic site at Lullymore East on Lullymore Island. Similarly, several cross-inscribed stones which were removed from the monastic site at Lullymore East were moved to a memorial at Lullymore West where they are now located.

The monastic complex at Lullymore East on Lullymore Island has been discussed in detail above in Section 14.3.2.1.2 as it is a monument subject to a Preservation Order.

The nearest monuments with religious associations comprise a church and graveyard (Map ID 20-21, KD012-012002- and KD012-012001-) which are situated c. 1.6km to the north of Proposed Turbine T46

in Ticknevin townland. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 37-46 Proposed Turbines from this location.

## The Medieval Period

At least 19 monuments within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine, outside the Cultural Heritage Study Area, date to the medieval period. They include an unclassified castle, a ring work, motte and bailey, tower houses, bawns, a Sheela-na-gig, moated sites, a deserted medieval settlement and field systems.

Unclassified castles comprise a castle that cannot be more precisely classified. They can date from the late 12th to the 16th century AD. Tower houses were a later development, primarily dating to the 15$^{th}$ and 16$^{th}$ centuries. They comprise 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.

Mottes, mottes and baileys, ring works and moated sites were all constructed by the Anglo-Normans in the late 12th-early 13th century. A motte and bailey comprises an early form of castle consisting of a flat-topped, steep-sided, earthen mound supporting a wooden tower, with an associated courtyard or bailey, which is often raised and enclosed by a bank and fosse. Sometimes mottes occur without any surviving evidence for the bailey. Moated sites consist of a square, rectangular or occasionally circular area, sometimes raised above the ground, enclosed by a wide, often water-filled, fosse, with or without an outer bank and with a wide causewayed entrance. They date to the late 13th/early 14th centuries and were primarily fortified residences/farmsteads of Anglo-Norman settlers though they were also built by Gaelic lords. Ring works comprise an early form of castle consisting of a circular, oval or polygonal area enclosed by an earth and stone bank and outer fosse. Constructed by the Anglo-Normans and Gaelic lords in the 13th century AD.

Deserted medieval settlements comprise an abandoned medieval settlement dating from the 13th century to 1550 AD. They generally 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 the monuments in this time period comprises a deserted medieval settlement (Map ID 12, KD017-044—) which is situated c. 1.2km south-south-west of Proposed Turbine T04. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 37-46 Proposed Turbines from this location, however, no above-ground remains of the monument is extant.

## The Post Medieval Period

At least five recorded monuments dating to the post-medieval period are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine, outside the Cultural Heritage Study Area. They comprise two designed landscape features (Map ID 93, KD017-011005- and Map ID 234, OF011-035002-), an ice house (Map ID 92, KD008-019001-), a mine (Map ID 210, OF012-003002-) and a well (Map ID 88, KD017-011006-). Ice houses comprise a structure, partly underground, for the preservation of ice and date from the 17th to the 19th century AD. They are typically associated with a country house and demesne. Similarly designed landscape features comprise a man-made feature that is laid out to produce the effect of natural scenery, or other features, usually within demesnes and associated with a country house. They also date from the 17th to the 19th century AD. One such designed landscape feature within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine comprises a tea house (OF011-035002-) which is located approximately 4km from the nearest Proposed Turbine T22.

The nearest of these monuments comprises the well which is located in Rathangan c. 2.9km from the nearest Proposed Turbine T04.

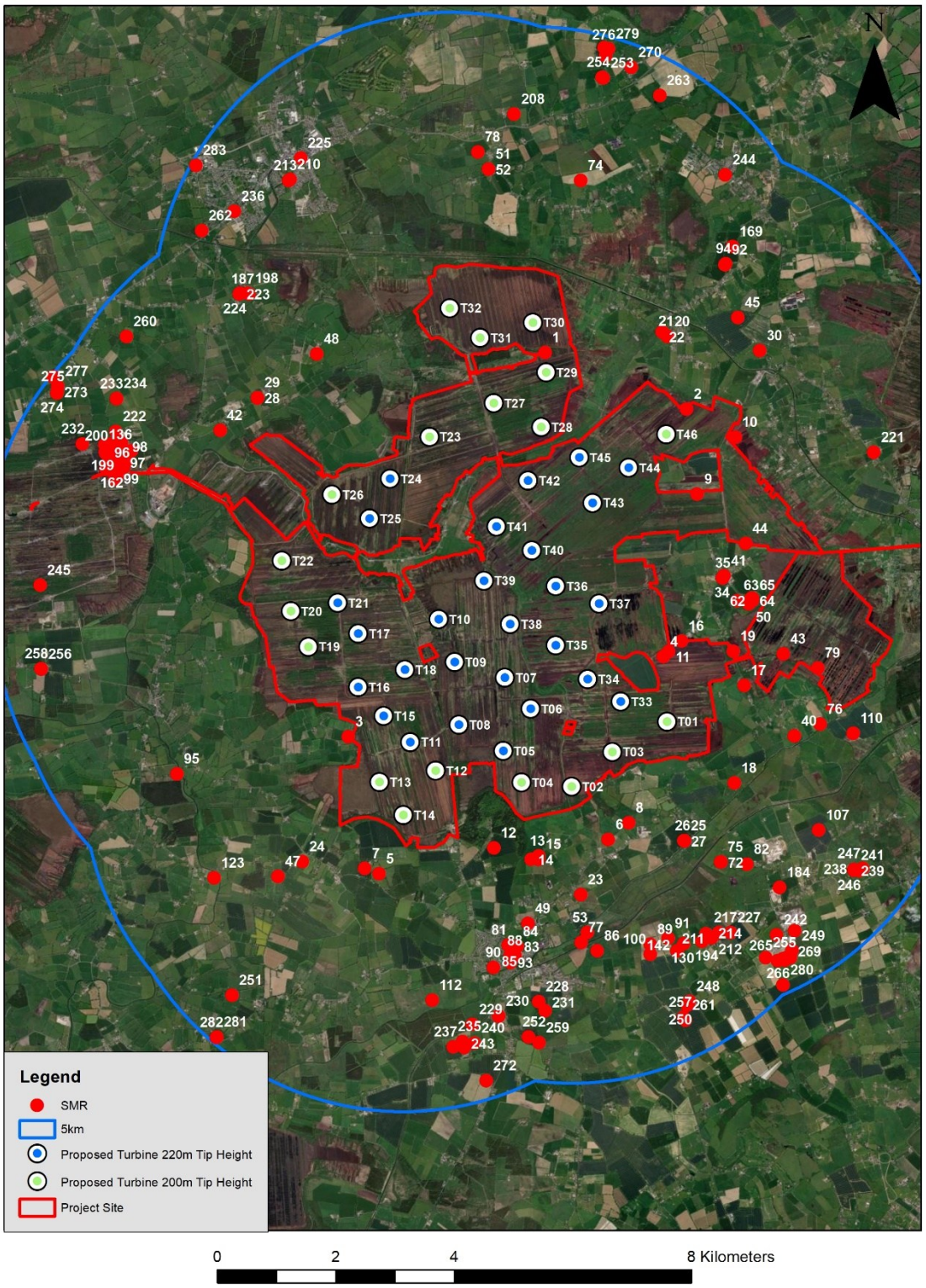



*Figure 14-13: Recorded monuments within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.*

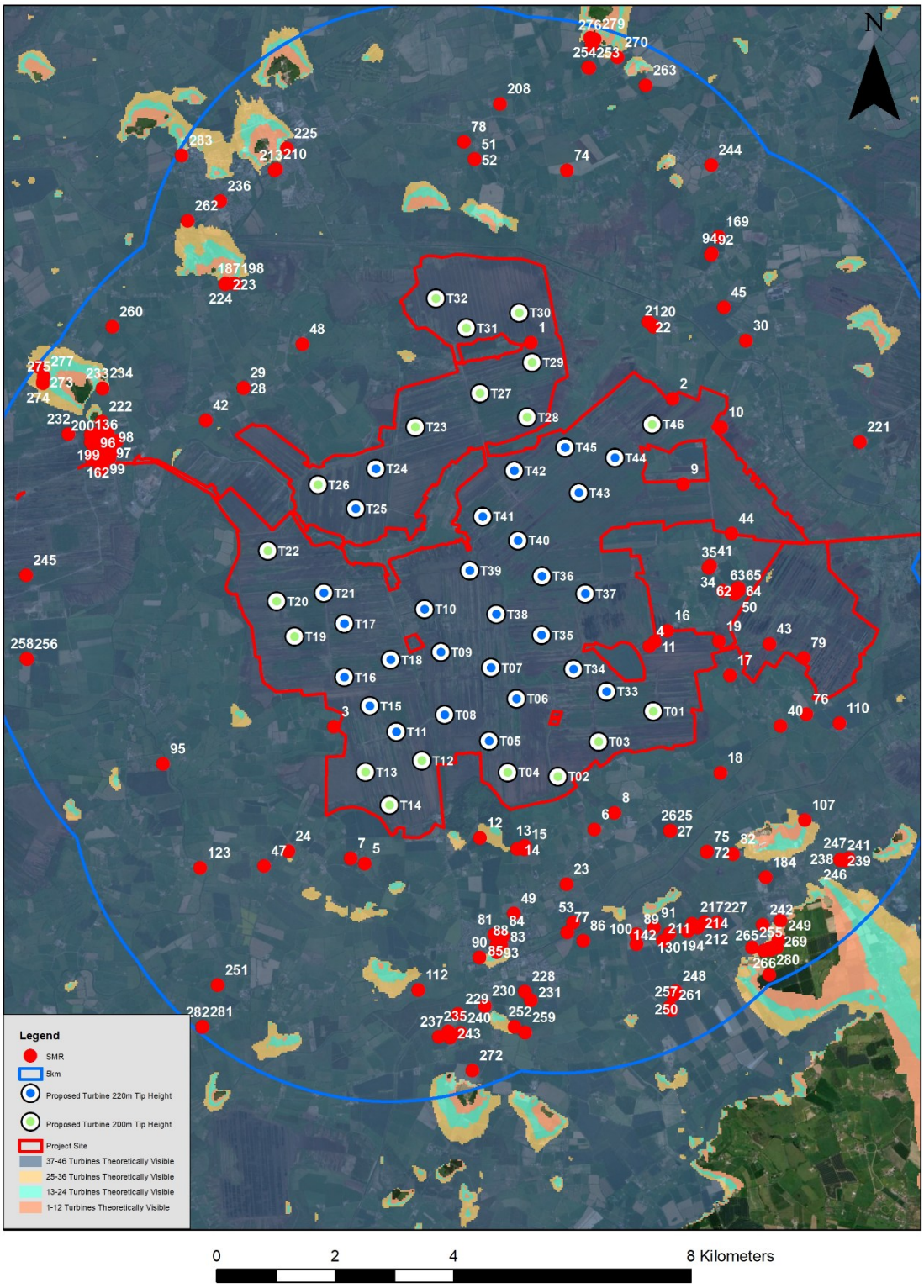



*Figure 14-14: Recorded monuments within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine and ZTV.*

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

The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland were consulted by Tobar Archaeological Services in 2021. The finds from the townlands within the Proposed Wind Farm site are presented below according to townland.

*Table 14-8: NMI Topographical files information for townlands within the Proposed Wind Farm site.*

| Townland | County | Description |
|---|---|---|
| ALLENWOOD SOUTH | Kildare | 1987:71 Cast Copper Alloy cauldron, Findplace: bog.<br><br>1987:72 Leather Shoe sole, Findplace Bog 1.25m deep |
| BALLYBRACK | Kildare | 1937:2421 Stone axehead, Findplace unknown.<br><br>1937:2438 Stone rubber, Findplace unknown.<br><br>1937:2439 Stone rubber, Findplace unknown.<br><br>1937:2440 Stone Burnisher, Findplace unknown.<br><br>1937:2441 Stone Rubber, Findplace unknown.<br><br>1937:2442 Chert blade, Findplace unknown.<br><br>1937:2443 Hone stone, Findplace unknown.<br><br>1937:2444 Hone stone, Findplace unknown. |
| BALLYKILLEEN | Offaly | 1933:2757 Tracked stone<br><br>1933:2758 Stone tool<br><br>1933:2759 Hammerstone<br><br>1998:68 Bone pin<br><br>1998:69 Iron Object<br><br>2002E941:12 Wood stake<br><br>2002E941:13 Wood object |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | 2002E941:14 Horn fragment<br><br>2002E941:15 Horn fragment<br><br>2002E941:16 Horn fragment<br><br>2002E941:17 Horn fragment<br><br>2002E941:4 Wood object<br><br>2002E941:5 Wood object<br><br>2002E941:8 Wood rope |
| BALLYSOOGHAN NORTH | Kildare | 1989:14 Leather Shoe, Findplace: bog |
| CLONBROWN | Offaly | 1945:79 Leather shoe, Findplace: Bog at Clonbrown |
| DERRIES | Kildare | 1000:564 Stone tool, Findplace: The Derries.<br><br>1000:565 Quartz pebble, Findplace: The Derries.<br><br>1989:17 Wood tool, Findplace: The Derries. |
| KILCUMBER | Offaly | 1947:832 Leather Sheath, Findplace Bog at Kilcumber<br><br>2013:435: Stone Sheela-na-gig, Findplace Figile river at Kilcumber bridge<br><br>2013:436 Architectural fragment - ogee-headed twin-light window moulding, Findplace Figile river at Kilcumber bridge |
| KILLINAGH UPPER | Kildare | 1972:355:3 Iron horseshoe, Findplace bog. |
| KILLINTHOMAS | Kildare | 1989:15 Stone axehead |
| LULLYMORE EAST | Kildare | 1989:16 Stone Quern, findplace Lodge bog |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | 1009C2:11 Bronze coin, findplace ecclesiastical enclosure<br><br>2009C2:12 Bronze sheeting |
| RATHANGAN | Kildare | 1877:58 Bronze dirk<br><br>1884:337 Stone axehead<br><br>2001:1 stone axehead |
| SHEAN | Offaly | 1989:50 leather shoe, findplace bog. |
| TICKNEVIN | Kildare | 1937:2423 Stone axehead<br><br>1987:140 leather shoe, Findplace bog.<br><br>2010C2:703 stone axehead<br><br>2017:102 wood vessel<br><br>2017:95 wood vessel<br><br>2017:96 wood vessel<br><br>2017:97 wool ball<br><br>2017:98 wool ball<br><br>X4060 amber bead, Findplace: bog in Punchestown |

#### 14.3.2.1.9 *Archaeological Landscapes*

Policy BHP-36 of OCDP states that it is Council policy to facilitate the identification of important archaeological landscapes in the county. The OCDP does not, however, formally identify any such landscapes. Similarly, objective AH O9 of KCDP supports the concept of archaeological landscapes but has not formally identified any. In this regard the Proposed Project is not located in or immediately adjacent to areas which have been designated as Archaeological Landscapes.

#### 14.3.2.1.10 *Orthophotographic and LiDAR Review*

A review of the available aerial imagery of the Cultural Heritage Study Area including Google Earth and MapGenie and the available LiDAR imagery was undertaken. Only a small portion of the Project Site encompassing the Proposed Wind Farm is covered by the available LiDAR surveys (Open Topographic Viewer https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/, accessed 23rd July 2026). No potential archaeological features were noted within the Cultural Heritage Study Area from the orthophotographic and LiDAR review.

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

No Protected Structures are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site.

A total of 171 Protected Structures are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. At least 84 of the structures are located in Edenderry village to the north-west of the Proposed Wind Farm, with an additional 29 structures located in Rathangan village to the south and 12 structures in Clonbullogue village to the west of the Proposed Wind Farm. The structures are listed in Appendix 14-5 and shown on Figure 14-15. Many of the structures are also included in the NIAH. The nearest Protected Structure in County Kildare comprises Blakefield House (RPS Ref. B16-01) which is situated less than 1km to the south-west of the nearest Proposed Turbine T14. The nearest Protected Structure in County Offaly comprises a mile post (RPS Ref. 17-66) which is located c. 1.3km to the north-west of Proposed Turbine T32.

A number of Protected Structures within the 5km of the Proposed Turbines comprise bridges along the Grand Canal, which is situated less than 1km to the north, north-east and south of the Proposed Wind Farm and along the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route. The Grand Canal comprises an 18th century manmade navigable waterway. The origins of canals such as this in Ireland was the grand concept of the 1700s that Ireland would have a connected network of waterways. Of particular focus was that Dublin would be connected to the Shannon by a 'Grand Line' which began in 1756 and eventually became the Grand Canal (https://archive.waterwaysireland.org/history-of-the-waterways, accessed 23rd July 2026). In 1772, the Grand Canal Company was established by a group of noblemen and merchants, including public subscription, to ensure the future of the canal and to tackle the biggest barrier to its construction, the Bog of Allen. The company invited John Smeaton and his assistant William Jessop to Ireland for two weeks to advise them. Smeaton made a recommendation to skirt round the bog but to build the canal at the full height, in contrast to Thomas Omer's efforts which attempted to drain parts of the bog and build at a lower level. The canal from Sallins was finally opened to traffic in 1779 and a twice-weekly passenger service from Sallins to Dublin started in 1780. The canal was extended to Robertstown in 1784. From 1790 work on the drainage between Tickneven and Edenderry proved difficult. A Captain William Evans, one of the Company's directors, wrote of the subsidence on either side of the canal making work slow. The problem of subsidence occurred frequently due to the topography of the surrounding peat bog (https://offalyhistoryblog.com/2024/02/17/21-edenderry-the-grand-canal-and-local-development-1786-1845-no-21-in-the-grand-canal-offaly-series/, accessed 23rd July 2026). The canal passed within two kilometres of the town of Edenderry when the line was finally completed in 1796 and subsequently a branch line into the town began in 1797 (ibid.).

The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 37-46 Proposed Turbines from the majority of Protected Structures within 5km. A photowire (PWVP-F) taken from Ticknevin Bridge (RPS Ref. B08-23) on the canal demonstrates how existing buildings and intervening vegetation will screen many of the Proposed Turbine from view. A similar photomontage (VP09) taken from Blundell Aqueduct (RPS Ref. 17-65) on the canal in County Offaly demonstrates partial visibility of the Proposed Turbines with intervening vegetation also providing natural screening. A photomontage (VP15) created a short distance south-east of Edenderry main street illustrates visibility of the majority of the Proposed Turbines; however, it is considered that the built-up environment of the town centre will provide screening from the many protected structures therein. In the same way photomontage (VP20), taken from a short distance north-west of Rathangan demonstrates visibility of the Proposed Turbines but also illustrates how intervening vegetation will screen some of the Proposed Turbines from view. It is considered that the built-up environment of Rathangan village will also provide screening from the protected structures therein.

As outlined above, only one Protected Structure (RPS Ref. B16-01) Blakefield House is located within 1km of the nearest Proposed Turbine, with the remainder located at distances ranging between 1.3km and 4.8km.

### 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 Proposed Wind Farm site.

A total of 149 NIAH structures are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine and are listed in Appendix 14-6 and shown on Figure 14-21. As per the Protected Structures discussed above in Section 14.3.2.1.11, many of the NIAH structures are located in Edenderry, Rathangan and Clonbullogue. The nearest NIAH structure is Blakefield House (Reg. 11901601) which is also a Protected Structure (Ref. B16-01) and is located less than 1km from Proposed Turbine T14. It is described on the Buildings of Ireland website (https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/11901601/blakefield-house-ballysooghan-north-kildare, accessed 23rd July 2026) as follows:

*Description*
*Detached five-bay two-storey house, c.1860, possibly over basement with segmental-headed door opening to centre, single-bay two-storey recessed lower end bay to right (east) and five-bay two-storey parallel range along rear elevation to north having single-bay single-storey canted bay window to east and single-bay two-storey return to rear to north. Extended, c.1995, comprising single-bay single-storey flat-roofed return to rear to north with balcony over and single-bay single-storey conservatory. Gable-ended roofs with slate (pyramidal to conservatory). Clay ridge tiles. Rendered chimney stacks. Overhanging timber eaves on paired brackets. Cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast walls. Unpainted. Square-headed window openings (including to canted bay window to east to parallel range). Stone sills. Replacement 6/6 timber sash windows, c.1995, with exposed sash boxes (some possibly original). Segmental-headed door opening. Cut-stone Ionic doorcase approached by flight of stone steps. Timber panelled door. Sidelights and spiders-web fanlight. Set back from road in own grounds. Gravel forecourt to front. Mature, landscaped gardens to rear. Detached five-bay single-storey outbuilding, c.1860, to east. Reroofed, c.1970. Gable-ended roof. Replacement corrugated-iron, c.1970. Iron ridge tiles. Cast-iron rainwater goods on eaves course. Roughcast walls. Unpainted. Square-headed door openings. Timber panelled half doors. Gateway, c.1860, to south comprising four cut-stone piers with curved flanking walls having cast-iron gates and railings.*

*Appraisal*
*Blakefield House is a fine and imposing mid nineteenth-century middle size house of graceful proportions and Classical detailing. A symmetrical entrance (south) front is off-set by a more complex garden (north) range. The house, despite slight modifications, retains much of its original character and retains many important original features and fittings. The entrance (south) front is dominated by a fine doorcase that boasts fine stone masonry in its execution and which is a decorative device in an otherwise stern façade. To the remainder of the elevation recent replacement fenestration has been installed in keeping with the original appearance of the house and is a good example of sympathetic restoration. The retention of further early salient materials and fittings, including the slate roof and cast-iron rainwater goods, suggests that the house may retain some early or original internal features of note. The house, when combined with the attendant outbuildings, represents a fine example of an almost-intact working farm that, today, contributes to the equestrian activity of the county, being in use as a stud farm - its is therefore of some social, cultural and historic interest. Set in pleasant landscaped grounds, the house is announced on the road by a fine gateway, which contains gates and railings of early surviving cast-iron work.*



*Plate 14-2: Blakefield House (NIAH Reg. 11901601) (Photo courtesy of https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/).*

The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 37-46 Proposed Turbines from the majority of NIAH structures within 5km. As discussed in Section 14.3.2.1.11 above, it is considered that the built-up environment of the town and village centres of Edenderry, Rathangan and Clonbullogue will provide some screening from the many NIAH therein, thus ameliorating some visual effects. A photomontage (VP13) captured from the public road a short distance north-west of Blakefield House does demonstrate visibility of the Proposed Turbines but also shows how intervening vegetation will provide some screening.

Ten historic gardens are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine (Table 14-9). The nearest historic garden is that associated with Killinthomas House which is located just outside the Cultural Heritage Study Area, south-west of Proposed Turbine T04. A broad expanse of woodland depicted to the north, east and west of the house and garden on the first edition OS map is still extant and will provide natural screening between the historic garden and the Proposed Turbines.

The garden associated with Ballydermot house is located c. 1.5km to the west of Proposed Turbine T20. Similarly, a tract of forestry located to the east of the house and garden will provide some screening of the Proposed Turbines. It should also be noted that many of the historic gardens within 5km may not retain their original features and often have become subsumed into agricultural lands or residential properties. In general, such gardens would be regarded as low-visibility Cultural Heritage receptors within the wider landscape surrounding the Cultural Heritage Study Area.

*Table 14-9: Historic gardens within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.*

| NAME | COUNTY | ITM E | ITM N | PROPOSED TURBINE | DISTANCE (metres) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Killinthomas Ho. | Kildare | 666536 | 721629 | T04 | 961 |
| Ballydermot House | Offaly | 661637 | 725428 | T20 | 1599 |
| Lullymore Lodge | Kildare | 670435 | 725828 | T37 | 2050 |
| Drummond House | Kildare | 671035 | 730627 | T46 | 2783 |
| Rathangan | Kildare | 666736 | 719429 | T14 | 2895 |
| Clayton Cottage | Kildare | 667036 | 733226 | T32 | 3045 |
| Rathangan House | Kildare | 667436 | 719129 | T02 | 3234 |
| Ballyhaggan House | Kildare | 668736 | 733226 | T30 | 3386 |
| Kilcloncorkry | Offaly | 663237 | 718829 | T14 | 3554 |
| Newberry Hall | Kildare | 669935 | 733926 | T30 | 4594 |

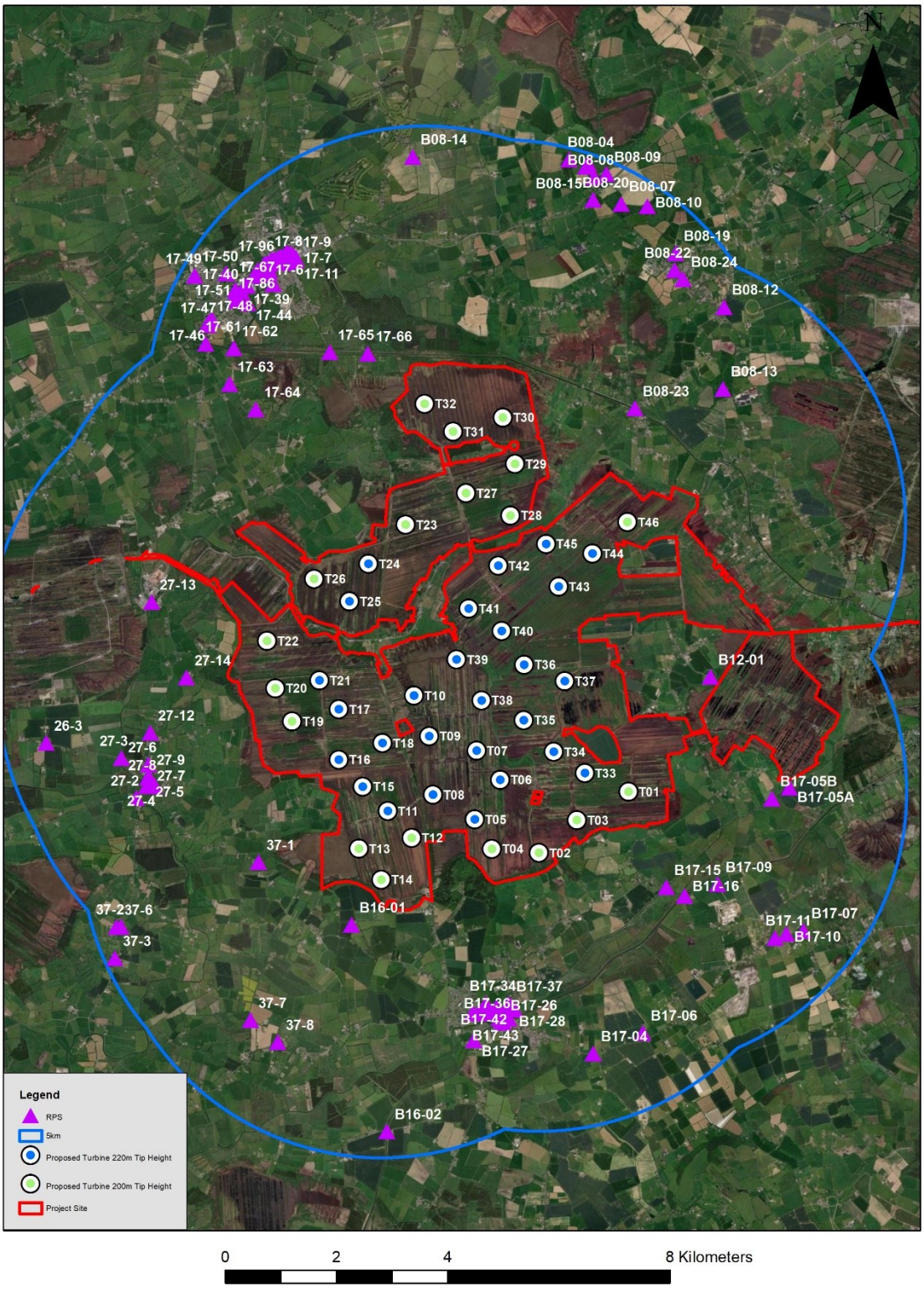



*Figure 14-15: Protected structures within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.*

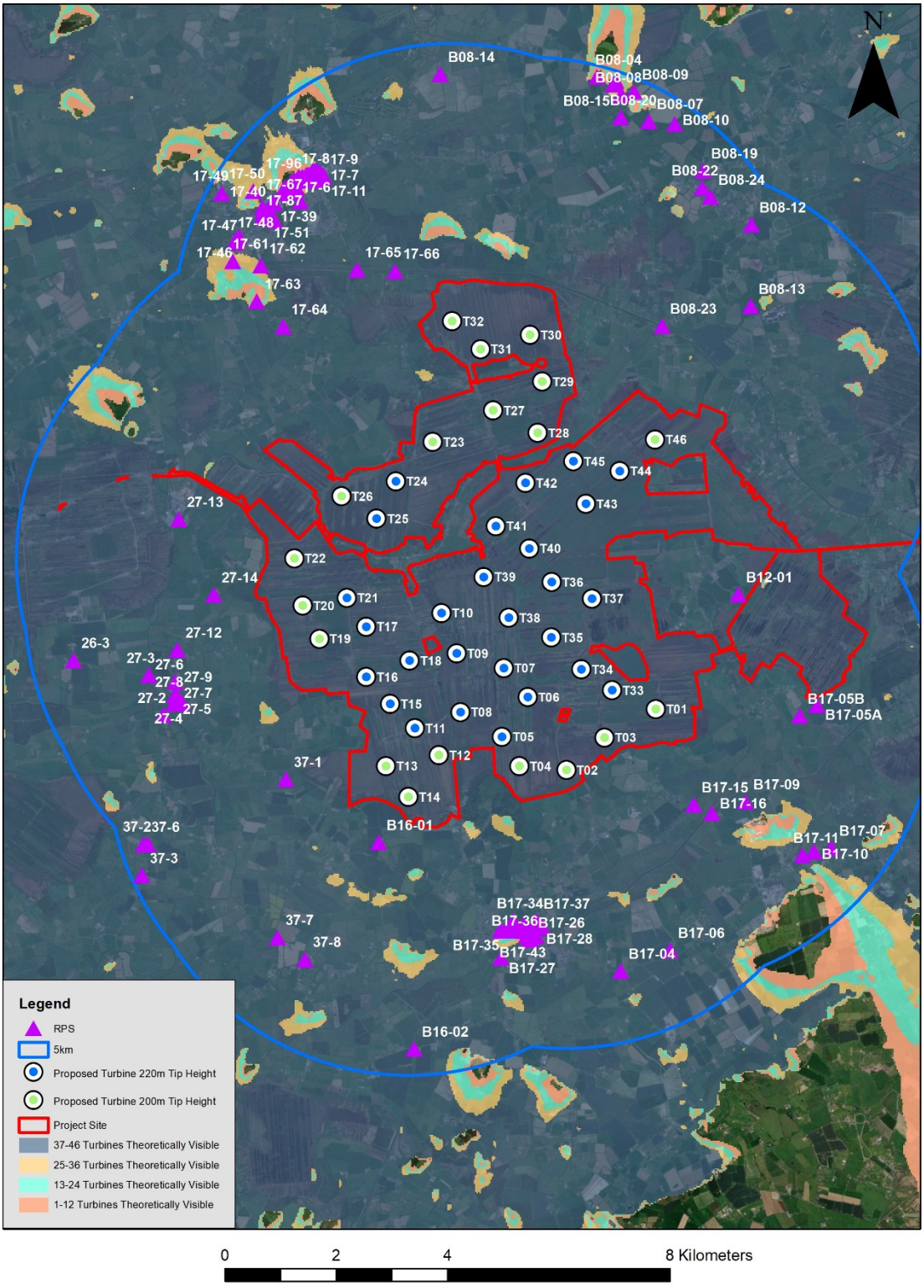



*Figure 14-16: Protected structures within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine and ZTV.*




*Figure 14-17: Protected Structures in Edenderry, Co. Offaly.*

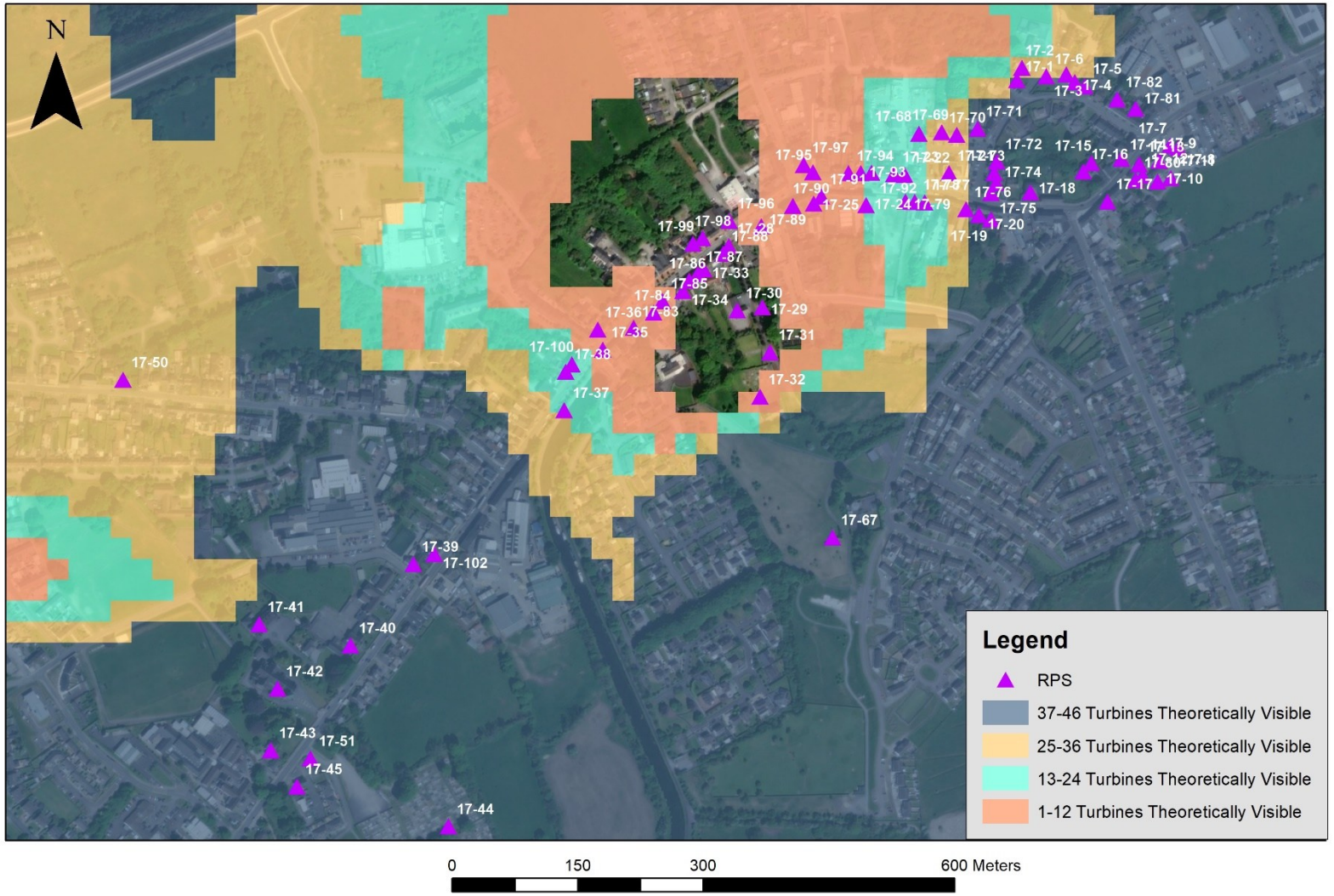



*Figure 14-18: Protected Structures in Edenderry, Co. Offaly and ZTV.*




*Figure 14-19: Protected Structures in Clonbulloge, Co. Offaly.*

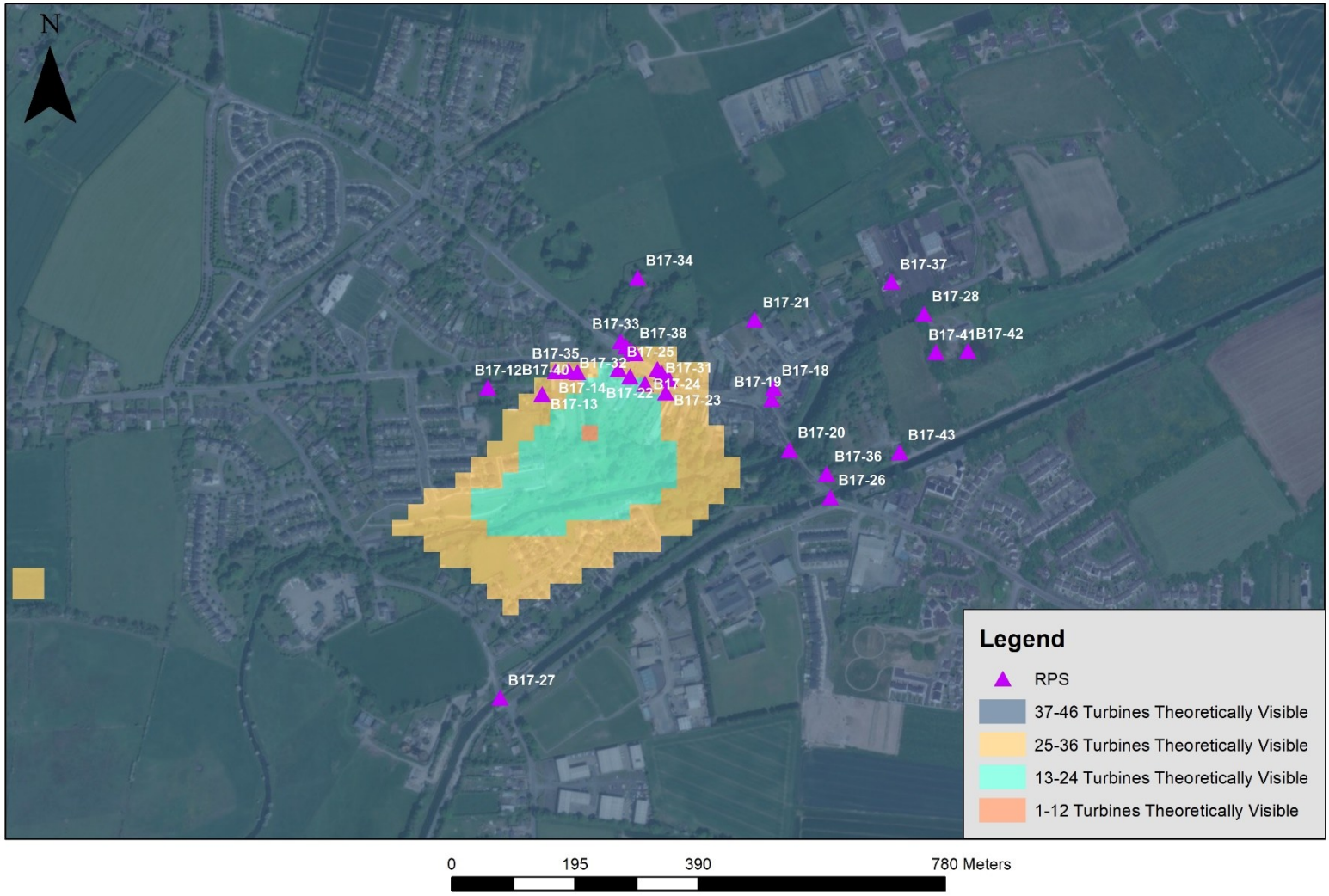



*Figure 14-20: Protected Structures in Rathangan, Co. Kildare and ZTV.*

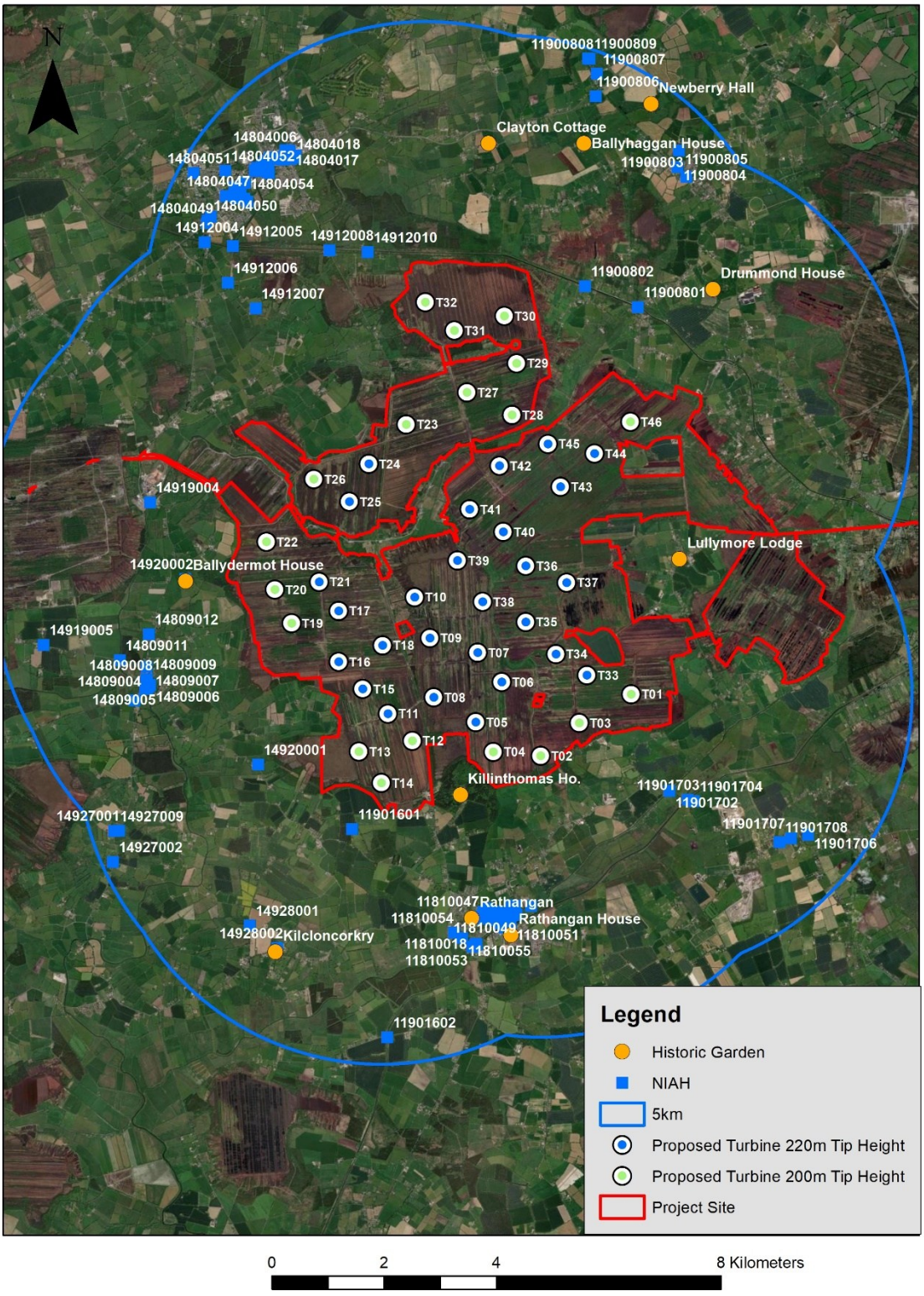



*Figure 14-21: NIAH structures and historic gardens within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.*

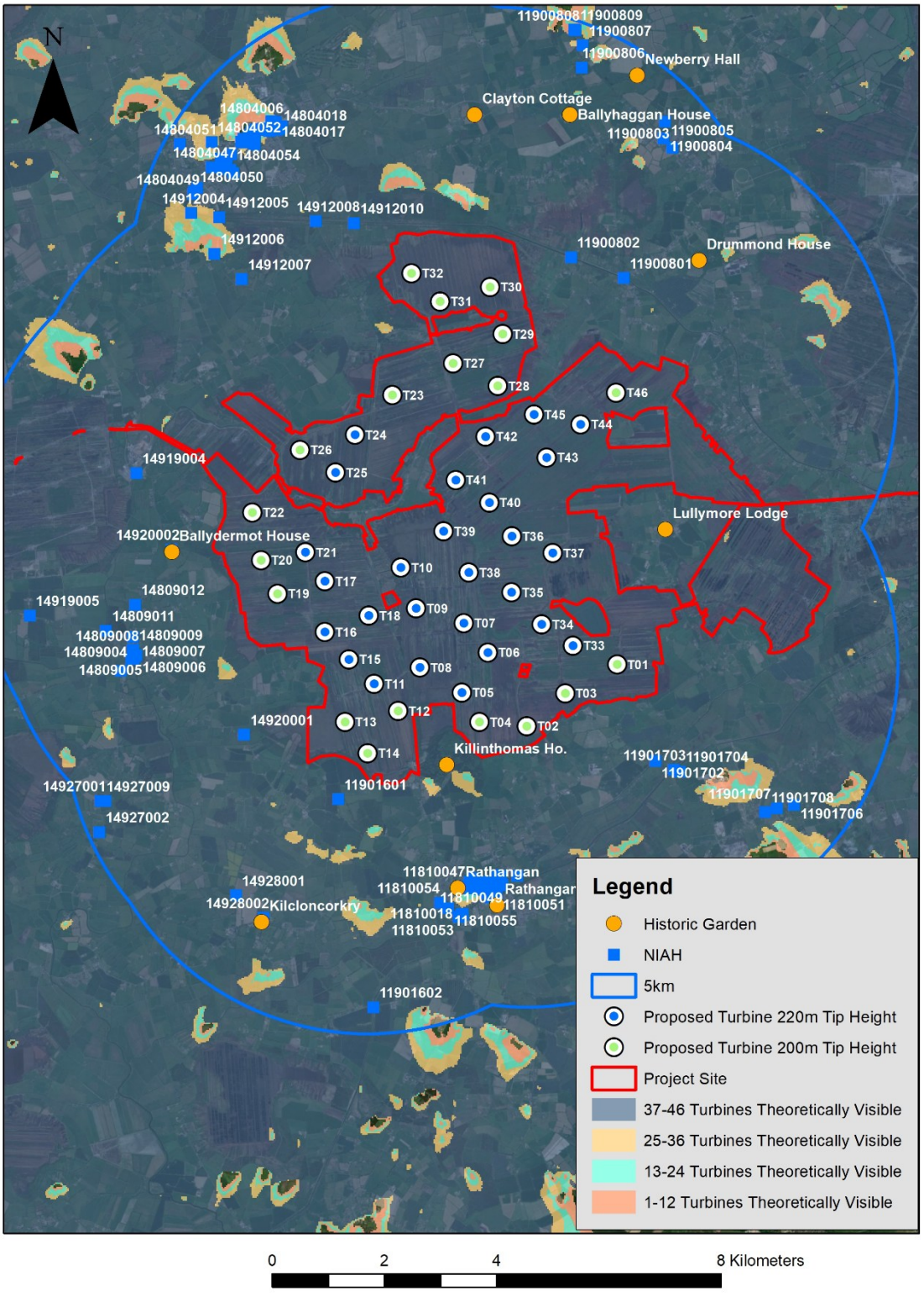



*Figure 14-22: NIAH structures and historic gardens within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine and ZTV.*

## 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 Proposed Wind Farm 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), the Bog commission Maps (1810) and the first (1829-41), second (1897-1913) and third (1830s -1930s) edition Ordnance Survey (OS) maps.

### Down Survey Barony Maps

The Down Survey maps of Ireland are available to view at www.downsurvey.tcd.ie and were consulted as part of this assessment (https://downsurvey.tchpc.tcd.ie/, accessed 23rd July 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, standardised 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 Proposed Wind Farm site is located in the baronies of Coolestown, Co. Offaly and the baronies of Carbury and Offaly East, Co. Kildare. No features of note are depicted on the Down Survey maps in those baronies in the area of the Proposed Project.

### Bog Commission Maps

The Bog Commission Maps comprise a collection of 56 maps of the bogs of Ireland created to accompany a series of parliamentary reports into improvements and drainage. From the 17th century there was pressure to develop bogs, seen as wastelands, for agriculture. In 1808, Sir Arthur Wellesley, the future Duke of Wellington, advocated the setting up of a commission to enquire into the possible utilisation of Irish bogs. The five members of the Commission were quickly appointed and began operations on the 19th September 1809 (https://www.bordnamonalivinghistory.ie/ accessed 23rd July 2026). The four reports set out, in detail, how 1,013,358 acres of bog could be drained, manured and brought into production as agricultural land. The reports were gradually published from 1810 to 1814 and each report contains detailed maps which set out the proposed lines of drainage and the highest and lowest point of each bog. Richard Griffiths Bog Commission maps of 1810 were consulted as part of this assessment. A map of District No. 1 (1810) comprising a 'Map of the Bog of Allen' by Richard Griffith shows much of the Proposed Wind Farm site (Figure 14-23). While little detail is shown, the islands of Lullymore, Lullybeg, Derrybrennan and others are depicted in addition to drainage features within the Proposed Wind Farm site.

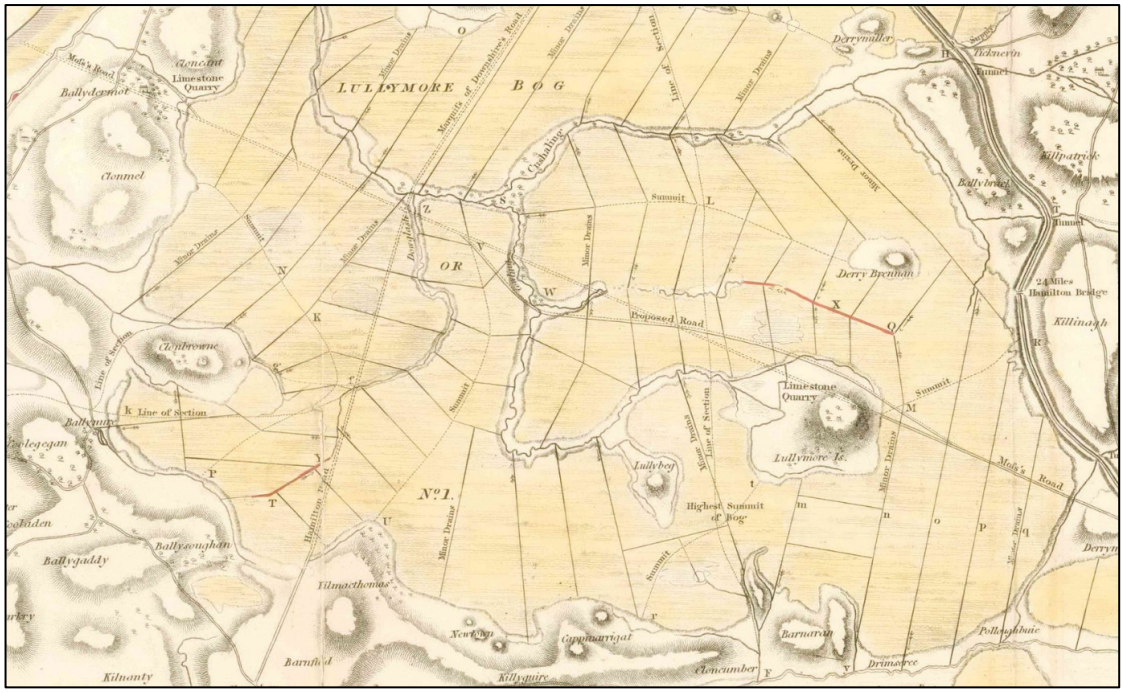



*Figure 14-23: Extract from Bog Commission map (1810) of the Bog of Allen.*

## 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 an open landscape in the majority of the Proposed Wind Farm and onsite substation site. Some areas of field division and enclosure with associated small settlements are also depicted (Figure 14-24 and Figure 14-25). Once such settlement at Lullybeg townland is shown on all three editions of the OS maps and is named 'Shanavoola' (Figure 14-26). Field survey carried out as part of this assessment did not detect any upstanding remains of the structures indicated at this location, however, much of this area was densely overgrown and largely inaccessible.

### Second Edition

The second edition OS map depicts the Proposed Wind Farm site in a similar manner to the first edition map, with large areas of open land. The subdivision/enclosure of some areas close to the bog

edges and associated small structures/settlements are also shown and the settlement 'Shanavoola' is still indicated and named (Figure 14-27).

**Third Edition**

The Proposed Wind Farm site is depicted in a similar manner on the third edition 6-inch OS map to that shown on the second edition map.

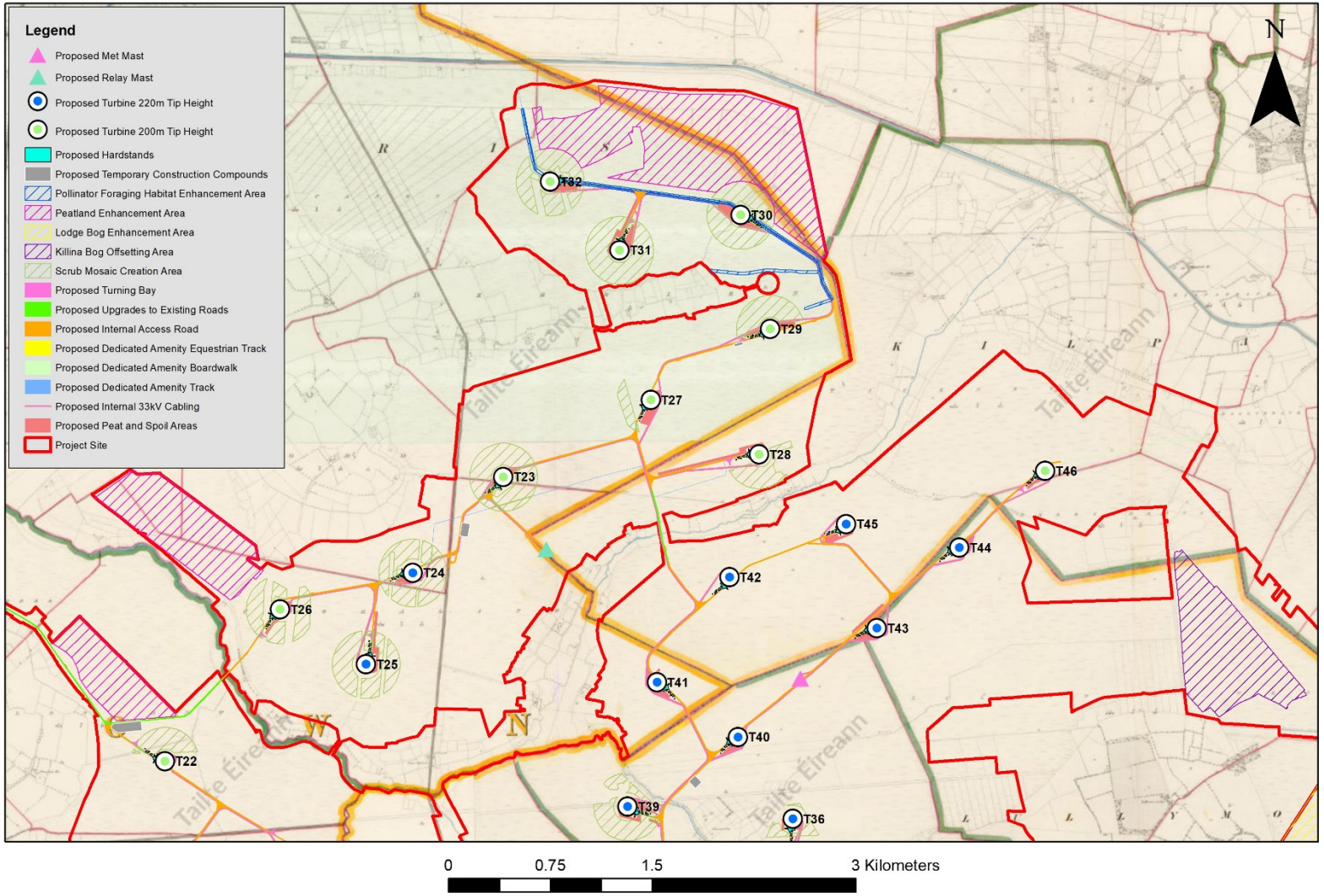



*Figure 14-24: Northern portion of Proposed Site on first edition OS background.*

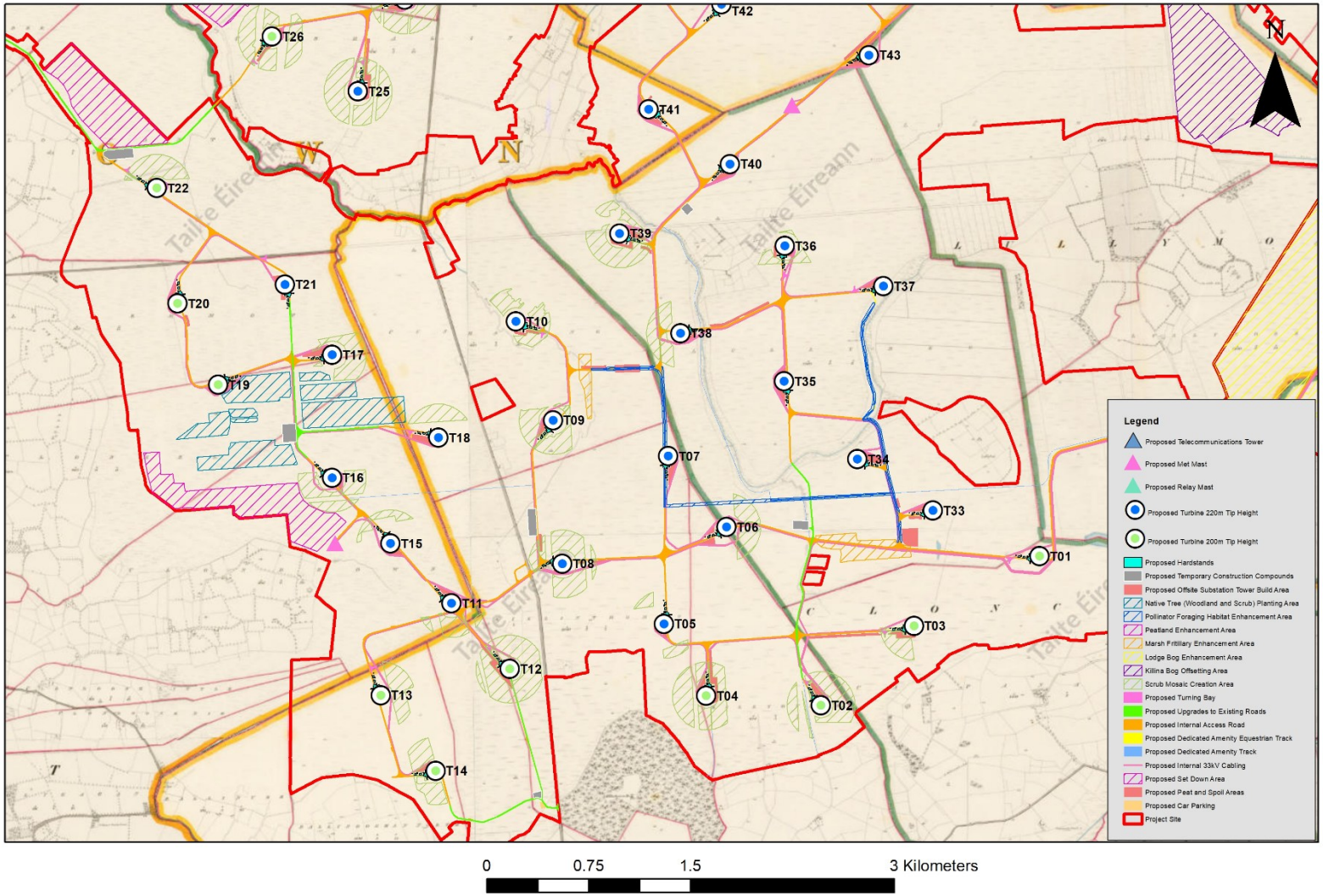



*Figure 14-25: Southern portion of Proposed Site on first edition OS background.*

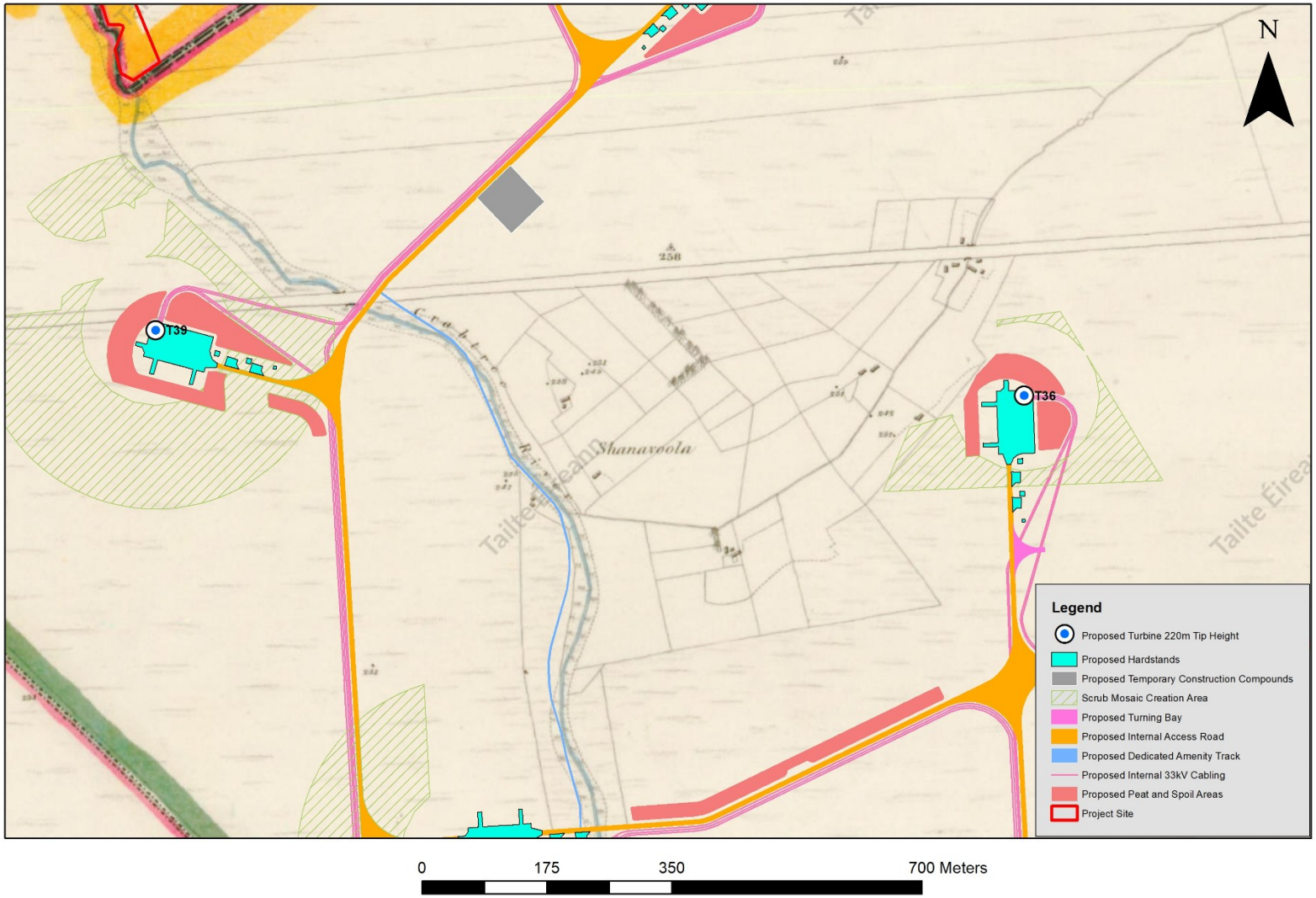



*Figure 14-26: 'Shanavoola' as depicted on first edition OS background.*

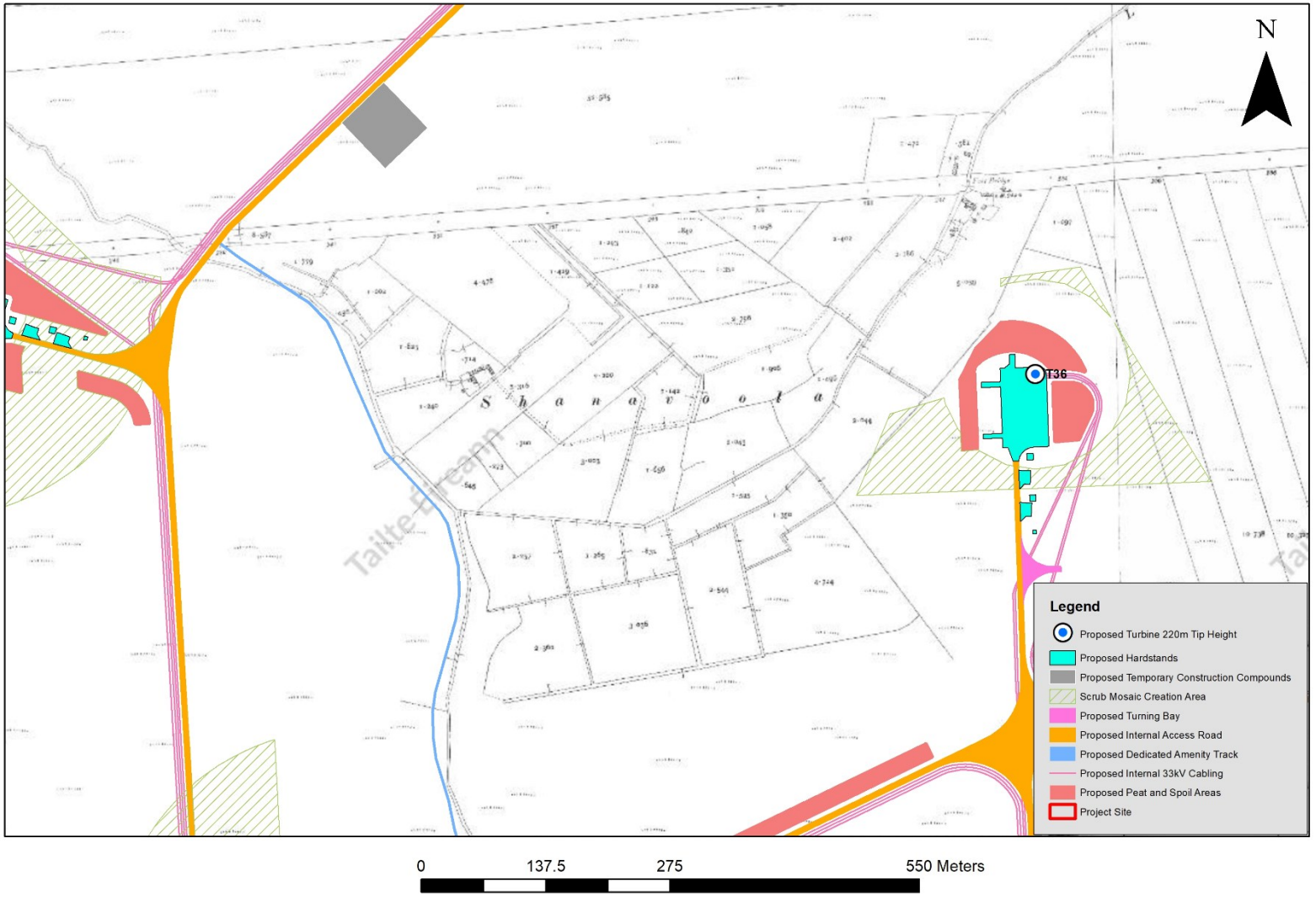



*Figure 14-27: 'Shanavoola' as depicted on second edition OS background.*

## 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 19th and 20th 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 was utilised to ascertain the origin of the townland names within the Proposed Project (Table 14-10).

The townlands within the Proposed Wind Farm site and their meanings, where provided, are listed below. Many of the placenames refer to topographical features or land use/cover such as woods, hills, meadows or marshes.

*Table 14-10: Townlands within the Proposed Wind Farm site and their meanings (https://www.logainm.ie/).*

| Townland Name | Irish | Meaning |
|---|---|---|
| BALLYDERMOT | Baile Mhic Dhiarmada | Dermot's town |
| TICKNEVIN | Tigh Mhic Neamhain | Knavin's house |
| KILPATRICK | Cill Phádraig | Patrick's church |
| CLONROOSK BIG | Cluain Rúisc Mór | Big meadow, pasture |
| BALLINURE | Bealach Átha an Iúir | town of the yew |
| CLONMEL | Cluain Meala | meadow of honey |
| BALLYSOOGHAN NORTH | Baile Uí Shubhacháin Thuaidh | O'Sooghan's (now Jolly's) town |
| CLONBROWN | Cluain Brón | Meadow of – |

| Townland Name | Irish | Meaning |
|---|---|---|
| CAPPANARGID | Ceapach an Airgid | slot /plot of the silver |
| KILLYGUIRE | Coill Mhig Uidhir | the dog's wood |
| BARNARAN | Bearna Raithin | gap of (the) bracken |
| CLONCANON | Cluain Canann | meadow of the whitefaced cow |
| SHEAN | An Sián | a fairy mount or mound |
| LULLYMORE EAST | An Loilíoch Mhór Thoir | Great milch cow |
| CUSHALING | Cois Loinge | along the river/ pond |
| LULLYBEG | An Loilíoch Bheag | a milch cow |
| KILLINAGH UPPER | Coill an Fheá Uachtarach | - |
| COOLYGAGAN | Cúil an Ghéagáin | Mageoghegan's corner |
| LULLYMORE WEST | An Loilíoch Mhór Thiar | Great milch cow |
| DRUMSRU | Droim Sruith | ridge of the stream |
| ALLENWOOD SOUTH | Fiodh Alúine Theas | - |
| KILLINAGH LOWER | Coill an Fheá Íochtarach | wood of the ford |
| BALLYBRACK | An Baile Breac | speckled town |
| CLONKEEN | Cluain Caoin | beautiful meadow |
| CLONROOSK LITTLE | Cluain Rúisc Beag | lawn of the morass |
| DERRYBRENNAN | Doire Bhraonáin | O'Brennan's oak wood |
| CUSHALING | Cois Loinge | along the river or pond |
| RATHANGAN | Ráth Iomgháin | Fort of -- |
| KILLINTHOMAS | Coillín Tomáis | Thomas's little wood |
| KILCUMBER | Coill Chomair | wood of (the) confluence |
| DERRIES | Na Doirí | the (oak-)wood of the badger |
| BALLYKILLEEN | Baile an Chillín | Town or townland of the little church |

| Townland Name | Irish | Meaning |
|---|---|---|
| CODD | Cod | Shares or allotments |
| CLONCANT | Cluain Ciontach | meadow of the controvery (sic) |

Numerous townland boundaries are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. In some instances townland boundaries may take the form of an upstanding boundary such as an earth and stone bank or a naturally occurring division in the landscape such as a river or stream. From a review of the available historic mapping it is clear that at least some of the townland boundaries within the Application Site comprised upstanding boundaries as they are indicated as such on the first, second and third edition OS maps. These boundaries where they extend through areas which underwent peat extraction and ancillary works are not visible on aerial imagery and would have been removed as a result of those works.

#### 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 23rd July 2026).

A number of stories pertaining to Lullymore including the island of Lullymore were collected by pupils at a number of schools in the locality. Some of the stories relate to the monastery on Lullymore Island, one of which also refers to a road leading to the ruins of the church known as the 'Danes Road'. Further mention is made of a road made of 'hazel and sticks' found in the bog at Allenwood South which was also known as the 'Danes Road'.

### 14.3.2.2 Proposed Grid Connection

The Proposed Grid Connection will facilitate the connection of the Proposed Wind Farm to the national grid. The Proposed Grid Connection is comprised of the Proposed Onsite Substation, Proposed Offsite Substation, the 13.1km 220kV underground cabling connection from the Proposed Onsite Substation to the Proposed Offsite Substation, and overhead line (OHL) connecting to the existing Maynooth-Dunstown 220kV OHL, and all ancillary works and apparatus.

The Proposed Grid Connection underground 220kV electrical cabling route will exit the Proposed Onsite Substation via the proposed internal access track onto the R414 and will comprise then Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) at 1 no. location, i.e., beneath the Grand Canal west of the Shee Bridge, before and continuing along the R403 through Allenwood, and turn south along the L6002 at Prosperous to connect to the Proposed Offsite Substation in the townland of Killybegs, Co. Kildare.

For the purposes of this assessment all Cultural Heritage assets within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route have been considered in addition to any cultural heritage assets within 500m of the Proposed Onsite Substation and Proposed Offsite Substation. No UNESCO WHS or those on the Tentative List are located within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route or within 500m of the Proposed Onsite Substation and Proposed Offsite Substation. Similarly, no National Monuments or those subject to a Preservation Order are located within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route

or within 500m of the Proposed Onsite Substation and Proposed Offsite Substation. In this regard these Cultural Heritage receptors are screened out of the assessment.

#### 14.3.2.2.1 Recorded Monuments

No recorded monuments are located within 500m of the Proposed Onsite Substation and Proposed Offsite Substation. The nearest recorded monument to the Proposed Onsite Substation comprises KD012-018— Structure – peatland, which is situated c. 1.2km to the south-west within Lodge Bog and does not have any visible surface expression. The nearest recorded monument to the proposed offsite substation is located c. 990m to the east and comprises a church (KD013-019002-), graveyard (KD013-019003-), ecclesiastical enclosure (KD013-019005-) and Religious house - Knights Hospitallers (KD013-019001-) at Killybegs Demesne (Figure 14-30). The distance of the Proposed Onsite Substation from the monuments and the presence of intervening boundaries and buildings will provide adequate screening and will minimise any potential visual effects to the wider setting of the monuments which are currently surrounded by trees.

Three recorded monuments are located within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route. The monuments are listed in Table 14-11 and shown on Figure 14-28. The centre point for the nearest recorded monument KD013-017— Ringfort – rath is located c. 18m from the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route, however, the public road along which the underground cabling extends transects the monument the enclosing element of which is depicted on both sides of the road on the historic OS mapping. The ringfort, also known as Mulhall's Fort, is shown on both the first and second edition OS maps as a sub-circular area defined by a hachured enclosure which is located both on the north and south sides of the road (Figure 14-29). The monument description notes that an archaeological assessment carried out on a portion of the Prosperous to Robertstown Water Improvement Scheme, which extends along this stretch of the public road, involved the excavation of two trenches across the presumed extents of the ringfort. The trenches did not reveal the presence of any in situ archaeological features or deposits relating to the ringfort, nor did subsequent archaeological monitoring of the Water Improvement Scheme. It was therefore concluded that the portion of the ringfort traversed by the public road was significantly disturbed by its construction.

The ringfort is described on the HEV as follows:

***KD013-017— : Ringfort - rath : GRAIGUES***

*Description: On level, mixed pasture and tillage overlooking lower ground immediately to the W. A very poorly preserved circular area (diam. c. 80m) is defined by an inner earthen bank (Wth 3.5m; int. H 0.8m; ext. H 1.6m) NNE-ENE and SSE-W, and by an outer fosse (Wth 2.2m; D 0.4m) NNE-ENE and E-SE. A road (Wth 13m including verges) runs E-W across the monument to N of centre. To the N of the road a modern house stands in the interior of the monument and there is a second bungalow in the interior to the S of the road. Also to the S of the road, in the E sector, there is a wooden cattle pen and crush, from which a heavily poached trackway meanders S across the interior, over the fosse and into the field to the SE.*
*In 1999, an archaeological assessment (Licence No. 99E0085: www.excavations.ie) was conducted on a section of the Prosperous to Robertstown Water Improvement Scheme running along the road through the monument. Two trenches were excavated along the proposed pipeline and road verge to a depth of 1.4m. Two sherds of 19th century ceramic were recovered from one trench in disturbed boulder clay. The second trench crossed the western extent of the fort. No features or artefacts associated with the fort were uncovered suggesting that the area had been greatly disturbed by the construction of the road. Subsequent monitoring of the excavation of the trench through 'Mullhall's Fort' did not reveal any archaeological stratigraphy.*
*In 2001, archaeological monitoring (Licence No.01E073: www.excavations.ie) took place in advance of an extension to a domestic dwelling in the SW quadrant of the interior of the fort. Previous monitoring, preceding the construction of the dwelling in the early 1990s, revealed that, with the exception of two field drains and a number of relatively modern post-holes, no features or finds of any archaeological*

*significance were uncovered (Excavations 1991, No. 74). The foundations of the extension were dug to the top of the natural soil. The fill of the foundation trenches consisted of redeposited garden soils. No archaeological features or finds were uncovered. Compiled by: Gearóid Conroy. Date of upload: 10 June 2011*

The remaining monuments are located either at the roadside or in lands adjacent to the public road and are not located directly on the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route.

*Table 14-11: Recorded monuments within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route.*

| SMR | Class | Townland | ITM E | ITM N | Distance to the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KD013-017— | Ringfort - rath | GRAIGUES | 679729 | 726854 | 18 |
| KD013-009— | Ritual site - holy well | DOWNINGS NORTH | 681052 | 727011 | 27 |
| KD013-014— | Font (present location) | CURRYHILLS | 683236 | 727178 | 27 |




*Figure 14-28: Recorded monuments within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection Underground 220kV Electrical Cabling.*

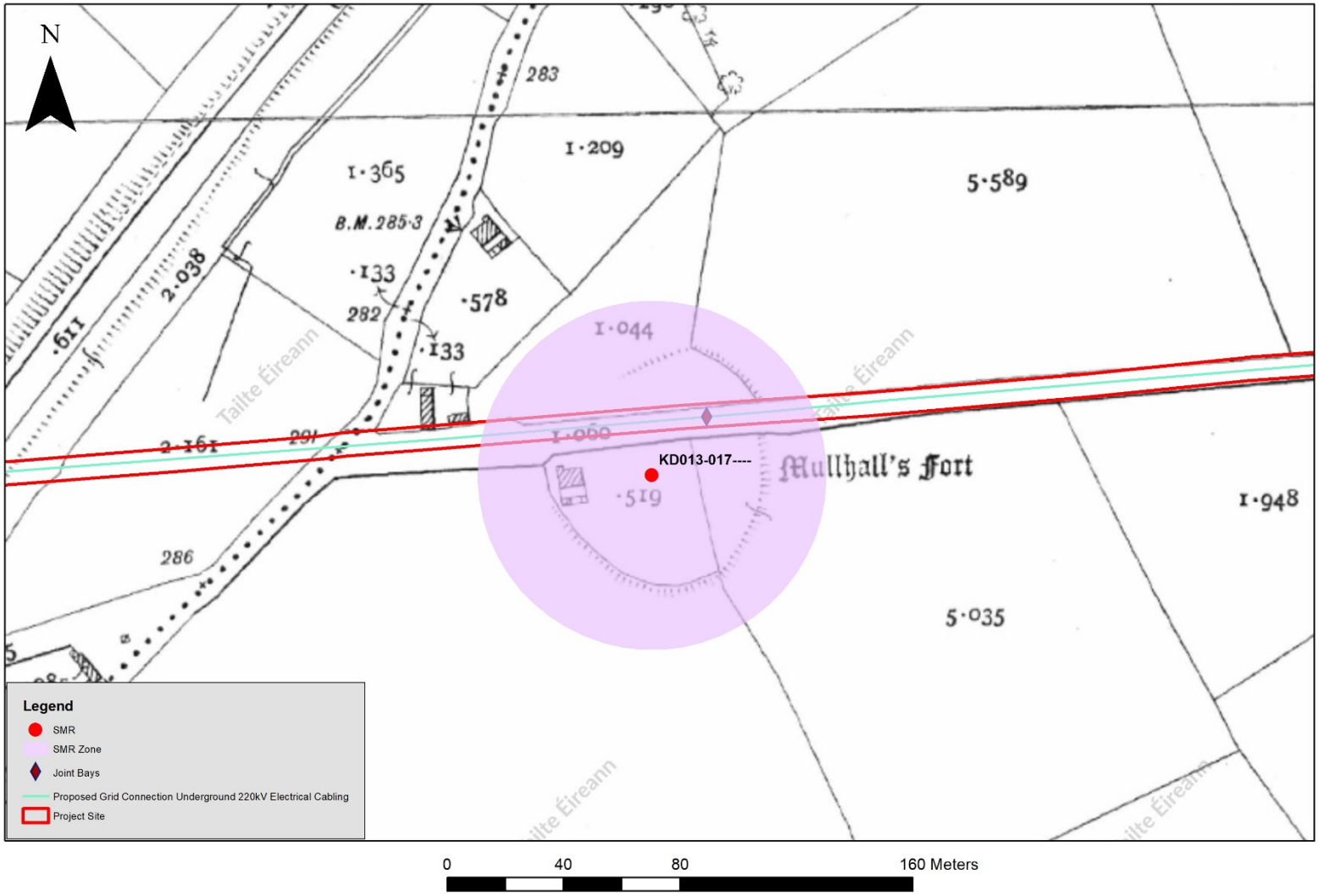



*Figure 14-29: Proposed Grid Connection Underground 220kV Electrical Cabling in relation to KD013-017— and associated ZoN on second edition OS background.*




*Figure 14-30: Proposed Offsite 220kV Substation in relation to nearest recorded monuments and associated ZoNs.*

### 14.3.2.2.2 Protected Structures

No Protected Structures are located on or within 500m of the Proposed Onsite Substation and Proposed Offsite Substation. The nearest Protected Structure to the Proposed Onsite Substation is the monastic enclosure at Lullymore East (RPS Ref. B12-01) which is situated c. 1.2km to the south-west. The nearest Protected Structures to the Proposed Offsite Substation comprise the medieval church ruins at Killybegs Demesne (RPS Ref. B13-09) situated c. 1km to the east and Woodville House (RPS Ref. B13-17) located c. 1km to the south-west (Figure 14-33).

Four Protected Structures are located within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route. They are listed in Table 14-12 and shown on Figure 14-31. None of the structures are located directly on the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route, with the majority comprising roadside structures, such as the Catholic Church of Our Lady & St. Joseph, Prosperous (Ref. B13-41) and an adjacent national school (Ref. B13-41A). The Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route will cross the Grand Canal to the west of Shee Bridge (Ref. B12-02) but will not traverse the bridge itself. Many of the Protected Structures are also included in the NIAH (see Section 14.3.2.2.3 below).

*Table 14-12: Protected Structures within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route.*

| RPS Ref. | NIAH Reg. | Structure | Townland | ITM E | ITM N | Distance to Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B12-02 | 11901201 | Shea Bridge, also known as Shee and Scow Bridge, Grand Canal Main Line | ALLENWOOD MIDDLE | 674760 | 726453 | 18 |
| B13-02 | N/A | St. Farnan's Well | DOWNINGS NORTH | 681037 | 727012 | 29 |
| B13-41 | 11807011 | Catholic Church of Our Lady & St. Joseph, Prosperous | CURRYHILLS | 683240 | 727183 | 34 |
| B13-41A | 11807010 | Prosperous National School (former), Prosperous | CURRYHILLS | 683243 | 727222 | 68 |

### 14.3.2.2.3 NIAH Structures and Historic Gardens

No NIAH structures or historic gardens are located on or within 500m of the Proposed Onsite Substation and Proposed Offsite Substation. The nearest NIAH structure to the Proposed Offsite Substation is located c. 1km to the south-west and comprises a house (Reg. 11901310) (Figure 14-33). The nearest historic garden to the Proposed Offsite Substation is located at Killybegs Demesne, approximately 800m to the east. The demesne within which the historic garden is located is situated c. 550m to the east-north-east of the Proposed Offsite Substation. The demesne is indicated on the first edition OS map as a sub-rectangular area shaded grey and within which Killybegs House and associated garden are located. The church and graveyard at Killybegs Demesne are located c. 200m to

the south of the house and garden and are discussed in Section 14.3.2.2.1 above. The land which once comprised the demesne of Killybegs House is now in agricultural use and forested. A review of the available aerial photography would suggest that the walled garden is extant, however, the formal gardens depicted on the historic mapping do not survive.

The nearest historic garden to the Proposed Onsite Substation is located c. 1.9km to the west and is that associated with Lullymore Lodge. The nearest NIAH structure comprises Shee Bridge (Reg. 11901201) which is situated c. 2.3km to the north-east.

Five NIAH structures are located within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route. They are listed in Table 14-13 and shown on Figure 14-32. As is the case with the Protected Structures, none of the NIAH structures are located directly on the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route and comprise roadside structures. The nearest structures to the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route comprise Saint Mary's National School (Reg. 11901303) and Shee Bridge (Reg. 11901201) on the Grand Canal. The bridge is described on the Buildings of Ireland website (https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/11901201/shee-bridge-allenwood-middle-co-kildare) as follows:

*Description*
*Single-arch rubble stone hump back road bridge over canal, dated 1796, with dressed stone voussoirs, cut-stone stringcourse and rubble stone parapet walls having oval date stone/plaque. Rubble stone walls. Rubble stone parapet walls. Cut-stone stringcourse. Cut-stone date stone/plaque. Cut-stone coping. Single round arch. Dressed stone voussoirs. Squared rubble stone soffits with traces of render over. Sited spanning Grand Canal with tow path to north and to south, and grass banks to canal.*

*Appraisal*
*Shea Bridge is a fine stone bridge that forms an imposing feature on the Grand Canal and is one of a group of bridges on the section of that canal that passes through County Kildare. The construction of the arch that has retained its original shape is of technical and engineering merit. The bridge exhibits good quality stone masonry and fine, crisp joints. The bridge is of considerable historical and social significance as a reminder of the canal network development in Ireland, which brought about many technical advances and developed commercial activity in the late eighteenth century.*



*Plate 14-3: Shee Bridge (NIAH Reg. 11901201).*

*Table 14-13: NIAH structures within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route.*

| NIAH Reg. | Type | Name | Date | Townland | ITM E | ITM N | Distance to Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11901303 | school | Saint Mary's National School | 1925-1930 | ALLENWOOD MIDDLE | 675786 | 726570 | 18 |
| 11901201 | bridge | Shee Bridge | 1795-1800 | ALLENWOOD MIDDLE, ALLENWOOD SOUTH | 674760 | 726453 | 18 |
| 11807011 | church/chapel | Catholic Church of Our Lady and Saint Joseph | 1860-1870 | CURRYHILLS | 683240 | 727185 | 35 |
| 11807010 | school | Catholic Church of Our Lady and Saint Joseph | 1855-1860 | CURRYHILLS | 683241 | 727217 | 62 |
| 11901301 | church/chapel | Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception | 1950-1955 | ALLENWOOD MIDDLE | 675733 | 726611 | 64 |




*Figure 14-31: Protected Structures within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection Underground 220kV Electrical Cabling.*

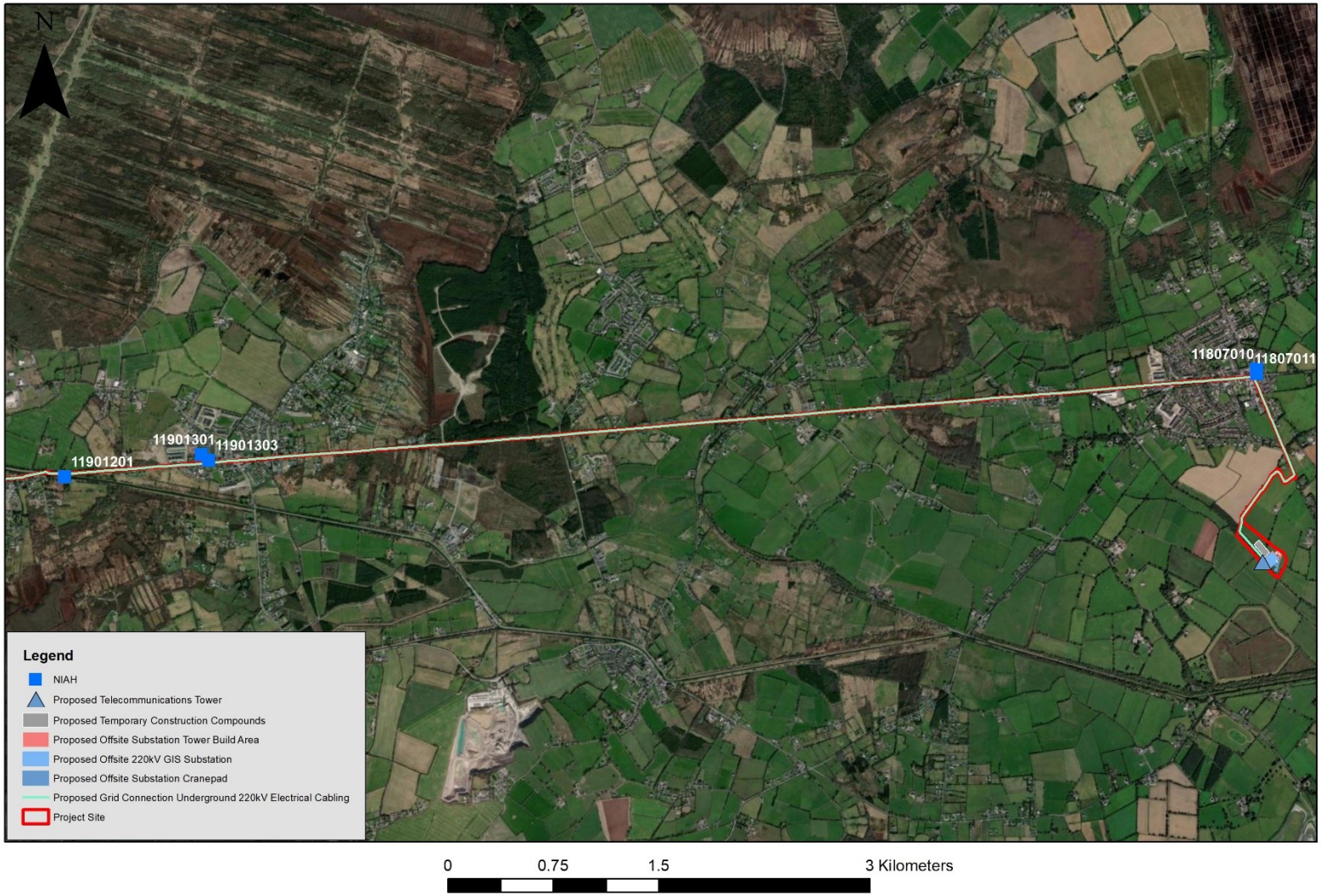



*Figure 14-32: NIAH structures within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection Underground 220kV Electrical Cabling.*

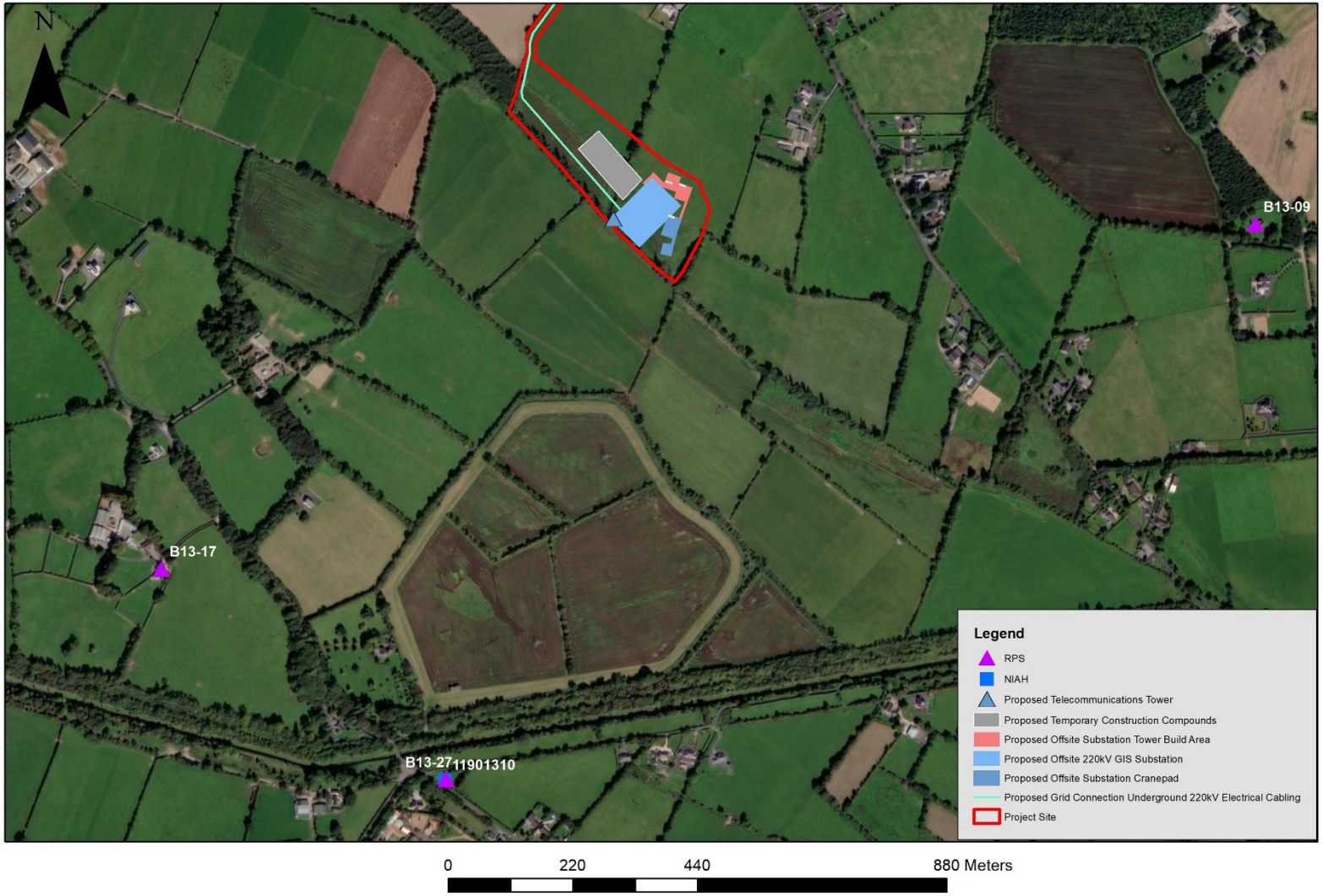



*Figure 14-33: Proposed Offsite 220kV Substation in relation to nearest RPS and NIAH structures.*

#### 14.3.2.2.4 Cartographic Evidence and Local cultural Heritage

A review of the available cartographic sources including the first and second edition OS maps was also carried out for the Proposed Grid Connection. No items of potential cultural heritage merit are indicated on the historic mapping on either the Proposed Onsite Substation or Proposed Offsite Substation. Two items of local cultural heritage merit (CH1 and CH2) are located on the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route and comprise stone road bridges (Table 14-14) (Figure 14-34). CH1 comprises an unnamed bridge, while CH2 is named Quigley's Bridge on the first, second and third edition OS maps (Figure 14-35).

*Table 14-14: CH items on the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route.*

| CH No. | Type | Name | ITM E | ITM N |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CH1 | Bridge | Unnamed | 673402 | 726363 |
| CH2 | Bridge | Quigley's Bridge | 678794 | 726794 |

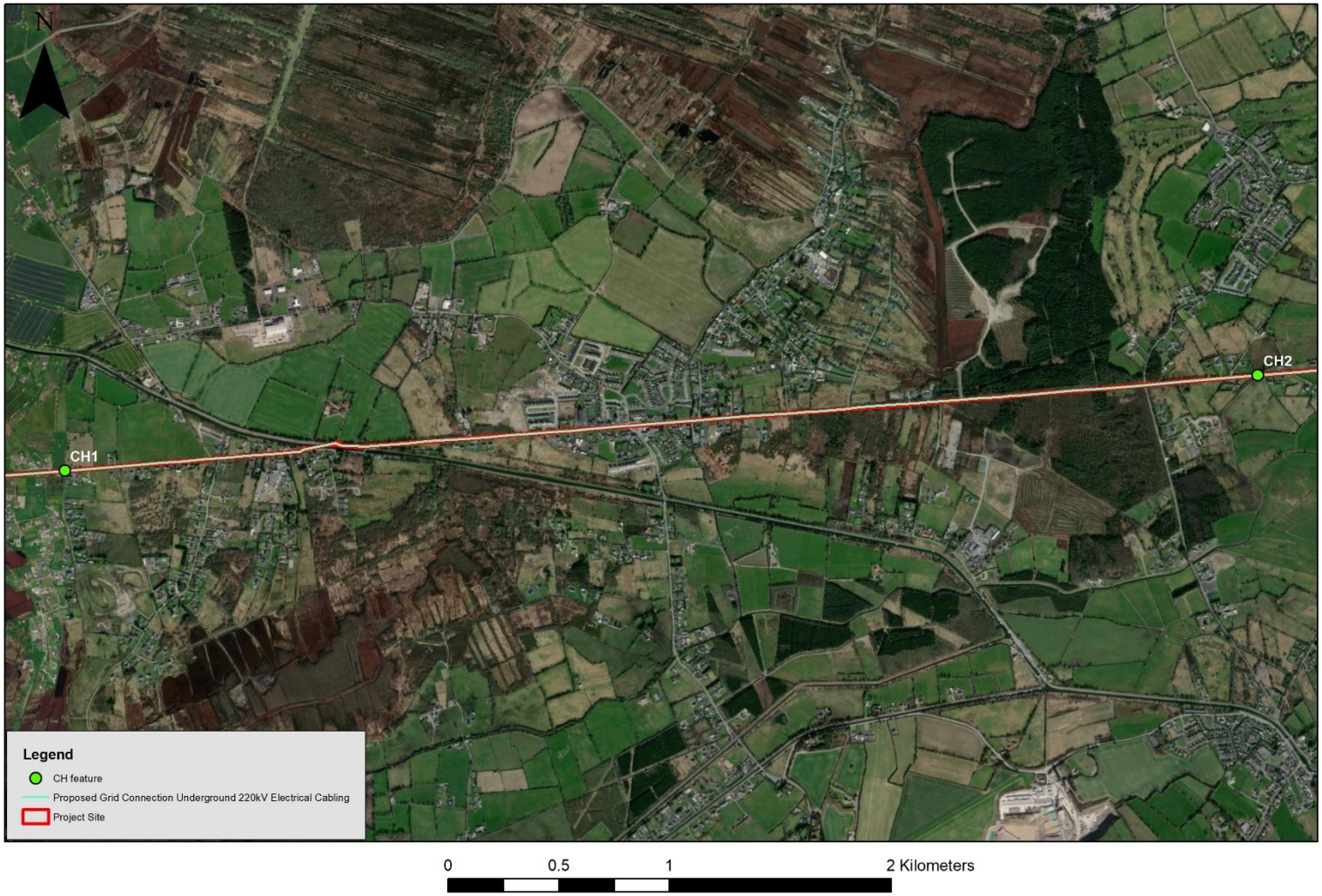



*Figure 14-34: Items of local cultural heritage merit along Proposed Grid Connection Underground 220kV Electrical Cabling.*

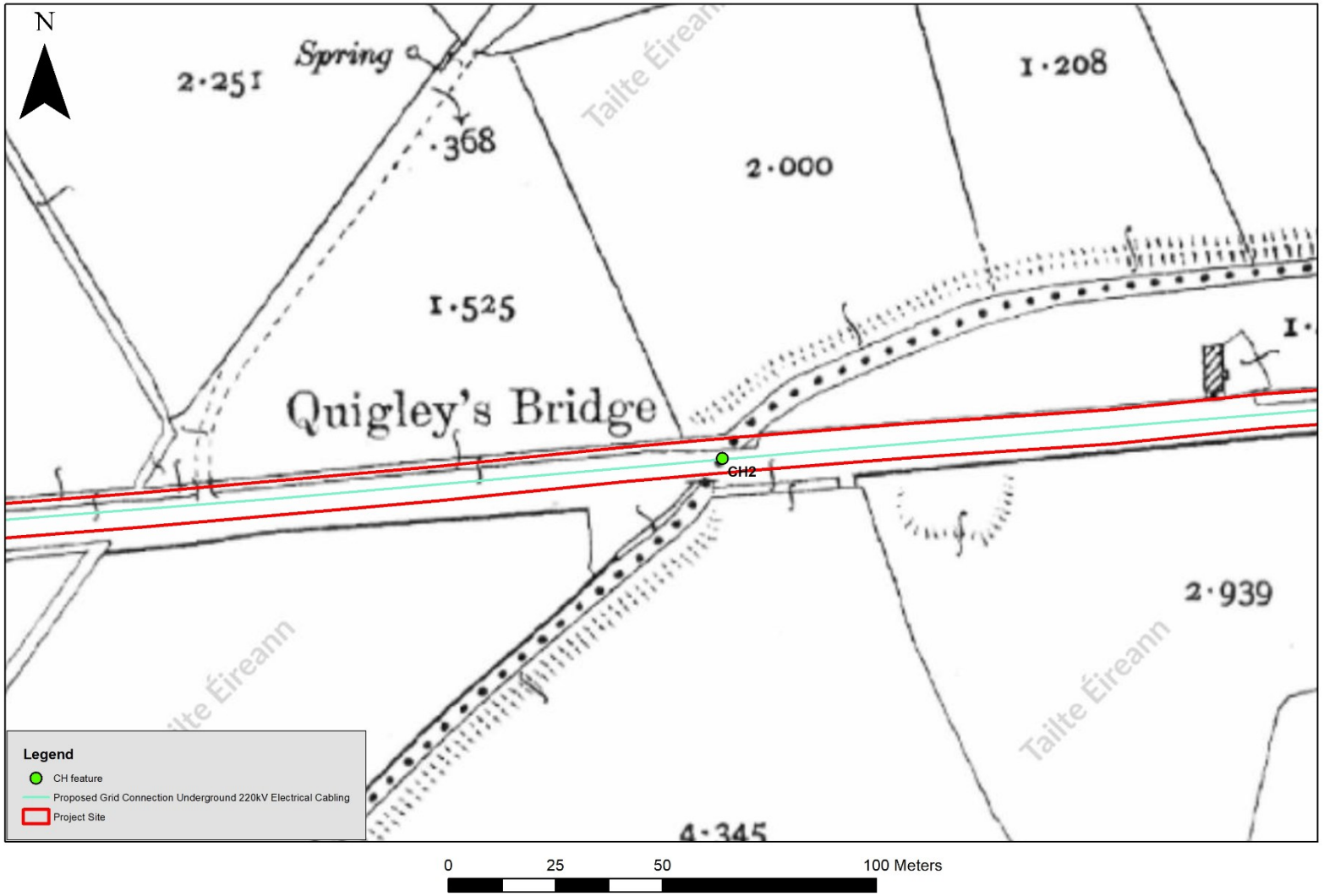



*Figure 14-35: CH2 Quigley's Bridge as depicted on second edition OS map.*

#### 14.3.2.3 Proposed Turbine Delivery Route

For the purposes of this EIAR, Galway Port has been selected and assessed to facilitate turbine delivery to the Project Wind Farm. It is proposed that the large wind turbine components will be delivered to Project Wind Farm via the M6, exiting south at Junction 5 (Tullamore/Kilbeggan) onto the N52, and travelling south towards Tullamore. Turbine delivery vehicles will continue southeast along R420 regional road before turning northeast along the R402 east of Daingean toward the entrance of the existing Cloncreen Wind Farm. Turbine delivery vehicles will progress through the existing Cloncreen Wind Farm before reaching Site Entrance 1A; see Table 4-7 in Chapter 4 for further detail on site entrances.

Accommodation works will be required at various locations on the national and regional road network between the port of arrival in Galway and the Proposed Wind Farm. These will be limited to temporary measures including temporary local road widening, overruns of roundabout island and temporary relocation of some signs and street furniture (see Chapter 4 for details of required accommodation works).

No recorded Cultural Heritage assets are located at any Proposed Turbine Delivery Route accommodation works areas. In this regard no potential direct effects to same are identified. Temporary works will be required in certain areas within Cloncreen Wind Farm along the existing site roads and along the public road network at the R420 / R402 Junction and the R402 / L2025 Junction in Ballingar. Given the nature of the proposed works required at all of the above areas no potential direct effects to sub-surface archaeology are anticipated.

### 14.3.3 Likely Future Receiving Environment

This section considers the future receiving environment relating to cultural heritage likely to exist at the Proposed Wind Farm site at the commencement of the construction phase. In accordance with the approach set out in Section 1.8.4 in Chapter 1, the assessment utilises the information presented in the baseline environment, i.e., Section 14.3.1 and Section 14.3.2 above, and uses any observed change over the survey period (2020 to 2026) to inform the likely future receiving environment.

The Project Site is located predominantly on former industrial peat extraction lands within the Allen Bog Group. Industrial peat extraction ceased in June 2020. Since then, environmental conditions across these lands have continued to develop through natural revegetation, alongside ongoing site management and environmental monitoring undertaken in accordance with IPC Licence P0503-01.

At the commencement of the construction phase the likely future receiving environment will reflect the continued establishment and maturation of natural revegetation in suitable areas, in combination with the continuation of site management, decommissioning works, and environmental monitoring under IPC Licence P0503-01. These changes are not anticipated to result in material alteration to the known cultural heritage resource identified in the baseline assessment and do not, in themselves, involve ground disturbance or excavation with the potential to affect subsurface archaeological remains.

Accordingly, the likely future receiving environment at commencement of the construction phase will remain materially comparable to the existing baseline environment with respect to cultural heritage.

The assessment of likely significant effects presented in Section 14.4 has therefore been undertaken against this likely future receiving environment. As the cultural heritage conditions predicted at commencement of construction are anticipated to remain materially comparable to those described in Section 14.3.1 and Section 14.3.2 above, the baseline remains representative of the receiving environment against which the Proposed Project is assessed.

#### 14.3.3.1 Future Environmental Trends

This section identifies the future environment trends relating to cultural heritage likely to exist at the Proposed Wind Farm site following implementation of targeted rehabilitation within the Draft Rehabilitation Plans throughout the operational phase.

Continued natural revegetation, ongoing site management, decommissioning works, and environmental monitoring, and implementation of targeted rehabilitation (i.e., the Draft Rehabilitation Plans) are not anticipated to effect cultural heritage receptors within the Proposed Wind Farm site as there will be no requirement for earthworks within the operational phase.

Accordingly, notwithstanding the continued natural revegetation, and implementation of the Draft Rehabilitation Plans, future trends of the receiving environment for cultural heritage will remain materially comparable to the conditions described above and do not require separate consideration elsewhere in the cultural heritage impact assessment.

The continuation of aforementioned activities in the absence of the Proposed Project is considered in the Do-Nothing Scenario in Section 14.4.1 and in the cumulative assessment in Section 14.5.

## 14.4 Likely Effects and Associated Mitigation Measures

### 14.4.1 Do Nothing Scenario

If the Proposed Project were not to proceed, the potential for effects to Cultural Heritage would be removed. An alternative land-use option to developing a renewable energy project at the Project Site would be to leave the Project Site as it is, with no changes made to the current land-use practices.

If the Proposed Project were not to proceed, the Proposed Wind Farm site would continue to be managed under the requirements of the relevant IPC licence (Ref. P0-503-01), and therefore, ongoing site management, decommissioning works, and environmental monitoring would continue. The lands required for the Proposed Project not located within lands under IPC License or under PCAS, would continue to function as it does at present, with no changes to the current land-use.

Therefore, under a 'Do-Nothing' scenario, the Proposed Wind Farm site would continue to be managed as per the requirements of the IPC licence as detailed in Chapter 4, Section 4.6.7, These rehabilitation works are mandatory and will proceed irrespective of whether the Proposed Project is permitted, in order to ensure compliance with the IPC Licence.

If the Proposed Project were not to proceed, the opportunity to capture a significant part of County Offaly's, County Kildare's and Ireland's valuable renewable energy resource 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 if the Proposed Project was not to proceed. The opportunity to generate local employment and investment and to diversify the local economy would also be lost.

### 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 a 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 phase 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 refers to a 'physical effect' on a monument or site. The construction phase of a development may consist of earthmoving activities such as topsoil/peat 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 Proposed Enhancement Areas have also been considered. Given the nature of the works which will be required to create such areas (including flooding, mowing and planting of hedgerows) no potential direct effects to the recorded or sub-surface archaeological resource within the Project Site are considered likely. Recorded monuments have largely been excluded from the Proposed Enhancement Areas and in this regard no potential direct effects to same will occur. Please note, two recorded monuments are located within the footprint of the Proposed Enhancement Areas within Lodge Bog. However, the enhanced peatland rehabilitation under PCAS has been completed in June 2026 within Lodge Bog. As the measures forming the Proposed Enhancement Areas within Lodge Bog will not include any significant excavation works, and given the works completed to date under PCAS, it is considered that the works required for these areas are unlikely to have the potential for direct effects to sub-surface archaeology. Under a precautionary scenario, the Proposed Enhancement Areas are considered within the assessment below.

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

#### Pre-Mitigation Effect

No UNESCO WHS or those on the Tentative list are located within the Cultural Heritage Study Area. One UNESCO WHS Tentative List site is located within the Cultural Heritage Study Area and comprises Dún Ailinne. It is one of the Royal Sites of Ireland and is situated c. 19.9km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T01.

No direct effects to Dún Ailinne as a result of the Proposed Project are identified.

### 14.4.3.2 National Monuments

#### Pre-Mitigation Effect

No National Monuments or those subject to a Preservation Order are located within the Cultural Heritage Study Area. Two National Monuments in State Care and four monuments subject to a Preservation Order are located within the Cultural Heritage Study Area and within the 15km of the nearest Proposed Turbines, i.e., within the Cultural Heritage Visual Study Area. The nearest National Monument comprises Grange Castle which is located c. 7.2km north-west of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T32 while the nearest monument subject to a Preservation Order comprises the ecclesiastical site at Lullymore East which is situated c. 2.5km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T1.

No direct effects to these aspects of the cultural heritage resource as a result of the Proposed Project are identified.

## 14.4.3.3 Recorded Monuments

### Pre-Mitigation Effect

Nine recorded monuments are located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. The majority of recorded monuments within the Cultural Heritage Study Area have been avoided by design, meaning that the Proposed Project layout was designed to avoid the known locations of these monuments. There is only one instance where Proposed Project infrastructure interacts with a recorded monument where the proposed amenity track north-east of T46 crosses the line of Class 1 togher KD012-002001- which extends from higher ground in Ticknevin townland to the north and Derrybrennan townland to the south. It was one of three toghers investigated by Etienne Rynne in 1964-5 after the discovery of the monuments was reported to the NMI by BnM.

An average depth of milled peat extraction of 0.135m per year for the Proposed Wind Farm site has been established during historical peat extraction activities. This infers that an average depth of 4.3m of peat was removed from the bog between 1964-5, when the togher was discovered and investigated, and in June 2020 when peat production ceased. Given that peat production continued in this area until June 2020 it is likely that the trackway was removed by that activity. Furthermore, no sightings of the trackway were made during the walk-over surveys carried out for this assessment, however, the area in question has been substantially recolonised. Additionally, the proposed amenity track at this location will be floated thereby minimising ground works. In this regard a direct effect to the monument is not identified, however, some mitigation is proposed as a precautionary measure given that an archaeological monument was previously recorded at this location.

Two recorded monuments KD012-019— Platform – peatland and KD012-018— Structure – peatland are located within the Proposed Enhancement Area in Lodge Bog. Both monuments were detected during the 2004 Peatland Survey carried out by ADS Ltd. Given that peat extraction continued on the site until 2020 it is considered unlikely that any elements of either monument are extant, particularly given the ephemeral nature of KD012-018— Structure – peatland which comprised a single piece of wood. It should also be noted that the PCAS for Lodge Bog as also been completed. While some minor ground works are proposed for the Proposed Enhancement Area in Lodge Bog direct effects to the recorded monuments therein are not anticipated. Mitigation is proposed as a precautionary measure given that two archaeological monuments were previously recorded in Lodge Bog within the Proposed Enhancement Area.

No recorded monuments are located within 500m of the Proposed Onsite Substation and Proposed Offsite Substation. Four recorded monuments are located within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route. The centre point for the nearest recorded monument KD013-017— Ringfort – rath is located c. 18m from the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route, however, the public road along which the proposed underground cabling extends transects the monument, the enclosing element of which is depicted on both sides of the road on the historic OS mapping. An archaeological assessment carried out on a portion of the Prosperous to Robertstown Water Improvement Scheme, which extends along this stretch of the public road, involved the excavation of two trenches across the presumed extents of the ringfort (Licence No. 99E0085). The trenches did not reveal the presence of any in situ archaeological features or deposits relating to the ringfort, nor did subsequent archaeological monitoring of the Water Improvement Scheme. It was therefore concluded that the portion of the ringfort traversed by the public road was significantly disturbed by its construction. As no sub-surface remains of the ringfort were detected during the previous archaeological assessment and monitoring of construction works it must be concluded that no remains of the monument are extant beneath the public road. In this regard no direct effects to the ringfort as a result of the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route are identified. Under a precautionary scenario, in the absence of a mitigation, the potential effect is Permanent, Negative and Moderate, which is Not Significant; please note, as is considered best practice and under a precautionary scenario, mitigation is proposed below.

### Proposed Mitigation Measures

- Archaeological monitoring of ground works associated with the proposed new amenity track north-east of to T46 where such works interact with the location of recorded monument KD012-002001- will be undertaken. Archaeological monitoring of any ground works proposed within the Proposed Enhancement Areas within Lodge Bog in the immediate vicinity of the recorded location of recorded monuments KD012-019— Platform – peatland and KD012-018— Structure – peatland and within a c. 20m radius of same. The monitoring will be carried out under licence from the National Monuments Service (NMS). A report on the monitoring will be compiled on completion of the work and submitted to the NMS and the Planning Authority/Body. Should archaeological finds, features or deposits be uncovered during the monitoring further mitigation such as preservation in situ or preservation by record (excavation) may be required and will be carried out in consultation with the NMS.
- Archaeological monitoring of ground works associated with the Proposed Grid Connection where it extends through the ZoN for KD013-017— Ringfort – rath will be undertaken. The monitoring will be carried out under licence from the National Monuments Service (NMS). A report on the monitoring will be compiled on completion of the work and submitted to the NMS and the Planning Authority/Body. Should archaeological finds, features or deposits be uncovered during the monitoring further mitigation such as preservation in situ or preservation by record (excavation) may be required and will be carried out in consultation with the NMS.

### Residual Effect

Any sites/features, if detected, during archaeological monitoring 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 Permanent, Negative and Slight, which is Not Significant.

### Significance of Effects

The construction phase will not have any significant effects on recorded monuments since they are either avoided by design or will be dealt with by way of mitigation measures. The overall significance of effects is Not Significant.

## 14.4.3.4 Previously Unrecorded Monuments within the Cultural Heritage Study Area

No previously unrecorded archaeological monuments, stray finds or potential peatland structures were noted within the Cultural Heritage Study Area during the walk-over survey. In this regard no potential direct effects to such finds or sites are identified.

## 14.4.3.5 Sub-surface Archaeological Potential

### Pre-Mitigation Effect

The rich archaeological heritage of the Cultural Heritage Study Area is evidenced by the recorded monuments therein and the large number of archaeological objects recovered from the bogs within and surrounding the Proposed Wind Farm site over its lifetime as an industrial peat extraction site. It is noted, however, that the number of recorded monuments within the Proposed Wind Farm site is low, particularly for a peatland environment (see Section 14.3.2.1.3 and Section 14.3.2.1.4 above). Notwithstanding this, bogs are renowned for their archaeological potential and the preservation of

organic structures and objects. Peatlands provide anaerobic conditions which allows the preservation of organic materials such as wood, leather and human remains and has led to the survival and discovery of many such items in Irelands bogs. Furthermore, the presence of a large number of stray finds from the area also suggests that there is still potential for the presence of additional archaeological finds, features and structures within the peat, particularly where deep peat remains in situ.

Peat depths vary considerably through the site ranging from 0m to in excess of 6m-; however, many areas have surviving peat depths of <1m-2m with areas of deeper peat also present. The potential therefore exists for the presence of sub-surface archaeological finds, structures and deposits within the peat, particularly where deeper peat remains in situ.

The excavation of peat for the construction of the Proposed Wind Farm and Proposed Grid Connection infrastructure within Lodge bog (i.e., the Proposed Onsite Substation) and any proposed ground works for the Proposed Enhancement Areas has the potential to directly affect such sub-surface finds, structures and deposits should they exist. 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 further 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 in areas where peat depths allow a meaningful investigation. Testing will only be undertaken in areas where ground disturbance will take place as part of the Proposed Project. Where peat depths become a limitation to testing, monitoring at the construction phase will be undertaken. 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. Peat depth data and local ground conditions may dictate the number and location of test trenches to be excavated. 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 phase 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.

## Residual Effect

Any archaeological features or sites, if detected during the testing or monitoring 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 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

### Pre-Mitigation Effect

No Protected Structures subject to statutory protection are located within the Cultural Heritage Study Area therefore no potential direct effects to this resource are identified.

## 14.4.3.7 NIAH structures and Historic Gardens

### Pre-Mitigation Effect

No NIAH structures or historic gardens are located within the Cultural Heritage Study Area therefore no potential direct effects to this resource are identified.

## 14.4.3.8 Items of Local Cultural Heritage Merit

The available historic mapping depict an open landscape in the majority of the Proposed Wind Farm site. Some areas of field division and enclosure with associated small settlements are also depicted. Once such settlement at Lullybeg townland is shown on all three editions of the OS maps and is named 'Shanavoola'. Field survey carried out as part of this assessment did not detect any upstanding remains of the structures indicated at this location, however, much of this area was densely overgrown and largely inaccessible. The area of Shanavoola was subject to peat extraction and ancillary activities until peat production ceased in 2020. In this regard, it is not anticipated that any remnants of the settlement survives. Furthermore, this area has been avoided by design and consequently, no potential direct effects to this area are identified.

Two items of local cultural heritage merit (CH1 and CH2) are located along on the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route and comprise stone road bridges. The proposed methodology for crossing both bridges will comprise flatbed formation as sufficient cover will be achieved from the top of the bridge to the road at both watercourse crossings to lay the cables in a flat formation. Direct effects to either structure as a result of same are not anticipated.

# 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 along with the topography within which the Proposed Project is located (HED Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment, 2018). 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 Onsite Substation and associated telecoms tower, 2 no. proposed met mast, relay mast and the Proposed Offsite Substation and associated telecoms mast are also considered. The assessment of effects on visual setting was undertaken using both the ZTV map in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA), as presented in Chapter 13 of this EIAR, and also with reference to photomontages / Photowires. 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

##### Pre-Mitigation Effect

No UNESCO WHS or those on the Tentative list are located within the Cultural Heritage Study Area. One UNESCO WHS Tentative List site is located in the Cultural Heritage Visual Study Area, i.e., within 20km of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T1), and comprises Dún Ailinne. Dún Ailinne is part of the Royal Sites of Ireland which as a group have been accepted on to the UNESCO WHS Tentative List (see below). It is located c. 19.9km south-east of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T1. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the majority of Proposed Turbines from Dún Ailinne, apart from its south-eastern extent where there is no theoretical visibility.

Given that the Royal Sites of Ireland (including Dún Ailinne) have not been inscribed on to the World Heritage List and remain on the Tentative List, their OUV has not been defined (see Section 14.3.2.1.1 above). The UNESCO Toolkit Guidance is specifically designed to assess impacts on properties that are already inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List or those with formally adopted Statements of OUV. As the OUV for any of the Royal Sites of Ireland including the Dún Ailinne have not been defined there is no agreed framework against which to assess the impact of a development on those sites. This assessment of potential effects is, however, carried out with regard to any potential OUV, site integrity and associated views from Dún Ailinne.

As part of the assessment of potential effects to Dún Ailinne as part of the Royal Sites of Ireland UNESCO WHS Tentative site, its potential relationship or inter connectivity with other monuments or sites in the surrounding landscape was also considered (see Section 14.3.2.1.1 above). One such site was the Curragh which is located a short distance to the north-west. Dún Ailinne overlooks the Curragh and its ritual landscape. Its assumed ceremonial activity centres on the Iron Age a time during which funerary and/or ritual activity was also taking place in the Curragh. The proximity of these sites and the potentially ritual nature of the activity therein in the Iron Age in addition to their inter-visibility suggests a connection between these two archaeologically significant sites. The Proposed Turbines are at their closest point located c. 19.9km to the north-west of the summit of Dún Ailinne and c. 11km north-west of the Curragh. The Proposed Turbines do not lie between Dún Ailinne and the Curragh therefore their connectivity and intervisibility will not be affected by the introduction of same. Any perceived cultural or visual inter-relationship between Dún Ailinne and the Curragh and the monuments therein will continue despite the introduction of the Proposed Project, and as such no potential effects to the inter-relationship of these sites will occur. A photomontage (VP08) captured from the Curragh demonstrates how the Proposed Turbines will be visible as small features on the distant horizon to the north-west. The Proposed Turbines as small features on the distant horizon are not considered to detract visually from any perceived interconnection (be it cultural or visual) between the Curragh and Dún Ailinne.

Other sites with potential or perceived connectivity to Dún Ailinne also considered in this assessment include potential royal sites such as the Curragh (discussed above) and Mullaghmast, as well as the Hill of Allen which also has burial monuments atop same and the monastic site at Old Kilcullen which is located a short distance to the south-east. The Proposed Project is not located between the Hill of Allen and Dún Ailinne and will not affect any perceived connectivity or potential inversibility between the same. Similarly, the Proposed Project will not affect any potential connectivity between Dún Ailinne and the monastic complex at Old Kilcullen which is located c. 21km south-east of the Proposed Turbines.

Buffer zones around the Royal Sites, including Dún Ailinne, have not been defined. The panoramic view from Dún Ailinne is protected within the KCDP which requires any development proposals around a site to demonstrate that adverse effects to its appearance or character as viewed from the Protected Panoramic View or surrounding public roads will not occur. In the KCDP Dún Ailinne also has its own Landscape Character Area as well as being considered an Area of High Amenity. The Proposed Turbines at their closest point are located c. 19.9km to the north-west of the summit of Dún Ailinne and north-west of the Curragh which has links to the Royal Site. At this distance the Proposed Project is located a significant distance from the monument and from the protected panoramic views as identified in the KCDP. While the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbines from Dún Ailinne, given the distance of the Proposed Project to the monument, its immediate setting will not be affected by the introduction of the Proposed Turbines. At this distance, the Proposed Turbines while likely visible from certain vantage points on summit, will not dominate the view or be visually disruptive. Equally, considering the intervening distance, the Proposed Turbines will not compete with the elevated location of the Dún Ailinne as a dominant feature in the landscape. As such, the visual change as a result of the Proposed Turbines is considered small in scale, leading to a low magnitude of change. It is also noteworthy that Dún Ailinne is not currently publicly accessible and is in private ownership. In this regard, how the public interacts with and appreciates the monument is primarily not from within or atop the site itself but from adjacent public roads. A photomontage (VP 27) created from drone footage captured from Dún Ailinne illustrates how the Proposed Turbines will be visible as small features on the distant horizon and as stated above at a distance of c. 20km will not compete with the elevated position of Dún Ailinne or be visually disruptive to the monument. In this regard the current appreciation of the monument by the visitor/public will not change as a result of the Proposed Turbines. While the introduction of the Proposed Turbines will result in a change to the wider setting in which Dún Ailinne is located, given the intervening distance, topography and vegetation this is considered to be Not Significant, Negative, and Long-Term, which is Not Significant; however the identified effect is Reversible as it will only last for the lifetime of the Proposed Turbines and will be reversed once they are decommissioned. No mitigation measures are therefore proposed.

#### Mitigation Measures

None proposed.

#### Residual Effect

The residual effect is considered to be Not Significant, Long-term, Negative.

#### Significance of Effects

The operational phase will not have any significant effects on UNESCO WHS and those on the tentative list. The significance of effect is considered to be Not Significant.

### 14.4.4.2 National Monuments

#### Pre-Mitigation Effect

No National Monuments or those subject to a Preservation Order are located within the Cultural Heritage Study Area. Two National Monuments in State Care and four monuments subject to a Preservation Order are located within 15km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. The nearest National Monument comprises Grange Castle which is located c. 7.2km north-west of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T32 while the nearest monument subject to a Preservation Order comprises the ecclesiastical site at Lullymore East which is situated c. 2.5km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T1.

**National Monument 629 Grange Castle**

Grange Castle (Nat. Mon. No. 629) comprises a tower house located c. 7.2km north-west of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T32. The tower house is likely to be late 15th/early 16th century in date and is located within a farmyard and is abutted by a farmhouse. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 37-46 Proposed Turbines from this location. A photowire created from the public road to the north-east of the monument demonstrates visibility of the Proposed Turbines on the distant horizon with intervening boundaries and associated vegetation providing some screening. Given the distance of this monument from the nearest Proposed Turbine, effects to its immediate setting will not occur. A change to the wider setting in which the monument is located is acknowledged, however, given the intervening distance and existing natural screening the potential effect is considered to be Imperceptible, Negative, and Long term, which is Not Significant.

**National Monument 532 Clonin Earthworks**

National Monument No. 532 comprises two ring barrows (OF011-001— and OF011-001002-) and a mass rock (OF011-001001-) at Clonin townland c. 12.9km north-west of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T22. The monuments are located in an area in which the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 37-46 Proposed Turbines. Given the distance of this monument from the nearest Proposed Turbine (over 12km), effects to its immediate setting will not occur. A change to the wider setting in which the monument is located is acknowledged, however, given the intervening distance and existing natural screening the potential effect is considered to be Imperceptible Negative, and Long term, which is Not Significant.

**Preservation Order No. 11/1972 Ecclesiastical Site Lullymore East**

This monument subject to a Preservation Order (11/1972) comprises the ecclesiastical site at Lullymore East which is situated c. 2.5km north-east of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T1. The monument complex consists of a possible church site, graveyard, cross inscribed stones, a bullaun stone and an associated ecclesiastical enclosure. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 37-46 of the Proposed Turbines from the ecclesiastical site. A photomontage (VP19b) created from the monument shows visibility of 30 no. Proposed Turbines to the west of the graveyard which is located within the ecclesiastical enclosure. Given the presence of existing vegetative screening to the east of the monastic site, however, the Proposed Onsite Substation which is located c. 1.2km to the east will not be visible from the ecclesiastical enclosure and monuments therein.

A discussion of the monastic site at Lullymore East and its potential connectivity to the bog and to other monuments such as toghers located within the Cultural Heritage Study Area is presented in Section 14.3.2.1.2 above. The selection of the site at Lullymore Island for the establishment of the monastery may have been multifactorial. Its isolation or seclusion on the dry island surrounded by bog is likely to have been a factor and would have provided a place of quiet for the monks' work and prayers. Additionally, however, its selection may also have been influenced due to the site being a focus of much earlier ritual or ceremonial activity (see Section 14.3.2.1.2). Its location in an isolated place surrounded by the bog would not have rendered it cut off from the wider community or site as routeways would have been established to the monastic site after its foundation. While the routes of any original pathways or toghers which definitively led to the monastic complex have not been identified, the presence of toghers dating to around the time of the establishment of the monastery within the bog and within the Cultural Heritage Study Area has been established through excavation carried out therein. For example, it has been suggested that a timber and gravel togher (KD012-014— : Road - class 1 togher) spanning the narrow stretch of bog between Lullybeg and Lullymore Island to the south-west of Lullymore Island may relate to the ecclesiastical site (KD012-006—) located on Lullymore Island. Any physical connection that may once have existed between toghers within the Proposed Wind Farm site and the monastic site at Lullymore East is no longer present. Such connectivity, if it once existed, pertains to the time period in which the monastic complex was still functioning as a place of worship and pilgrimage. Furthermore, the togher in question is unlikely to be physically extant having been removed through peat extraction and ancillary activities carried out within the site until peat production

ceased in 2020. The landscape around the monastic complex and in the bogs within the Proposed Wind Farm site has also been significantly altered since the time the monastic site was in use. Additionally, there are currently no formal walking routes through the Allen Bog Group which extend to the monastic site.

At a distance of c. 2.5km to the nearest Proposed Turbine, the immediate setting of the monastic site will not be affected by the Proposed Turbines. As defined in the HED Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment document (2018, 7) the term setting '*applies to the physical space that is part of – and contributes to – the significance and distinctive character of a heritage asset, and through which the asset may be seen, experienced understood and enjoyed*'. At Lullymore the immediate setting of the monastic site is confined to the space within and immediately surrounding the monastic enclosure and graveyard within same. Visitor access is also confined to this area. Furthermore, the monument is not readily visible from the wider surrounding landscape due to intervening screening, land use and topography. Consequently, its setting and the appreciation and understanding of same is largely limited to the monastic site itself despite any perceived historical connection to the bog. The ZTV and the photomontage created, however, demonstrates visibility of the Proposed Turbines from this ecclesiastical site. In this regard a Moderate, Negative, Long-Term effect to the wider setting of the monument as a result of the Proposed Project is acknowledged which is Not Significant. It is also noted that the identified effect is Reversible as it will only last for the lifetime of the Proposed Turbines and will be reversed once they are decommissioned.

**Preservation Order 10/1970 Ringfort Rathangan**

This monument subject to a Preservation Order is located c. 2.7km to the south of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T04. It comprises a well-preserved ringfort located in pasture in Rathangan. The site has royal associations and is described in a poem as the burial place of the kings of the local clan. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility 37-46 of the Proposed Turbines from the monument. Given the distance of the ringfort from the Proposed Turbines the immediate setting of the monument will not be affected. A change to its wider setting is acknowledged, however, and is considered to be Slight, Negative, Long Term which is Not Significant. It is also noted that the identified effect is Reversible as it will only last for the lifetime of the Proposed Turbines and will be reversed once they are decommissioned.

**Preservation Order 16/1956 Ringfort**

The ringfort at Lackagh Beg and Mountrice townlands is located c. 9km to the south of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T14. It is situated in an area in which the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 37-46 Proposed Turbines. Given the distance of the monument from the nearest Proposed Turbine effects to its immediate setting will not occur. A change to its wider setting is acknowledged, however, and is regarded as Not Significant, Negative, Long-Term which is Not Significant. It is considered that intervening screening will ameliorate the potential visual effects, and it is also noted that the identified effect is Reversible as it will only last for the lifetime of the Proposed Turbines and will be reversed once they are decommissioned.

**Preservation Order 5/2000 Enclosure and Burial Ground**

The monuments at Derryvilla, Co. Offaly comprise a burial ground and an enclosure which were discovered during quarrying activity in 1997 and were subsequently subject to archaeological excavation. They are located c. 12.7km south-west of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T14. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of 37-46 Proposed Turbines from the area of the monuments which are unlikely to have any above-ground remains. Given the distance of the monuments from the Proposed Turbines, and their lack of visibility in the wider landscape the potential visual effect to their wider setting is regarded as Imperceptible, Negative, Long Term which is Not Significant.

No National Monuments or those subject to a Preservation Order are located within 500m of the Proposed Onsite Substation and Proposed Offsite Substation, nor within 100m of the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route. No potential visual effects to such cultural heritage assets as a result of the Proposed Grid Connection will therefore occur.

The potential visual effects to National Monuments and those subject to a Preservation Order as identified above are Long Term, Moderate to Imperceptible and Negative, which is Not Significant. The distance of the National Monuments and those subject to Preservation Orders from the Proposed Project will mitigate potential visual effects. It is also noted that natural screening, boundaries, buildings and vegetation are not taken into account in the ZTV model and therefore potential visual effects will in reality be less severe. No mitigation measures are proposed.

#### Mitigation Measures

None proposed.

#### Residual Effect

The residual effect is considered to be Long-term, Moderate-Imperceptible, and Negative, which is Not Significant.

#### Significance of Effects

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

### 14.4.4.3 Recorded Monuments

#### Pre-Mitigation Effect

A total of two hundred and eighty-four (284) recorded monuments are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. This number includes the nine monuments located within the Proposed Wind Farm site with 275 monuments located outside the Project Site and within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine, i.e., within the Cultural Heritage Visual Study Area. No recorded cultural heritage assets are located within the footprint of the Proposed Onsite Substation and Proposed Offsite Substation or within 500m of same.

The ZTV shows that the majority of monuments located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbines are located in areas where 37-46 Proposed Turbines will theoretically be visible. 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 the peatland monuments located within and surrounding the Project Site (see below).

Potential effects on setting as detailed in Table 14-15 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 in some instances. 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 14-15 below.

**Recorded monuments within the Cultural Heritage Study Area**

A lack of visibility or discernible presence in the landscape is particularly relevant for the nine recorded monuments located within the Proposed Wind Farm site. All of these monuments are considered to have low or no visibility in the landscape as they comprise sites that were detected during previous Peatland Surveys and which at that time were located either on the bog surface or were visible in drain sections, being partially sub-surface. While monument types such as toghers and platforms would be more substantial in nature than other peatland monuments such as Peatland Structures they are also considered low visibility with no observable presence within the landscape other than their immediate setting. It is also noteworthy that industrial peat production and associated activities which continued at the site until 2020 is considered to have resulted in the removal of the vast majority of monuments within the Proposed Wind Farm site. This is substantiated by the walk-over survey carried out for the assessment which did not note any visible trace of recorded monuments where those locations were inspected. Taking into consideration the above, while a change to the setting in which the monuments are located will occur as a result of the Proposed Project this is considered to be Long-Term, Negative, and Imperceptible, which is Not Significant.

**Recorded monuments within the Cultural Heritage Visual Study Area**

275 recorded monuments are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine in the Cultural Heritage Visual Study Area. At least 109 monuments within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine, within the Cultural Heritage Visual Study Area, comprise those located in a peatland environment and include Roads (class 1, 2 and 3 toghers and gravel/stone trackways), Structures – Peatland and Post rows – Peatland. The majority of the peatland sites are located in Ballykilleen and Ballynakill townlands to the west of the Cultural Heritage Study Area and are likely to have been identified during previous Peatland Surveys carried out for BnM. While they are located in areas in which 37-46 Proposed Turbines will theoretically be visible these monuments may be regarded as having no or low visibility which reduces or negates potential visual effects. In this regard while a change to the wider setting in which these monuments are located will occur as a result of the Proposed Project this is considered to be Imperceptible, Negative, and Long-Term, which is Not Significant. The surviving remains of recorded monuments located within 1-2km of the nearest Proposed Turbine with theoretical visibility of 37-46 Proposed Turbines was checked on the HEV. For those monuments located within 2km of the nearest Proposed Turbine with no visible above-ground remains (as per the monument description) an Imperceptible, Negative, Long Term visual effect is also determined.

There are a limited number of instances of recorded monuments with surviving above-ground remains located within 2km of the nearest proposed turbine and with theoretical visibility of 37-46 Proposed Turbines (Map ID 18 KD017-001— Ringfort – rath, Map ID 20 KD012-012002- Graveyard, Map ID 21 KD012-012001- Church, Map ID 22 KD012-008—Bullaun stone, Map ID 25 KD017-007002- Ecclesiastical enclosure, Map ID 26 KD017-007— Church, and Map ID 27 KD017-007001-Graveyard). In such instances a potential Significant visual effect is identified when utilising the criteria set out in Table 14-4 alone. When the distance of the monuments from the nearest Proposed Turbine (ranging from 1.5km-1.9km) was considered in addition to their surviving remains, relative low-visibility in the wider landscape, and the presence of intervening screening, however, the overall potential effect was considered to be Moderate.

The potential visual effect on the remaining recorded monuments within the Cultural Heritage Visual Study Area and excluding those peatland sites discussed above are listed in Table 14-15 below. The theoretical significance of effects on setting ranges from Neutral to Moderate, Negative, Long term, which is Not Significant. A Neutral visual effect is concluded for monuments located where no Proposed Turbines will theoretically be visible.

The nearest recorded monument to the Proposed Onsite Substation comprises KD012-018— Structure – peatland which is situated c. 1.2km to the south-west in Lodge Bog of the Allen Bog Group and does not have any visible surface expression. The nearest recorded monument to the Proposed Offsite Substation is located c. 990m to the east and comprises a church (KD013-019002-), graveyard (KD013-

019003-), ecclesiastical enclosure (KD013-019005-) and Religious house - Knights Hospitallers (KD013-019001-) at Killybegs Demesne. The distance of the Proposed Offsite Substation from the monuments and the presence of intervening boundaries and buildings will provide adequate screening and will minimise any potential visual effects to the wider setting of the monuments which are currently surrounded by trees. No potential visual effects to the setting of recorded monuments as a result of the Proposed Onsite Substation and Proposed Offsite Substation are identified.

*Table 14-15: Table of potential effects on setting of recorded monuments within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine in the Cultural Heritage Visual Study Area.*

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | OF012-009— | Enclosure | DERRIES (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T29 | 337 | Imperceptible |
| 3 | OF020-002— | Enclosure | CLONBROWN | 37-46 | T15 | 693 | Imperceptible |
| 5 | KD016-004— | Mound | BALLYSOOGHAN NORTH | 37-46 | T14 | 1071 | Imperceptible |
| 6 | KD017-005— | Ringfort - rath | CAPPANARGID | 37-46 | T02 | 1082 | Imperceptible |
| 7 | KD016-003— | Enclosure | BALLYSOOGHAN NORTH | 37-46 | T14 | 1110 | Imperceptible |
| 8 | KD017-006— | Ringfort - rath | CAPPANARGID | 37-46 | T02 | 1136 | Imperceptible |
| 12 | KD017-044— | Settlement deserted - medieval | RATHANGAN (Rathangan ED) | 25-36 | T04 | 1196 | Moderate |
| 13 | KD017-045002- | Enclosure | KILLYGUIRE | 37-46 | T04 | 1270 | Imperceptible |
| 14 | KD017-045001- | Enclosure | KILLYGUIRE | 37-46 | T04 | 1303 | Imperceptible |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | KD017-045003- | Enclosure | KILLYGUIRE | 37-46 | T04 | 1329 | Imperceptible |
| 17 | KD012-007— | Road - gravel/stone trackway - peatland | BARNARAN | 37-46 | T01 | 1434 | Imperceptible |
| 18 | KD017-001— | Ringfort - rath | CAPPANARGID | 37-46 | T01 | 1534 | Moderate |
| 19 | KD012-015— | Road - gravel/stone trackway - peatland | LULLYMORE EAST | 37-46 | T01 | 1626 | Imperceptible |
| 20 | KD012-012002- | Graveyard | TICKNEVIN | 37-46 | T46 | 1653 | Moderate |
| 21 | KD012-012001- | Church | TICKNEVIN | 37-46 | T46 | 1663 | Moderate |
| 22 | KD012-008— | Bullaun stone | TICKNEVIN | 37-46 | T46 | 1734 | Moderate |
| 23 | KD017-010— | Ringfort - rath | NEWTOWN (Killinthomas ED) | 37-46 | T02 | 1824 | Imperceptible |
| 24 | KD016-001— | Ringfort - rath | COOLELAN | 37-46 | T13 | 1862 | Imperceptible |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | KD017-007002- | Ecclesiastical enclosure | CAPPANARGID | 37-46 | T03 | 1921 | Moderate |
| 26 | KD017-007— | Church | CAPPANARGID | 37-46 | T03 | 1932 | Moderate |
| 27 | KD017-007001- | Graveyard | CAPPANARGID | 37-46 | T03 | 1934 | Moderate |
| 28 | OF012-007001- | Church | SHEAN | 37-46 | T26 | 2063 | Moderate |
| 29 | OF012-007002- | Graveyard | SHEAN | 37-46 | T26 | 2068 | Moderate |
| 30 | KD012-001— | Burial ground | KILPATRICK (Kilpatrick ED) | 37-46 | T46 | 2121 | Moderate |
| 31 | KD012-010001- | Cross-inscribed stone (present location) | LULLYMORE WEST | 37-46 | T37 | 2130 | Moderate |
| 32 | KD012-010003- | Cross-inscribed stone (present location) | LULLYMORE WEST | 37-46 | T37 | 2130 | Moderate |
| 33 | KD012-010006- | Cross (present location) | LULLYMORE WEST | 37-46 | T37 | 2130 | Moderate |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | KD012-010007- | Cross (present location) | LULLYMORE WEST | 37-46 | T37 | 2130 | Moderate |
| 35 | KD012-010008- | Cross-inscribed stone (present location) | LULLYMORE WEST | 37-46 | T37 | 2130 | Moderate |
| 36 | KD012-010— | Cross-inscribed stone (present location) | LULLYMORE WEST | 37-46 | T37 | 2130 | Moderate |
| 37 | KD012-010002- | Cross-inscribed stone (present location) | LULLYMORE WEST | 37-46 | T37 | 2130 | Moderate |
| 38 | KD012-010004- | Cross-inscribed stone (present location) | LULLYMORE WEST | 37-46 | T37 | 2130 | Moderate |
| 39 | KD012-010005- | Cross-inscribed stone (present location) | LULLYMORE WEST | 37-46 | T37 | 2130 | Moderate |
| 40 | KD017-002— | Ringfort - rath | DRUMSRU (Kilmeage North ED) | 37-46 | T01 | 2161 | Moderate |
| 41 | KD012-020— | Cross-inscribed stone (present location) | LULLYMORE WEST | 37-46 | T37 | 2164 | Moderate |
| 42 | OF020-005— | Barrow - ring-barrow | SHEAN | 37-46 | T26 | 2180 | Moderate |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 45 | KD008-045— | Ring-ditch | KILPATRICK (Kilpatrick ED) | 37-46 | T46 | 2316 | Moderate |
| 46 | KD012-006006- | Field system | LULLYMORE EAST | 37-46 | T37 | 2326 | Moderate |
| 47 | KD016-002— | Enclosure | COOLELAN | 37-46 | T13 | 2330 | Moderate |
| 48 | OF012-008— | Standing stone | CLONCANON | 37-46 | T23 | 2365 | Moderate |
| 49 | KD017-068— | Enclosure | NEWTOWN (Killinthomas ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 2382 | Moderate |
| 50 | KD012-006003- | Enclosure | LULLYMORE EAST | 37-46 | T01 | 2419 | Moderate |
| 51 | KD008-014001- | Bawn | CLONKEEN | 37-46 | T32 | 2438 | Moderate |
| 52 | KD008-014— | Castle - unclassified | CLONKEEN | 37-46 | T32 | 2441 | Moderate |
| 53 | KD017-039— | Church | RATHANGAN (Rathangan ED) | 37-46 | T02 | 2477 | Moderate |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 | KD012-006001- | Ecclesiastical enclosure | LULLYMORE EAST | 37-46 | T01 | 2504 | Moderate |
| 55 | KD012-006002- | Ecclesiastical enclosure | LULLYMORE EAST | 37-46 | T01 | 2504 | Moderate |
| 56 | KD012-006012- | Cross-inscribed stone | LULLYMORE EAST | 37-46 | T01 | 2504 | Moderate |
| 57 | KD012-006013- | Cross-inscribed stone | LULLYMORE EAST | 37-46 | T01 | 2504 | Moderate |
| 58 | KD012-006014- | Cross-inscribed stone | LULLYMORE EAST | 37-46 | T01 | 2504 | Moderate |
| 59 | KD012-006015- | Cross-inscribed stone | LULLYMORE EAST | 37-46 | T01 | 2504 | Moderate |
| 60 | KD012-006016- | Cross-inscribed stone | LULLYMORE EAST | 37-46 | T01 | 2504 | Moderate |
| 61 | KD012-006017- | Cross-inscribed stone | LULLYMORE EAST | 37-46 | T01 | 2504 | Moderate |
| 62 | KD012-006018- | Cross | LULLYMORE EAST | 37-46 | T01 | 2504 | Moderate |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 63 | KD012-006019- | Cross | LULLYMORE EAST | 37-46 | T01 | 2504 | Moderate |
| 64 | KD012-006020- | Cross-inscribed stone | LULLYMORE EAST | 37-46 | T01 | 2504 | Moderate |
| 65 | KD012-006021- | Cross-inscribed stone | LULLYMORE EAST | 37-46 | T01 | 2504 | Moderate |
| 66 | KD012-006— | Ecclesiastical site | LULLYMORE EAST | 37-46 | T01 | 2506 | Moderate |
| 67 | KD012-006009- | Cross-inscribed stone | LULLYMORE EAST | 37-46 | T01 | 2513 | Moderate |
| 68 | KD012-006010- | Cross-inscribed stone | LULLYMORE EAST | 37-46 | T01 | 2513 | Moderate |
| 69 | KD012-006011- | Cross-inscribed stone | LULLYMORE EAST | 37-46 | T01 | 2514 | Moderate |
| 70 | KD012-006004- | Church | LULLYMORE EAST | 37-46 | T01 | 2530 | Moderate |
| 71 | KD012-006007- | Bullaun stone | LULLYMORE EAST | 37-46 | T01 | 2533 | Moderate |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 72 | KD017-008— | Church | CLONCURRY (Offaly East By., Cloncurry ED) | 37-46 | T01 | 2533 | Moderate |
| 73 | KD012-006005- | Graveyard | LULLYMORE EAST | 37-46 | T01 | 2534 | Moderate |
| 74 | KD008-015— | Ringfort - rath | BALLYHAGAN | 37-46 | T30 | 2536 | Moderate |
| 75 | KD017-008001- | Children's burial ground | CLONCURRY (Offaly East By., Cloncurry ED) | 37-46 | T01 | 2537 | Moderate |
| 76 | KD017-003— | Moated site | DRUMSRU (Kilmeage North ED) | 37-46 | T01 | 2581 | Moderate |
| 77 | KD017-049— | Standing stone | RATHANGAN (Rathangan ED) | 37-46 | T02 | 2635 | Moderate |
| 78 | KD008-013— | Ringfort - unclassified | CLONKEEN | 37-46 | T32 | 2683 | Moderate |
| 80 | KD017-011001- | Ringfort - rath | RATHANGAN (Rathangan ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 2745 | Moderate |
| 81 | KD017-011004- | Castle - ringwork | RATHANGAN (Rathangan ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 2750 | Moderate |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 82 | KD017-047— | Enclosure | CLONCURRY (Offaly East By., Cloncurry ED) | 37-46 | T01 | 2760 | Moderate |
| 83 | KD017-011007- | Graveyard | RATHANGAN (Rathangan ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 2765 | Moderate |
| 84 | KD017-011008- | Architectural fragment | RATHANGAN (Rathangan ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 2767 | Moderate |
| 85 | KD017-011003- | Church | RATHANGAN (Rathangan ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 2776 | Moderate |
| 86 | KD017-012— | Ritual site - holy well | RATHANGAN DEMESNE | 37-46 | T02 | 2802 | Moderate |
| 87 | KD017-011— | Settlement deserted - medieval | MULLANTINE, RATHANGAN (Rathangan ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 2922 | Moderate |
| 88 | KD017-011006- | Well | RATHANGAN (Rathangan ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 2932 | Moderate |
| 89 | KD017-013— | Fulacht fia | KILMONEY NORTH | 37-46 | T02 | 2972 | Moderate |
| 90 | KD017-011002- | Castle - tower house | RATHANGAN (Rathangan ED) | 37-46 | T14 | 2983 | Moderate |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 91 | KD017-015— | Fulacht fia | KILMONEY NORTH | 37-46 | T02 | 3028 | Slight |
| 92 | KD008-019001- | Icehouse | RATHMORE (Windmill Cross ED) | 37-46 | T46 | 3030 | Slight |
| 93 | KD017-011005- | Designed landscape feature | RATHANGAN (Rathangan ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 3042 | Slight |
| 94 | KD008-019— | Moated site | RATHMORE (Windmill Cross ED) | 37-46 | T46 | 3056 | Slight |
| 95 | OF020-001— | Enclosure | DERRYMORE (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T19 | 3084 | Slight |
| 96 | OF019-023— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3097 | Imperceptible |
| 97 | OF019-024— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3102 | Imperceptible |
| 98 | OF019-106— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3121 | Imperceptible |
| 99 | OF019-021— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3122 | Imperceptible |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | KD017-014— | Fulacht fia | KILMONEY NORTH | 37-46 | T02 | 3122 | Slight |
| 101 | OF019-025— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3134 | Imperceptible |
| 102 | OF019-026— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3136 | Imperceptible |
| 103 | OF019-027— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3138 | Imperceptible |
| 104 | OF019-020— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3141 | Imperceptible |
| 105 | OF019-028— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3143 | Imperceptible |
| 106 | OF019-022— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3143 | Imperceptible |
| 107 | KD017-065— | Enclosure | DRUMSRU (Cloncurry ED) | 25-36 | T01 | 3146 | Slight |
| 108 | OF019-009— | Road - unclassified togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3146 | Imperceptible |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 109 | OF019-029— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3147 | Imperceptible |
| 110 | KD017-004— | Ringfort - rath | CLONCUMBER | 37-46 | T01 | 3147 | Slight |
| 111 | OF019-105— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3153 | Imperceptible |
| 112 | OF028-005— | Burial | KILNANTOGE UPPER | 37-46 | T14 | 3158 | Slight |
| 113 | OF019-030— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3159 | Imperceptible |
| 114 | OF019-101— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3169 | Imperceptible |
| 115 | OF019-109— | Road - class 2 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3170 | Imperceptible |
| 116 | OF019-093— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3174 | Imperceptible |
| 117 | OF019-119— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3176 | Imperceptible |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 118 | OF019-092— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3182 | Imperceptible |
| 119 | OF019-103— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3183 | Imperceptible |
| 120 | OF019-091— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3200 | Imperceptible |
| 121 | OF019-104— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3203 | Imperceptible |
| 122 | OF019-098— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3215 | Imperceptible |
| 123 | OF028-001— | Ringfort - rath | DERRYGARRAN | 37-46 | T13 | 3220 | Slight |
| 124 | OF019-108— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3231 | Imperceptible |
| 125 | OF019-031— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3232 | Imperceptible |
| 126 | OF019-090— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3233 | Imperceptible |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 127 | OF019-118— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3235 | Imperceptible |
| 128 | OF019-100— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3243 | Imperceptible |
| 129 | OF019-099— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3250 | Imperceptible |
| 130 | KD017-017— | Ringfort - rath | KILMONEY NORTH | 37-46 | T02 | 3250 | Slight |
| 131 | OF019-040— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3252 | Imperceptible |
| 132 | OF019-089— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3255 | Imperceptible |
| 133 | OF019-038— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3258 | Imperceptible |
| 134 | OF019-122— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3260 | Imperceptible |
| 135 | OF019-107— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3261 | Imperceptible |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 136 | OF019-125— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3272 | Imperceptible |
| 137 | OF019-041— | Road - class 1 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3273 | Imperceptible |
| 138 | OF019-088— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3282 | Imperceptible |
| 139 | OF019-045— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3285 | Imperceptible |
| 140 | OF019-042— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3285 | Imperceptible |
| 141 | OF019-043— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3288 | Imperceptible |
| 142 | KD017-016— | Fulacht fia | KILMONEY NORTH | 37-46 | T02 | 3291 | Slight |
| 143 | OF019-044— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3292 | Imperceptible |
| 144 | OF019-046— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3303 | Imperceptible |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 145 | OF019-082— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3311 | Imperceptible |
| 146 | OF019-039— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3315 | Imperceptible |
| 147 | OF019-047— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3321 | Imperceptible |
| 148 | OF019-086— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3322 | Imperceptible |
| 149 | OF019-085— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3329 | Imperceptible |
| 150 | OF019-032— | Road - class 2 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3330 | Imperceptible |
| 151 | OF019-079— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3334 | Imperceptible |
| 152 | OF019-081— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3335 | Imperceptible |
| 153 | OF019-084— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3336 | Imperceptible |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 154 | OF019-080— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3337 | Imperceptible |
| 155 | OF019-083— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3339 | Imperceptible |
| 156 | OF019-048— | Road - class 2 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3339 | Imperceptible |
| 157 | OF019-060— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3340 | Imperceptible |
| 158 | OF019-058— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3340 | Imperceptible |
| 159 | OF019-057— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3344 | Imperceptible |
| 160 | OF019-049— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3345 | Imperceptible |
| 161 | OF019-113— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3352 | Imperceptible |
| 162 | OF019-102— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3353 | Imperceptible |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 163 | OF019-055— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3355 | Imperceptible |
| 164 | OF019-097— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3357 | Imperceptible |
| 165 | OF019-114— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3358 | Imperceptible |
| 166 | KD017-018001- | Field system | KILMONEY NORTH | 37-46 | T02 | 3359 | Slight |
| 167 | OF019-112— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3359 | Imperceptible |
| 168 | OF019-096— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3360 | Imperceptible |
| 169 | KD008-046— | Enclosure | RATHMORE (Windmill Cross ED) | 37-46 | T46 | 3363 | Slight |
| 170 | OF019-075— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3363 | Imperceptible |
| 171 | OF019-070— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3363 | Imperceptible |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 172 | OF019-067— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3364 | Imperceptible |
| 173 | OF019-072— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3367 | Imperceptible |
| 174 | OF019-068— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3368 | Imperceptible |
| 175 | OF019-078— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3368 | Imperceptible |
| 176 | OF019-037— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3369 | Imperceptible |
| 177 | OF019-071— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3370 | Imperceptible |
| 178 | OF019-087— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3372 | Imperceptible |
| 179 | OF019-056— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3374 | Imperceptible |
| 180 | OF019-076— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3374 | Imperceptible |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 181 | OF019-077— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3376 | Imperceptible |
| 182 | OF019-069— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3377 | Imperceptible |
| 183 | OF019-095— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3380 | Imperceptible |
| 184 | KD017-043— | Mound | DRINNANSTOWN NORTH | 37-46 | T01 | 3381 | Slight |
| 185 | OF019-115— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3387 | Imperceptible |
| 186 | OF019-074— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3388 | Imperceptible |
| 187 | OF012-006001- | Castle - motte and bailey | DRUMCOOLY | 37-46 | T32 | 3394 | Slight |
| 188 | OF019-073— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYNAKILL (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3396 | Imperceptible |
| 189 | OF019-111— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3402 | Imperceptible |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 190 | OF019-054— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3403 | Imperceptible |
| 191 | OF019-120— | Road - class 2 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3405 | Imperceptible |
| 192 | OF019-066— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYNAKILL (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3406 | Imperceptible |
| 193 | KD017-018003- | Ecclesiastical enclosure | KILMONEY NORTH | 37-46 | T02 | 3411 | Slight |
| 194 | KD017-018004- | Church | KILMONEY NORTH | 37-46 | T02 | 3411 | Slight |
| 195 | OF019-059— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3411 | Imperceptible |
| 196 | OF019-033— | Structure - peatland | BALLYNAKILL (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3417 | Imperceptible |
| 197 | OF019-053— | Structure - peatland | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.), BALLYNAKILL (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3418 | Imperceptible |
| 198 | OF012-006002- | Enclosure | DRUMCOOLY | 37-46 | T32 | 3419 | Slight |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 199 | OF019-123— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3419 | Imperceptible |
| 200 | OF019-124— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3428 | Imperceptible |
| 201 | OF019-065— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYNAKILL (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3429 | Imperceptible |
| 202 | OF019-064— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYNAKILL (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3430 | Imperceptible |
| 203 | OF019-034— | Structure - peatland | BALLYNAKILL (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3440 | Imperceptible |
| 204 | OF019-035— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYNAKILL (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3441 | Imperceptible |
| 205 | OF019-121— | Structure - peatland | BALLYNAKILL (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3442 | Imperceptible |
| 206 | OF019-110— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3442 | Imperceptible |
| 207 | OF019-036— | Structure - peatland | BALLYNAKILL (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3445 | Imperceptible |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 208 | KD008-022— | Ringfort - unclassified | COOLAVACOOSE | 37-46 | T32 | 3455 | Slight |
| 209 | OF019-051— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3456 | Imperceptible |
| 210 | OF012-003002- | Mine | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3466 | Slight |
| 211 | KD017-018002- | Enclosure | KILMONEY NORTH | 37-46 | T02 | 3471 | Slight |
| 212 | KD017-018005- | Cairn - unclassified | KILMONEY NORTH | 37-46 | T02 | 3471 | Slight |
| 213 | OF012-003001- | Castle - tower house | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3472 | Slight |
| 214 | KD017-018006- | Burial | KILMONEY NORTH | 37-46 | T02 | 3472 | Slight |
| 215 | OF019-052— | Structure - peatland | BALLYNAKILL (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3472 | Imperceptible |
| 216 | OF019-062— | Road - class 1 togher | BALLYNAKILL (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3485 | Imperceptible |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 217 | KD017-034— | Ringfort - rath | KILMONEY NORTH | 37-46 | T02 | 3491 | Slight |
| 218 | OF019-061— | Structure - peatland | BALLYNAKILL (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3500 | Imperceptible |
| 219 | OF019-063— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYNAKILL (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3505 | Imperceptible |
| 220 | OF019-117— | Post row - peatland | BALLYNAKILL (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3515 | Imperceptible |
| 221 | KD012-005— | Moated site | KILLINAGH UPPER | 37-46 | T46 | 3517 | Slight |
| 222 | OF019-003— | Enclosure | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3553 | Slight |
| 223 | OF012-005002- | Graveyard | DRUMCOOLY | 37-46 | T32 | 3555 | Slight |
| 224 | OF012-005001- | Church | DRUMCOOLY | 37-46 | T32 | 3560 | Slight |
| 225 | OF012-015— | Sheela-na-gig (present location) | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3573 | Slight |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 226 | OF019-116— | Structure - peatland | BALLYNAKILL (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3575 | Imperceptible |
| 227 | KD017-059— | Enclosure | DRINNANSTOWN NORTH | 37-46 | T02 | 3639 | Slight |
| 228 | KD017-061— | Ringfort - rath | RATHANGAN DEMESNE | 37-46 | T02 | 3670 | Slight |
| 229 | KD017-031— | Fulacht fia | MOUNTPROSPECT | 37-46 | T14 | 3712 | Slight |
| 230 | KD017-037— | Enclosure | MULLANTINE | 37-46 | T14 | 3749 | Slight |
| 231 | KD017-030— | Ringfort - rath | RATHANGAN DEMESNE | 37-46 | T02 | 3806 | Slight |
| 232 | OF019-050— | Road - class 3 togher | BALLYNAKILL (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3901 | Imperceptible |
| 233 | OF011-035001- | Ringfort - rath | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3909 | Slight |
| 234 | OF011-035002- | Designed landscape - tea house | BALLYKILLEEN (Coolestown By.) | 37-46 | T22 | 3914 | Slight |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 235 | KD017-035— | Building | MOUNTPROSPECT | 37-46 | T14 | 3945 | Slight |
| 236 | OF012-014— | Font (present location) | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3989 | Slight |
| 237 | KD017-020— | Field system | MOUNTPROSPECT | 37-46 | T14 | 3996 | Slight |
| 238 | KD017-009001- | Church | FEIGHCULLEN | 37-46 | T01 | 4023 | Not Significant |
| 239 | KD017-009003- | Church | FEIGHCULLEN | 37-46 | T01 | 4025 | Not Significant |
| 240 | KD017-036— | Enclosure | MOUNTPROSPECT | 37-46 | T14 | 4029 | Not Significant |
| 241 | KD017-009005- | Graveyard | FEIGHCULLEN | 37-46 | T01 | 4029 | Not Significant |
| 242 | KD017-067— | Enclosure | DRINNANSTOWN SOUTH | 37-46 | T01 | 4045 | Not Significant |
| 243 | KD017-021— | Castle - tower house | MOUNTPROSPECT | 37-46 | T14 | 4052 | Not Significant |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 244 | KD008-034— | Ritual site - holy well | DERRINTURN | 37-46 | T30 | 4091 | Not Significant |
| 245 | OF019-094— | Road - class 3 togher | CLONCREEN | 37-46 | T22 | 4096 | Imperceptible |
| 246 | KD017-009002- | Field system | FEIGHCULLEN | 37-46 | T01 | 4104 | Not Significant |
| 247 | KD017-009004- | Ecclesiastical enclosure | FEIGHCULLEN | 37-46 | T01 | 4124 | Not Significant |
| 248 | KD017-025001- | Ringfort - rath | BOHERKILL | 37-46 | T02 | 4129 | Not Significant |
| 249 | KD017-052— | Habitation site | DRINNANSTOWN SOUTH | 37-46 | T01 | 4130 | Not Significant |
| 250 | KD017-025002- | Field system | BOHERKILL | 37-46 | T02 | 4171 | Not Significant |
| 251 | OF028-002— | Enclosure | CLONBROCK LOWER | 37-46 | T14 | 4194 | Not Significant |
| 252 | KD017-023— | Ringfort - rath | RATHANGAN DEMESNE | 37-46 | T02 | 4285 | Not Significant |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 253 | KD008-006002- | Graveyard | CARBURY | 37-46 | T30 | 4302 | Not Significant |
| 254 | KD008-006001- | Church | CARBURY | 37-46 | T30 | 4305 | Not Significant |
| 255 | KD017-069— | Ring-ditch | DRINNANSTOWN SOUTH | 37-46 | T01 | 4317 | Not Significant |
| 256 | OF019-004001- | Graveyard | CLONCREEN | 37-46 | T20 | 4320 | Not Significant |
| 257 | KD017-057— | Enclosure | BOHERKILL | 37-46 | T02 | 4322 | Not Significant |
| 258 | OF019-004— | Church | CLONCREEN | 37-46 | T20 | 4327 | Not Significant |
| 259 | KD017-024— | Enclosure | RATHANGAN DEMESNE | 37-46 | T02 | 4354 | Not Significant |
| 260 | OF011-031— | Enclosure | BALLYNANUM | 37-46 | T26 | 4377 | Not Significant |
| 261 | KD017-066— | Enclosure | BOHERKILL | 37-46 | T02 | 4385 | Not Significant |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 262 | OF012-004— | Enclosure | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 4387 | Not Significant |
| 263 | KD008-012— | Ritual site - holy well | DEMESNE | 37-46 | T30 | 4394 | Not Significant |
| 264 | KD017-050— | Hut site | DRINNANSTOWN SOUTH | 0 | T01 | 4396 | Neutral |
| 265 | KD017-056— | Excavation - miscellaneous | DRINNANSTOWN SOUTH | 0 | T01 | 4443 | Neutral |
| 266 | KD017-055— | Excavation - miscellaneous | DRINNANSTOWN SOUTH | 0 | T01 | 4455 | Neutral |
| 267 | KD017-053— | Metalworking site | DRINNANSTOWN SOUTH | 0 | T01 | 4459 | Neutral |
| 268 | KD017-054— | Excavation - miscellaneous | DRINNANSTOWN SOUTH | 0 | T01 | 4487 | Neutral |
| 269 | KD017-051— | Metalworking site | DRINNANSTOWN SOUTH | 0 | T01 | 4493 | Neutral |
| 270 | KD008-018— | Armorial plaque (present location) | CARBURY | 37-46 | T30 | 4622 | Not Significant |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 271 | KD008-003— | Barrow - mound barrow | CARBURY | 37-46 | T30 | 4665 | Not Significant |
| 272 | KD017-022— | Burial ground | KILTAGHAN SOUTH, MOUNTPROSPECT | 37-46 | T14 | 4690 | Not Significant |
| 273 | OF011-034002- | Graveyard | BALLYNAKILL (Coolestown By.) | 25-36 | T22 | 4732 | Not Significant |
| 274 | OF011-034001- | Church | BALLYNAKILL (Coolestown By.) | 25-36 | T22 | 4732 | Not Significant |
| 275 | OF011-034003- | Field system | BALLYNAKILL (Coolestown By.) | 25-36 | T22 | 4746 | Not Significant |
| 276 | KD008-005— | Barrow - ring-barrow | CARBURY | 37-46 | T30 | 4769 | Not Significant |
| 277 | OF011-065— | Burnt mound | BALLYNAKILL (Coolestown By.) | 25-36 | T22 | 4794 | Not Significant |
| 278 | KD008-004— | Barrow - ring-barrow | CARBURY | 0 | T30 | 4796 | Neutral |
| 279 | KD008-048— | Barrow - ring-barrow | CARBURY | 37-46 | T30 | 4800 | Not Significant |

| MAP ID | SMR | MONUMENT TYPE | TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 280 | KD017-058— | Enclosure | CONLANSTOWN | 0 | T01 | 4858 | Neutral |
| 281 | OF028-003002- | Burial | BALLINOWLART SOUTH | 37-46 | T14 | 4893 | Not Significant |
| 282 | OF028-003001- | Church | BALLINOWLART SOUTH | 37-46 | T14 | 4899 | Not Significant |
| 283 | OF012-002— | Ringfort - rath | MONASTERORIS | 37-46 | T32 | 4918 | Not Significant |
| 284 | OF011-033— | Enclosure | BALLYNAKILL (Coolestown By.) | 25-36 | T22 | 4955 | Not Significant |

### Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures proposed.

### Residual Effect

The residual effects range from Neutral to Moderate as outlined in Table 14-15 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

### Pre-Mitigation Effect

No previously unrecorded archaeological monuments, stray finds or potential peatland structures were noted within the Cultural Heritage Study Area during the walk-over survey. In this regard no potential visual effects to the setting of such finds or sites are identified.

## 14.4.4.5 Sub-surface Archaeology

Potential visual effects to sub-surface archaeology which may exist within the Cultural Heritage Study Area 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.

## 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 Cultural Heritage Study Area.

A total of 171 Protected Structures are located within the Cultural Heritage Visual Study Area within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. There are 84 structures located in Edenderry village to the north-west of the Cultural Heritage Study Area, with an additional 29 structures located in Rathangan village to the south and 12 structures in Clonbullogue village to the west of the Cultural Heritage Study Area. The nearest Protected Structure in County Kildare comprises Blakefield House (RPS Ref. B16-01) which is situated less than 1km to the south-west of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T14. The nearest Protected Structure in County Offaly comprises a mile post (RPS Ref. 17-66) which is located c. 1.3km to the north-west of Proposed Turbine T32.

Both the distance to the nearest Proposed Turbine and the number of Proposed 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 14-16 below. While the potential effects to setting determined 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 Protected Structures 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 14-16 below.

The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbines from the majority of the Protected Structures located within 5km. Thirteen Protected Structures are located in areas with no theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbines. A Neutral visual effect is concluded for Protected Structures located where no Proposed Turbines will theoretically be visible. There are a limited number of instances of Protected Structures with surviving above-ground remains located within 2km of the nearest Proposed Turbine and with theoretical visibility of 37-46 Proposed Turbines (RPS Ref. B16-01 Blakefield House, 17-66 Limestone milepost, 27-14 Ballydermot House, 37-1 Detached 4 bay thatched farmhouse, B17-15 Agar Bridge and 17-65 Blundell Aqueduct). In such instances a potential Significant visual effect is identified when utilising the criteria set out in Table 14-4 alone. As defined in the HED Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment document (2018, 7) the term setting '*applies to the physical space that is part of – and contributes to – the significance and distinctive character of a heritage asset, and through which the asset may be seen, experienced understood and enjoyed*'. The setting of the majority of Protected Structures within 5km would be considered to be that immediately adjacent to or the lands associated with that structure. In this regard the immediate setting of those Protected Structures will not be affected by the Proposed Turbines. When the distance of the structures located within 1-2km of the nearest Proposed Turbine (ranging from 968m-1.9km) was considered in addition to their surviving remains, relative low-visibility in the wider landscape, and the presence of intervening screening, the overall potential effect was considered to be Moderate. A photomontage (VP13) captured from the public road a short distance north-west of Blakefield House (RPS Ref. B16-01) does demonstrate visibility of the Proposed Turbines but also shows how intervening vegetation will provide some screening.

The monastic enclosure at Lullymore East is also included in the Record of Protected Structures (Ref. B12-01. As it is a monument subject to a Preservation Order potential effects to its setting are discussed in Section 14.4.4.2 above.

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 Neutral to Moderate, Negative, Long Term, which is Not Significant. The distance of Protected Structures from the Proposed Turbines will mitigate some potential visual effects. Many of these structures are located on private lands which are not formally accessible to the public. Additionally, potential visual effects to those structures located in urban settings will be minimised by screening provided by adjacent and surrounding buildings, e.g. in Edenderry, Rathangan and Clonbulloge. 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 Onsite Substation or Proposed Offsite Substation. The nearest Protected Structure to the Proposed Onsite Substation is the monastic enclosure at Lullymore East (RPS Ref. B12-01) which is situated c. 1.2km to the south-west. The nearest Protected Structures to the Proposed Offsite Substation comprise the medieval church ruins at Killybegs Demesne (RPS Ref. B13-09) situated c. 1km to the east and Woodville House (RPS Ref. B13-17) located c. 1km to the south-west. A photowire (VP42B) created from the ecclesiastical enclosure demonstrates no visibility of the Proposed Onsite Substation from the Protected Structure at Lullymore East therefore no potential visual effects as a result of this aspect of the Proposed Project is identified. The presence of natural screening around the Protected Structure at Killybegs Demesne is also considered to ameliorate any potential visual effects to the wider setting of this site as a result of the Proposed Offsite Substation.

*Table 14-16: Table of potential effects on setting of Protected Structures within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.*

| RPS ID | NIAH REG. | STRUCTURE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance to Proposed Turbine (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B16-01 | 11901601 | House | Kildare | BALLYSOOGHAN NORTH | 37-46 | T14 | 968 | Moderate |
| 17-66 | 14912010 | Limestone milepost | Offaly | | 37-46 | T32 | 1365 | Moderate |
| 27-14 | 14920002 | Ballydermot House | Offaly | Clonbullogue | 37-46 | T22 | 1588 | Moderate |
| 37-1 | 14920001 | Detached 4 bay thatched farmhouse | Offaly | | 37-46 | T13 | 1814 | Moderate |
| B17-15 | 11901702 | Bridge | Kildare | CAPPANARGID | 37-46 | T01 | 1846 | Moderate |
| 17-65 | 14912008 | Blundell Aqueduct | Offaly | | 37-46 | T32 | 1946 | Moderate |
| B08-23 | 11900801 | Canal Bridge | Kildare | TICKNEVIN | 37-46 | T46 | 2056 | Moderate |
| B17-16 | 11901703 | Canal Bridge and Lock | Kildare | GLENAREE | 37-46 | T01 | 2126 | Moderate |
| 27-13 | 14919004 | Kilcumber Bridge | Offaly | | 37-46 | T22 | 2190 | Moderate |
| B17-09 | 11901704 | House | Kildare | GLENAREE | 37-46 | T01 | 2310 | Moderate |

| RPS ID | NIAH REG. | STRUCTURE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance to Proposed Turbine (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27-12 | 14809012 | Saint Kevin's Church of Ireland Church | Offaly | Clonbullogue | 37-46 | T20 | 2387 | Moderate |
| B12-01 | 0 | Monastic Enclosure | Kildare | LULLYMORE EAST | 37-46 | T01 | 2542 | Moderate |
| B17-05B | 0 | 2 Footbridges | Kildare | DRUMSRU | 37-46 | T01 | 2589 | Moderate |
| 27-6 | 14809010 | Saint Broughan's Hall | Offaly | Clonbullogue | 37-46 | T20 | 2665 | Moderate |
| 27-16 | | St Patricks National School | Offaly | Clonbulloge | 37-46 | T19 | 2725 | Moderate |
| 27-11 | 14809006 | Clonbullogue Garda Station | Offaly | Clonbullogue | 37-46 | T19 | 2749 | Moderate |
| 27-8 | 14809007 | Post box | Offaly | Clonbullogue | 37-46 | T19 | 2755 | Moderate |
| 27-9 | 14809009 | Saint Michael's Roman Catholic Church | Offaly | Clonbullogue | 37-46 | T19 | 2762 | Moderate |
| B17-37 | 11810039 | Convent (former) | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 37-46 | T02 | 2765 | Moderate |
| B17-34 | 11810032 | Church | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 37-46 | T04 | 2777 | Moderate |
| 27-10 | 14809005 | Water pump | Offaly | Clonbullogue | 37-46 | T19 | 2783 | Moderate |

| RPS ID | NIAH REG. | STRUCTURE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance to Proposed Turbine (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27-5 | 14809008 | Saint Michael's Roman Catholic Church | Offaly | Clonbullogue | 37-46 | T19 | 2784 | Moderate |
| 27-15 | | House | Offaly | Clonbulloge | 37-46 | T19 | 2785 | Moderate |
| B17-28 | 11810019 | Foot Bridge | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 37-46 | T02 | 2806 | Moderate |
| 27-4 | 14809003 | Forge | Offaly | Clonbullogue | 37-46 | T19 | 2819 | Moderate |
| 27-7 | 14809004 | House | Offaly | Clonbullogue | 37-46 | T19 | 2820 | Moderate |
| B17-21 | 11810006 | Parish Hall | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 37-46 | T04 | 2843 | Moderate |
| B17-42 | 11810049 | House | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 37-46 | T02 | 2853 | Moderate |
| 27-2 | 14809002 | Saint Patrick's Bridge | Offaly | Clonbullogue | 37-46 | T19 | 2859 | Moderate |
| B17-41 | 11810048 | Corn Mill (former) | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 37-46 | T02 | 2863 | Moderate |
| B17-33 | 11810028 | House | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 37-46 | T04 | 2879 | Moderate |
| B17-32 | 11810027 | Garda Station (former) | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 37-46 | T04 | 2887 | Moderate |

| RPS ID | NIAH REG. | STRUCTURE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance to Proposed Turbine (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B17-38 | 11810044 | House | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 25-36 | T04 | 2893 | Slight |
| B17-05A | 0 | 2 Footbridges | Kildare | CLONCUMBER | 37-46 | T01 | 2897 | Moderate |
| B17-39 | 11810045 | House | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 25-36 | T04 | 2897 | Slight |
| B17-12 | 11810037 | House | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 37-46 | T14 | 2909 | Moderate |
| B17-31 | 11810024 | House | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 25-36 | T04 | 2921 | Slight |
| B17-25 | 11810014 | House | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 25-36 | T04 | 2923 | Slight |
| B17-30 | 11810023 | House | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 25-36 | T04 | 2928 | Slight |
| B17-35 | 11810034 | House | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 25-36 | T04 | 2931 | Slight |
| B17-40 | 11810047 | House | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 25-36 | T04 | 2932 | Slight |

| RPS ID | NIAH REG. | STRUCTURE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance to Proposed Turbine (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B17-14 | 11810035 | House | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 25-36 | T04 | 2933 | Slight |
| B17-22 | 11810007 | House | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 25-36 | T04 | 2934 | Slight |
| B17-29 | 11810022 | House | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 25-36 | T04 | 2936 | Slight |
| B17-24 | 11810012 | House | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 25-36 | T04 | 2944 | Slight |
| B17-18 | 11810001 | Public House | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 37-46 | T04 | 2952 | Moderate |
| B08-13 | 0 | House | Kildare | DRUMMOND | 37-46 | T46 | 2957 | Moderate |
| B17-23 | 11810010 | House | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 25-36 | T04 | 2958 | Slight |
| B17-13 | 11810036 | House | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 25-36 | T14 | 2967 | Slight |
| B17-19 | 11810002 | Public House | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 37-46 | T04 | 2969 | Moderate |

| RPS ID | NIAH REG. | STRUCTURE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance to Proposed Turbine (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B17-43 | 11810051 | Warehouse | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 37-46 | T02 | 3029 | Slight |
| 17-64 | 14912007 | House | Offaly | | 37-46 | T32 | 3034 | Slight |
| 27-3 | 14809011 | Cloncreen Bridge | Offaly | Clonbullogue | 37-46 | T20 | 3039 | Slight |
| B17-20 | 11810003 | Bridge | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 37-46 | T04 | 3051 | Slight |
| B17-36 | 11810038 | Warehouse | Kildare | RATHANGAN | 37-46 | T02 | 3085 | Slight |
| 27-1 | 14809001 | Milestone | Offaly | Clonbullogue | 37-46 | T19 | 3118 | Slight |
| B17-26 | 11810015 | Canal Bridge | Kildare | RATHANGAN DEMESNE | 37-46 | T02 | 3119 | Slight |
| B17-27 | 11810017 | Canal Bridge | Kildare | MULLANTINE | 37-46 | T14 | 3334 | Slight |
| 37-7 | 14928001 | Kilcloncorkry House | Offaly | Bracknagh | 37-46 | T14 | 3451 | Slight |
| 37-8 | 14928002 | Hollywood House | Offaly | Bracknagh | 37-46 | T14 | 3463 | Slight |
| 17-11 | 14804011 | Edenderry Railway Station | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3473 | Slight |
| 17-67 | | Blundell Castle | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3474 | Slight |

| RPS ID | NIAH REG. | STRUCTURE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance to Proposed Turbine (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17-10 | 14804010 | Edenderry Railway Station | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3481 | Slight |
| 17-8 | 14804008 | Edenderry Railway Station | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3494 | Slight |
| 17-9 | 14804009 | Edenderry Railway Station | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3498 | Slight |
| 17-12 | 14804012 | Edenderry Railway Station | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3498 | Slight |
| 17-80 | 14804014 | House | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3500 | Slight |
| 17-7 | 14804007 | Cast iron post box, Edenderry Railway Station | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3503 | Slight |
| 17-17 | 14804018 | House | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3504 | Slight |
| 17-13 | 14804013 | House | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3512 | Slight |
| 17-63 | 14912006 | Drumcooly Park | Offaly | Edenderry | 1-12 | T32 | 3529 | Not Significant |
| 17-14 | 14804015 | House | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3530 | Slight |
| 17-16 | 14804017 | Quaker Meeting House | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3550 | Slight |
| 17-15 | 14804016 | Outbuilding | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3551 | Slight |
| 17-81 | | House | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3563 | Slight |
| 17-18 | 14804019 | Blundell House | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3576 | Slight |

| RPS ID | NIAH REG. | STRUCTURE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance to Proposed Turbine (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17-62 | 14912005 | Downshire Bridge | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3578 | Slight |
| 17-19 | 14804020 | House | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3586 | Slight |
| 17-82 | | 3rd house | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3586 | Slight |
| 17-20 | 14804021 | House | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3599 | Slight |
| 17-75 | | House/Shop (O. A. K. Employment Services) | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3608 | Slight |
| 17-74 | | Connolly | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3612 | Slight |
| 17-76 | | Lawless | Offaly | Edenderry | 25-36 | T32 | 3615 | Slight |
| 17-73 | | House/ shop (the coffee shop) | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3622 | Slight |
| 17-5 | 14804005 | House | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3624 | Slight |
| 17-72 | | Raleigh Shop | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3630 | Slight |
| 17-4 | 14804004 | House | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3636 | Slight |
| 17-32 | 14804033 | Castropetre Church of Ireland Church | Offaly | Edenderry | 1-12 | T32 | 3647 | Not Significant |
| 17-3 | 14804003 | House | Offaly | Edenderry | 25-36 | T32 | 3649 | Slight |

| RPS ID | NIAH REG. | STRUCTURE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance to Proposed Turbine (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17-77 | | Galileo Restaurant | Offaly | Edenderry | 13-24 | T32 | 3656 | Not Significant |
| 17-21 | 14804022 | Edenderry Town Hall | Offaly | Edenderry | 25-36 | T32 | 3660 | Slight |
| 17-44 | 14804045 | Saint Mary's Graveyard | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3661 | Slight |
| 17-6 | 14804006 | Wrougfht iron gates | Offaly | Edenderry | 25-36 | T32 | 3664 | Slight |
| 17-78 | | Luigi's | Offaly | Edenderry | 13-24 | T32 | 3665 | Not Significant |
| 17-31 | 14804032 | Downshire Statue | Offaly | Edenderry | 0 | T32 | 3672 | Neutral |
| 17-79 | | The Paper Shop | Offaly | Edenderry | 13-24 | T32 | 3673 | Not Significant |
| 17-71 | | Credit union (formerly D. J. Dempsey) | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3674 | Slight |
| 17-1 | 14804001 | House | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3684 | Slight |
| 17-70 | | Wards Solicitors | Offaly | Edenderry | 25-36 | T32 | 3686 | Slight |
| 17-2 | 14804002 | Windsor Lodge | Offaly | Edenderry | 25-36 | T32 | 3691 | Slight |
| 17-22 | 14804023 | Van Buurens | Offaly | Edenderry | 13-24 | T32 | 3696 | Not Significant |
| 17-69 | | House/ shop (Arches Restaurant) | Offaly | Edenderry | 25-36 | T32 | 3701 | Slight |

| RPS ID | NIAH REG. | STRUCTURE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance to Proposed Turbine (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17-24 | 14804025 | Allied Irish Bank | Offaly | Edenderry | 13-24 | T32 | 3704 | Not Significant |
| 17-23 | 14804024 | RM Books / Holts gift shop | Offaly | Edenderry | 13-24 | T32 | 3706 | Not Significant |
| 17-29 | 14804030 | Church of Ireland Sextons house | Offaly | Edenderry | 0 | T32 | 3714 | Neutral |
| 17-68 | | House | Offaly | Edenderry | 13-24 | T32 | 3719 | Not Significant |
| B17-11 | 11901708 | House | Kildare | FEIGHCULLEN | 37-46 | T01 | 3723 | Slight |
| 17-92 | | Eden Cabs | Offaly | | 13-24 | T32 | 3726 | Not Significant |
| 17-30 | 14804031 | Church Hall | Offaly | Edenderry | 0 | T32 | 3734 | Neutral |
| 17-93 | | Dr. Emersons House | Offaly | | 1-12 | T32 | 3735 | Not Significant |
| B17-04 | 0 | Forge | Kildare | BOHERKILL | 37-46 | T02 | 3737 | Slight |
| B17-06 | 0 | House | Kildare | KILMONEY NORTH | 37-46 | T02 | 3738 | Slight |
| 17-94 | | House | Offaly | | 1-12 | T32 | 3746 | Not Significant |
| 17-91 | | Post Office | Offaly | Edenderry | 1-12 | T32 | 3750 | Not Significant |

| RPS ID | NIAH REG. | STRUCTURE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance to Proposed Turbine (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17-25 | 14804026 | Bank of Ireland | Offaly | Edenderry | 1-12 | T32 | 3751 | Not Significant |
| 17-90 | | Pats Bar | Offaly | Edenderry | 1-12 | T32 | 3767 | Not Significant |
| 17-95 | | P. J. Foys | Offaly | | 1-12 | T32 | 3777 | Not Significant |
| 17-89 | | House | Offaly | Edenderry | 1-12 | T32 | 3779 | Not Significant |
| 17-97 | | M. Daly | Offaly | | 1-12 | T32 | 3792 | Not Significant |
| 17-88 | | House/Shops | Offaly | Edenderry | 0 | T32 | 3792 | Neutral |
| 17-28 | 14804029 | Castropetre Church of Ireland Church Gates | Offaly | Edenderry | 0 | T32 | 3792 | Neutral |
| 17-33 | 14804034 | Byrne's | Offaly | Edenderry | 0 | T32 | 3796 | Neutral |
| 17-87 | | House | Offaly | Edenderry | 0 | T32 | 3798 | Neutral |
| 17-34 | 14804035 | House | Offaly | Edenderry | 0 | T32 | 3798 | Neutral |
| 17-86 | | House | Offaly | Edenderry | 0 | T32 | 3801 | Neutral |
| 17-84 | | Shops/House | Offaly | Edenderry | 1-12 | T32 | 3809 | Not Significant |
| 17-85 | | House | Offaly | Edenderry | 1-12 | T32 | 3810 | Not Significant |
| 17-96 | | House | Offaly | Edenderry | 0 | T32 | 3812 | Neutral |

| RPS ID | NIAH REG. | STRUCTURE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance to Proposed Turbine (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17-83 | | House | Offaly | Edenderry | 1-12 | T32 | 3816 | Not Significant |
| 17-37 | 14804038 | Edenderry Grand Canal | Offaly | Edenderry | 13-24 | T32 | 3821 | Not Significant |
| B17-10 | 11901707 | House | Kildare | FEIGHCULLEN | 37-46 | T01 | 3822 | Slight |
| 17-98 | | Barbers & Scallyways | Offaly | Edenderry | 0 | T32 | 3822 | Neutral |
| 17-99 | | Miscellany | Offaly | Edenderry | 0 | T32 | 3826 | Neutral |
| 17-35 | 14804036 | Cast iron post box | Offaly | Edenderry | 1-12 | T32 | 3828 | Not Significant |
| 17-45 | 14804046 | Edenderry Garda Station | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3843 | Slight |
| 17-51 | 14804054 | High Cross | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3845 | Slight |
| 17-100 | | no. 88 | Offaly | Edenderry | 13-24 | T32 | 3846 | Not Significant |
| 17-102 | | House | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3847 | Slight |
| 17-38 | 14804039 | Harbour House | Offaly | Edenderry | 13-24 | T32 | 3847 | Not Significant |
| 17-36 | 14804037 | House | Offaly | Edenderry | 1-12 | T32 | 3848 | Not Significant |
| 17-39 | 14804040 | Saint Joseph's Hall | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3861 | Slight |

| RPS ID | NIAH REG. | STRUCTURE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance to Proposed Turbine (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17-40 | 14804041 | Saint Mary's Convent National School | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3872 | Slight |
| 17-43 | 14804044 | Bella Vista | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3891 | Slight |
| 17-42 | 14804043 | Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Church | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3921 | Slight |
| 17-41 | 14804042 | Saint Mary's Convent | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 3979 | Slight |
| B17-07 | 11901706 | Church of Ireland Church | Kildare | FEIGHCULLEN | 37-46 | T01 | 4023 | Not Significant |
| B08-22 | 11900804 | House with Public House | Kildare | DERRINTURN | 37-46 | T30 | 4075 | Not Significant |
| 17-61 | 14912004 | Colgan's Bridge | Offaly | Edenderry | 25-36 | T32 | 4086 | Not Significant |
| B08-24 | 11900803 | Church | Kildare | DERRINTURN | 37-46 | T30 | 4089 | Not Significant |
| 17-46 | 14804048 | Presbytery | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 4121 | Not Significant |
| 17-47 | 14804049 | Cast iron post box | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 4144 | Not Significant |
| 17-48 | 14804050 | Cross | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 4156 | Not Significant |
| 26-3 | 14919005 | Cloncrane House | Offaly | | 37-46 | T20 | 4235 | Not Significant |

| RPS ID | NIAH REG. | STRUCTURE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance to Proposed Turbine (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B08-12 | 0 | Windmill | Kildare | DREENAN | 37-46 | T46 | 4242 | Not Significant |
| B08-20 | 11900806 | House | Kildare | CARBURY | 37-46 | T30 | 4243 | Not Significant |
| 17-50 | 14804052 | House | Offaly | Edenderry | 25-36 | T32 | 4272 | Not Significant |
| B08-19 | 11900805 | House | Kildare | DERRINTURN | 37-46 | T30 | 4294 | Not Significant |
| B08-07 | 0 | Well | Kildare | DEMESNE | 37-46 | T30 | 4398 | Not Significant |
| B08-14 | 0 | House | Kildare | OLDCOURT | 37-46 | T32 | 4453 | Not Significant |
| 37-2 | 14927001 | 4 bay detached thatched house | Offaly | | 37-46 | T13 | 4498 | Not Significant |
| B16-02 | 11901602 | Canal Bridge | Kildare | KILTAGHAN NORTH | 37-46 | T14 | 4528 | Not Significant |
| 37-6 | 14927009 | Cast iron post box | Offaly | | 37-46 | T13 | 4579 | Not Significant |
| B08-10 | 0 | House | Kildare | DEMESNE | 37-46 | T30 | 4605 | Not Significant |

| RPS ID | NIAH REG. | STRUCTURE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | Distance to Proposed Turbine (m) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B08-17 | 11900807 | House | Kildare | CARBURY | 37-46 | T30 | 4620 | Not Significant |
| B08-08 | 0 | Carved Stone | Kildare | CARBURY | 37-46 | T30 | 4629 | Not Significant |
| 17-49 | 14804051 | Church of Ireland Rectory/Glebe | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T32 | 4736 | Not Significant |
| B08-15 | 0 | Church | Kildare | CARBURY | 37-46 | T30 | 4752 | Not Significant |
| B08-09 | 0 | Carved Stone | Kildare | CARBURY | 37-46 | T30 | 4763 | Not Significant |
| B08-04 | 0 | Tumulus and Earthworks | Kildare | CARBURY | 0 | T30 | 4798 | Neutral |
| 37-3 | 14927002 | Detached 2 storey former presbytery | Offaly | Edenderry | 37-46 | T13 | 4806 | Not Significant |
| B08-16 | 0 | Stable | Kildare | CARBURY | 1-12 | T30 | 4827 | Not Significant |

### Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures proposed.

### Residual Effect

The residual effects will be the same as those identified in the table of Potential Effects and as discussed above.

### 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 the Cultural Heritage Study Area. A total of 149 NIAH structures are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine in the Cultural Heritage Visual Study Area. As per the Protected Structures discussed above, many of the NIAH structures are located in Edenderry, Rathangan and Clonbulloge. The nearest NIAH structure is Blakefield House (Reg. 11901601) which is also a Protected Structure (Ref. B16-01) and is located less than 1km from T14.

Of the NIAH structures, 108 of the are located in areas where 37-46 Proposed Turbines will theoretically be visible. Seven structures are located in areas with no theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbines. Both the distance to the nearest Proposed Turbine and the number of Proposed 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 14-17 below. While the potential effects to setting determined 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 NIAH structures 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 below.

The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbines from the majority of the NIAH structures located within 5km. Seven NIAH structures are located in areas with no theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbines. A Neutral visual effect is concluded for those assets located where no Proposed Turbines will theoretically be visible. There are a limited number of instances of NIAH structures with surviving above-ground remains located within 2km of the nearest Proposed Turbine and with theoretical visibility of 37-46 Proposed Turbines (NIAH Reg. 11901601 Blakefield House, 14912010 milestone/milepost, 11900802 Ticknevin Lock, 14920002 Ballydermot House, 14920001 farm house, 11901702 Agar Bridge and 14912008 Blundell Aqueduct). In such instances a potential Significant visual effect is identified when utilising the criteria set out in Table 14-4 alone. When the distance of the structure from the nearest Proposed Turbine (ranging from c. 970m-1.9km) was considered in addition to their surviving remains, relative low-visibility in the wider landscape, and the presence of intervening screening, the overall potential effect was considered to be Moderate. A photomontage (VP13) captured from the public road a short distance north-west of Blakefield House (RPS Ref. B16-01) does demonstrate visibility of the Proposed Turbines but also shows how intervening vegetation will provide some screening.

As defined in the HED Guidance on Setting and the Historic Environment document (2018, 7) the term setting ‘applies to the physical space that is part of – and contributes to – the significance and distinctive

character of a heritage asset, and through which the asset may be seen, experienced understood and enjoyed'. The setting of NIAH structures could therefore be considered to be confined to the area or grounds immediately surrounding same and would not generally extend to larger surrounding areas in the wider landscape. The immediate setting of the NIAH structures within 5km will not be affected, however, a change to the wider setting within which they are located is acknowledged and ranges from Neutral to Moderate, Negative, Long Term, which is Not Significant. The distance of NIAH structures from the Proposed Turbines will mitigate some potential visual effects. Many of these structures are located on private lands which are not formally accessible to the public. Additionally, potential visual effects to those structures located in urban settings will be minimised by screening provided by adjacent and surrounding buildings, e.g. in Edenderry, Rathangan and Clonbulloge. 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.

Ten historic gardens are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine in the Cultural Heritage Visual Study Area. The nearest historic garden is that associated with Killinthomas House which is located just outside the Cultural Heritage Study Area south-west of T04. A broad expanse of woodland depicted to the north, east and west of the house and garden on the first edition OS map is still extant and will provide natural screening between the historic garden and the Proposed Turbines. The garden associated with Ballydermot house is located c. 1.5km to the west of Proposed Turbine T20. Similarly, a tract of forestry located to the east of the house and garden will provide some screening of the Proposed Turbines. It should also be noted that many of the historic gardens within 5km of the Proposed Turbines may not retain their original features and often have become subsumed into agricultural lands or residential properties. In general such gardens would be regarded as low-visibility Cultural Heritage receptors within the wider landscape surrounding the Proposed Project. All ten historic gardens are located in areas where 37-46 Proposed Turbines will theoretically be visible. One garden, that associated with Killinthomas House, is located less than 1km from the nearest Proposed Turbine. When utilising the criteria set out in Table 14-4 alone a potential Significant effect to its setting is identified. As noted above, however, a broad expanse of woodland to the north, east and west of the house and garden will provide natural screening between the historic garden and the Proposed Turbines. Furthermore, few if any of the original features would appear to be extant and a modern dwelling house is located adjacent to this site. In this regard a potential Moderate effect is concluded. Similarly, the garden associated with Ballydermot house is located c. 1.5km to the nearest Proposed Turbine T20 in an area in which 37-46 Proposed Turbines will theoretically be visible. When utilising the criteria set out in Table 14-4 alone a potential Significant effect to its setting is identified. Existing screening between the historic garden and the Proposed Turbines will mitigate potential visual effects. Additionally, the original setting of the garden is considerably altered and while Ballydermot House is extant, the formal gardens are no longer visible, and a modern farmyard and associated buildings are located immediately adjacent to same. In this regard a potential Moderate effect to its wider setting is identified. The potential visual effects to the wider setting of historic gardens within 5km ranges from Not Significant to Moderate, Negative, Long Term, which is Not Significant (see Table 14-18).

No NIAH structures or historic gardens are located on or within 500m of the Proposed Onsite Substation or the Proposed Offsite Substation. The nearest NIAH structure to the Proposed Offsite Substation is located c. 1km to the south-west and comprises a house (Reg. 11901310). The nearest historic garden to the Proposed Offsite Substation is located at Killybegs Demesne just over 800m to the east. The demesne within which the historic garden is located is situated c. 550m to the east-north-east of the Proposed Offsite Substation. The demesne is indicated on the first edition OS map as a sub-rectangular area shaded grey and within which Killybegs House and associated garden are located. The land which once comprised the demesne of Killybegs House is now in agricultural use and forested. A review of the available aerial photography would suggest that the walled garden is extant, however, the formal gardens depicted on the historic mapping do not survive.

The nearest historic garden to the Proposed Onsite Substation is located c. 1.9km to the west and is that associated with Lullymore Lodge. The nearest NIAH structure comprises Shee Bridge which is situated c. 2.3km to the north-east. Given the distance of the Proposed Onsite Substation and Proposed Offsite and associated Proposed Grid Connection infrastructure from NIAH structures and historic gardens

within the wider landscape and the intervening topography and natural screening, no potential visual effects to that resource as a result of the Proposed Grid Connection are anticipated.

*Table 14-17: Table of potential effects on setting of NIAH structures within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.*

| NIAH REG. | TYPE | NAME | DATE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | DISTANCE TO PROPOSED TURBINE (m) | THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11901601 | house | Blakefield House | 1840-1880 | KILDARE | BALLYSOOGHAN NORTH | 37-46 | T14 | 970 | Moderate |
| 14912010 | milestone/milepost | | 1790-1800 | OFFALY | DRUMCOOLY | 37-46 | T32 | 1365 | Moderate |
| 11900802 | lock | Ticknevin Lock | 1770-1805 | KILDARE | BALLYHAGAN, TICKNEVIN | 37-46 | T30 | 1534 | Moderate |
| 14920002 | farm house | Ballydermot House | 1770-1810 | OFFALY | BALLYDERMOT | 37-46 | T22 | 1585 | Moderate |
| 14920001 | farm house | | 1780-1810 | OFFALY | CLONROOSK BIG | 37-46 | T13 | 1812 | Moderate |
| 11901702 | bridge | Agar Bridge | 1780-1820 | KILDARE | CAPPANARGID, GLENAREE | 37-46 | T01 | 1847 | Moderate |
| 14912008 | aqueduct | Blundell Aqueduct | 1790-1795 | OFFALY | CLONCANON, DRUMCOOLY, EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 1949 | Moderate |
| 11900801 | bridge | Ticknevin Bridge | 1795-1800 | KILDARE | TICKNEVIN | 37-46 | T46 | 2055 | Moderate |

| NIAH REG. | TYPE | NAME | DATE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | DISTANCE TO PROPOSED TURBINE (m) | THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11901703 | bridge | Glenaree Bridge and 22nd Lock | 1790-1810 | KILDARE | GLENAREE | 37-46 | T01 | 2126 | Moderate |
| 14919004 | bridge | Kilcumber Bridge | 1840-1860 | OFFALY | BALLINOWLART NORTH, BALLYKILLEEN (CL. BY.), KILCUMBER | 37-46 | T22 | 2191 | Moderate |
| 11901704 | house | Bushfield House | 1840-1880 | KILDARE | GLENAREE | 37-46 | T01 | 2207 | Moderate |
| 14809012 | church/chapel | Saint Kevin's Church (Clonsast) | 1650-1690 | OFFALY | CLONBULLOGE | 37-46 | T20 | 2378 | Moderate |
| 14809010 | hall | Saint Broughan's Hall | 1925-1930 | OFFALY | CLONBULLOGE | 37-46 | T20 | 2663 | Moderate |
| 11810020 | foot bridge | | 1860-1900 | KILDARE | NEWTOWN (KILLINTHOMAS ED), RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T02 | 2668 | Moderate |
| 11810041 | school | Bunscoil Bhríde | 1950-1960 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T02 | 2700 | Moderate |

| NIAH REG. | TYPE | NAME | DATE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | DISTANCE TO PROPOSED TURBINE (m) | THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11810040 | church/chapel | Catholic Church of the Assumption and Saint Patrick | 1955-1960 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T02 | 2703 | Moderate |
| 14809006 | RIC barracks | Clonbulloge Garda Síochána Station | 1820-1830 | OFFALY | CLONBULLOGE | 37-46 | T19 | 2750 | Moderate |
| 14809007 | post box | | 1920-1930 | OFFALY | CLONBULLOGE | 37-46 | T19 | 2754 | Moderate |
| 14809009 | bell tower/stand | Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart | 1800-1840 | OFFALY | CLONBULLOGE | 37-46 | T19 | 2763 | Moderate |
| 11810039 | convent/nunnery | Saint John's Convent | 1880-1900 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T02 | 2773 | Moderate |
| 11810032 | church/chapel | Rathangan Church | 1825-1830 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 2778 | Moderate |
| 14809008 | church/chapel | Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart | 1810-1830 | OFFALY | CLONBULLOGE | 37-46 | T19 | 2779 | Moderate |

| NIAH REG. | TYPE | NAME | DATE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | DISTANCE TO PROPOSED TURBINE (m) | THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14809005 | water pump | | 1860-1900 | OFFALY | CLONBULLOGE | 37-46 | T19 | 2782 | Moderate |
| 11810019 | foot bridge | Sally Mill | 1800-1840 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T02 | 2806 | Moderate |
| 14809003 | forge/smithy | | 1865-1870 | OFFALY | CLONBULLOGE | 37-46 | T19 | 2819 | Moderate |
| 14809004 | house | | 1780-1820 | OFFALY | CLONBULLOGE | 37-46 | T19 | 2820 | Moderate |
| 11810006 | church/chapel | Saint Patrick's Catholic Church | 1815-1820 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 2841 | Moderate |
| 11810033 | school | Rathangan National School | 1905-1915 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 2844 | Moderate |
| 11810049 | miller's house | Sally Mill | 1790-1800 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T02 | 2852 | Moderate |
| 14809002 | bridge | Saint Patrick's Bridge | 1930-1935 | OFFALY | CLONBULLOGE | 37-46 | T19 | 2857 | Moderate |

| NIAH REG. | TYPE | NAME | DATE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | DISTANCE TO PROPOSED TURBINE (m) | THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11810031 | gates/railings/walls | Rathangan Church | 1740-1780 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 2867 | Moderate |
| 11810048 | mill (water) | Sally Mill | 1790-1800 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T02 | 2869 | Moderate |
| 11810030 | school | Old School House | 1770-1790 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 2870 | Moderate |
| 11810029 | house | | 1770-1790 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 2875 | Moderate |
| 11810028 | house | | 1770-1790 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 2881 | Moderate |
| 11810027 | house | Rathangan Garda Síochána Station | 1700-1837 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 2887 | Moderate |
| 11810057 | school | Saint Patrick's Catholic Church | 1825-1835 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 2890 | Moderate |
| 11810044 | house | | 1780-1800 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 25-36 | T04 | 2893 | Slight |

| NIAH REG. | TYPE | NAME | DATE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | DISTANCE TO PROPOSED TURBINE (m) | THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11810045 | house | | 1780-1800 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 25-36 | T04 | 2898 | Slight |
| 11810005 | school | Saint Patrick's Catholic Church | 1825-1830 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 2900 | Moderate |
| 11810026 | house | | 1790-1810 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 25-36 | T04 | 2903 | Slight |
| 11810037 | house | The Lodge | 1790-1810 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T14 | 2910 | Moderate |
| 11810024 | house | | 1790-1800 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 25-36 | T04 | 2921 | Slight |
| 11810014 | house | Clonlara House | 1750-1790 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 25-36 | T04 | 2926 | Slight |
| 11810047 | house | Mount Evans | 1800-1820 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 25-36 | T04 | 2927 | Slight |
| 11810023 | house | | 1790-1800 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 25-36 | T04 | 2928 | Slight |

| NIAH REG. | TYPE | NAME | DATE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | DISTANCE TO PROPOSED TURBINE (m) | THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11810034 | house | Rathview House | 1800-1820 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 25-36 | T04 | 2929 | Slight |
| 11810035 | house | | 1765-1795 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 25-36 | T04 | 2933 | Slight |
| 11810022 | house | | 1790-1795 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 25-36 | T04 | 2933 | Slight |
| 11810007 | house | | 1750-1790 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 25-36 | T04 | 2934 | Slight |
| 11810012 | presbytery/parochial/curate's house | The Parochial House | 1780-1820 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 25-36 | T04 | 2942 | Slight |
| 11810011 | house | | 1780-1820 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 25-36 | T04 | 2950 | Slight |
| 11810010 | house | | 1740-1780 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 25-36 | T04 | 2958 | Slight |
| 11810054 | house | Brooklawn | 1790-1810 | KILDARE | SHEEAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T14 | 2959 | Moderate |
| 11810056 | water pump | | 1890-1920 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 2960 | Moderate |

| NIAH REG. | TYPE | NAME | DATE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | DISTANCE TO PROPOSED TURBINE (m) | THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11810001 | house | | 1790-1810 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 2961 | Moderate |
| 11810036 | house | Oakley House | 1783-1840 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 25-36 | T14 | 2968 | Slight |
| 11810002 | house | | 1790-1810 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 2970 | Moderate |
| 11810042 | house | | 1783-1837 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 25-36 | T04 | 2973 | Slight |
| 11810013 | house | | 1850-1890 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 2981 | Moderate |
| 11810009 | house | | 1870-1900 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 2984 | Moderate |
| 11810008 | house | | 1885-1890 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 2987 | Moderate |
| 11810004 | gates/railings/walls | | 1780-1820 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 2997 | Moderate |
| 11810051 | store/warehouse | | 1830-1850 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T02 | 3027 | Slight |

| NIAH REG. | TYPE | NAME | DATE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | DISTANCE TO PROPOSED TURBINE (m) | THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14912007 | farm house | | 1835-1845 | OFFALY | DRUMCOOLY | 37-46 | T32 | 3029 | Slight |
| 14809011 | bridge | Cloncreen Bridge | 1780-1810 | OFFALY | CLONBULLOGE, CLONCREEN | 37-46 | T20 | 3035 | Slight |
| 11810003 | bridge | | 1760-1800 | KILDARE | MULLANTINE, RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T04 | 3051 | Slight |
| 11810038 | store/warehouse | | 1820-1860 | KILDARE | RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED) | 37-46 | T02 | 3085 | Slight |
| 11810055 | malt house | Annsboro Malthouse | 1780-1820 | KILDARE | MULLANTINE | 37-46 | T14 | 3106 | Slight |
| 14809001 | milestone/milepost | | 1830-1870 | OFFALY | CLONBULLOGE | 37-46 | T19 | 3116 | Slight |
| 11810015 | bridge | Rathangan Bridge | 1780-1790 | KILDARE | MULLANTINE, RATHANGAN (RATHANGAN ED), RATHANGAN DEMESNE | 37-46 | T02 | 3119 | Slight |

| NIAH REG. | TYPE | NAME | DATE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | DISTANCE TO PROPOSED TURBINE (m) | THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11810016 | canal (section of) | | 1783-1795 | KILDARE | MULLANTINE, RATHANGAN DEMESNE | 37-46 | T02 | 3119 | Slight |
| 11810052 | lock keeper's house | The Old Lock House | 1780-1790 | KILDARE | MULLANTINE | 37-46 | T14 | 3315 | Slight |
| 11810021 | lock | 23rd Lock | 1780-1790 | KILDARE | MULLANTINE, RATHANGAN DEMESNE | 37-46 | T14 | 3331 | Slight |
| 11810053 | store/warehouse | | 1780-1800 | KILDARE | MULLANTINE | 37-46 | T14 | 3332 | Slight |
| 11810017 | bridge | Spencer Bridge | 1780-1785 | KILDARE | MULLANTINE, RATHANGAN DEMESNE | 37-46 | T14 | 3334 | Slight |
| 11810018 | gates/railings/walls | | 1880-1920 | KILDARE | MULLANTINE | 37-46 | T14 | 3338 | Slight |
| 14928001 | gate lodge | Kilcloncorkry House | 1800-1840 | OFFALY | KILCLONCORKRY | 37-46 | T14 | 3452 | Slight |
| 14928002 | house | Hollywood House | 1790-1830 | OFFALY | KILCLONCORKRY | 37-46 | T14 | 3469 | Slight |

| NIAH REG. | TYPE | NAME | DATE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | DISTANCE TO PROPOSED TURBINE (m) | THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14804011 | building misc | Edenderry Railway Station | 1875-1880 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3473 | Slight |
| 14804010 | locomotive shed | Edenderry Railway Station | 1915-1925 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3482 | Slight |
| 14804008 | store/warehouse | Edenderry Railway Station | 1875-1880 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3496 | Slight |
| 14804012 | turntable | Edenderry Railway Station | 1875-1880 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3499 | Slight |
| 14804009 | office | Edenderry Railway Station | 1875-1880 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3500 | Slight |
| 14804007 | post box | Edenderry Railway Station | 1900-1910 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3505 | Slight |
| 14804018 | house | | 1780-1820 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3507 | Slight |
| 14804013 | worker's house | | 1880-1920 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3512 | Slight |
| 14804015 | house | | 1780-1820 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3530 | Slight |

| NIAH REG. | TYPE | NAME | DATE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | DISTANCE TO PROPOSED TURBINE (m) | THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14912006 | house | Drumcooly Park | 1820-1860 | OFFALY | DRUMCOOLY | 1-12 | T32 | 3536 | Not Significant |
| 14804017 | meeting house | Edenderry Society of Friends' Meeting House | 1800-1810 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3551 | Slight |
| 14804016 | outbuilding | Edenderry Society of Friends' Meeting House | 1875-1880 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3553 | Slight |
| 14912005 | bridge | Downshire Bridge | 1800-1810 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3575 | Slight |
| 14804019 | house | Blundell House | 1810-1815 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3577 | Slight |
| 14804020 | house | Kincora House | 1780-1820 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3588 | Slight |
| 14804021 | house | | 1740-1780 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3600 | Slight |

| NIAH REG. | TYPE | NAME | DATE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | DISTANCE TO PROPOSED TURBINE (m) | THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14804006 | gates/railings/walls | | 1850-1890 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3618 | Slight |
| 14804033 | church/chapel | Castropetre Church (Monasteroris) | 1770-1780 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 25-36 | T32 | 3623 | Slight |
| 14804005 | house | | 1800-1890 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3626 | Slight |
| 14804004 | house | | 1850-1890 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3637 | Slight |
| 14804003 | house | | 1850-1890 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 25-36 | T32 | 3649 | Slight |
| 14804045 | graveyard/cemetery | Saint Mary's Cemetery | 1940-1960 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3649 | Slight |
| 14804022 | market house | Edenderry Town Hall | 1825-1830 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 25-36 | T32 | 3660 | Slight |
| 14804032 | monument | Castropetre Church (Monasteroris) | 1845-1850 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 0 | T32 | 3674 | Neutral |

| NIAH REG. | TYPE | NAME | DATE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | DISTANCE TO PROPOSED TURBINE (m) | THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14804001 | school | | 1830-1860 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3686 | Slight |
| 14804002 | house | Windsor Lodge | 1850-1890 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 25-36 | T32 | 3690 | Slight |
| 14804023 | house | | 1810-1830 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 13-24 | T32 | 3695 | Not Significant |
| 14804024 | house | | 1760-1800 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 13-24 | T32 | 3705 | Not Significant |
| 14804025 | house | Allied Irish Bank | 1860-1900 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 13-24 | T32 | 3709 | Not Significant |
| 14804030 | sexton's house | Castropetre Church (Monasteroris) | 1820-1840 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 0 | T32 | 3717 | Neutral |
| 14804054 | monument | Saint Mary's Cemetery | 1955-1965 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3722 | Slight |
| 11901708 | rectory/glebe/vicarage/curate's house | Glebe House | 1820-1837 | KILDARE | FEIGHCULLEN | 37-46 | T01 | 3723 | Slight |

| NIAH REG. | TYPE | NAME | DATE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | DISTANCE TO PROPOSED TURBINE (m) | THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14804031 | | Castropetre Church (Monasteroris) | 1900-1905 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 0 | T32 | 3734 | Neutral |
| 14804026 | bank/financial institution | Bank of Ireland | 1860-1880 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 1-12 | T32 | 3759 | Not Significant |
| 14804029 | gates/railings/walls | Castropetre Church (Monasteroris) | 1835-1845 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 0 | T32 | 3793 | Neutral |
| 14804027 | hotel | | 1890-1930 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 1-12 | T32 | 3794 | Not Significant |
| 14804034 | house | | 1860-1900 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 0 | T32 | 3798 | Neutral |
| 14804035 | house | | 1810-1815 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 0 | T32 | 3805 | Neutral |
| 14804038 | harbour/dock/port | | 1795-1805 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 1-12 | T32 | 3807 | Not Significant |
| 14804028 | house | | 1880-1920 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 0 | T32 | 3814 | Neutral |

| NIAH REG. | TYPE | NAME | DATE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | DISTANCE TO PROPOSED TURBINE (m) | THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11901707 | farm house | Feighcullen House | 1840-1889 | KILDARE | FEIGHCULLEN | 37-46 | T01 | 3824 | Slight |
| 14804036 | post box | | 1900-1910 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 1-12 | T32 | 3828 | Not Significant |
| 14804046 | RIC barracks | Edenderry Garda Síochána Station | 1870-1890 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3840 | Slight |
| 14804039 | house | Harbour House | 1820-1840 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 13-24 | T32 | 3845 | Not Significant |
| 14804037 | house | | 1860-1900 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 1-12 | T32 | 3846 | Not Significant |
| 14804040 | school | Saint Joseph's Hall | 1830-1840 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3858 | Slight |
| 14804041 | school | Saint Mary's Convent National School | 1910-1915 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3869 | Slight |

| NIAH REG. | TYPE | NAME | DATE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | DISTANCE TO PROPOSED TURBINE (m) | THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14804044 | house | Bella Vista | 1870-1875 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3889 | Slight |
| 14804043 | church/chapel | Saint Mary's Catholic Church | 1915-1920 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3928 | Slight |
| 14804042 | convent/nunnery | Saint Mary's Convent | 1915-1920 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 3976 | Slight |
| 11901706 | church/chapel | Feighcullen Church | 1825-1830 | KILDARE | FEIGHCULLEN | 37-46 | T01 | 4023 | Not Significant |
| 14804047 | hospital/infirmary | Edenderry Cottage Hospital | 1830-1850 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 4038 | Not Significant |
| 11900804 | house | | 1820-1860 | KILDARE | DERRINTURN | 37-46 | T30 | 4074 | Not Significant |
| 14912004 | bridge | Colgans Bridge | 1790-1800 | OFFALY | DRUMCOOLY, EDENDERRY | 25-36 | T32 | 4082 | Not Significant |
| 11900803 | church/chapel | Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity | 1805-1810 | KILDARE | DERRINTURN | 37-46 | T30 | 4086 | Not Significant |

| NIAH REG. | TYPE | NAME | DATE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | DISTANCE TO PROPOSED TURBINE (m) | THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14804048 | presbytery/parochial/curate's house | Saint Mary's Presbytery | 1855-1860 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 4121 | Not Significant |
| 14804049 | post box | | 1930-1950 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 4144 | Not Significant |
| 14804050 | cross | | 1940-1950 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 4148 | Not Significant |
| 14919005 | farm house | Cloncrane House | 1870-1890 | OFFALY | CLONEEN | 37-46 | T20 | 4235 | Not Significant |
| 11900806 | house | The Old Rectory | 1840-1854 | KILDARE | CARBURY | 37-46 | T30 | 4242 | Not Significant |
| 14804052 | house | | 1800-1840 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 25-36 | T32 | 4271 | Not Significant |
| 11900805 | house | Derrinturn House | 1840-1880 | KILDARE | DERRINTURN | 37-46 | T30 | 4292 | Not Significant |
| 14927001 | presbytery/parochial/curate's house | | 1780-1820 | OFFALY | CLONMORE (CO. BY.) | 37-46 | T13 | 4497 | Not Significant |
| 11901602 | bridge | Wilson's Bridge | 1780-1790 | KILDARE | KILTAGHAN NORTH, | 37-46 | T14 | 4527 | Not Significant |

| NIAH REG. | TYPE | NAME | DATE | COUNTY | TOWN OR TOWNLAND | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | DISTANCE TO PROPOSED TURBINE (m) | THEORETICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | KILTAGHAN SOUTH | | | | |
| 14927009 | post box | | 1900-1910 | OFFALY | CLONMORE (CO. BY.) | 37-46 | T13 | 4581 | Not Significant |
| 11900807 | house | Carbury House | 1780-1820 | KILDARE | CARBURY | 37-46 | T30 | 4623 | Not Significant |
| 14804051 | rectory/glebe/vicarage/curate's house | The Old Rectory | 1880-1885 | OFFALY | EDENDERRY | 37-46 | T32 | 4732 | Not Significant |
| 14927002 | farm house | | 1780-1820 | OFFALY | CLONMORE (CO. BY.) | 37-46 | T13 | 4797 | Not Significant |
| 11900808 | house | | 1780-1820 | KILDARE | CARBURY | 1-12 | T30 | 4831 | Not Significant |
| 11900809 | school | Carbury National School | 1910-1950 | KILDARE | CARBURY | 1-12 | T30 | 4832 | Not Significant |

*Table 14-18: Table of potential effects on setting of historic gardens within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine.*

| NAME | COUNTY | ITM E | ITM N | No. Proposed Turbines Theoretically Visible | Nearest Proposed Turbine | DISTANCE (metres) | Theoretical Significance of Effect |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Killinthomas Ho. | Kildare | 666536 | 721629 | 37-46 | T04 | 961 | Moderate |
| Ballydermot House | Offaly | 661637 | 725428 | 37-46 | T20 | 1599 | Moderate |
| Lullymore Lodge | Kildare | 670435 | 725828 | 37-46 | T37 | 2050 | Moderate |
| Drummond House | Kildare | 671035 | 730627 | 37-46 | T46 | 2783 | Moderate |
| Rathangan | Kildare | 666736 | 719429 | 37-46 | T14 | 2895 | Moderate |
| Clayton Cottage | Kildare | 667036 | 733226 | 37-46 | T32 | 3045 | Slight |
| Rathangan House | Kildare | 667436 | 719129 | 37-46 | T02 | 3234 | Slight |
| Ballyhaggan House | Kildare | 668736 | 733226 | 37-46 | T30 | 3386 | Slight |
| Kilcloncorkry | Offaly | 663237 | 718829 | 37-46 | T14 | 3554 | Slight |
| Newberry Hall | Kildare | 669935 | 733926 | 37-46 | T30 | 4594 | Not Significant |

### Mitigation Measures

No mitigation proposed.

### Residual Effect

The residual effects will be the same as those identified in the table of Potential Effects and as discussed above.

### 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

The available historic mapping depict an open landscape in the majority of the Cultural Heritage Study Area. Some areas of field division and enclosure with associated small settlements are also depicted.

Once such settlement at Lullybeg townland is shown on all three editions of the OS maps and is named 'Shanavoola'. Field survey carried out as part of this assessment did not detect any upstanding remains of the structures indicated at this location, however, much of this area was densely overgrown and largely inaccessible. The area of Shanavoola was subject to peat extraction and ancillary activities until peat production ceased in June 2020. In this regard, it is not anticipated that any remnants of the settlement survived. No potential visual effects to this aspect of the Cultural Heritage resource are therefore identified.

## 14.5 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.

### 14.5.1 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. Other proposed projects considered include the Eastern Midlands Water Supply Project (WSP), a portion of which extends through the Proposed Wind Farm site. 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. Largescale projects such as the WSP are subject to EIA and in this regard potential effects to Cultural Heritage have been considered and thoroughly assessed with appropriate mitigation proposed where required. No Significant residual effects to Cultural Heritage as a result of the WSP were identified. When considered cumulatively with the Proposed Project therefore no significant cumulative effects are anticipated.

The implementation of the Draft Rehabilitation Plan in conjunction with the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Project is also considered cumulatively. It is the intention to integrate the peatland remedial measures with the Proposed Project. The key objectives of environmental stabilisation and re-wetting of the cutaway areas will occur between and surrounding the proposed wind farm infrastructure. Overall, there are no significant negative cumulative effects when considering the Proposed Project in combination with the proposed Draft Rehabilitation Plans as mitigation measures (as detailed in Section 2.10.2.4 of Chapter 2) will be implemented which will ameliorate or negate potential direct effects to recorded monuments or potential sub-surface archaeology. The effects of the industrial peat extraction in the Proposed Wind Farm site, carried out by BnM up to June 2020, is also considered cumulatively regarding potential effects to recorded monuments and sub-surface archaeology (see Section 14.5.3.1.1 and Section 14.5.3.1.2 below).

## 14.5.2 Other Wind Farms

A number of other existing, permitted or proposed wind farms are located within 20km of the Proposed Turbines as detailed in Section 2.10.2.2 of Chapter 2.

## 14.5.3 Cumulative Effects (Direct Effects – Construction Phase)

The interaction between other projects and the Proposed Project has been considered in order to assess Cumulative Effects. These include wind farms within 20km of the Proposed Turbines, the Draft Rehabilitation Plans (Appendix 2-4) for the Proposed Wind Farm site and the industrial peat extraction carried out up to June 2020. A rEIAR was carried out on the potential effects of the historical industrial peat extraction on the recorded and unrecorded cultural heritage resource. Direct negative effects to aspects of the cultural heritage resource, including recorded monuments and potential sub-surface archaeology, were identified in the rEIAR. Such effects are considered cumulatively with the Proposed Project however significant cumulative effects are not anticipated (see Section 14.5.3.1.1 and 14.5.3.1.2 below). Direct effects for the Proposed Project are considered to be confined to within the Cultural Heritage Study Area and relate to construction effects.

### 14.5.3.1 Cumulative effects (direct)

#### 14.5.3.1.1 *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, RPS structures or NIAH sites are located within the footprint of the Proposed Wind Farm or Proposed Grid Connection and therefore no direct effects on these resources were identified when considering the permanent infrastructure footprint. 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. The aforementioned cultural heritage assets are located away from the Cultural Heritage Study Area and therefore are not capable of being directly affected by the Proposed Project. No cumulative effects will therefore occur to those aspects of the cultural heritage resource.

There are 9 recorded monuments are located within the Cultural Heritage Study Area. The majority of recorded monuments within the Cultural Heritage Study Area have been avoided by design, meaning that the Proposed Project layout was designed to avoid the known locations of these monuments. Two recorded monuments KD012-019— Platform – peatland and KD012-018— Structure – peatland are located within the Proposed Enhancement Area in Lodge Bog. Both monuments were detected during the 2004 Peatland Survey carried out by ADS Ltd. Given that peat extraction continued on the Proposed Wind Farm site until 2020 it is considered unlikely that any elements of either monument are extant, particularly given the ephemeral nature of KD012-018— Structure – peatland which comprised a single piece of wood. It should also be noted that the PCAS for Lodge Bog as also been completed. While some minor ground works are proposed for the Proposed Enhancement Areas in Lodge Bog direct effects to the recorded monuments therein are not anticipated. In this regard, potential cumulative direct effects to the recorded monuments located therein are not anticipated.

The rEIAR undertaken for historical industrial peat extraction at the Allen Bog Group, within which the Proposed Wind Farm and Proposed Onsite Substation are located, concluded the following in relation to potential effects to the recorded and unrecorded archaeological resource. '*The residual effect of the Peat Extraction Phase on archaeological finds and features within the [Proposed Wind Farm site], including recorded monuments, is regarded as a direct moderate negative permanent effect. Overall, it is possible that significant negative effects could have taken place to sub-surface archaeological finds*

*and features, in particular, prior to 1997-8 when the Peatland Surveys commenced. This negative effect was mitigated, however, by the Peatland Surveys carried out within the [Proposed Wind Farm site] and any associated excavations which were carried out as part of the mitigation phase of that work. Subsequently, the introduction of the 2012 Code of Practice served as a mitigatory factor in the discovery of archaeological finds and features as well as their recording and excavation where required. In this regard it is considered that that residual effects on sub-surface finds and features from 1997-8 to 2020 were a direct slight - moderate negative permanent effect, while residual effects between 1988 and 1997-8 may have been direct moderate – significant, negative, permanent effects.*'

Please note, there is one instance where Proposed Project infrastructure interacts with the location of a recorded monument. No direct effects to the monument are identified as it is considered that the historical peat extraction and ancillary activities carried out up to June 2020 would have removed the recorded monument. In this regard, when considered cumulatively with the historical industrial peat extraction no significant cumulative effects are identified. Similarly, direct effects to recorded monuments as a result of the Draft Rehabilitation Plan for the Proposed Wind Farm site will not occur through the implementation of the planning actions relating to archaeology as set out therein.

If the mitigation measures prescribed in this EIAR are implemented then cumulative direct effects to recorded monuments will not occur, regardless of the other identified cumulative projects.

#### 14.5.3.1.2 Cumulative effects on potential sub-surface archaeology

Potential direct effects identified at the construction phase 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, Significant, Permanent and Negative. After the mitigation measures are implemented, however, these potential effects will be Long-term, Negative and Slight which is Not Significant.

The same potential construction phase 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.

The rEIAR undertaken for historical industrial peat extraction within the Proposed Wind Farm site concluded the following in relation to potential effects to the recorded and unrecorded archaeological resource. '*It is.....possible, however, that significant negative effects could have taken place to sub-surface finds and features, in particular, prior to 1997-8 where remains existed within the [Proposed Wind Farm site]. Prior to 1997-8 the potential effect to sub-surface archaeology is likely to have been direct, Significant, negative and permanent. This negative effect would have been mitigated by Peatland Surveys from 1997-8 onwards as well as the introduction of the 2012 Code of Practice. It is likely that potential effects on sub-surface finds and features from 1997-8 to 2020 were direct, Moderate to Significant, negative and permanent. The Significant effect to unrecorded potential sub-surface site is mitigated by the recording of sites, objects and monuments during the 1997-8 and 2004 peatland surveys and the general low numbers of monuments recorded within the [Proposed Wind Farm site] during those surveys. The overall significance of effects therefore are regarded as direct, Moderate to Significant, negative and permanent.*'

A Moderate-Significant permanent negative effect to sub-surface archaeology was concluded in the rEIAR. A Slight and Not Significant residual effect to sub-surface archaeology is concluded in this assessment given the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures, i.e. pre-development archaeological testing and construction phase monitoring. It should also be noted that the permanent infrastructure footprint of the Proposed Project represents less than 3% of the overall Project Site and considerably less ground disturbance will occur as a result of the Proposed Project in comparison to the extensive nature of the historical industrial peat extraction. In this regard, no significant cumulative

effects to sub-surface archaeology are identified when the historical industrial peat extraction is considered in combination with the Proposed Project.

The rEIAR also identified the following in relation to potential effects to sub-surface archaeology as a result of 'Remedial activities' such as the Draft Rehabilitation Plan. '*Remedial activities such as drain blocking or tracking over peat fields may have a negative effect on any sub-surface archaeological finds or features that may be present on or beneath the surface of the peat. This may result in a permanent, negative and significant effect. Since peat extraction and ancillary activities associated with BnM fall under the 2012 Archaeological Code of Practice, any potential effects may be dealt with in the same way as past peat extraction and ancillary activities. In this regard the potential residual effect on sub-surface archaeology, if present, may be Slight-Moderate.*' It is considered that while direct effects to sub-surface archaeology as a result of the Draft Rehabilitation Plan for the Proposed Wind Farm site may occur resulting in a direct, negative and permanent effect, this effect is mitigated through the implementation of the planning actions relating to archaeology as set out therein which will result in a potential Slight-Moderate Negative, Permanent effect which is Not Significant. When the Draft Rehabilitation Plan is considered cumulatively with the Proposed Project no significant cumulative effects to potential sub-surface archaeology are identified.

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.

## 14.5.4 Cumulative Effects (Indirect Effects – Operational Phase)

Indirect effects on setting occur at the operational phase of the development (when Proposed 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 2.10.1 for detail regarding the methodology for cumulative assessment.

### 14.5.4.1 UNESCO World Heritage sites (tentative)

No UNESCO WHS or those on the Tentative list are located within the Cultural Heritage Study Area. One UNESCO WH Tentative List site is located within 20km of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T1) and comprises Dún Ailinne. Dún Ailinne is part of the Royal Sites of Ireland which as a group have been accepted on to the UNESCO WHS Tentative List. It is located c. 19.9km south-east of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T1. The ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the majority of Proposed Turbines from Dún Ailinne, apart from its south-eastern extent where there is no theoretical visibility. As part of the assessment of potential effects to Dún Ailinne as part of the Royal Sites of Ireland UNESCO WHS Tentative site, its potential relationship or inter connectivity with other monuments or sites in the surrounding landscape was also considered (See Section 14.3.2.1.1 above). One such site was the Curragh which is located a short distance to the north-west. Dún Ailinne overlooks the Curragh and its ritual landscape.

Buffer zones around the Royal Sites, including Dún Ailinne, have not been defined. The panoramic view from Dún Ailinne is protected within the KCDP which requires any development proposals around the site to demonstrate that adverse effects to its appearance or character as viewed from the Protected Panoramic View or surrounding public roads will not occur. In the KCDP Dún Ailinne also has its own Landscape Character Area as well as being considered an Area of High Amenity. The Proposed Turbines at their nearest point are located c. 19.9km to the north-west of the summit of Dún Ailinne and north-west of the Curragh which has links to the Royal Site. At this distance the Proposed Turbines are located a significant distance from the monument and from the protected panoramic views as identified in the KCDP. While the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the Proposed Turbines from Dún Ailinne, given the distance of the Proposed Project to the monument, its immediate

setting will not be affected by the introduction of the Proposed Turbines. At this distance, the Proposed Turbines while likely visible from certain vantage points on summit, will not dominate the view or be visually disruptive. While the introduction of the Proposed Project will result in a change to the wider setting in which Dún Ailinne is located, given the intervening distance, topography and vegetation this is considered to be Not Significant, Negative, and Long-Term; however The identified effect is Reversible as it will only last for the lifetime of the Proposed Turbines and will be reversed once they are decommissioned.

There are 8 no. granted and 5 no. proposed wind farms within a 20km radius of the Proposed Turbines. When considered cumulatively with these other wind farm projects within 20km, the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the existing Cushaling, Cloncreen and Mountlucas Wind Farm turbines, the permitted Ballinla Wind Farm turbines, and the proposed Cushina, Moanvane, Derrynadarragh, Yellow River and Drehid Wind Farm turbines. There is also theoretical visibility of some of the proposed Garryhinch Wind Farm turbines at a distance of c. 20km.

While there is theoretical visibility of the aforementioned existing and Proposed Turbines in addition to the Proposed Project turbines, the majority are located at a significant distance from Dún Ailinne, such as the existing Cushaling, Cloncreen and Mountlucas Wind Farms which are located at distances of between c. 27km-34km to the north-west of Dún Ailinne. The nearest Proposed Turbines to Dún Ailinne are those of the proposed Derrynadarragh Wind Farm which are located approximately 23km to the northwest of Dún Ailinne and approximately 7.6km south of the Proposed Turbines. Given the set back distances in question in addition to intervening topography and screening it is not considered that significant cumulative visual effects to Dún Ailinne will occur. The visual effect to Dún Ailinne as a result of the Proposed Turbines is regarded as Imperceptible and Reversible therefore when considered cumulatively with the other wind farm projects within 20km this may increase to a Long-term Not Significant Negative effect.

#### 14.5.4.2 National Monuments

No National Monuments or those subject to a Preservation Order are located within the Cultural Heritage Study Area. Two National Monuments in State Care and four monuments subject to a Preservation Order are located within 15km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. The nearest National Monument comprises Grange Castle which is located c. 7.2km north-west of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T32 while the nearest monument subject to a Order the ecclesiastical site at Lullymore East which is situated c. 2.5km from the nearest Proposed Turbine, T1.

No National Monuments or those subject to a Preservation Order are located within 500m of the Proposed Onsite Substation or the Proposed Offsite Substation and Proposed Grid Connection infrastructure. No potential visual effects to such cultural heritage assets as a result of the Proposed Grid Connection will therefore occur.

The potential visual effects to National Monuments and those subject to a Preservation Order as identified in Section 14.4.4.2 above are Long Term, Moderate to Imperceptible and Negative, which is Not Significant. The distance of the National Monuments and those subject to Preservation Orders from the Proposed Project will mitigate potential visual effects. It is also noted that natural screening, boundaries, buildings and vegetation are not taken into account in the ZTV model and therefore potential visual effects will in reality be less severe.

When considered cumulatively with these other wind farm projects within 20km, the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the existing Cushaling, Cloncreen and Mountlucas Wind Farm turbines, permitted Ballinla Wind Farm turbines, and the proposed Cushina, Moanvane, Derrynadarragh, Yellow River and Drehid Wind Farm turbines. There is also theoretical visibility of some of the proposed Garryhinch Wind Farm turbines at a distance of c. 20km.

In this regard there is potential for cumulative effects to the wider setting of the National Monuments and those subject to a Preservation Order within 15km of the Proposed Turbines. No cumulative effects

to the immediate setting of the monuments is identified, however, as neither the Proposed Turbines or the existing, permitted or proposed wind farms are located immediately adjacent to same, and in this regard potential cumulative effects to setting are to the wider setting within which the monuments are located and are regarded as Not Significant.

### 14.5.4.3 Recorded Monuments

A total of two hundred and eighty-four (284) recorded monuments are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. This number includes the 9 monuments located within the Proposed Cultural Heritage Study Area with 275 monuments located within the Cultural Heritage Visual Study Area, within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. No recorded cultural heritage assets are located within the footprint of the Proposed Onsite Substation or Proposed Offsite Substation or within 500m of same. The ZTV shows that the majority of monuments located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine are located in areas where 37-46 Proposed Turbines will theoretically be visible. While the potential effects to setting determined 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 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 to the setting of recorded monuments. The potential visual effects to recorded monuments within the Cultural Heritage Study Area as set out in Section 14.4.4.3 above is considered to be Long-Term, Negative, and Imperceptible, which is Not Significant. Potential visual effects to recorded monuments within 5km of the Proposed Turbines ranges from Neutral to Moderate, Negative, Long term, which is Not Significant. A Neutral visual effect is concluded for monuments located where no Proposed Turbines will theoretically be visible.

When considered cumulatively with these other wind farm projects within 20km, the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the existing Cushaling, Cloncreen and Mountlucas Wind Farm turbines, the permitted Ballinla Wind Farm turbines, and the proposed Cushina, Moanvane, Derrynadarragh, Yellow River and Drehid Wind Farm turbines. There is also theoretical visibility of some of the proposed Garryhinch Wind Farm turbines at a distance of c. 20km. In this regard there is potential for cumulative effects to the wider setting of the recorded monuments within 5km of the Proposed Turbines outside the Cultural Heritage Study Area. Only the existing Cushaling and Cloncreen Wind Farm turbines are located within 5km of the Proposed Turbines, with the other existing and proposed wind farms at set back distances >5km. Furthermore, many of the recorded monuments located in proximity to the existing Cushaling and Cloncreen Wind Farms comprise peatland monuments which largely have no above-ground expression. No cumulative effects to the immediate setting of the monuments within 5km are identified. Given the distance of the majority of the proposed, permitted and existing turbines from the recorded monuments within 5km of the Proposed Turbine 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 Project Site.

### 14.5.4.4 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.

### 14.5.4.5 Protected Structures and NIAH

No Protected Structures are located within the Cultural Heritage Study Area.

A total of 171 Protected Structures are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. At least 84 of the structures are located in Edenderry village to the north-west of the Proposed Wind Farm, with an additional 29 structures located in Rathangan village to the south and 12 structures in Clonbullogue village to the west. The nearest Protected Structure in County Kildare comprises Blakefield House (RPS Ref. B16-01) which is situated less than 1km to the south-west of the nearest Proposed Turbine, T14. The nearest Protected Structure in County Offaly comprises a mile post (RPS Ref. 17-66) which is located c. 1.3km to the north-west of Proposed Turbine T32. The overall significance of effects to the setting of Protected Structures as a result of the Proposed Project ranges from Neutral to Moderate, Negative, Long Term, which is Not Significant. No Protected Structures are located on or within 500m of the Proposed Onsite Substation or the Proposed Offsite Substation. The nearest Protected Structure to the Proposed Onsite Substation is the monastic enclosure at Lullymore East (RPS Ref. B12-01) which is situated c. 1.2km to the south-west. The nearest Protected Structures to the Proposed Offsite Substation comprise the medieval church ruins at Killybegs Demesne (RPS Ref. B13-09) situated c. 1km to the east and Woodville House (RPS Ref. B13-17) located c. 1km to the south-west. No potential visual effects as a result of the Proposed Onsite Substation or the Proposed Offsite Substation have been identified.

No NIAH structures or historic gardens are located within the footprint of the Proposed Wind Farm or Proposed Onsite Substation. A total of 149 NIAH structures are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. As per the Protected Structures discussed above, many of the NIAH structures are located in Edenderry, Rathangan and Clonbulloge. The nearest NIAH structure is Blakefield House (Reg. 11901601) which is also a Protected Structure (Ref. B16-01) and is located less than 1km from Proposed Turbine T14. The overall significance of effects to the setting of NIAH Structures as a result of the Proposed Project ranges from Neutral to Moderate, Negative, Long Term, which is Not Significant. Ten historic gardens are located within 5km of the nearest Proposed Turbine. The nearest historic garden is that associated with Killinthomas House which is located just outside the Cultural Heritage Study Area to the south-west of Proposed Turbine T04. The potential visual effects to the wider setting of historic gardens within 5km ranges from Not Significant to Moderate, Negative, Long Term, which is Not Significant.

No NIAH structures or historic gardens are located on or within 500m of the Proposed Onsite Substation or the Proposed Offsite Substation. The nearest NIAH structure to the Proposed Offsite Substation is located c. 1km to the south-west and comprises a house (Reg. 11901310). The nearest historic garden to the Proposed Offsite Substation is located at Killybegs Demesne just over 800m to the east. No potential visual effects to the wider setting of NIAH structures or historic gardens as a result of the Proposed Grid Connection has been identified.

When considered cumulatively with these other wind farm projects within 20km, the ZTV demonstrates theoretical visibility of the existing Cushaling, Cloncreen and Mountlucas turbines, the permitted Ballinla Wind Farm turbines, and the proposed Cushina, Moanvane, Derrynadarragh, Yellow River and Drehid Wind Farm turbines. There is also theoretical visibility of some of the proposed Garryhinch Wind Farm turbines at a distance of c. 20km. In this regard there is potential for cumulative effects to the wider setting of the Protected Structures, NIAH structures and historic gardens within 5km of the Proposed Turbines. Only the existing Cushaling and Cloncreen Wind Farm turbines are located within 5km of the Proposed Turbines, with the other existing and proposed wind farms at set back distances >5km. No cumulative effects to the immediate setting of the structures and gardens within 5km are identified. Given the distance of the majority of the proposed, permitted and existing turbines from the structures and gardens within 5km of the Proposed Turbines no significant cumulative effects to their wider setting are anticipated.

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

#### 14.5.4.6 Items of Local Cultural Heritage Merit

No potential visual effects to this aspect of the Cultural Heritage resource as a result of the Proposed Project were identified. When considered cumulatively with other wind farms within 20km of the Proposed Turbines no potential cumulative effects will occur as no visual effects to such items of local cultural heritage merit were identified in the first place.

## 14.6 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.

## 14.7 Summary

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 and photowire 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 Cultural Heritage Study Area and any proposed infrastructure therein, a windscreen survey of the Proposed Grid Connection underground electrical cabling route and a walk-over survey of the Proposed Onsite Substation and Proposed Offsite Substation.

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 where peat depths allow and archaeological monitoring of construction stage ground works and any further geotechnical site investigations under licence from the National Monuments Service.

Potential indirect effects on the setting of any UNESCO World Heritage Sites and those on a Tentative List within 20km, National Monuments within 15km, 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 the majority of 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, the historical industrial peat extraction within the Allen Bog Group and identified cumulative wind farm projects within 20km. While some potential cumulative visual effects to the wider setting of cultural heritage assets are possible when considered with the identified 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.