

15.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ARCHITECTURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

15.1 INTRODUCTION

IAC Archaeology has prepared this chapter to assess the impact, if any, on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource of the proposed project at Scart Mountain, County Waterford (Figure 15.1). This study determines, from existing records, the nature of the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource in and within the study area of the proposed project using appropriate methods of study. The study areas for the assessment are described in section 15.2.

Desk-based assessment is defined as a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic, and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets (ClfA 2014).

This leads to the following:

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

The study involved detailed interrogation of the archaeological and historical background of the proposed project and study area. This included information from the Record of Monuments and Places of Counties Waterford and Tipperary, the topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland, and cartographic and documentary records. Inspection of the aerial photographic and satellite imagery coverage of the proposed project held by Tailte Éireann, Bing Maps, and Google Earth has also been carried out. A field inspection was carried out during October 2023 in order to identify any known archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites and previously unrecorded features, structures, and portable finds within the proposed project

15.1.1 STATEMENT OF AUTHORITY

This chapter was prepared by Faith Bailey (MA Cultural Landscape Management, BA (Hons) Archaeology, MIAI, MCIfA) Faith is a licence eligible archaeologist, a member of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists, a member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and has over 20 years' experience working in the commercial cultural heritage sector. She has been responsible for the production and delivery of multiple assessments and EIAR for renewable energy projects, including The Yellow River Wind Farm (Co. Offaly), Derrysallagh Wind Farm (Co. Sligo), Derreenacrinnig Wind Farm (Co. Cork) and the Robertstown Wind Farm (Co. Waterford).

15.1.2 DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

15.1.3 CONSULTATION

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

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

15.1.4 GUIDANCE AND LEGISLATION

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

- National Monuments Act, 1930 to 2014;
- The Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended);
- Heritage Act, 1995 (as amended);
- Draft Advice Notes on Current Practice (in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements), 2015, EPA;
- Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Report 2022, EPA;

- Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1999, (formerly) Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht, and Islands; and
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2000 and the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000.

15.2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The definition of the study areas utilised for the assessment of the proposed project are detailed in Table 15.1. The determination of study areas is based on professional judgement, given there are no national guidelines available with regards to how the development of wind farms may impact on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource. The study area for the proposed wind farm site is large, due to the potential indirect effects that may occur in the relation to the setting of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites. The study area for the proposed Grid Connection Route (GCR) and the proposed Turbine Delivery Route (TDR) is smaller as the footprint of these works are small-scale and the proposed GCR will be buried beneath the existing road network (for the most part). The TDR will result in the installation of passing bays and some road widening along the side of an existing road, as well as a new access to the existing from (from the N72) across c. 220m of greenfield (see Chapter 2 (Description of the Proposed Project) of this EIAR for full description). Works proposed along the existing national road network as part of the TDR include temporary crossing points at three existing roundabouts within the road (along the N25 to the west and northeast of Waterford City). These roundabouts are located within the existing road network and therefore represent areas already subject to disturbance. As such, these locations have been screened out of further assessment.

Table 15-1: Study Area Definitions

PROPOSED PROJECT ELEMENT	STUDY AREA	SITE TYPES
Wind farm site	10 km	All sites of national significance, including National Monuments under state care or guardianship and any sites subject to a Preservation Order.
Wind farm site	5 km	All archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage assets subject to statutory protection, including sites listed in the RMP and RPS, NIAH structures and demesne landscapes.
Wind farm site	2 km	All previously unrecorded sites or structures of cultural heritage merit, such as buildings of architectural heritage merit (not included in the RPS/NIAH) and archaeological sites not included in the RMP.
Grid Connection Route (GCR)	50m	All recorded and previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites.
Works proposed on the Turbine Delivery Route (TDR) (from the N72 to the proposed wind farm site)	50m	All recorded and previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites.

The following sources were examined and a list of heritage assets and areas of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage potential was compiled:

- Record of Monuments and Places for Counties Waterford and Tipperary;
- Sites and Monuments Record for Counties Waterford and Tipperary;
- National Monuments in State Care Database;
- List of Preservation Orders;
- Register of Historic Monuments;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic and documentary sources relating to the receiving environment;
- The development plans for Counties Waterford and Tipperary;
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Counties Waterford and Tipperary (Architectural & Garden Survey);
- Aerial photographs;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2024); and
- Place name analysis

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

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

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

National Monuments in the State Care Database is a list of all the National Monuments in the State guardianship or ownership. Each is assigned a National Monument number whether in guardianship or ownership and has a brief description of each monument.

A National Monument receives statutory protection and is described as ‘a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto’ (National Monuments Act, 1930, Section 2).

The Minister for the DoHLGH may acquire National Monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The State or Local Authority may assume guardianship of any National Monument (other than dwellings). The owners of National Monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the Local Authority as guardian of that monument if the State

or Local Authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the State, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

Preservation Orders List and/or Temporary Preservation Orders, can be assigned to a site or sites that are deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction. Orders are allocated under the National Monuments Act, 1930. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the National Monuments Act, 1954. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister (DoHLGH). There are no sites that possess Preservation Orders within the proposed project site footprint, the closest is a church and graveyard, located at Clashganny East (TS088-033001/2), c. 6.17 km to the NNE (PO No. 4/1997).

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

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

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

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

Documentary sources were consulted to compile background information on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage receiving environment of the proposed project. A full list of references is given in Section 15.11.

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

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) was established under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. It is a government-based organisation tasked with making a nationwide record of locally, regionally, nationally and internationally significant structures dating to post-1700 AD, which in turn provides local authorities with a guide as to what structures to list within

the Record of Protected Structures. Only those structures of regional importance or above are included in the Minister's recommendations for inclusion in the RPS. The NIAH have also carried out a nationwide desk-based survey of historic gardens, including demesnes that surround large houses. All NIAH structures are referred to as Built Heritage sites (BH) as part of this assessment.

Whilst the NIAH Garden Survey was utilised as part of this assessment, this was carried out in conjunction with detailed analysis of the first edition Ordnance Survey maps and field inspection, in order to identify any designed landscapes (DL) within the receiving environment of the proposed project.

Aerial photographic coverage is an important source of information regarding the precise location of sites and their extent. It also provides information on the terrain and its likely potential for archaeology. Aerial photographs held by Tailte Éireann (1995–2013), Google Earth (2015–2023) and Bing Maps (2023) were examined for this assessment.

Excavations Bulletin is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2010 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is also available online (www.excavations.ie) from 1970-2024. Information from this resource is vital when examining the archaeological content of any area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files.

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

15.2.1 FIELD INSPECTION

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

The field inspection for the proposed project was carried out on the 9th of October 2023 and entailed:

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

15.3 IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Each archaeological and cultural heritage receptor within the defined study areas have been assessed in terms of its sensitivity, the type of potential effect, magnitude of same and the potential significance of the effect.

The quality and type of an impact can be classed as one of the following (as per the Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA 2022):

- Negative Impact: A change which reduces the quality of the environment, for example a change that will detract from or permanently remove an archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage site from the landscape;
- Neutral Impact: A change which does not affect the quality of the environment; or
- Positive Impact: A change which improves the quality of the environment, for example a change that improves or enhances the setting of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage site.

The below terms are used in relation to the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage and relate to whether a site will be physically impacted upon or not:

- Direct Impact: Where an archaeological/architectural/cultural heritage feature or site is physically located within the footprint of the proposed project and entails the removal of part, or all, of the monument or feature; and
- Indirect Impact: Where a feature or site of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage merit or its setting is located in close proximity to the footprint of a development.

15.3.1 SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECTS

The definition of the Significance of Effects (as defined by the EPA 2022 Guidelines) are detailed in Chapter 1 of this EIAR (Introduction).

15.4 BASELINE ENVIRONMENT

15.4.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed wind farm site is located within the townlands of Scartmountain, Moneygorm East, Toor, Moneygorm, Coolagortboy, Knocknasheega, Tooranaraheen, Knocknanask and Lackenrea within County Waterford. The proposed GCR passes through a further 23 townlands (Newtown, Coolroe, Staigbraud, Graigue Beg, Carrigaun, Graigue More, Scart (Hely), Scart (Sergeant), Curchquarter, Vicarstown South, Glen Lower, Glen Upper, Ballykerin Middle, Lisroe, Carrowgarraiff Beg, Carrowgarraiff More, Colliganmountain, Colligan More, Colliganwood, Ballymacmague North, Inchindrislawood, Inchindrisla, Killadangan). The proposed TDR (from the N72 to the proposed wind farm site) follows a townland boundary (for the most part) along an existing road, which separates Lackenrea, Lacken and Crinnaghtaun West to the east, from Cluttahina, Turbeha, Belleville and Sunlawn to the west.

The proposed wind farm site is primarily comprised of marginal land including Scart Mountain and its rural surroundings. There are no recorded monuments within the proposed wind farm site; however, there are 120 recorded archaeological sites located within the 5 km study area (of the proposed wind farm site), including seven redundant records. In total, 165 recorded structures of architectural merit are noted within the 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site, including 75 protected structures. Furthermore, 65 previously unrecorded sites of cultural heritage significance have been identified within the 2 km study area of the proposed wind farm site as part of this assessment.

Three recorded monuments are located within the 50m study area of the proposed TDR (section from the N72 to the proposed wind farm site) (AH86, AH26, AH14), along with two structures listed in the NIAH survey (BH3, BH4). Four recorded monuments are located within 50m of the proposed GCR (AH1 to AH4), along with one protected structure (BH1).

Definitions of the study areas in relation to the proposed project and archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource are given in Table 15.1.

15.4.1.1 Prehistoric Period

15.4.1.1.1 Mesolithic Period (c. 8000–4000 BC)

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

The wider landscape may have been visited by Mesolithic communities; however, no evidence to substantiate Mesolithic activity within the proposed Project has been discovered to date.

15.4.1.1.2 Neolithic Period (c. 4000–2500 BC)

During the Neolithic period communities became less mobile and their economy became based on the rearing of stock and cereal cultivation. The transition to the Neolithic was marked by major social change. Communities expanded and created more permanent settlements. This afforded the development of agriculture which demanded an altering of the physical landscape. Forests were rapidly cleared and field boundaries were constructed. Pottery was also being produced, possibly for the first time. The advent of the Neolithic period also provided the megalithic tomb tradition. There are four types of Neolithic tombs in Ireland, namely the Court Cairn, Portal tomb, Passage tomb and Wedge tomb; of which the latter style straddles the Neolithic to Bronze Age transition.

Within the 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site, there are a number of monuments that have the potential to date to the Neolithic period, including AH30, AH71, AH73, AH77, AH79, AH83, AH84, AH94, AH116, all of which are recorded as cairns. Cairns generally occupy upland locations and are stone built monuments of prehistoric date. Many may date to the Neolithic period, and in some cases, it has been discovered on excavation, that these monuments may represent the remains of megalithic tombs or be related to burial practice. It is also possible that these monuments date to the Bronze Age.

15.4.1.1.3 Bronze Age (c. 2500–800 BC)

This period is marked by the use and production of metal for the first time. As with the transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic, the transition into the early Bronze Age was accompanied by changes in society. Megalithic tombs went into decline and the tradition ended in favour of individual, subterranean cist or pit burials that were occur either in isolation or in small cemeteries. These burials contained inhumed or cremated remains and were often, but not always, accompanied by a pottery vessel. A cist (AH31) and a pit burial (AH62) are recorded c. 1.4 km west and c. 2.5 km east of the proposed wind farm site respectively and fall into this category. The cist burial (AH31) lies within a cairn (AH30) and may represent a later insertion into the cairn, or it is possible the cairn was built to contain the cist burial. The pit burial (AH62) comprised an inverted urn, which contained the cremated remains of one child.

There are a number of standing stones recorded within the 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site (AH21, AH53, AH103, AH117). There are several possible interpretations of a standing stone, with some potentially representing burial markers, whilst others may function as boundary markers in the landscape or denote a particular routeway. While these monuments

are usually attributed to the Bronze Age with some standing stones occurring in pairs or rows and on defined alignments. Two pairs of standing stones are recorded within the study area of the proposed wind farm site (AH100, AH115).

15.4.1.1.4 Iron Age (c. 800 BC–AD 500)

There is increasing evidence for Iron Age settlement and activity in recent years as a result of development-led excavations as well as projects such as Late Iron Age and Roman Ireland (Cahill Wilson 2014). Yet this period is distinguishable from the rather rich remains of the preceding Bronze Age and subsequent early medieval period, by a relative paucity within the current archaeological record. The Iron Age in Ireland is problematic for archaeologists as few artefacts dating exclusively to this period have been found and without extensive excavation, it cannot be determined whether several monument types, such as ring-barrows or standing stones, date to the late Bronze Age or Iron Age. It is likely that there was significant continuity in the Iron Age, with earlier monuments re-used in many cases. There are no securely dated monuments in the 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site that would confirm Iron Age communities were active in this area; however, a concentric enclosure (AH16) is recorded c. 589m west of the proposed wind farm site that may date to the Iron Age. This enclosure is described as occupying the summit of a ridge and has three bank and ditch elements.

Early Medieval Period (c. AD 500–1100)

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

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

In addition to the concentric enclosure described above (AH16), which may date to the Iron Age or early medieval period, 12 ringforts are recorded within the 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site (AH67, AH72, AH80, AH93, AH95, AH97, AH101, AH102, AH107, AH111, AH112, AH114). There are also nine enclosures in the 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site (AH18, AH20, AH25, AH75, AH78, AH85, AH91, AH96, AH119). Many monuments recorded as enclosures represent ringforts or similar sites, which are too denuded or do not meet the standard shape and size expected of sites classified as ringforts. In addition, there are two souterrains in the 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site (AH17 and AH113). Souterrains are often associated with ringforts and consist of underground passages and

chambers. These sites are usually interpreted as being used for storage and defence by early medieval groups.

The early medieval period marked the arrival of Christianity in Ireland, which was to have a profound impact on the country. This is evidenced by the proliferation of ecclesiastical sites throughout the country during this period. An ecclesiastical enclosure (AH90) and the ruins of a church (AH89) are located c. 3.3 km east of the proposed wind farm site. This site is associated with a high cross (AH87), a common feature of such sites; however, the SMR file notes that the base of this cross and part of its shaft are missing.

The new Christian religion was a catalyst for many changes, one of the most important being literacy. Irish was written down for the first time using the ogham script. The ogham alphabet is thought to be based on the Latin alphabet of the later Roman Empire and today the majority of the inscriptions that survive are located on pillar stones or boulders. Five ogham stones (AH54, AH55, AH56, AH57, AH58) are displayed in *the Buaille na gCuimhnte* - the Corner of Memories - exhibition at Mount Mellaray Abbey from the church site of Kilgrovan (WA031-045001), which is outside the 5 km study area. A further ogham stone (AH76) is located within the 5 km study area, c. 3 km north-northeast of the proposed wind farm site. Occasionally, prehistoric standing stones have been reused in the early medieval period with the addition of ogham. Ogham inscriptions usually consist of personal names, with the father of the individual included as a way of identification. In the case of AH76, the stone bearing the inscription has broken and the meaning cannot be determined (SMR file).

In addition, there are two recorded holy wells in the 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site (AH12, AH63). The nearest (AH12) is located in the townland of Knockgarraun, c. 525m west of the proposed wind farm site. A second holy well (AH63) is recorded in Cappoquin Demesne, c. 2.5 km southwest of the proposed wind farm site. The veneration of well sites is one of the oldest traditions in Irish Christianity and most likely has its origins in pagan ritual activities. These wells can manifest themselves in a variety of forms ranging from natural springs to rain collecting rock depressions. Many holy wells can be found associated with early ecclesiastical sites and well veneration and its antecedent well worship is not confined to Ireland or even to Europe. Plummer (1910) demonstrates that at least some holy wells in Ireland were important venues of pre-Christian ritual activity.

15.4.1.2 Medieval Period (c. AD 1100–1600)

The piecemeal conquest by the Anglo-Normans of Ireland, which commenced in AD 1169, had a fundamental impact on the Irish landscape. Their presence was strongest in the east of the country, and it is mainly in this region that land was carved up and granted to the newly arrived lords who participated. The main success of the Anglo-Norman occupation was the welding of scattered territories into a cohesive unit through the introduction of the English form of shire government. The rural landscape became a network of manorial centres; these units would generally contain a castle (motte and bailey), a manorial house and a number of dwellings, with extensive surrounding acreage. During the 14th to 16th centuries, tower houses were the typical residence of the Irish gentry and are a common feature in the Irish landscape. Four recorded castles are located within the 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site (AH23, AH38, AH49, AH118).

A deserted medieval settlement (AH36) is also recorded c. 1.6 km southwest of the proposed wind farm site. While physical evidence of the settlement is limited to the presence of the castle (AH38) and a church (AH33) (Bradley et al. 1988), a town, named Affane, was mentioned in a list in 1300 and is likely to refer to this area in the townland of Affane Hunter (SMR file). The area was the site of a battle, recorded as battlefield (AH86), in 1564-5. This conflict arose with

Garret/Gerald Fitzjames, the 15th Earl of Desmond, raided the estate of his cousin Sir Maurice Fitzgerald of Dromana Castle (WA029-021001), which is outside the study area of the proposed wind farm site, in retaliation for unpaid arrears of feudal dues. Sir Maurice Fitzgerald appealed to Thomas Bulter, the 10th Earl of Butler for aid. Butler responded by sending troops from Clonmel and met the Desmond forces at Affane, at a place now known as Bohernavoheragh crossroad, which translates as the road of the battle. It is estimated that over 300 people died in the ensuing battle. The Earl of Desmond was captured and imprisoned in the Tower of London for 12 years as a result of the skirmish (SMR file).

The proposed TDR (from the N72 to the proposed wind farm site) runs along an existing road from the N72. At the southern end, a new section of road will be installed across c. 220m of greenfield, which passes adjacent to where the medieval battle may have occurred (AH86). No archaeological evidence has been identified to date as to the exact location of the battlefield, which can often spread over wide areas of the landscape. The third edition OS map (1935) marks the battle c. 345m southeast of the crossroads, where the battle is thought to have occurred, to the east of the TDR.

There are seven of churches recorded in the 5 km study area of the of the proposed wind farm site (AH3, AH8, AH33, AH41, AH89, AH99, AH110), many of which may be medieval in date and are associated with graveyards. The church in medieval Ireland plays an integral role in society. While some the churches in the 5 km study area may date to the early medieval period, such as AH89, or the post-medieval period, they are noted here under the medieval heading as many may have medieval origins, even if the upstanding remains post-date the medieval period.

15.4.1.3 Post-Medieval Period (c. AD 1600–1800)

The ending of the Williamite Wars saw the beginning of a comparative politically calm era, which allowed the country's landowners the security to experiment with the latest styles of architecture without the need to refer to defensive matters. Initially, constraints on available resources resulted in mansions of a relatively modest scale and relatively plain appearance; however, as the Irish aristocracy's sense of security grew over the following decades, their greater access to wealth helped foster a shift towards more ostentatious buildings. There are a total of 11 demesne landscapes in the 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site. These are examples of the estates of wealthy landowners. The proposed wind farm site itself is largely upland marginal land and would not have been considered attractive for the siting of large country houses and associated demesne landscapes. A landscape containing features as hills and mountains were often incorporated into the views as a scenic backdrop to the setting of a country house and demesne.

Belleville Park (DL1) is located c. 2.3 km south-southwest of the proposed wind farm site. The principal structure is Belleville Park House (BH11), while the former farmyard complex (BH14), gate lodge (BH6) and entrance (BH5) also form part of the group of architectural features associated with the demesne. The demesne itself has largely reverted to agricultural use; however, satellite imagery (Google Earth 2020) suggests that the walled garden may also survive.

Cappoquin House (DL2) is located c. 3.3 km southwest of the proposed wind farm site. It is considered to be of National Significance (NIAH) and was erected by Sir John Keane in the 18th century. The entire house was reconstructed after being destroyed in 1923, by Anti-Treaty forces. It is associated with adjoining outbuildings and a walled garden within the demesne landscape, which has been maintained (DL2). The house was built on the site of a castle (AH49), nothing of which remains above ground with the exception of one small section of wall.

Brooklodge Demesne (DL3) retains its principal structure, known as Brooklodge Farm House (BH27), c. 1.5 km south-southeast of the proposed wind farm site; however, the modest former demesne has largely been subsumed back into the agricultural landscape.

Salterbridge House (DL4) (AH105, BH160) is located c. 4.9 km southwest of the proposed wind farm site. The demesne (DL4) includes a gate lodge (BH155), the walls/ gates/ railings (BH156), a bridge (BH157), a stables block (BH161), a worker's house (BH162) and a farmyard (BH163).

Richmond House Demesne (DL5) retains its principal structure (BH28), c. 3.7 km south-southwest of the proposed wind farm site. Two gate lodges shown on the 1842 OS map are no longer extant. The northwestern portion of the demesne, in the area surrounding the principal structure, much of the demesne planting and the two walled gardens appear to survive. The remainder of the demesne has been subsumed back into the surrounding agricultural landscape.

Derriheen House Demesne (DL6) is located c. 3.4 km south-southwest of the proposed wind farm site. The principal structure, Derriheen House (BH29) is extant within a narrow strip of surviving gardens. An outbuilding (BH37) and the entrance (gates/ walls/ railings, BH41) associated with the demesne also survive. The aerial imagery confirms that a large portion of the former demesne to the north and south of the principal structure is now in use as agricultural land.

Sunlawn House (DL7) is shown on the first edition OS map of 1842, located c. 3.1 km southwest of the proposed wind farm site, but is no longer extant. The former Sunlawn Demesne is shown in detail on the 1842 map. However, by the time of the later 1906 map, the principal structure has been removed and the gardens are no longer depicted. By this time, the Fishguard and Rosslare Railway has been constructed traversing the former Sunlawn Demesne in a southeast-northwest direction. Aerial imagery confirms that neither the railway nor the preceding demesne landscape, are present above ground at Sunlawn.

The northern extant of Affane House Demesne (DL8) is located within the 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site, although the principal structure is located outside the study area, to the south. Two gate lodges are shown on the first edition OS map of 1842, within the study area, but these are no longer extant today. The portion of the former demesne within the proposed project has been subsumed into the agricultural landscape.

The former demesne of Mount Rivers (DL9) is located partially within the study area of the proposed wind farm site. The principal structure does not survive; however, an original outbuilding (BH31) survives in a modern farmyard, c.4.7 km south-southwest. The walled garden is also extant.

The modest demesne of Doon Lodge (DL10) is shown on the first edition OS map of 1842, c. 2.8 km east of the proposed wind farm site. The first edition OS map shows the principal structures in the northern of a small demesne with a possible walled garden to the east. A lime kiln is shown to the immediate west of the principal structures, but by the time of the later 1906 OS map, this feature is marked as 'disused'.

The monastery of Mount Melleray (DL11) is located c. 2.4 km west of the proposed wind farm site. The monastery was founded in 1832, by a community of English and Irish Cistercian monks expelled from the abbey of Melleray in France, after the French Revolution. The complex at Mount Melleray includes the Abbey (BH152), which is deemed to be a structure of national significance (NIAH), a seminary (BH148) and a farmyard complex (BH141). A group of structures outside the former demesne but associated with the Mount Melleray estate include

a church and six houses (BH139, BH140, BH143, BH145, BH146, BH147, BH148) and these are located to the southeast of the abbey complex.

There are three 17th century houses recorded within the 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site. The nearest (AH42, BH159) is recorded c. 1.9 km east of the proposed wind farm site in the townland of Sleadycastle. It comprises a large rectangular structure with three stories and an attic. The SMR file indicates that while the house possessed some defensive features such as gun loops, there is no evidence that the house was ever surrounded by a bawn. Another 17th century house (AH46) is recorded in the townland of Norrisland, c. 2.2 km southwest of the proposed wind farm site. This house comprised a three-storey rectangular structure with rectangular corner towers. Today only the southwest tower survives intact and the structure is also missing the entirety of the north wall above ground. This structure is annotated on the historic OS mapping as 'Tourin Castle'. Another 17th century house (AH98) is recorded in the townland of Kilbree East, c. 3.6 km southwest of the proposed wind farm site. While no upstanding evidence survives of this structure, it is visible in photographs from 1895, and described at that time as a gable of a house with a chimney (SMR file).

An 18th century barracks (AH104) is recorded c. 4 km east of the proposed wind farm site in the townland of Cahernaleague. This site dates to at least 1714, when it appears on a historic map of the area (Herman's Moll's map). It is marked on the first edition OS map as Ballynamult Barracks. Ballynamult Barracks was attacked by the over 40 men of the IRA on 4th December 1920 and while the attack was unsuccessful, the barracks was evacuated a week later. Following the evacuation, the IRA returned and burned the barracks to prevent its reoccupation (historymaps.arcgis.com/stories/d71caf15338e421ebdcb090476557d73). A similar series of events played out across the RIC barracks across County Waterford as the RIC abandoned many sites to reinforce key positions, and the IRA burned the empty barracks to prevent the return of an RIC force to these sites. The ruins of a further barracks site are located c. 270m north of the proposed wind farm site (AH6), close to the boundary with County Tipperary.

Buildings of architectural heritage value in the vicinity of the proposed project include a large number of buildings within the settlement of Cappoquin (which forms part of an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA)). In addition, there are 64 buildings of architectural heritage merit, or the site of buildings, scattered throughout the designated 2 km study area of the proposed wind farm site and the 50m study area of the proposed GCR and TDR, which are noted in this assessment. These structures are characteristic of the post-medieval landscape and represent the homes of farmers and workers. 'Vernacular architecture' is a term used to describe traditional buildings constructed using locally available materials and according to local/regional styles i.e. the homes and workplaces of the ordinary people. This is in contrast to formal architecture, such as the grand estate houses of the gentry, churches and public buildings, which were often designed by architects or engineers. The majority of vernacular buildings are domestic dwellings. Examples of other structures that may fall into this category include shops, outbuildings, mills, limekilns, farmsteads, forges, gates and gate piers.

15.4.2 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2024) has revealed that no previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the proposed project to date. Furthermore, no previous excavations have been carried out within 2 km of the proposed proposed wind farm site or within 50m of the proposed GCR and TDR (from the N72 to the proposed wind farm site).

15.4.3 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

15.4.3.1 Down Survey of the Barony of Decies without Drum, in the County of Waterford, 1654-6

This mapping was concerned with the identification and recording of land ownership as opposed to the accurate mapping of topographical features or towns and villages. Occasionally major features in the landscape (for example castles or churches) are shown. The parish of Offane (now Affane) is shown surrounded largely by unforfeited land. Within the parish of Offane there are a number of structures shown, which may represent the abandoned settlement of Affane (AH3).

15.4.3.2 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1842, scale 1:10,560

The proposed wind farm site is shown in this mapping as a mountainous and marginal landscape. A large number of watercourses, streams and small rivers, are also noted in the landscape. A large number of vernacular structures are depicted in this map, in the proposed wind farm site and along the route of the proposed grid connection and the surrounding study areas. These comprise primarily of small-scale vernacular houses and lime kilns. These have been assigned CH1-62 for the purposes of this report. CH1-10 and CH20 are located within the proposed wind farm site.

The proposed GCR and TDR follows established roads in this mapping, with the exception of a small portion of the proposed GCR that enters woodland in the townland of Inchidrislawood.

Within the 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site, a large number of the recorded ringforts and enclosures are depicted as earthworks within a rural landscape. Demesne Landscapes, DL1-11 are also shown in detail. The largest settlement in the receiving environment at this time is Cappoquin, which is shown in this mapping with a church, R.C. Chapel, fever hospital, a school, a market house and a corn mill.

15.4.3.3 Ordnance Survey Map, 1906, scale 1:2500

By the time of the 1906 OS map, many of the vernacular structures have seen alterations (including CH1-62), a large number being removed entirely from the landscape, which may reflect a lower population in the area following the famine years.

A major change in the wider landscape by the time of this map is the addition of the Fishguard and Rosslare Railway, which enters Cappoquin from the southeast. The addition of the railway may have been a factor in the removal of Sunlawn House (DL7), which is the only demesne landscape shown on the earlier OS map that does not survive by 1906. The railway is shown traversing the former Sunlawn Demesne in a southeast-northwest direction. There is little change to the proposed GCR and TDR by the time of this map, with the routes following established roadways primarily and the proposed GCR entering a wooded area in the townland of Inchidrislawood.

15.4.4 COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

15.4.4.1 Archaeology

The Waterford City and County Development Plan (2022 – 2028) and the Tipperary County Development Plan (2022 - 2028) recognise the statutory protection afforded to all RMP sites under the National Monuments Legislation (1930–2014). The development plans list a number of aims and objectives in relation to archaeological heritage (Appendix 15.1).

There are no recorded monuments within the proposed wind farm site. A total of 120 archaeological sites are located within the 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site, including seven redundant records (Tables 15.1-2; Figure 15.2a-f). These sites have been designated AH1-120 for the purposes of this assessment.

Figure 15.2a

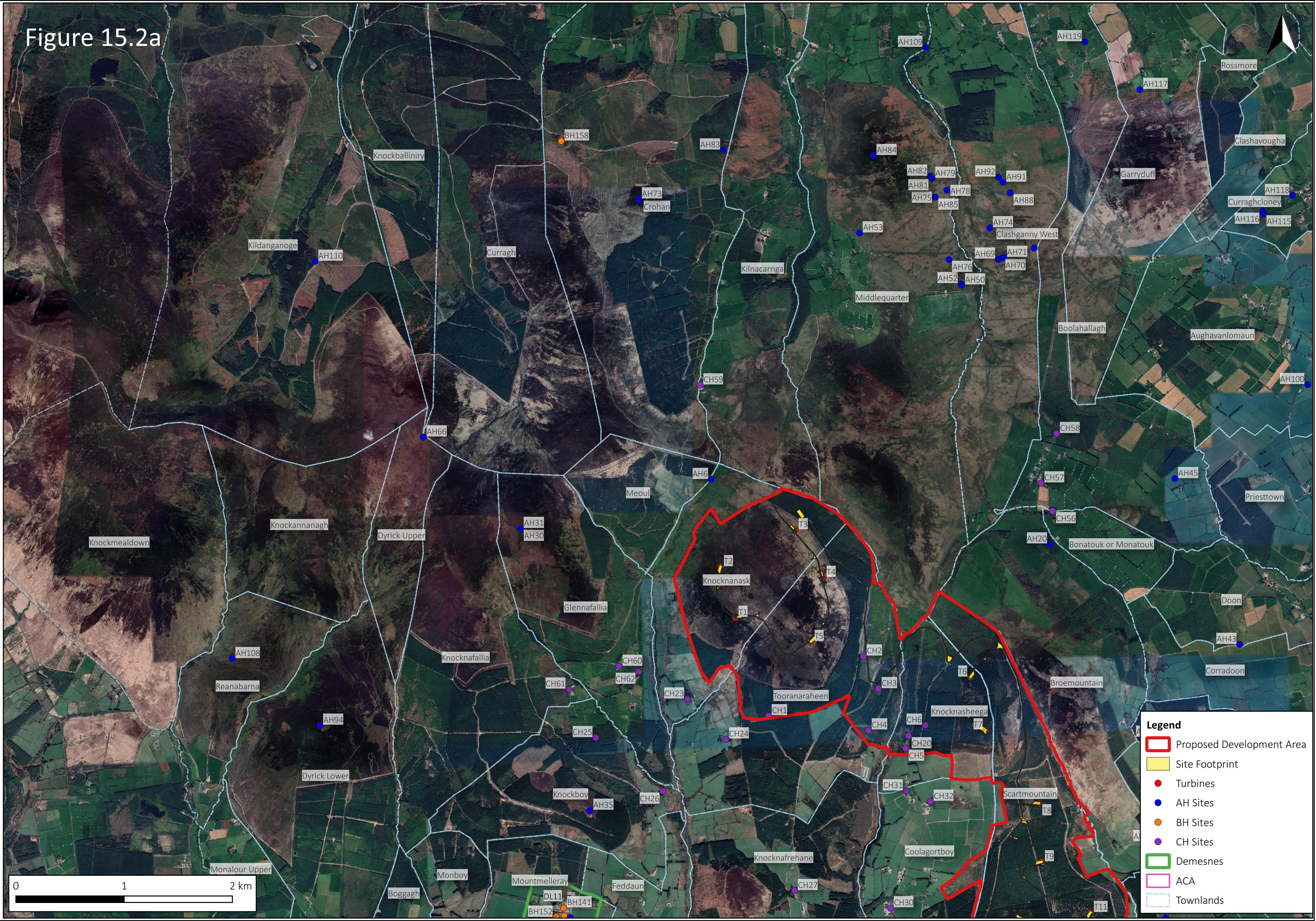


Figure 15.2b



Figure 15.2c

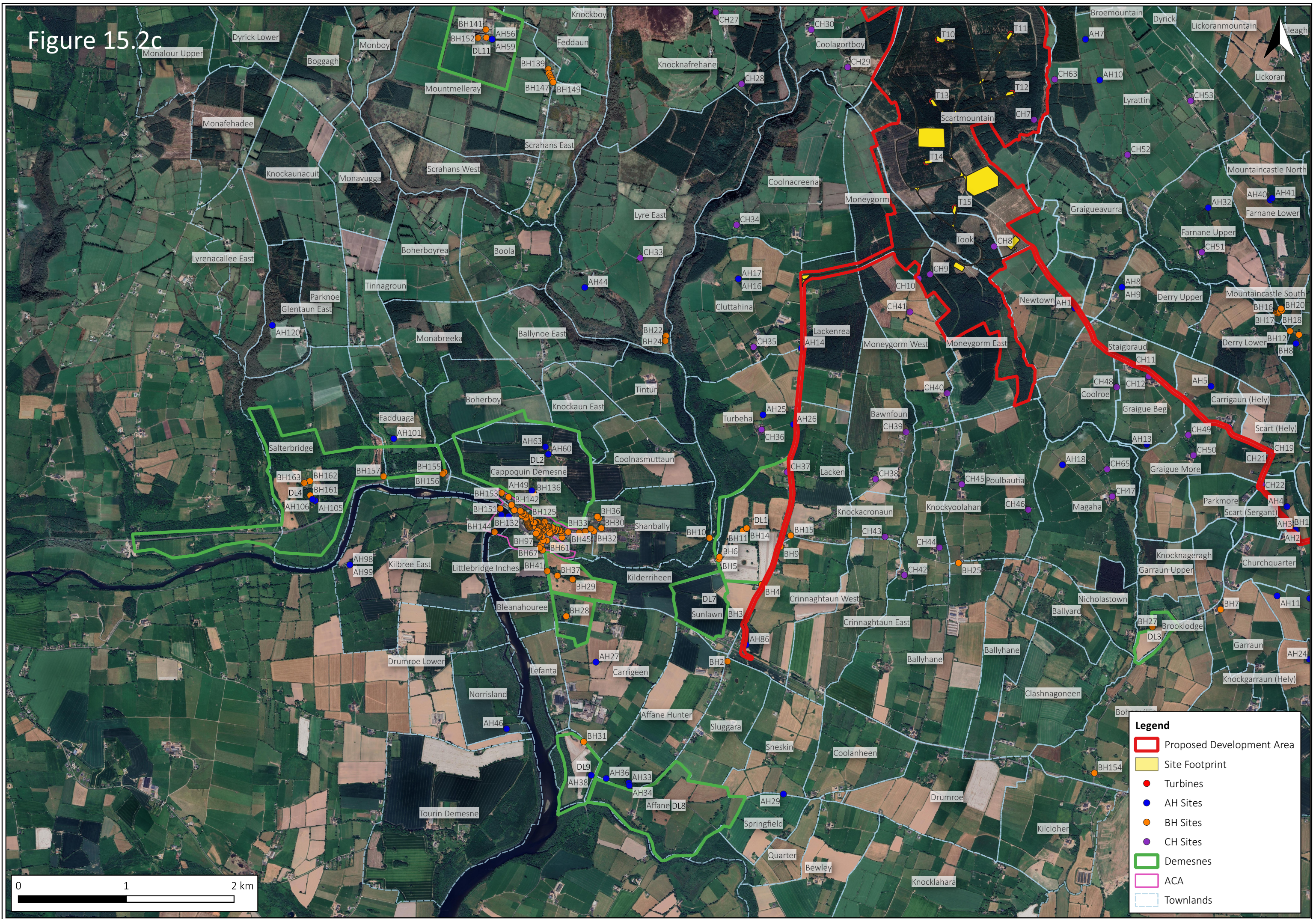


Figure 15.2d

Legend

- Proposed Development Area
- Site Footprint
- Turbines
- AH Sites
- BH Sites
- CH Sites
- Demesnes
- ACA
- Townlands

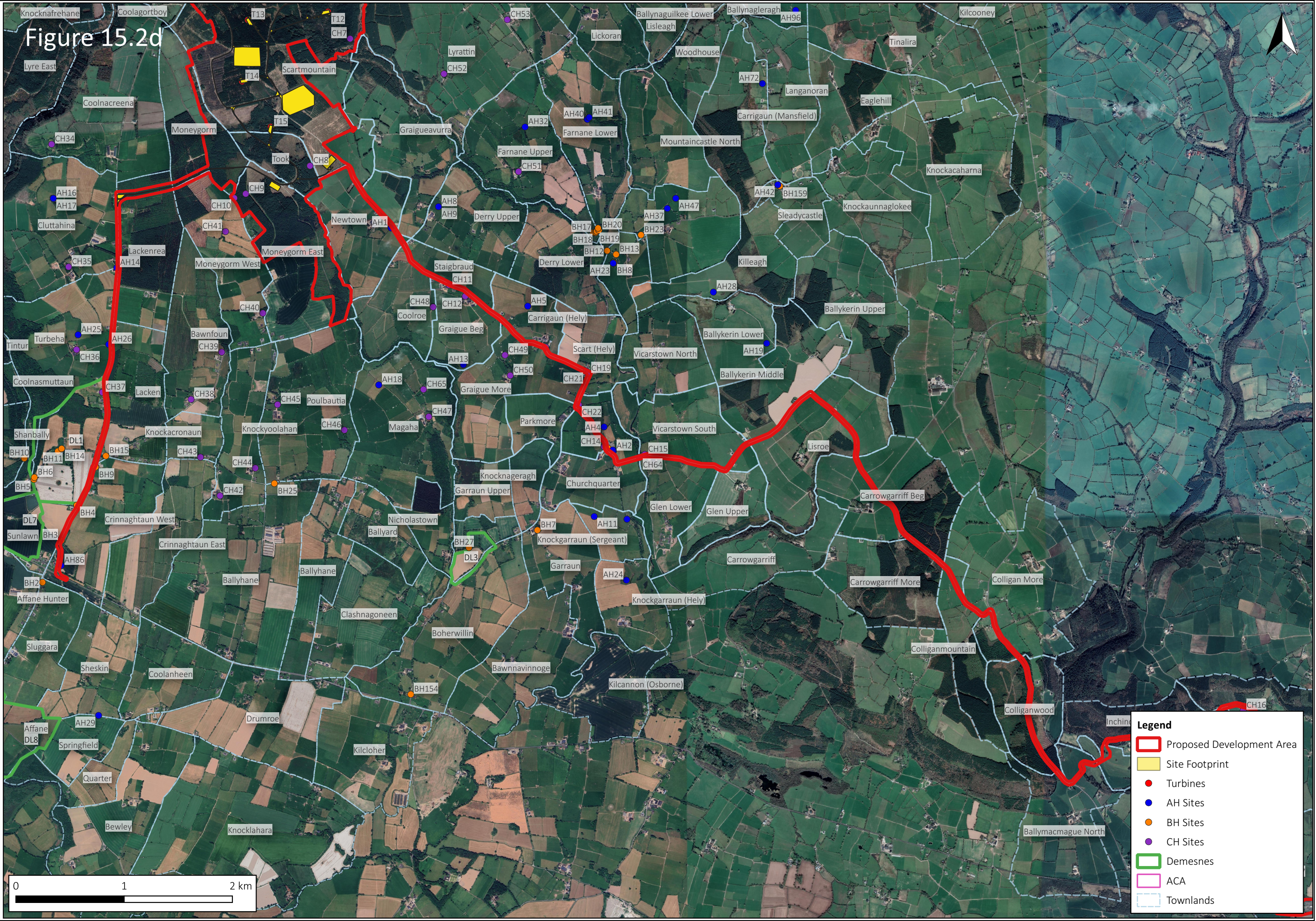


Figure 15.2e

Legend

- Proposed Development Area
- Turbines
- AH Sites
- BH Sites
- CH Sites
- Demesnes
- ACA
- Townlands

0 1 2 km

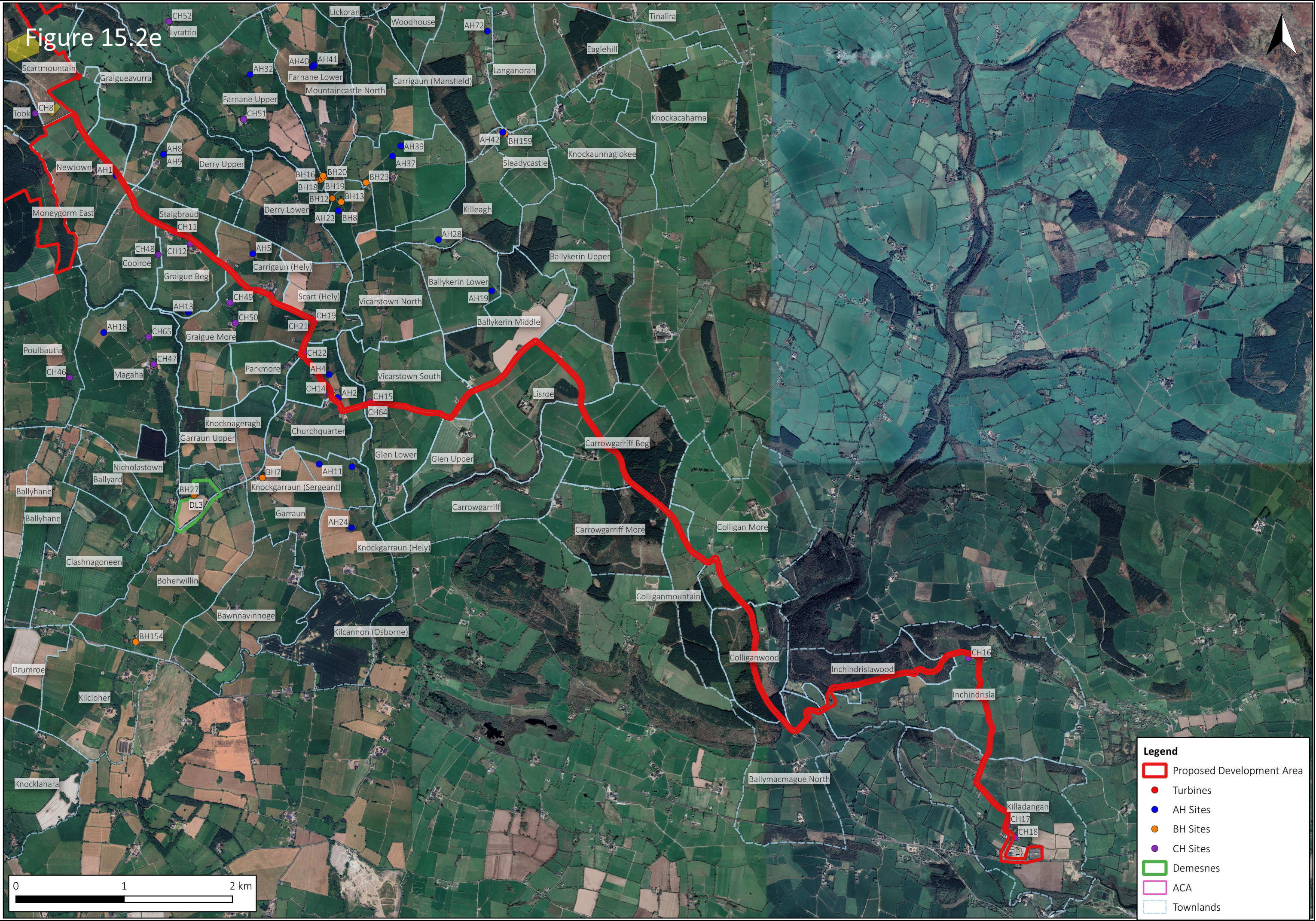


Figure 15.2f



Within the 10 km study area of the proposed wind farm site, for sites of national significance, there are a number of monuments that are subject Preservation Orders. A church and graveyard are located at Clashganny East (TS088-033001/2), c. 6.17 km to the NNE (PO No. 4/1997). Further to the east is a group of 116 monuments, which occupy the upland area of Coumaraglin Mountain, all of which are subject to Preservation Order (PO No. 4/1996). Of these monuments, 15 are located between 9.24 km and 10 km east of the proposed wind farm site. The sites are included in Table 15.2 below.

Table 15-2: Recorded Archaeological Sites within the Study Area

AH NO.	RMP NO.	LOCATION	CLASSIFICATION	DISTANCE FROM PROJECT
Proposed Grid Connection Route				
AH1	WA022-011	Newtown (Decies Without Drum By., Modelligo Par.)	Ringfort - unclassified	To immediate southwest
AH2	WA022-026002	Scart (Sergeant)	Graveyard	To immediate northeast
AH3	WA022-026001	Scart (Sergeant)	Church	29m east
AH4	WA022-025	Scart (Sergeant)	Ringfort - unclassified	83m east
Proposed Turbine Delivery Route				
AH86	WA021-030	Affane Hunter, Crinnaghtaun West, Sluggara, Sunlawn	Battlefield	0m
AH26	WA021-018	Turbeha	Burial ground	15m west
AH14	WA021-009	Lackenrea	Redundant record	10m west
Proposed Wind Farm Site				
AH1	WA022-011	Newtown (Decies Without Drum By., Modelligo Par.)	Ringfort - unclassified	605m northeast
AH2	WA022-026002	Scart (Sergeant)	Graveyard	2.73 km southeast
AH3	WA022-026001	Scart (Sergeant)	Church	2.73 km southeast
AH4	WA022-025	Scart (Sergeant)	Ringfort - unclassified	2.6 km southeast
AH5	WA022-024	Carrigaun (Hely)	Ringfort - rath	1.6 km east
AH6	WA012-009	Knocknanask	Barracks	270m north
AH7	WA022-001	Lyrattin	Enclosure	350m east
AH8	WA022-012001	Derry Upper	Church	925m southeast
AH9	WA022-012002	Derry Upper	Graveyard	925m southeast
AH10	WA022-002	Lyrattin	Ringfort - unclassified	468m east
AH11	WA022-038	Knockgarraun (Sergeant)	Ringfort - unclassified	2.29 km southeast
AH12	WA022-039	Knockgarraun (Sergeant)	Ritual site - holy well	3.17 km southeast

AH NO.	RMP NO.	LOCATION	CLASSIFICATION	DISTANCE FROM PROJECT
AH13	WA022-023	Graigie Beg	Ringfort – rath	1.13 km southeast
AH14	WA021-009	Lackenrea	Redundant record	1.18 km southwest
AH15	WA013-021	Broemountain (Decies Without Drum By., Lickoran Par.)	Standing stone	579m east
AH16	WA021-008001	Cluttahina	Concentric enclosure	1.43 km west
AH17	WA021-008002	Cluttahina	Souterrain	1.43 km west
AH18	WA022-022	Magaha	Enclosure	650m south-southeast
AH19	WA022-028	Ballykerin Lower	Ringfort - unclassified	3.8 km east
AH20	WA013-052	Broemountain (Decies Without Drum By., Lickoran Par.)	Enclosure	920m northeast
AH21	WA013-020002	Ballynaguilkee Upper	Standing stone	969m east-northeast
AH22	WA013-020001	Ballynaguilkee Upper	Hut site	995m east-northeast
AH23	WA022-015	Castlequarter (Decies Without Drum By., Modelligo Par.)	Castle - tower house	2.44 km east
AH24	WA022-040	Knockgarraun (Hely)	Redundant record	3.48 km southeast
AH25	WA021-017	Turbaha	Enclosure	1.78 km west-southwest
AH26	WA021-018	Turbaha	Burial ground	1.6 km west-southwest
AH27	WA021-029	Carrigeen (Decies Without Drum By., Affane Par.)	Redundant record	4.42 km southwest
AH28	WA022-027	Killeagh	Burial Ground	3.34 km east
AH29	WA029-014	Knockalahara, Affane (Part Of), Bewley, Coolanheen, Drumroe, Quarter, Sheskin (Decies Without Drum By., Affane Par.), Kilcloher, Springfield (Decies Without Drum By.)	Road - road/trackway	4.14 km southwest
AH30	WA012-003001	Glennafallia	Cairn - radial-stone cairn	1.4 km west
AH31	WA012-003002	Glennafallia	Cist	1.4 km west
AH32	WA022-013	Farnane Upper	Ringfort - unclassified	1.6 km east
AH33	WA029-013001	Affane Hunter	Church	4.98 km southwest
AH34	WA029-013002	Affane Hunter	Graveyard	4.98 km southwest
AH35	WA012-004	Knockboy (Coshmore And Coshbride By.)	Redundant record	1.63 km west
AH36	WA029-013	Mountrivers, Affane Hunter	Settlement deserted - medieval	5 km southwest

AH NO.	RMP NO.	LOCATION	CLASSIFICATION	DISTANCE FROM PROJECT
AH37	WA022-016	Mountaincastle South	Ringfort - unclassified	2.96 km east
AH38	WA029-076	Mountrivers, Affane Hunter	Castle - unclassified	5 km southwest
AH39	WA022-066	Mountaincastle South	Enclosure	3 km east
AH40	WA022-014002	Farnane Lower	Graveyard	2.1 km east
AH41	WA022-014001	Farnane Lower	Church	2.1 km east
AH42	WA022-017	Sleadycastle	House - 17th century	3.97 km east
AH43	WA013-008	Doon	Standing stone	1.96 km east
AH44	WA021-007	Lyre East (Coshmore and Coshbride By.)	Ringfort - unclassified	2.58 km west
AH45	TS091-006	Boolahallagh	Enclosure	2.16 km northeast
AH46	WA029-011	Norrisland	House - 17th century	5 km southwest
AH47	WA022-060	Boherawillin	Redundant record	3 km east
AH48	WA013-022	Lisleagh	Ringfort - rath	2.28 km east
AH49	WA021-035	Cappoquin Demesne	Castle - unclassified	4 km southwest
AH50	TS091-009011	Middlequarter (Newcastle Par.)	Hut site	2.3 km north-northeast
AH51	WA021-014001	Cappoquin	Bridge	4.3 km southwest
AH52	TS091-009010	Middlequarter (Newcastle Par.)	Hut site	2.4 km north-northeast
AH53	TS091-020	Middlequarter (Newcastle Par.)	Standing stone	2.4 km northeast
AH54	WA021-003001	Mountmelleray	Ogham stone (present location)	3.53 km west
AH55	WA021-003002	Mountmelleray	Ogham stone (present location)	3.53 km west
AH56	WA021-003003	Mountmelleray	Ogham stone (present location)	3.53 km west
AH57	WA021-003004	Mountmelleray	Ogham stone (present location)	3.53 km west
AH58	WA021-003005	Mountmelleray	Ogham stone (present location)	3.53 km west
AH59	WA021-003006	Mountmelleray	Redundant record	3.53 km west
AH60	WA021-016	Cappoquin Demesne	Burial ground	3.64 km southwest
AH61	WA021-014002	Cappoquin, Kilbree East	Road - road/trackway	4.2 km southwest
AH62	WA013-042	Corradoon	Pit-burial	2.65 km east
AH63	WA021-015	Cappoquin Demesne	Ritual site - holy well	3.64 km southwest
AH64	TS091-009007	Middlequarter (Newcastle Par.)	Enclosure	2.5 km north
AH65	TS091-021	Curragh (Ballybacon Par.), Knockballiniry	Boundary stone	2.6 km north-northwest

AH NO.	RMP NO.	LOCATION	CLASSIFICATION	DISTANCE FROM PROJECT
AH66	WA012-002	Dyrick Upper	Boundary stone	2.6 km north-northwest
AH67	WA022-003001	Lisleagh	Ringfort - rath	2.66 km east
AH68	WA022-003002	Lisleagh	Hut site	2.66 km east
AH69	TS091-009005	Clashganny West	Cairnfield	2.7 km north
AH70	TS091-009006	Clashganny West	Hut site	2.8 km northeast
AH71	TS091-009016	Clashganny West	Cairn - unclassified	2.8 km north- northeast
AH72	WA022-006	Carrigaun (Mansfield)	Ringfort - unclassified	3.69 km southeast
AH73	TS091-022	Crohan	Cairn - unclassified	2.9 km north-northwest
AH74	TS091-009013	Middlequarter (Newcastle Par.), Clashganny West	Field system	2.9 km north-northeast
AH75	TS091-009008	Middlequarter (Newcastle Par.)	Enclosure	2.9 km north- northeast
AH76	TS091-007	Priesttown (Newcastle Par.)	Ogham stone	3 km north-northeast
AH77	TS091-009002	Clashganny West	Cairn - ring-cairn	3 km north-northeast
AH78	TS091-009009	Middlequarter (Newcastle Par.)	Enclosure	3 km north-northeast
AH79	TS091-009014	Middlequarter (Newcastle Par.)	Cairn - unclassified	3.1 km north-northeast
AH80	WA013-009	Doon	Ringfort - unclassified	3.1 km east
AH81	TS091-009012	Middlequarter (Newcastle Par.)	Enclosure	3.1 km north-northeast
AH82	TS091-009015	Middlequarter (Newcastle Par.)	Hut site	3.1 km north-northeast
AH83	TS091-023	Crohan	Cairn - unclassified	3.1 km north
AH84	TS091-019	Middlequarter (Newcastle Par.)	Cairn - unclassified	3.1 km north-northeast
AH85	TS091-008	Crohan	Enclosure	3.2 km north
AH86	WA021-030	Affane Hunter, Crinnaghtaun West, Sluggara, Sunlawn	Battlefield	3.32 km southwest
AH87	WA013-023002	Ballynaguilkee Lower	Cross - High cross	3.38 km east
AH88	TS091-009004	Clashganny West	Hut site	3.3 km north-northeast
AH89	WA013-023001	Ballynaguilkee Lower	Church	3.38 km east
AH90	WA013-023003	Ballynaguilkee Lower	Ecclesiastical enclosure	3.38 km east
AH91	TS091-009001	Clashganny West	Enclosure	3.4 km north-northeast
AH92	TS091-009003	Clashganny West	Hut site	3.4 km north-northeast
AH93	WA022-004	Ballynaguilkee Lower	Ringfort - unclassified	3.45 km east

AH NO.	RMP NO.	LOCATION	CLASSIFICATION	DISTANCE FROM PROJECT
AH94	WA012-008	Dyrick Lower	Cairn - unclassified	3.5 km west
AH95	WA013-025	Dyrick Lower	Ringfort - unclassified	3.5 km west
AH96	WA022-005	Ballynagleragh (Decies Without Drum By.)	Enclosure	3.9 km east
AH97	WA013-024	Ballynaguilkee Lower	Ringfort - unclassified	3.5 km east
AH98	WA021-026001	Kilbree East	House - 17th century	5 km southwest
AH99	WA021-026002	Kilbree East	Church	5 km southwest
AH100	TS091-005	Aughavanlomaun	Standing stone - pair	3.6 km northeast
AH101	WA021-013	Fadduaga	Ringfort - rath	4.9 km southwest
AH102	WA022-007	Tinalira	Ringfort - unclassified	4.6 km east
AH103	TS091A002	Aughavanlomaun	Standing stone	3.9 km northeast
AH104	WA013-010	Cahernaleague	Barracks	4.2 km east
AH105	WA021-012	Salterbridge	House - 18th/19th century	5 km southwest
AH106	WA021-011	Salterbridge	Redundant record	5 km southwest
AH107	WA013-026	Clooncogaile, Kilclooney	Ringfort - unclassified	4.13 km east
AH108	WA012-001	Knockannanagh, Knockaungarriff, Poulfadda, Reanabarna	Road - road/trackway	4.1 km west
AH109	TS088-071	Middlequarter (Newcastle Par.)	Well	4.2 km north-northeast
AH110	TS091-002001	Kildanoge	Church	4.27 km northwest
AH111	WA013-011	Cahernaleague	Ringfort - unclassified	4.5 km east
AH112	WA013-015	Caherbrack	Ringfort - rath	4.47 km east
AH113	WA013-012002	Tooraneena	Souterrain	4.6 km east
AH114	WA013-012001	Tooraneena	Ringfort - rath	4.6 km east
AH115	TS091-004	Curraghcloney (Newcastle Par.)	Standing stone - pair	4.5 km northeast
AH116	TS091-004001	Curraghcloney (Newcastle Par.)	Cairn - unclassified	4.5 km northeast
AH117	TS091-018	Garryduff (Newcastle Par.)	Standing stone	4.8 km north-northwest
AH118	TS091-003	Curraghcloney (Newcastle Par.)	Castle - tower house	4.8 km northeast
AH119	TS088-041	Boolahallagh	Enclosure	4.9 km north-northeast
AH120	WA021-006	Glentaun East	Earthwork	5 km west
PO site	TS088-033001/2	Clashganny	Church and graveyard	c. 6.17 km north-northeast

AH NO.	RMP NO.	LOCATION	CLASSIFICATION	DISTANCE FROM PROJECT
PO site	WA023-066046	Coumaraglin Mountain	Hut site	c. 9.92 km east
PO site	WA023-066047	Coumaraglin Mountain	Hut site	c. 9.96 km east
PO site	WA023-066056	Coumaraglin Mountain	Cairn field	c. 9.47 km east
PO site	WA023-066057	Coumaraglin Mountain	Hut site	c. 9.53 km east
PO site	WA023-066058	Coumaraglin Mountain	Hut site	c. 9.49 km east
PO site	WA023-066059	Coumaraglin Mountain	Hut site	c. 9.33 km east
PO site	WA023-066060	Coumaraglin Mountain	Hut site	c. 9.33 km east
PO site	WA023-066061	Coumaraglin Mountain	Hut site	c. 9.31 km east
PO site	WA023-066062	Coumaraglin Mountain	Fulacht fia	c. 9.24 km east
PO site	WA023-066063	Coumaraglin Mountain	Hut site	c. 9.37 km east
PO site	WA023-066077	Coumaraglin Mountain	House	c. 9.55 km east
PO site	WA023-066078	Coumaraglin Mountain	Booley hut	c. 9.39 km east
PO site	WA023-066084	Coumaraglin Mountain	Hut site	c. 9.25 km east
PO site	WA023-076	Coumaraglin Mountain	Megalithic tomb	c. 9.54 km east
PO site	WA023-066085	Coumaraglin Mountain	Hut site	c. 9.27 km east

15.4.4.2 Record of Protected Structures

The Waterford City and County Development Plan (2022 – 2028) and the Tipperary County Development Plan (2022 - 2028) recognise the value of the built heritage to the county and are committed to the protection and enhancement of this heritage by providing measures for the protection of architectural heritage (Appendix 15.2). These include the establishment of a Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and the designation of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs).

There are 75 protected structures within the 5 km study area of the proposed project and these are listed in Table 15.3 (Figure 15.2a-f). The proposed project does not contain any ACAs; however, within the study area the historic core of Cappoquin is included as an ACA (Figure 15.2f). The proposed wind farm site will not be visible from the settlement of Cappoquin.

Table 15-3: Recorded Architectural Heritage Sites within the Study Area

BH NO	RPS/ NIAH NO	DESCRIPTION	TOWNLAND	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT	STATUTORY PROTECTION
BH1	706/ 22902204	Saint Mary's Catholic Church	Scart (D. Wt. By.) Dun. Par.	28m east of proposed GCR and 4.29 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH2	22902109	Affane National School	Sluggara	3.5 km south of proposed wind farm site	No
BH3	22902108	Worker's House	Crinnaghtaun West	3.1 km south of proposed wind farm site and c. 5m east of TDR	No
BH4	22902107	House (demolished)	Sunlawn	2.8 km south of proposed wind farm site	No

BH NO	RPS/ NIAH NO	DESCRIPTION	TOWNLAND	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT	STATUTORY PROTECTION
				and to immediate west of TDR	
BH5	22902123	Belleville Park (gates/railings/ walls)	Belleville	2.6 km south-southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH6	22902106	Belleville Park Gate Lodge	Belleville	2.6 km south-southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH7	36/ 22902203	House	Garraun	944m south-southeast of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH8	756/ 22902212	Mountain Castle House	Castlequarter (D. Wt. By.) Modell. Par.	1 km southeast of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH9	55/ 22902101	Farm House	Crinnaghtaun West	2.4 km south-southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH10	22902105	Beallicky Bridge	Kilderriheen, Shanbally (Cos. By.), Turbeha	2.4 km south-southwest of proposed wind farm site and to immediate east of TDR	No
BH11	296/ 22902104	Belleville Park House	Belleville	2.3 km south-southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH12	668/ 22902211	Mountain Castle Bridge	Castlequarter (D. Wt. By.) Modell. Par., Derry Lower, Farnane Lower, Farnane Upper	1 km southeast of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH13	22902215	Mountain Castle Gates/Railings/ Walls	Castlequarter (D. Wt. By.) Modell. Par.	1 km southeast of proposed wind farm site	No
BH14	22902122	Belleville Park Farmyard Complex	Belleville	2.3 km south-southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH15	301/ 22902102	Farm House	Lacken (D. Wt. By.) Affane Par.	2.3 km south-southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH16	692/ 22902208	Public House	Farnane Upper	1.1 km south-southeast of proposed wind farm site	Yes

BH NO	RPS/ NIAH NO	DESCRIPTION	TOWNLAND	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT	STATUTORY PROTECTION
BH17	691/ 22902207	House	Farnane Upper	1.1 km southeast of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH18	690/ 22902206	House	Farnane Upper	1.1 km southeast of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH19	22902205	Post box	Farnane Upper	1.1 km southeast of proposed wind farm site	No
BH20	687/ 22902210	Outbuilding	Farnane Lower	1.2 km southeast of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH21	686/ 22902209	House	Farnane Lower	1.2 km southeast of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH22	450/ 22902137	Rubble Stone Tower	Lyre East (Cos. By.)	1.3 km west of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH23	22902213	House	Mountaincastle South	1.4km southeast of proposed wind farm site	No
BH24	449/ 22902103	Glenshelane Cottage	Lyre East (Cos. By.)	1.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH25	302/ 22902201	Thatched house	Poulbautia	1.5 km south of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH26	652/ 22902922	Affane Church	Affane Hunter	6 km south-southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH27	413/ 22902202	Brooklodge Farm house	Brooklodge	1.5 km south-southeast of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH28	62/ 22902110	Richmond House	Bleanahouree	3.7 km south-southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH29	297/ 22810056	Derriheen Country House	Kilderriheen	3.4 km south-southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH30	22810037	Scoil Náisiúnta Ceapach Chuinn	Shanbally (Cos. By.)	2.9 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH31	830/ 22902920	Mount Rivers Outbuilding	Mountrivers	4.7 km south-southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH32	22810102	Saint Joseph's Convent of Mercy Gate Lodge	Shanbally (Cos. By.)	2.9 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH33	22810035	Saint Joseph's Convent of Mercy School	Shanbally (Cos. By.)	2.9 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No

BH NO	RPS/ NIAH NO	DESCRIPTION	TOWNLAND	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT	STATUTORY PROTECTION
BH34	22810103	Saint Joseph's Convent of Mercy Glass/Green House	Shanbally (Cos. By.)	2.8 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH35	22810034	Cappoquin Technical School	Shanbally (Cos. By.)	3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH36	22810036	Saint Joseph's Convent of Mercy Convent/Nunnery	Shanbally (Cos. By.)	2.8 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH37	777/ 22810055	Derriheen Coach House	Kilderrriheen	3.5 km south-southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH38	22810038	House	Cappoquin	3.1 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH39	22810033	House	Cappoquin	3.1 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH40	22810107	Cappoquin Railway Station Outbuilding	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH41	22810115	Derriheen House Gates/Railings/ Walls	Kilderrriheen	3.5 km south-southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH42	22810106	Cappoquin Railway Station Signal Box	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH43	22810108	Cappoquin Railway Station Water Tower	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH44	22810039	Desmond Cinema	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH45	22810032	House	Cappoquin	3.1 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH46	741/ 22810040	Barracks	Cappoquin	3.1 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH47	498/ 22810053	Cappoquin Railway Station	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH49	22810031	House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH50	22810030	House	Cappoquin	3.1 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No

BH NO	RPS/ NIAH NO	DESCRIPTION	TOWNLAND	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT	STATUTORY PROTECTION
BH51	22810029	House	Cappoquin	3.1 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH52	22810100	House	Cappoquin	3.1 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH53	501/ 22810028	House	Cappoquin	3.1 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH54	504/ 22810041	House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH55	521/ 22810054	Little Bridge	Cappoquin	3.4 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH56	42/ 22810042	House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH57	22810047	House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH58	22810046	House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH59	37/ 22810027	Cappoquin House Gates/Railings/ Walls	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH60	22810043	House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH61	22810105	River View House Convent/Nunne ry	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH62	22810044	House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH63	22810048	House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH64	22810049	House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH65	22810026	House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH66	65/ 22810025	Cappoquin Carnegie Free Library	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH67	522/ 22810058	House	Cappoquin	3.4 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH68	22810109	House	Cappoquin	3.4 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH69	22810057	Cappoquin Parochial School	Cappoquin	3.4 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No

BH NO	RPS/ NIAH NO	DESCRIPTION	TOWNLAND	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT	STATUTORY PROTECTION
BH70	22810052	River View House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH71	22810045	House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH72	500/ 22810024	House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH73	22810023	House	Cappoquin	3.2km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH74	22810051	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH75	22810022	House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH76	40/ 22810099	Cappoquin Market House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH77	22810050	House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH78	22810021	Kenny House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH79	743/ 22810059	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH80	46/ 22810020	Blackwater House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH81	750/ 22810110	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH82	751/ 22810111	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH83	510/ 22810061	M. Collender House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH84	59/ 22810062	Barron Bakery	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH85	458	Mill Street, Residential/Commercial	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH86	744/ 22810060	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH87	22810079	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH88	22810063	bank/financial institution	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH89	479/ 22810017	Public House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH90	22810078	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No

BH NO	RPS/ NIAH NO	DESCRIPTION	TOWNLAND	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT	STATUTORY PROTECTION
BH91	22810018	outbuilding	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH92	22810016	House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH93	22810019	store/warehouse	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH94	506/ 22810064	Hotel/House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH95	22810077	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH96	507/ 22810065	Hotel/ House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH97	22810080	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH98	460/ 22810015	House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH99	22810076	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH100	58/ 22810066	House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH101	22810081	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH102	56/ 22810067	House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH103	512/ 22810068	House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH104	496/ 22810014	House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH105	745/ 22810069	House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH106	495/ 22810013	House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH107	516/ 22810070	House	Cappoquin	3.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH108	49/ 22810071	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH109	44/ 22810072	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH110	54/ 22810075	Saint Mary's Catholic Church	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH111	22810073	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No

BH NO	RPS/ NIAH NO	DESCRIPTION	TOWNLAND	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT	STATUTORY PROTECTION
BH112	22810112	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH113	22810082	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH114	22810113	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH115	22810083	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH116	22810084	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH117	52 / 22810074	Saint Anne's Church (Lismore and Mocollop)	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH118	22810085	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH119	22810086	House	Cappoquin	3.3km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH120	22810087	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH121	443/ 22810011	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH122	22810088	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH123	22810089	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH124	22810090	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH125	459/ 22810010	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH126	22810091	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH127	508 /22810092	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH128	509/ 22810093	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH129	22810094	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH130	447/ 22810009	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH131	494/ 22810008	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH132	22810095	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No

BH NO	RPS/ NIAH NO	DESCRIPTION	TOWNLAND	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT	STATUTORY PROTECTION
BH133	493/ 22810007	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH134	63/ 22810006	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH135	66/ 22810005	The Old Barracks	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH136	45/ 22810098	Cappoquin House	Cappoquin Demesne	3.1 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH137	22810004	Woodbine Cottage	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH138	22810096	House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH139	22902133	Mount Melleray Monastery Church	Mountmelleray	2.8 km west of proposed wind farm site	No
BH140	22902132	Mount Melleray Monastery Clubhouse	Mountmelleray	2.4 km west of proposed wind farm site	No
BH141	22902136	Mount Melleray Monastery Farmyard Complex	Mountmelleray	2.4 km west of proposed wind farm site	No
BH142	22810003	Water Pump	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH143	22902131	Mount Melleray Monastery Building	Mountmelleray	2.4 km west of proposed wind farm site	No
BH144	22810114	Bridge	Cappoquin, Kilbree East	3.6 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH145	22902130	Mount Melleray Monastery Building	Mountmelleray	2.4 km west of proposed wind farm site	No
BH146	22902129	Mount Melleray Monastery Building	Mountmelleray	2.4 km west of proposed wind farm site	No
BH147	22902128	Mount Melleray Monastery Building	Mountmelleray	2.4 km west of proposed wind farm site	No
BH148	22902135	Mount Melleray Monastery Building	Mountmelleray	2.4 km west of proposed wind farm site	No
BH149	22902121	Mount Melleray Monastery Building	Mountmelleray	2.4 km west of proposed wind farm site	No

BH NO	RPS/ NIAH NO	DESCRIPTION	TOWNLAND	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT	STATUTORY PROTECTION
BH150	51/ 22810002	The Presbytery Presbytery/Parochial/Curate's House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH151	50/ 22810097	Avonmore Bridge	Cappoquin, Kilbree East	3.4 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH152	22902134	Mount Melleray Monastery Abbey	Mountmelleray	2.5 km west of proposed wind farm site	No
BH153	916/ 22810001	Tivoli House	Cappoquin	3.3 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH154	22903017	Worker's House	Boherawillin	2.8 km south of proposed wind farm site	No
BH155	60/ 22902112	Salterbridge House Gate Lodge	Fadduaga	3.7 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH156	22902124	Salterbridge House Gates/Railings/Walls	Fadduaga	3.7 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH157	60/ 22902125	Salterbridge House Bridge	Fadduaga, Salterbridge	4.2 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH158	22209101	Liam Lynch Memorial	Crohan	3.6 km northwest of proposed wind farm site	No
BH159	48	Sleady Castle	Sleadycastle	1.9 km east of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH160	519/ 22902114	Salterbridge Country House	Salterbridge	4.9 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH161	60/ 22902126	Salterbridge House Stables	Salterbridge	4.9 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH162	60/ 22902115	Salterbridge House Worker's House	Salterbridge	4.9 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH163	60/ 22902127	Salterbridge House Farmyard Complex	Salterbridge	4.9 km southwest of proposed wind farm site	Yes
BH164	22901308	House	Clooncogaile	4.4 km east of proposed wind farm site	No
BH165	22901307	Sliabh gCua House	Clooncogaile	4.6 km east of proposed wind farm site	No
BH166	22901303	Caherbrack Farm House	Caherbrack	4.8 km northeast of proposed wind farm site	No

15.4.5 NATIONAL INVENTORY OF ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

15.4.5.1 NIAH Building Survey

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) survey of Counties Waterford and Tipperary was carried out in 2008-2013. A review of the architectural survey was undertaken as part of this assessment. A total of 163 structures are listed in the NIAH within the 5km study area of the proposed wind farm site, which includes the 50m study area associated with the GCR and TDR (from the N72 to the proposed wind farm site). The closest consists of Saint Mary's Catholic Church (BH1), c. 28m east of the proposed GCR, which is both a protected structure and listed in the NIAH. Structures are included in Table 15.3 above. The site of a demolished NIAH building (BH4) is located to the immediate west of the proposed TDR.

15.4.5.2 NIAH Garden Survey

The first edition Ordnance Survey maps of Counties Waterford and Tipperary (1842) shows the extent of demesne landscapes as shaded portions of land within the 5 km study area. These were established as a naturalised landscaped setting for the large houses of the landed gentry.

A large portion of the 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site is occupied by mountainous terrain, and not the ideal setting for a country house and associated demesne. There are 11 designed landscapes shown on the first edition OS map of 1842 within 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site, including nine gardens recorded within the NIAH Garden Survey. These designed landscapes have been assigned DL reference numbers for the purposes of this assessment (Table 15.4, Figures 15.2a-f).

Table 15-4: Designed landscapes within the 5 km study area

DL NO.	NIAH SURVEY NO	NAME	TOWNLAND
DL1	645	Belleville Park	Belleville
DL2	614	Cappoquin House	Cappoquin Demesne
DL3	629	Brooklodge	Brooklodge
DL4	605	Salterbridge House	Salterbridge
DL5	615	Richmond House	Bleanhouree/ Carrigeen
DL6	616	Derriheen House	Kilderriheen
DL7	-	Sunlawn House	Sunlawn
DL8	618	Affane House	Affane
DL9	617	Mount Rivers	Mountrivers
DL10	-	Doon Lodge	Doon
DL11	507	Mount Mellerary	Mountmelleray

15.4.6 TOPOGRAPHICAL FILES OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF IRELAND

Information on stray archaeological finds from the study area in County Waterford and Tipperary has been recorded by the National Museum of Ireland since the late 18th century. Location information relating to these finds is important in establishing prehistoric and historic activity in the study area.

The recorded stray archaeological finds from within the 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site, TDR (from the N72 to the proposed wind farm site) and GCR are detailed below in

Table 15.5. The five records from Corradoon townland are associated with the recorded pit burial from this townland (AH62).

Table 15-5: Stray finds recorded by the National Museum of Ireland

NMI REF.	FIND	TOWNLAND
1968:22	Ball	Corradoon
1968:219	Object	Corradoon
1968:218	Human Remains	Corradoon
1968:217	Vessel	Corradoon
1968:216	Urn	Corradoon
1994:46	Furnace bottom	Middlequarter
1994:45	Knife	Middlequarter
1994:44	Strap Tag	Middlequarter

15.4.7 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the proposed wind farm site, TDR and GCR held by Tailte Éireann (1995–2013), Google Earth (2015–2023), and Bing Maps (2023) revealed that large areas of the proposed wind farm site are forested and therefore the ground level was not visible within the coverage. The available imagery has shown phases of felling followed by growing periods across the landscape.

One possible unrecorded enclosure (CH63) was identified in the Google Earth imagery (March 2022), c. 17m east of the proposed wind farm site (Plate 15.1).



Plate 15.1: Extract from Google Earth imagery (March 2022) showing possible enclosure (CH63)

15.4.8 CULTURAL HERITAGE

Cultural heritage assets can incorporate both archaeological and built heritage remains, which do not have statutory protection or which have not been previously recorded as heritage assets in any known datasets. Cultural heritage can also incorporate more ephemeral aspects of the heritage environment, including folklore. A number of sources were reviewed in order to identify cultural heritage assets within the 2 km study area of the proposed wind farm site and the 50m study area of the proposed GCR and TDR (as laid out in Table 15.1). These included the historic Ordnance Survey mapping, aerial photographic coverage and field inspection.

A total of 65 cultural heritage sites have been identified within the study areas of the proposed project (Table 15.6, Figures 15.2a-f). Of these, 11 are located within the proposed wind farm site or GCR, all of which represent the sites of or upstanding remains of vernacular architecture. In addition, a possible enclosure (CH63) has identified as a cropmark visible in the aerial imagery, c. 17m east of the proposed wind farm site, and an unlisted bridge, known as Mondeligo Bridge (CH64) is located along the route of the proposed GCR. One site (CH37) is located c. 5m east of the proposed TDR.

The Liam Lynch Memorial (BH158), located c. 3.6 km northwest of the proposed wind farm site, is not only an impressive architectural and artistic feature of the landscape but is of cultural heritage significance. General Liam Lynch was a notable figure in the War of Independence and the Civil War. This monument takes the form of an Irish Round Tower, and it is believed to mark the spot where Liam Lynch was shot. It was completed in three years with the aid of voluntary work and donations and was unveiled in 1935 (NIAH Survey). A Commemorative Committee is still active in the local area, which arranges Mass each year in Lynch's memory.

Table 15-6: Cultural Heritage Sites within the Receiving Environment

CH NO	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT
CH1	Tooranaraheen	Site of a vernacular structure shown on the first edition OS map of 1842. No longer shown by the time of the 1906 OS map.	Within proposed wind farm site
CH2	Tooranaraheen	Site of a small vernacular structure shown on the first edition OS map of 1842. No longer shown by the time of the 1906 OS map.	Within proposed wind farm site
CH3	Tooranaraheen	Site of a small vernacular structure shown on the first edition OS map of 1842, by the time of the 1906 OS map it has expanded to a group of four small structures. Aerial imagery suggests that the ruins of this group may still be present within a forestry	Within proposed wind farm site
CH4	Tooranaraheen	Site of a small vernacular structure shown on both the first edition OS map of 1842 and the later 1906 OS map. No longer extant.	Within proposed wind farm site
CH5	Knocknasheega	Site of a group of three vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842, with a possible lime kiln to the immediate north. By the time of the 1906 OS map, only one small structure survives.	Within proposed wind farm site

CH NO	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT
CH6	Knocknasheega	Site of a single vernacular structure shown on the first edition OS map 1842. By the time of the later 1906 map, the structure is no longer extant.	Within proposed wind farm site
CH7	Scartmountain	Site of lime kiln shown on the first edition OS map of 1842, which was no longer shown on the later 1906 OS map.	Within proposed wind farm site
CH8	Toor	Site of a small vernacular structure shown on the first edition of the 1842 OS map and on the later 1906 OS map. The site is now covered by a forestry plantation and is unclear from the aerial photography if there are any ruins upstanding.	Within proposed wind farm site
CH9	Moneygorm East	Site of a lime kiln shown on the first edition OS map of 1842, no longer shown on the later OS map of 1906.	Within proposed wind farm site
CH10	Moneygorm East	Site of a single small vernacular structure shown on the first edition OS map of 1842, but no longer extant by the time of the later OS map of 1906.	Within proposed wind farm site
CH11	Graigie beg	Group of vernacular structures shown on the OS maps of 1842 and 1906. two of these structures appear to be extant within a modern farmyard complex.	Immediately south of the proposed GCR
CH12	Graigie Beg	Group of vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map and the later 1906 OS map. Aerial photography confirms that the structures shown in 1906 remains extant within an expanded modern farmyard.	Immediately south of the proposed GCR
CH13	Carrigaun (Hely)	Group of three vernacular structures to the immediate north of the roadway, shown on the first edition OS map of 1842. A lime kiln is shown on this map to the immediate north of the structures, but is no longer shown by the time of the 1906 OS map. The surviving structures have been incorporated into a modern farmyard.	Immediately south of the proposed GCR
CH14	Scart (Sergent)	Vernacular structure within a small settlement labelled 'Modelligo' shown on the first edition OS map of 1842. By the time of the 1906 OS map, it has been expanded and a well is also annotated in close proximity to the structure.	Immediately west of the proposed GCR
CH15	Vicarstown South	Group of small vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842, including a lime kiln to the immediate east. Aerial photography confirms that at least one of	Immediately north of the proposed GCR

CH NO	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT
		these structures survives; however, it appears to be in a ruinous state.	
CH16	Inchindrisla	Two small vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842. Now incorporated into a modern farmyard.	Immediately south of the proposed GCR
CH17	Killadangan	Group of three vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842 and the later 1906 OS map. Now form part of a modern farmyard.	Immediately east of the proposed GCR
CH18	Killadangan	Group of three vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842, within a possible orchard. By the time of the later 1906 OS map the group has expanded to four structures and the orchard is no longer shown. Now forms part of a modern farmyard complex.	Immediately south of the proposed GCR
CH19	Graigue More	One small structure shown on the first edition OS map of 1842, labelled 'Pound', later replaced by a group of vernacular structures shown on the 1906 OS map, which are still extant.	Immediately south of the proposed GCR
CH20	Knocknasheega	Site of lime kiln shown on the first edition OS map of 1842.	Within the proposed GCR
CH21	Scart (Hely)	Group of vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842. By the time of the later 1906 OS map the structures are labelled 'Scart Cottage'. Aerial imagery confirms that the structures are still extant.	Immediately north of the proposed GCR
CH22	Scart (Sergeant)	Group of vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842. By the time of the 1906 OS map, a well is depicted in the centre of the structures. Aerial imagery confirms that the structures are extant though the northernmost of the group may be in ruins. Now forms part of a modern farmyard complex.	Immediately east of the proposed GCR
CH23	Knocknanask	Group of two vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842. By the time of the 1906 OS map the group has expanded to three structures.	253m west of proposed wind farm site
CH24	Tooranaraheen	Group of three vernacular structures and a lime kiln to the immediate west depicted on the first edition OS map of 1842. By the time of the 1906 OS map the group has been extended and the lime kiln is marked as 'disused'.	262m west of proposed wind farm site

CH NO	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT
CH25	Knockboy	A pair of vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842. Aerial imagery indicates that at least one of these structures remains extant but is derelict, now surrounded by forestry.	1.1 km west of proposed wind farm site
CH26	Knockboy	Group of three small vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842. The later OS map of 1906 shows that the group has been extended with six small structures shown. The aerial imagery shows that at least one of these structures remains extant though it is likely derelict.	1 km west of proposed wind farm site
CH27	Knocknafrehan e	Vernacular structure shown on the first edition OS map of 1842, which has expanded to a group of three structures by 1906. Now incorporated into a modern farmyard.	1.4 km west of proposed wind farm site
CH28	Knocknafrehan e	A pair of vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842, expanded to a group of three by the 1906 OS map.	1.2 km west of proposed wind farm site
CH29	Coolagortboy	A group of vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842. The group is shown as two large structures and one small outbuilding on the 1906 OS map. The two larger structures remain extant.	251m west of proposed wind farm site
CH30	Coolagortboy	A group of six vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842. A number of the structures appear to have been extended by the time of the 1906 OS map. A number of the structure are extant within a modern farmyard.	507m west of proposed wind farm site
CH31	Coolagortboy	A group of three vernacular structures depicted on the first edition OS map of 1842, extended by 1906 and shown to include four structures. The main structures are extant and incorporated into a modern farmyard.	326m west of proposed wind farm site
CH32	Coolagortboy	Pair of vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842, later in 1906, shown as a group of four structures adjacent to a lime kiln, marked as 'disused'. Only one of the group appears to be survive in the satellite imagery.	283m west of proposed wind farm site
CH33	Lyre East	A group of vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842 and the later OS map of 1906. Aerial imagery confirms the structures now form part of a modern farmyard.	1.5 km west of proposed wind farm site

CH NO	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT
CH34	Coolnacreena	A group of 10 small vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842. Eight of the group are still extant by the time of the 1906 OS map. A number of structures survive within a modern farmyard.	746m west of proposed wind farm site
CH35	Cluttahina	A large group of small vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842 and the later OS map of 1906. Aerial imagery confirms that many of the structures are still extant and incorporated into a modern farmyard.	713m west of proposed wind farm site
CH36	Turbeha	A group of four vernacular structures and a lime kiln shown on the first edition OS map of 1842 and on the later OS map of 1906. A number of the original structures are incorporated into a modern farmyard.	1.4 km southwest of proposed wind farm site
CH37	Belleville	A pair of vernacular structures depicted on the first edition OS map of 1842 and the later OS map of 1906.	1.7 km southwest of proposed wind farm site and 5m west of TDR
CH38	Bawnfoun	A group of six vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of the 1842, with a lime kiln to the south. The group has been expanded by the time of the 1906 OS map. The lime kiln is no longer shown at this time. The surviving structures now form part of a modern farmyard.	1.4 km southwest of proposed wind farm site
CH39	Bawnfoun	A vernacular structure shown on the first edition OS map of 1842 and the 1906 OS map.	912m southwest of proposed wind farm site
CH40	Moneygorm West	A group of four vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842 and the 1906 OS map, where the group has expanded to five structures. A number of structures survive to the immediate east of a modern farmyard.	465m southwest of proposed wind farm site
CH41	Moneygorm West	A group of three vernacular structures depicted on the first edition OS map of 1842 and the later 1906 OS map. The group appears to survive upstanding but in ruins.	204m west of proposed wind farm site
CH42	Knockyoolahan	A group of three vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of the 1842 and the later OS map of 1906. The structures now form part of a modern farmyard.	1.8m south of proposed wind farm site
CH43	Knockacronaun	A pair of small vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842 and the later OS map of 1906.	1.7 km south-southwest of proposed wind farm site

CH NO	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT
CH44	Poulbautia	A large group of vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842. The group has reduced to six structures by the time of the later 1906 OS map.	870m south of proposed wind farm site
CH45	Poulbautia	A group of five vernacular structures depicted on the first edition OS map of 1842. The later 1906 OS map shows the group reduced to four structures.	968m south of proposed wind farm site
CH46	Magaha	A group of five vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842. By the time of the later 1906 OS map there is a 'well' marked to the immediate west of the group. Aerial imagery indicates that one of the structures is extant.	943m southeast of proposed wind farm site
CH47	Magaha	A group of vernacular structures depicted on the first edition OS map of 1842. The group has been reduced to just three structures by the time of the 1906 OS map, a spring is also noted in this mapping to the east of the group. The remaining structures have been incorporated into a modern farmyard.	1.1 km southeast of proposed wind farm site
CH48	Coolroe	A group of eight vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842. The group has been reduced to three by the time of the 1906 OS map. Aerial imagery suggests one of the structures remain extant.	256m east-southeast of proposed wind farm site
CH49	Graigue More	A large group of vernacular structures and a lime kiln shown on the first edition OS map of 1842. The group has been reduced to a small number of structures adjacent to the roadway by the time of the later 1906 OS map. At least one structure remains extant.	187m southeast of proposed wind farm site
CH50	Graigue More	A single vernacular structure shown on the first edition OS map of the 1842. By time of the 1906 OS map, the group has expanded to include five structures. The group now forms part of a modern farmyard.	327m southeast of proposed wind farm site
CH51	Farnan Upper	A group of vernacular structures and a lime kiln, depicted on the first edition OS map of 1842, by the time of the 1906 OS map the lime kiln is no longer shown. The surviving structures now form part of a modern farmyard.	1.2 km east of proposed wind farm site
CH52	Lyrattin	A group of vernacular structures depicted on the first edition OS map of 1842, adjacent to a well annotated as 'Tobin's Well'. The group has been reduced to three structures by the	833m east of proposed wind farm site

CH NO	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT
		time of the 1906 OS map. The structures appear to be incorporated into a farmyard.	
CH53	Lyrattin	A group of seven vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map. The later OS map of 1906 shown four remaining structures by this time. At least three of the structures are extant and now form part of a modern farmyard.	1.3 km east of proposed wind farm site
CH54	Dyrick	A group of three vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842 and the later OS map of 1906.	641m east of proposed wind farm site
CH55	Ballynaguilkee Upper	A group of four small vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842 and the later OS map of 1906. The aerial imagery appears to indicate that these structures are extant but derelict.	1.1 km east of proposed wind farm site
CH56	Boolahallagh	A large group of vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842. By the time of the 1906 OS map, this group has been reduced to two structures adjacent to a ford.	1.2 km east-northeast of proposed wind farm site
CH57	Boolahallagh	A vernacular structure and small outbuilding shown on the first edition OS map of 1842 and the later OS map of 1906. This structure survives and has been incorporated into a modern farmyard.	1.3 km east-northeast of proposed wind farm site
CH58	Boolahallagh	A single small vernacular structure shown on the first edition OS map of 1842 and the later OS map of 1906. Aerial imagery suggests that this structure is extant though likely in a derelict condition.	1.8 km northeast of proposed wind farm site
CH59	Kilnacarriga	A pair of vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842.	1.1 km north of proposed wind farm site
CH60	Glennafallia	A pair of small vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842. The group has been expanded to five structures by the time of the 1906 OS map, at which time a disused lime kiln is marked to the immediate northwest.	701m west of proposed wind farm site
CH61	Knocknafallia	A vernacular structure depicted in the first edition OS map of 1842. By the time of the OS map of 1906, there are three structures shown. These structures now form part of a modern farmyard complex.	1.2 km west of proposed wind farm site
CH62	Glennafallia	A pair of vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842 to the east of a lime kiln. By the time of the 1906 OS map the lime kiln is no longer depicted.	546m west of proposed wind farm site

CH NO	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT
CH63	Lyrattin	Possible enclosure visible on the Google Earth imagery of 2022.	17m east of proposed wind farm site
CH64	Scart	Mondeligo Bridge, three-arch masonry bridge. Shown on the first edition OS map of 1842.	The proposed GCR crosses the bridge
CH65	Magaha	Group of vernacular structures shown on the first edition OS map of 1842. There is little change by the 1906 OS map, however, a well is annotated to the west of the group.	945m southeast of proposed wind farm site

15.4.8.1 TOPONOMY OF TOWNLANDS

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

Table 15.7: Townlands within the 5 km study area

Townland	Derivation	Possible meaning
Scartmountain	<i>Sliabh na Scairte</i>	Scart derives from the Irish word for thicket. Together with the English word mountain, this means the mountain thicket
Moneygorm East	<i>An Muine Gorm Thoir</i>	The blue thicket (likely divided into east and west at a later date)
Toor	<i>An Tuar</i>	Animal enclosure
Moneygorm	<i>An Muine Gorm</i>	The blue thicket
Coolagortboy	<i>Cúil an Ghoirt Bhuí</i>	The corner of the yellow field
Knocknasheega	<i>Cnoc na Síge</i>	The cheek hill
Tooranaraheen	<i>Tuartha an Airchinnv</i>	The animal-enclosures of the headland
Knocknanask	<i>Cnoc na nEasc</i>	The hill of the rivulets
Lackenrea	<i>An Leacain Réidh</i>	The flat hillside
Corradoon	<i>Corrdhún</i>	The round fort
Moneygorm West	<i>An Muine Gorm Thiar</i>	The blue thicket (likely divided into east and west at a later date)
Poulbautia	<i>An Poll Báite</i>	The flooded pit/hole
Coolroe	<i>An Chúil Rua</i>	The red corner
Newtown	<i>An Baile Nua</i>	New town
Lyrattin	<i>Ladhar Aitinn</i>	The gorse fork

Townland	Derivation	Possible meaning
Broemountain	<i>Breo</i>	Unclear
Middlequarter	<i>An Cheathrú Láir</i>	Quarterland
Kilnacarriga	Cill na Carraige	The church of the rock
Meoul	<i>An Mhaoil</i>	The bare, flat-topped hill
Glennafallia	<i>Gleann na Faille</i>	The glen of the cliff
Knocknafrehane	<i>Cnoc na bhFraochán</i>	The hill of the whortleberries/ blueberries
Curraghcloney	<i>Curragh Cluana</i>	The marshy meadow
Knockballiniry	<i>Cnoc Bhaile an Oidhre</i>	The hill of the town/homestead of the heir
Curragh	<i>An Currach</i>	The Marsh
Crohan	<i>An Cruán</i>	The hard land
Clashganny West	<i>An Chlais Ghainimhe Thiar</i>	The sand trench (likely divided into east and west at a later date)
Boolahallagh	<i>An Bhuaile Shalach</i>	The dirty cattle fold/ summer pasture
Garryduff	<i>An Garraí Dubh</i>	The black court
Aughavanlomaun	<i>Áth an Bheannlomáin</i>	The ford of the branching log
Clashavougha	<i>Clais an Mhacha</i>	The trench/ ravine of the cattle field
Rossmore	<i>An Ros Mór</i>	The big wood
Priesttown	-	English name
Ballyard	<i>An Baile Ard</i>	The high town/ homestead
Doon	<i>Dún</i>	The fort
Derry Lower	<i>An Doire Íochtarach</i>	The oakwood (likely divided into Upper and Lower at a later date)
Scart (Hely)	<i>An Scairt</i>	The thicket
Norrisland	-	English name
Lefanta	<i>Na Liathbhánta</i>	The grey pastures
Sluggara	<i>An Slogaire</i>	The swallow hole
Mountrivers	-	English name
Scrahans East	<i>An Screathan Thoir</i>	The stoney slope (likely divided into east and west at a later date)
Staigbraud	<i>Stéig Bhrád</i>	Gullet
Monabreeka	<i>Móin na Bríce</i>	The bogland of the brick
Boherboy	<i>An Bóthar Buí</i>	The yellow road
Littlebridge Inches	-	English name
Derry Upper	<i>Doire Uachtair</i>	The oakwood (likely divided into Upper and Lower at a later date)
Knockaunacuit	<i>Cnocán an Chait</i>	The Hillock of the cat
Belleville	-	English name
Knockannanagh	<i>Cnocán na nEach</i>	The hillock of the horses
Sunlawn	-	English name
Knockmealdown	<i>Cnoc Mhaoldomhnaigh</i>	The hill of Maoldomhnaigh (personal name)
Bawnfoun	<i>An Bán Fionn</i>	The white pasture
Bonatouk or Monatouk	<i>Muine an tSeabhaic</i>	The hawk bush

Townland	Derivation	Possible meaning
Tinnagroun	<i>Tigh na gCrann</i>	The house of the trees
Reanabarna	<i>Ré na Bearna</i>	The level (mountain) ground of the gap
Monalour Upper	<i>Móin na Lobhar Uachtarach</i>	The bogland of the lepers
Dyrick Lower/Upper	<i>Deighric</i>	Meaning unclear
Lyrenacallee East	<i>Ladhar na Caillí Thoir</i>	The fork of the lost
Monafehadée	<i>Móin na bhFeithidí</i>	The bogland of the insects
Shanbally	<i>An Seanbhaile</i>	The old town/ homestead
Salterbridge	-	-
Glentaun East	<i>An Gleanntán Thoir</i>	The little glen (likely divided into east and west at a later date)
Kilbree East	<i>Cill Bhrí Thoir</i>	The church of Bri (personal name)
Boggagh	<i>An Bogach</i>	The bog
Parknoe	<i>An Pháirc Nua</i>	The new field
Knocknafallia	<i>Cnoc na Faille</i>	The hill of the cliff
Monavugga	<i>Móin an Bhogaigh</i>	The bogland of the soft ground
Monboy	<i>An Mhóin Bhuí</i>	The yellow bogland
Fadduaga	<i>Feadh Dubhóige</i>	The wood of the Dubhoige (this term may relate to one of two streams which border the townland)
Knockboy	<i>An Cnoc Buí</i>	The yellow hill
Mountmelleray	-	Named after a monastery in Brittany_
Tourin Demesne	<i>An Tuairín</i>	The little paddock/ pasture
Scrahans West	<i>An Screathan Thiar</i>	The stoney slope (likely divided into east and west at a later date)
Boherboyrea	<i>Ré an Bhóthair Bhuí</i>	the level (mountain) ground of An Bóthar Buí
Drumroe Lower	<i>An Drom Rua Íochtarach</i>	The red ridge (likely divided into upper and lower at a later date)
Cappoquin	<i>Ceapach Choinn</i>	The tillage plot of Conn (personal name)
Boola	<i>An Bhuaile</i>	The cattle fold/ summer pasture
Affane Hunter	<i>Áth Mheáin (Hunter)</i>	Unclear
Ballynoe East	<i>An Baile Nua Thoir</i>	The new town/ homestead (likely divided into east and west at a later date)
Bleanahouree	<i>Baile Átha na hAbha Riabhaí</i>	The brindled river ford town
Feddaun	<i>An Feadán</i>	The watercourse
Knockaun East	<i>An Cnocán Thoir</i>	The hillock (likely divided into east and west at a later date)
Kilderrihen	<i>Cill Doirchín</i>	The church of Doirchin (personal name?)
Carrigeen	<i>An Carraigín</i>	The small rock
Lyre East	<i>An Ladhar Thoir</i>	The fork (likely divided into east and west at a later date)

Townland	Derivation	Possible meaning
Tintur	<i>Tigh an Toir</i>	The house of the bush
Affane	<i>Áth Mheáin</i>	The middle ford
Coolnasmuttaun	<i>Cúil an Smutáin</i>	The corner/nook of the stump
Turbeha	<i>Tor Beithe</i>	The birch bush
Castlequarter	-	English name
Cluttahina	<i>Cloch Dá Thine</i>	The stone building of two fires
Drumroe	<i>An Drom Rua</i>	The red ridge
Quarter	-	English name
Coolnacreena	<i>Cúil na Críne</i>	The withering corner
Springfield	-	English name
Sheskin	<i>An Seisceann</i>	The swamp
Crinnaghtaun West	<i>Cruithneachtán Thiar</i>	The wheat field (likely divided into east and west at a later date)
Bewley	-	English name
Lacken	<i>An Leacáin</i>	The hill side
Crinnaghtaun East	<i>Cruithneachtán Thoir</i>	The wheat field (likely divided into east and west at a later date)
Coolanheen	<i>Cúil Fhlaithnín</i>	Flaithnín's corner
Knocklahara	<i>Cnoc an Leathara</i>	The half hill
Brooklodge	-	English name
Ballyhane	<i>Baile Uí Fheacháin</i>	O' Feachain's homestead/ town
Knockacronaun	<i>Cnoc an Chrónáin</i>	The humming hill
Knockyoolahan	<i>Cnoc Uí Uallacháin</i>	O' Uallachain's hill
Clashnagoneen	<i>Clais na gCoinín</i>	The ravine/trench of the rabbits
Ballyhane	<i>Baile Uí Fheacháin</i>	O' Feachain's homestead/ town
Carrigaun (Hely)	<i>An Carragán</i>	The rocky place
Kilcloher	<i>Cill Chloichir</i>	The church of the rocky place
Magaha	<i>Maigh Gheithe</i>	The plain
Boherwillin	<i>Bóthar an Mhuilinn</i>	Mill Road
Graigueavurra	<i>Gráig an Bhurraigh</i>	The hamlet of An Burrach (Anglo-Norman surname Burr)
Lyrattin	<i>Ladhar Aitinn</i>	The gorse fork
Nicholastown	-	English name
Ballynaguilkee Upper	<i>Baile na Giolcaí Uachtarach</i>	The town/ homestead of the broom (likely divided into upper and lower at a later date)
Graigue Beg	<i>An Ghráig Bheag</i>	The small hamlet
Graigue More	<i>An Ghráig Mhór</i>	The big hamlet
Bawnavinnoge	<i>Bán na bhFeannóg</i>	The scald crow pasture
Garraun Upper	<i>An Garrán Uachtarach</i>	The grove (likely divided into upper and lower at a later date)
Farnane Upper	<i>Fearnán Uachtarach</i>	The alder grove (likely divided into upper and lower at a later date)
Lisleaghmountain	<i>Sliabh an Leasa Léith</i>	Mountain of the grey ringfort
Churchquarter	-	English name
Lickoranmountain	<i>Sliabh Leic Dhobhráin</i>	Mountain of the flat stone

Townland	Derivation	Possible meaning
Parkmore	<i>An Pháirc Mhór</i>	The big field
Knocknageragh	<i>Cnoc na gCaorach</i>	Kern's hill
Garraun	<i>An Garrán</i>	The grove
Kilcannon (Osborne)	<i>Cill Chonáin</i>	Conan's church
Farnane Lower	<i>Fearnán Íochtarach</i>	The alder grove (likely divided into upper and lower at a later date)
Lickoran	<i>Leic Dhobhráin</i>	The flat stone of Dobhrain
Lisleagh	<i>An Lios Liath</i>	The grey ringfort
Tinalira	<i>Tigh na Laidhre</i>	The house at the fork
Scart (Sergeant)	<i>An Scairt</i>	The thicket
Knockgarraun (Sergeant)	<i>Cnoc an Gharráin</i>	The hill of the grove
Coolnabeasoon	<i>Cúil na bPiasún</i>	The corner of the Pheasants
Knockmeal	<i>An Cnoc Maol</i>	The bald hill
Knockgarraun (Hely)	<i>Cnoc an Gharráin</i>	The hill of the grove
Vicarstown South	-	English name
Mountaincastle South	-	English name
Killeagh	<i>Cill Liath</i>	The grey church
Mountaincastle North	-	English name
Vicarstown North	-	English name
Glen Lower	-	English name
Woodhouse	-	English name
Ballynamult	<i>Béal na Molt</i>	Wether's mouth
Carrowgarraiff	<i>An Cheathrú Gharbh</i>	The rough quarterland
Ballynaguilkee Lower	<i>Baile na Giolcaí Íochtarach</i>	The town/ homestead of the broom (likely divided into upper and lower at a later date)
Ballykerin Lower	<i>Baile Uí Chéirín Íochtarach</i>	O' Cheirin's town/homestead (likely divided into upper, middle and lower at a later date)
Glen Upper	-	English name
Caherbrack	<i>An Chathair Bhreac</i>	The speckled fort
Ballynagleragh	<i>Baile na gCléireach</i>	the clerk's town/homestead
Carrigaun (Mansfield)	<i>An Carragán</i>	The rocky place
Cahernaleague	<i>Cathair na Léige</i>	Fort of the stone
Ballykerin Middle	<i>Baile Uí Chéirín Íochtarach</i>	O' Cheirin's town/homestead (likely divided into upper, middle and lower at a later date)
Langanoran	<i>Linn an Fhuaráin</i>	The spring pool
Lisroe	<i>An Lios Rua</i>	The red ringfort
Clooncogaile	<i>Cluain na gCoigéal</i>	The distaff meadow
Sleadycastle	<i>Curach na Slaodaí</i>	The layered marsh
Kilcooney	<i>Cill Chuana</i>	Cuana's church

Townland	Derivation	Possible meaning
Boolavonteen	<i>Buaile an Mhóintín</i>	Small bog of the summer pasture
Tooraneena	<i>Tuar an Fhíona</i>	The wine pasture
Ballykerin Upper	<i>Baile Uí Chéirín Íochtarach</i>	O' Cheirin's town/homestead (likely divided into upper, middle and lower at a later date)
Eaglehill	-	English name
Knockaunnaglokee	<i>Cnocán na gClócaí</i>	Cloak's Hill
Knockacaharna	<i>Cnoc an Cheatharnaigh</i>	Kern's hill
Carrowgarrieff Beg	<i>An Cheathrú Gharbh Bheag</i>	The rough quarterland (likely divided into Beg and More at a later date)
Carrowgarrieff More	<i>An Cheathrú Gharbh Mhór</i>	The rough quarterland (likely divided into Beg and More at a later date)
Colligan More	<i>Coilligeán</i>	Likely to relate to a former landowner
Colliganmountain	<i>Coilligeán</i>	Likely to relate to a former landowner
Colliganwood	<i>Coilligeán</i>	Likely to relate to a former landowner
Ballymacmague North	<i>Baile Mhic Mhág Thuaidh</i>	Mc Mag's Homestead (Likely divided into North and South at a later date)
Inchindrislawood	<i>Coill Inse an Drisligh</i>	The wood of the bramble water meadow
Inchindrisla	<i>Inse an Drisligh</i>	The bramble water meadow
Killadangan	<i>Killadangan</i>	The church of the fortress/ the fortress church

15.4.8.2 TOWNLAND BOUNDARIES

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

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

The vast majority of townlands are referred to in the 17th century, when land documentation records begin. Many of the townlands are mapped within the Down Survey of the 1650s, so called as all measurements were carefully 'laid downe' on paper at a scale of forty perches to one inch. Therefore, most are in the context of pre-17th century landscape organisation (McErlean 1983, 315).

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

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

In the case of the townland boundaries within the proposed wind farm site and GCR, there is no physical boundary in many cases. It is also difficult to discern any surviving townland boundaries as large parts of the upland areas are forested. The townland boundaries are shown on Figures 15.2a-f. The proposed TDR (from the N72 to the proposed wind farm site) follows a townland boundary (for the most part), which is formed by an existing road. This separates Lackenrea, Lacken and Crinnaghtaun West to the east, from Cluttahina, Turbeha, Belleville and Sunlawn to the west.

15.4.9 FIELD INSPECTION

The field inspection sought to assess the proposed wind farm site, proposed TDR (from the N72 to the proposed wind farm site) and GCR, its previous and current land use, the topography and any additional information relevant to the report. During the course of the field investigation the proposed project elements and their immediate surrounding environs (where accessible) were inspected.

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

The field inspection was carried out on the 9th October 2023 which covered the proposed wind farm site, the proposed TDR (from the N72 to the proposed wind farm site) and the proposed GCR.

The proposed GCR extends from the proposed wind farm site in a roughly southeasterly direction, primarily following established roadways. It passes to the immediate northeast of the site of a ringfort (AH1), which although marked on the first edition OS map, no longer possesses any upstanding remains. The historic mapping shows that the road may have truncated the boundary of the ringfort.

Travelling southeast in the townland of Newtown, the proposed GCR follows a narrow local road towards a crossroads known locally as 'Redgate Crossroads'. The proposed GCR continues in a southwest direction meeting the R671 road and turning south at this junction. It then continues along the R471 for a short distance before turning southeast at a junction and continues along a narrow local road in the townland of Scart. In the townland of Scart, the proposed GCR passes BH1, AH2 and AH3 within the existing roadway. The graveyard (AH2) is separated from the roadway by a stone wall. South of the graveyard at Scart (AH2), the proposed GCR follows the existing roadway in turning to the east, crossing a stone bridge, known as Modelligo Bridge, over the River Finisk. This is a three arch masonry bridge in good condition, with stone parapet walls (CH64). The proposed GCR continues along rural roads, turning northeast through the townlands of Viarstown South and Ballykerin Middle, and turning southeast at 'Soldiers Crossroads'.

The proposed GCR continues along the existing local road meeting the R672 road in the townland of Colligan More. Further to the south, in the townland of Ballymacmague North, the proposed GCR leaves the road network and follows a farm track across three fields, crossing the

Colligan River (via HDD). The proposed GCR then rejoins and continues along or adjacent to a forestry road within a woodland in Inchindrislawood townland, travelling east and then northeast to meet a local road in the townland of Inchindrisla and turning southwards. The proposed GCR continues southwards for some distance, then turning to continue southeast, entering the ESB Networks substation complex to the south in the townland of Killadangan.

The proposed TDR (from the N72 to the proposed wind farm site) runs along an existing road from the N72. At the southern end, a new section of road will be installed across c. 220m of greenfield, which passes adjacent to where a medieval battle may have occurred (AH86). The battle is thought to have occurred in vicinity of the crossroads to the west of the proposed TDR, but no archaeological evidence has been identified to date as to the exact location. The third edition OS map (1935) marks the battle c. 345m southeast of the crossroads. The first edition OS map (1842) shows some structures and lime kilns surrounding the proposed delivery route, but today the level greenfield area is under crop with modern residential development to the west. The remainder of the proposed TDR is formed by a rural road, flanked with scattered residential development, including BH4 and BH9 (houses listed in the NIAH) and the site of BH4. This did comprise a thatched cottage that has since been demolished. The access road also passes to the immediate east of AH26, which is shown as a small burial ground on the first edition OS map of 1842 (and shown as disused on the later editions). The site does not possess any upstanding remains and no ground works are proposed along the western side of the road.

The inspection of the proposed wind farm site commenced to the northwest of Turbine 6, where the proposed access road runs in a southerly direction to service Turbines 6 to 15 (Plate 15.2). The entirety of this area is an upland landscape under commercial forestry with existing forestry tracks, some of which will be utilised as part of the proposed project. Turbines 6 and 7 were not accessible during the field inspection due to their elevated position and presence of dense forestry. This was also the case for Turbines 8 and 9, although Turbine 9 is located immediately adjacent to an existing access track (Plate 15.2). The presence of heavy tree growth made physical access impossible. All inaccessible areas have been assessed in full by means of the available baseline resources (historic mapping and aerial photographic coverage and relevant archives).



Plate 15.2: A south-easterly view of the upland, which will contain Turbines 6 and 7

The remaining turbine sites in this area (10-15) are all located in heavily forested areas, which were not accessible on foot due to the presence of mature trees and vegetation. The existing forestry tracks are well established and the construction of these has resulted in the removal of soils in order to create a firm base for forestry machinery. Some new tracks will be required through forested areas. A proposed substation compound will be located to the southeast of Turbine 15. This area has been clear-felled and recently replanted and comprises a relatively level portion of marginal scrubby overgrowth bordered by mature trees to the west and south (Plate 15.4). The location of the substation occupies a southwest facing slope and the ground is very disturbed from the forestry activities.

Two borrow pits are proposed to the east of Turbines 14 and 15 (Plate 15.5) and between Turbines 13 and 14. The site of the borrow pit to the east of Turbines 14 and 15 is heavily planted with trees and occupies a moderate south facing slope. The borrow pit between Turbines 13 and 14 was also heavily planted, occupying a slight southeast facing slope.



Plate 15.3: Location of Turbine 9, facing southeast



Plate 15.4: Site of proposed compound, facing west



Plate 15.5: Site of borrow pit, east of Turbines 14 and 15, facing east

None of the identified CH sites (CH01-10) located within the proposed wind farm site will be affected by the proposed project. This is due to the fact that none of the sites are located within the footprint of the proposed infrastructure.

The northern portion of the proposed wind farm site will contain Turbines 1-5 and will be accessed via existing forestry tracks from the southeast. This area is also characterised by upland but is surrounded by commercial forestry, with the upland area itself covered by rough scrub and heather (Plate 15.6). The access road follows well established forestry tracks to the site of a substation, currently occupied by a turning circle for forestry lorries. A new access track will be established through the commercial forestry to run northwest, then turning southeast to Turbine 3. The turbine site occupies a steep east facing slope under dense heather and scrub (Plate 15.7).



Plate 15.6: Upland area containing Turbines 1-5, facing west



Plate 15.7: Site of Turbine 3, facing northwest

An existing track is located to the east of the proposed turbines 3 and 4 that has been excavated into the side of the hill. This revealed that the site stratigraphy comprises a shallow layer of peaty soils overlying naturally fractured bedrock (sandstone) (Plate 15.8). The site of Turbine 4 is similar to Turbine 3 (occupying a steep east facing slope). The site is covered in dense heather and scrub (Plate 15.9).



Plate 15.8: Site stratigraphy between Turbines 3 and 4, facing west



Plate 15.9: Site of Turbine 4, facing west-northwest

A number of paths are visible across the hill side, which although not marked on the historic OS mapping, are likely to represent route ways that have been used to facilitate access to the uplands for grazing in the summer. The footpaths are present all across the upland that will contain Turbines 1-5. One particular path is located to the south of Turbine 4 and leads towards Turbine 5. The path, whilst overgrown and uneven under foot, is relatively deep, suggesting on going use over many years (Plate 15.10).

There are clear views of the mountains to the east (southern part of the Comeragh Mountains) from Turbines 3-5, albeit that the distance of separation is over 12 km (Plate 15.11).



Plate 15.10: Upland path, leading towards the location of Turbine 5, facing south-southeast

Turbines 1 and 2 occupy a westerly facing slope and a south-westerly facing slope. The areas were not accessible during the course of the field inspection due to the exceptionally uneven ground (possibly resulting from localised turf cutting) and dense heather and scrub cover. The western side of this hill is clearly visible from the road to the west, which runs through a pass between high ground to the east and west. AH6 (ruins of a barracks) is located on this pass to the north and northwest of the proposed turbines (Plate 15.11). The ruins comprise the highly denuded remains of a barracks building and court yard, with only one collapsing window opening present.

Whilst the proposed project occupies a rich cultural heritage landscape, no previously unrecorded sites or structures of archaeological or built heritage significance were identified within the footprint of the proposed wind farm site. Much of the landscape has been disturbed due to the establishment of commercial forestry and ongoing operations associated with same. The northern section of upland (containing Turbines 1-5) is less disturbed, but has been affected by localised turf cutting over the years.



Plate 15.11: View east towards the Comeragh Mountain, from Turbine 4



Plate 15.12: AH6 (barracks), facing south-southeast with the upland containing Turbines 1-5 in the background

15.5 POTENTIAL EFFECTS

15.5.1 DO-NOTHING SCENARIO

There will no impact on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource if the proposed project does not go ahead. Other consented projects may be built in the wider area, while forestry and agricultural activity would continue on the proposed wind farm site.

15.5.2 CONSTRUCTION PHASE

There are no archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage sites that are subject to statutory protection located within the proposed wind farm site. As such, there are no predicted effects

on any such sites during the construction phase. A total of 11 cultural heritage sites have been identified within the proposed wind farm site (CH1-10, CH20), but none of these sites are located within areas required for construction as part of the proposed wind farm site and as such will remain unaffected by construction activities.

The proposed wind farm site occupies marginal upland terrain, much of which has been disturbed by commercial forestry activities and the overall archaeological potential is considered low. It remains possible that some previously unknown archaeological sites and features may survive below the current ground level across the area. Ground disturbances associated with the proposed project, such as the construction of access roads and excavations for turbines bases and borrow pits, have the potential to result in permanent, direct and negative effects on any such remains that may be present. Prior to the application of mitigation these effects have the potential to range from moderate to very significant negative, depending on the nature, extent and significance of any such archaeological features.

The construction of the proposed GCR will involve the excavation of a trench through the zone of notification for three recorded monuments: AH1 (ringfort) and AH2 and AH3 (church and graveyard). Whilst the construction of the road through these areas is likely to have impacted on the potential archaeological resource, it remains possible that excavation activities may permanently, directly and negatively impact on buried associated archaeological remains. Prior to the application of mitigation these effects have the potential to range from moderate to very significant negative, depending on the nature, extent and significance of any such archaeological features.

The construction of the proposed GCR will require trenchless techniques to carry the cable beneath any watercourses and as such no direct effects are predicted upon watercourse channels. It remains possible that excavation activities as part of the small launch and reception pits either side of the watercourse may permanently, directly and negatively impact on buried associated archaeological remains that may survive in this area. Prior to the application of mitigation these effects have the potential to range from moderate to very significant negative, depending on the nature, extent and significance of any such archaeological features.

The construction of the proposed TDR across 220m of greenfield has the potential to result in permanent, direct and negative effects on buried archaeological remains that may survive beneath the current ground level and may be associated with the recorded medieval battle site (AH86). Prior to the application of mitigation these effects have the potential to range from moderate to very significant negative, depending on the nature, extent and significance of any such archaeological features.

The construction of the proposed TDR will require some road widening along the eastern section of the existing road, at its northern extent as well as the installation of passing bays. The proposed works will not affect any known archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage sites. The potential remains that permanent, direct and negative effects on buried archaeological remains that may survive beneath the current ground level may occur. Effects have the potential to range from moderate to very significant negative, depending on the nature, extent and significance of any such archaeological features.

15.5.3 OPERATIONAL PHASE

All sites of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance identified within the 2 km and 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site are listed in Appendix 15.3. Each site has been assessed in conjunction with the Theoretical Zone of Visibility mapping (Tip Heights) and photomontages produced by the Landscape and Visual specialists in Chapter 13. In some

instances, there are no predicted effects due to the fact the proposed turbines will not be visible from certain places in the surrounding landscape, due to the topography. This, in particular, is the case for the settlement of Cappoquin. This area has been screened out of the impact assessment as the proposed project will not be visible from this location.

A number of indirect moderate negative effects (medium term) have been identified, but no significant (or higher) negative effects. The assessment of all sites within the relevant study areas is included in Appendix 15.3. Moderate effects are predicted in relation to AH6 (barracks), AH7 (enclosure), AH10 (ringfort), AH16 (concentric enclosure), AH17 (souterrain), AH30 (cairn), AH31 (cist), AH44 (ringfort), AH48 (ringfort), AH67/68 (ringfort and hut site), AH72 (ringfort), AH94 (cairn) and CH29, a vernacular house.

No impacts are predicted upon the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource as a result of the operation of the proposed GCR.

No impacts are predicted upon the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource as a result of the operation of the proposed works on the proposed TDR.

15.5.4 DECOMMISSIONING PHASE

As stated previously the wind turbines are expected to have a lifespan of 35 years. Following the end of their useful life, the wind turbines may be replaced with a new set of machines, subject to planning permission being obtained, or the site will be decommissioned fully, with the exception of the electricity substation and site roads and drainage.

Upon decommissioning of the proposed wind farm site, the wind turbines will be disassembled in reverse order to how they were erected. All above ground turbine components will be separated, cut up to allow them fit on a standard articulated lorry and removed off-site for recycling.

Turbine foundations will remain in place underground and along with hardstands will be allowed to revegetate naturally. Leaving the turbine foundations and hardstands in-situ is considered a more environmentally prudent option, as to remove that volume of reinforced concrete and stone from the ground could result in potentially needless environment nuisances such as noise, dust and/or vibration. There would be no real environmental benefit from removing the foundations, as the concrete is underground, stable and inert if untouched. The site roadways will be in use for additional purposes to the operation of the wind farm (e.g. for forest/agricultural access) by the time the decommissioning of the project is to commence, and therefore it is more appropriate to leave the site roads in situ for future use.

The on-site substation and 110kV grid connection will not be removed at the end of the useful life of the proposed wind farm project as it will form part of the national electricity network. Therefore, the substation will be retained as a permanent structure and will not be decommissioned.

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

15.6 MITIGATION

15.6.1 CONSTRUCTION PHASE

All stripping of topsoil across the proposed project, including excavations as part of the proposed GCR within 40m of AH1 (ringfort) and AH2 and AH3 (church and graveyard), as part of watercourse crossings and road widening along the proposed TDR will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Should any features of archaeological potential be discovered during the course of the works the DoHLGH will be informed immediately and archaeological excavation (preservation by record) or in-situ will be required. Preservation by record or in-situ will require approval from the DoHLGH, with all archaeological excavation carried out under licence from the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH.

The proposed TDR, where it passes through 220m of greenfield, will be subject to a programme of archaeological test trenching and metal detection, prior to the commencement of construction. These investigations will be carried out under licence to the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH. Dependant on the results of the assessment and if archaeological remains are identified, further mitigation may be required, such as preservation in-situ or by record. Any further mitigation will require agreement from the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH.

15.6.2 OPERATIONAL PHASE

As detailed in Appendix 15.3, potential indirect effects have been identified upon the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource within the study area of the proposed project, although none are deemed to be significant negative or higher. Due to the constructed form of the proposed turbines, it is not possible to mitigate indirect effects on the setting of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage sites.

15.6.3 DECOMMISSIONING PHASE

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

15.7 RESIDUAL EFFECTS

Following the implementation of the above construction mitigation measures, there will be no significant residual effects on the previously unrecorded archaeological resource. This is due to the fact that any archaeological remains that are encountered during the course of monitoring or test trenching will be subject to preservation by record or preservation in-situ. Residual effects will remain with regards to the setting of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites, due to the fact that the effect on the setting of the sites cannot be mitigated, but these will not be significant or permanent.

15.8 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

With regards to proposed developments, it is important to consider existing and permitted developments within the study area of the proposed wind farm site, GCR and TDR and how the construction and operation of this infrastructure may cumulatively impact upon archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites. The location of any offsite replanting (alternative afforestation) associated with the proposed project will be greater than 10km from the proposed wind farm site and therefore outside any areas that have potential for direct or indirect effects. This was also considered here, but was found to have no significant cumulative effects due to this location requirement.

Within 20 km of the proposed development there are three operational wind farms, three consented and a further two in planning.

Barranafaddock Wind Farm is an operational wind farm (12 turbines), located c. 17.2 km to the west-southwest of the proposed project. Given the distances of separation, no cumulative effects on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource have been identified when the proposed project is considered in tandem with this existing infrastructure.

Woodhouse Wind Farm is an operational wind farm (8 turbines), located c. 9.7 km to the south-southeast of the proposed project. Given the distances of separation, no cumulative effects on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource have been identified when the proposed project is considered in tandem with this existing infrastructure.

The Tierney Single Turbine is located c. 5.1 km to the northeast of the proposed project. Given the distance of separation and the fact that this is a single turbine, no cumulative effects on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource have been identified when the proposed project is considered in tandem with this existing infrastructure.

Knocknamona Wind Farm is a consented wind farm (8 turbines) located c. 10.5 km to the south-southeast of the proposed project (Planning Ref. ABP 244006). Given the distances of separation, no cumulative effects on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource have been identified when the proposed project is considered in tandem with the consented infrastructure.

The GSK Single Turbine is a consented development located c. 14.5 km so the southeast of the proposed project. Given the distance of separation and the fact that this is a single turbine, no cumulative effects on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource have been identified when the proposed project is considered in tandem with this existing infrastructure.

Counagappul Wind Farm is currently in-planning (Planning Ref. ABP 318446) and will comprise 10 turbines. The development is located c. 11 km northeast of the proposed project. Given the distances of separation, no cumulative effects on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource have been identified when the proposed project is considered in tandem with the proposed infrastructure.

The proposed Dyrick Hill Wind Farm comprises 13 turbines (ABP Ref. 317265), the site of which is located directly adjacent to the currently proposed wind farm site, was recently (October 2024) refused planning permission by An Bord Pleanála. As there is still a potential for judicial review at the time of writing this EIAR chapter (November 2024), it has been decided to include the project in the cumulative impact assessments. In the event that the refusal of the Dyrick Hill Wind Farm application is confirmed prior to the determination of the current application, then any discussions around cumulative impacts for this project in this EIAR can be ignored by ABP. The photomontages for the Dyrick Hill Wind Farm have been examined. When the proposed wind farm development is considered cumulatively with the Dyrick Hill Wind Farm, no cumulative effects have been identified that are greater than effects already predicted as part of each development individually. The proposed wind farm development does not increase any potential effects that may have already been identified as part of the Dyrick Hill Wind Farm development.

No other proposed developments have been identified within the study area of the proposed wind farm site, works areas of the proposed TDR or GCR that will result in cumulative effects on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource.

15.9 SUMMARY

The proposed project will occupy the upland areas including Scartmountain, Knocknanask and Knocknasheega in County Waterford. The proposed wind farm site consists of turbine erection, and associated infrastructure. Infrastructure includes a proposed GCR that will run from the proposed wind farm site to an existing substation to the southeast and a proposed TDR, which runs from the N72, along an existing road, to the proposed access to the wind farm site. Three temporary interventions proposed as part of the works areas on the proposed TDR are located at three existing roundabouts on the N25 to the west and northeast of Waterford City. These roundabouts are within the existing national road network and are screened out of further assessment as no impacts on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource are predicted at these locations.

There are no recorded archaeological sites located within the proposed wind farm site, although there are 120 archaeological sites located within the 5 km study area. Similarly, there are no protected structures located within proposed wind farm site, but 163 structures are recorded within the NIAH are located within the 5 km study area, along with 75 protected structures and one Architectural Conservation Area (Cappoquin).

There are no National Monuments or sites listed with Preservation Orders located within 5 km of the proposed wind farm site. Within 10 km a church and graveyard (subject to a Preservation Order) are located c. 6.17 km to the north-northeast of the proposed wind farm site. A group of 15 monuments subject to a Preservation Order (as part of a larger archaeological complex formed by 116 recorded site) as located on high ground c. 9.24 km and 10 km to the east of the proposed wind farm site.

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970-2024) has confirmed that no previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the proposed wind farm site or along the GCR or works areas on the proposed TDR.

The cartographic sources show the proposed wind farm site comprised marginal ground throughout the post medieval period, which is typical of its upland location. A total of 11 cultural heritage sites have been identified within the proposed wind farm site, which comprise the sites of vernacular structures depicted on the first edition OS map of 1842. A further 51 CH sites are located in a 2 km study area of the proposed wind farm site, works areas on the proposed TDR and GCR, which represent vernacular architecture with upstanding remains. A single aerial photographic anomaly was identified (CH63), which may represent an unrecorded enclosure, located c. 17m east of the proposed wind farm site. In addition, a stone three-arch bridge, which is not recorded as a protected structure nor listed in the NIAH, known as Modeligo Bridge (CH64), is located along the path of the proposed GCR.

A field inspection has been carried out as part of the assessment. This confirmed the analysis of the baseline resources and the presence of dense commercial forestry over the majority of the southern portion of the proposed wind farm site (Turbines 6-15). This restricted inspection of the proposed turbine locations and new access tracks. The northern portion of the proposed wind farm site (Turbines 1-5) comprises marginal upland terrain with uneven ground conditions and dense heather and scrub. No previously unrecorded archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage sites were identified that will be affected by the layout of the proposed wind farm site. The proposed GCR runs along the existing road network, for the most part, and a number of architectural sites of heritage merit were identified bordering the route. The proposed GCR will also cross Modeligo Bridge (CH64) and a watercourse. All watercourses will be crossed by means of directional drilling, which will preserve the channels of the watercourses.

The works areas on the proposed TDR will utilise any existing road, which runs from the N72 to the proposed wind farm site. Some widening is proposed along the road, with passing bays also installed. These will not result in direct effects on the recorded archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource. The southern section of the delivery route will cross 220m of greenfield in proximity to the approximate location of a medieval battle site (AH86). The exact location of the battle remains unknown, but potential for direct effects in this area has been identified. Mitigation includes a programme of archaeological test trenching and metal detection prior to the commencement of construction.

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