



14 Cultural Heritage

14.1 Introduction

This Chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), commissioned by Tom Phillips + Associates on behalf of Milford Quarries Ltd. addresses the impacts on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage of the application site and the surrounding area of a proposal for continued use and extension of the existing quarry on land at Clogrenan townland, Co. Carlow. The site location and study area are indicated in Figure 14-1.

14.2 Statement of Authority

The assessment was prepared by Dr. Charles Mount who is a member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and has more than thirty years of cultural heritage assessment experience. He holds M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in archaeology as well as a professional diploma in EIA and SEA Management.

14.3 Limitations / Difficulties Encountered

No difficulties were encountered during the desktop study, field survey or in the preparation of this report.

14.4 Description of the Subject Site

The proposed development will consist of the continued use and extension of the existing sand pit. The proposed development is described in detail in EIAR Chapter 3 – Development Proposal.

14.5 Methodology

This study which complies with the requirements of Directive EIA 2014/52/EU is an assessment of the known or potential cultural heritage resource within a specified area and includes the information that may reasonably be required for reaching a reasoned conclusion on the significant effects of the project on the environment, taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment. It consists of a collation of existing written and graphic information in order to identify the likely context, character, significance and sensitivity of the known or potential cultural heritage, archaeological and structural resource using an appropriate methodology (EPA 2002, 2003 and 2022).

14.6 Assessment Criteria

The criteria and definitions for describing effects set out below is drawn from the 2022 EPA Guidelines.

Quality of Effects	Positive
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	A change which improves the quality of the environment.
	Neutral No effects or effects that are imperceptible, within normal bounds or variation or within the margin of forecasting error.
	Negative/adverse Effects A change which reduces the quality of the environment.
Significance of effects	Imperceptible An effect capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.
	Not significant An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without noticeable consequences.
	Slight effects An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities.
	Moderate effects An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging trends.
	Significant effects An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment.
	Very Significant effects An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters the majority of a sensitive aspect of the environment.
	profound effects An effect which obliterates sensitive characteristics
Describing the extent and context of effects	Extent Describe the size of the area, the number of sites, and the proportion of population affected by an effect.
	Context



	Describe whether the extent, duration, or frequency will conform or contrast with established (baseline) conditions.
Describing the Probability of effects	Likely effects The effects can reasonably be expected to occur because of the planned project if all mitigation measures are properly implemented.
	Unlikely effects The effects can reasonably be expected not to occur because of the planned project if all mitigation measures are properly implemented.
Describing the duration and frequency of effects	Momentary effects Effects lasting from seconds to minutes.
	Brief effects Effects lasting less than a day.
	Temporary effects Effects lasting less than a year.
	Short-term effects Effects lasting one to seven years.
	Short-term effects Effects lasting seven to fifteen years.
	Long term-term effects Effects lasting fifteen to sixty years.
	Permanent effects Effects lasting over sixty years.
	Reversible effects Effects that can be undone, for example through remediation or restoration.
	Frequency of effects Describe how the effect will occur.
Describing the types of effects	Indirect effects Impacts on the environment which are not a direct result of the project.
	Cumulative effects



	The addition of minor or significant effects, including effects of other projects, to create a larger more significant effect.
	'Do-Nothing Effects' The environment as it would be in the future should the project not be carried out.
	'Worst case' effects The effects arising from a project in the case where mitigation measures substantially fail.
	Indeterminable effects When the full consequences of a change in the environment cannot be described.
	Irreversible effects When the character distinctiveness, diversity or reproductive capacity of an environment is permanently lost.
	Residual effects The degree of environmental change that will, occur after the proposed mitigation measures take effect.
	Synergistic effects Where the resultant effect is of greater significance than the sum of its constituents.

The study involved detailed investigation of the archaeological and historical background of the development site, the landholding and the surrounding area extending 1km from the development boundary (Fig. 14-1). This area was examined using information from the Record of Monuments and Places of County Carlow, the Sites and Monuments Record, the Carlow County Development Plan, the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, lists of excavations and cartographic and documentary sources.

An impact assessment and mitigation strategy have been prepared. An impact assessment is undertaken to outline potential adverse impacts that the proposed development may have on the cultural resource, while a mitigation strategy is designed to avoid, reduce or offset such adverse impacts.

The application site is located in the Townland of Clogrenan, Co. Carlow on OS Six Inch sheet No. 6, east of the L7129road, and c.1.5km east of the town of Bilboa.



Extracts from the Record of Monuments and Places for County Wexford are presented on a map of the local area around the site in Figure 14-1. RMP sites included on the Records of Monuments and Places statutory mapping are identified by black circles. The application area is shown in red.

14.7 Regulatory Background

The following paragraphs set out the regulatory background with regard to cultural impact assessments in Ireland in general and the site-specific planning background relevant to this cultural impact assessment, in particular.

14.5.1 Legislation

No specific Irish legislation exists governing cultural heritage assessments.

14.6.1 Planning Policy and Development Control

The County Development Plan 2022-2028 (CDP) is the statutory plan detailing the development objectives/policies of the local authority. The plan includes objectives and policies, relevant to this assessment, i.e. regarding cultural heritage.

Built Heritage

Volume 1, Chapter 10 of the Carlow County Development Plan sets out the policies on Natural and Built Heritage an within the county. The aim is to protect, conserve, manage and enhance the natural and built heritage features of the County, to ensure the survival of their intrinsic value for future generations and to ensure they contribute to the future sustainable development of the County. The built heritage of the County, comprising its architectural heritage and its archaeological heritage, has a practical role in shaping a positive future for County Carlow. It should be viewed as one of the many assets that make the County an attractive place in which to live, work and visit. The policies in relation to built heritage are laid out below.

Built Heritage Policies (BH P1–P6)

Policy Code	Policy Text
BH P1	Promote the conservation and reuse of early traditional structures, roofscapes of historic centres and the recognition of interrelationships between sites and landscape features in terms of the insertion of new buildings and managing their impact on the historic environment.
BH P2	Promote the development of heritage-led regeneration, to plan for the reuse and conservation of core-built heritage and archaeological sites within urban centres as an integral part of the evolution of the historic place and its significance.



BH P3	Promote best conservation practice and to lead by example through the management and safeguarding of historic sites and properties in the ownership of the Local Authority.
BH P4	Support the development of sustainable infill in town back lands that is appropriate in scale and character to that of the historic centre, that transitions and accommodates surviving structures and retains the historic streetscape form particularly within sensitive areas of built and archaeological importance.
BH P5	Co-ordinate significant infrastructural projects such as public realm works, flood relief works and new transport routes to the benefit of surviving historic sites in order to improve their enjoyment, presentation and enhanced accessibility.
BH P6	Promote awareness and the appropriate adaptation of the County's architectural and archaeological heritage to deal with the effects of climate change.

Archaeological Heritage Policies (AH P1–P10)

Policy Code	Policy Text
AH P1	Secure the preservation (either in situ or by record) of all archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and their settings, and of all sites and features of significant archaeological or historical interest, including potential and previously unknown sites or features, in consultation with the National Monuments Service in the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.
AH P2	Protect and conserve underwater archaeological heritage in the inland waters of the County, including potential and previously unknown sites or features, in consultation with the National Monuments Service in the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.
AH P3	Protect, conserve and enhance the archaeological heritage of the County, and to manage development in a manner that avoids adverse impacts on sites, monuments, features or objects of significant archaeological or historical interest, including areas and sites of archaeological potential. There will be a presumption in favour of the 'preservation in situ' of archaeological heritage in accordance with the 'Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (DAGHI 1999)' or any superseding national policy document.
AH P4	Ensure that any development proposal that may, by reason of location, scale, nature, layout or design, have potential implications for archaeological heritage (including areas and sites of archaeological potential), shall be subject to an archaeological assessment. The archaeological assessment will seek to ensure that the development proposal can be sited and designed to avoid impacting on archaeological heritage. Any archaeological excavation shall be carried out in accordance with best practice outlined by the NMS, the National Museum of Ireland and the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland. In all such cases the



	Planning Authority shall consult with the National Monuments Service in the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.
AH P5	Have regard to the Record of Monuments (RMP) and Places, the Urban Archaeology Survey and archaeological sites identified subsequent to the publication of the RMP when assessing planning applications for development. No development shall be permitted in the vicinity of a recorded feature, where it detracts from the setting of the feature or which is injurious to its cultural or educational value.
AH P6	Protect the Zones of Archaeological Potential (Zones of Archaeological Notification) located within both urban and rural areas as identified in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).
AH P7	Protect and conserve historic burial grounds within the County, including through the avoidance of extensions to them that would have an inappropriate level of impact on sub-surface archaeological remains or on their setting and amenity, and encourage their management and maintenance in accordance with best practice conservation principles, including 'Guidance for the Care, Conservation and Recording of Historic Graveyards' (The Heritage Council 2011) and 'Ireland's Historic Churches and Graveyards' (The Heritage Council), and in consultation with the National Monuments Service in the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.
AH P8	Promote public awareness of the archaeological heritage of the County, and encourage where appropriate and practicable, the provision of appropriately designed and located signage, interpretative material, and public access (including disabled access) for archaeological sites under the direct ownership, guardianship or control of the Council and/or the state.
AH P9	Support community initiatives and projects regarding the preservation, presentation and access to archaeological heritage and underwater cultural heritage, provided such are compatible with appropriate conservation policies and standards, having regard to the guidance and advice of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.
AH P10	Support the incorporation of recorded monuments into designated open spaces and public amenity spaces, provided this is done in a manner compatible with the protection and proper management and conservation of the monument in question. Accordingly, where such incorporation takes place an appropriate and enforceable permanent management and conservation plan will be required.

Architectural Heritage

Policy Code	Policy Text
PS P1	Ensure the protection of the architectural heritage of County Carlow, through the identification of Protected Structures, the designation of Architectural Conservation Areas, and the recognition of structures and features in the County that make a positive contribution to vernacular and industrial heritage.



PS P2	Ensure the protection and conservation of the character, setting and special interest of all buildings, structures (or parts of structures) and sites, listed in the Record of Protected Structures, including their curtilage, attendant grounds, and fixtures and fittings.
PS P3	Ensure that all development proposals that affect a protected structure or a proposed protected structure, including proposals for modifications, alterations, refurbishment or extensions, are sympathetic to and protect, conserve and retain the character, setting and special interest of the protected structure or proposed protected structure, in accordance with the 'Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, 2011).
PS P4	Require development proposals involving protected structures or proposed protected structures, to be subject to an Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment as described in Appendix B of Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht 'Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (2011).
PS P5	Support and promote the use of expert conservation advice, best conservation practice, and the use of appropriately skilled and experienced contractors and specialists, for any works to protected structures, in accordance with the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht 'Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities' (2011) and their 'Advice Series' on how best to repair and maintain historic buildings.
PS P6	Require that development proposals do not obscure views of the principal elevations of protected structures.
PS P7	Prevent inappropriate alterations to protected structures, and to prohibit the demolition of any protected structure unless the Council is satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist. The demolition of a protected structure with the retention of its façade will likewise not generally be permitted.
PS P8	Promote the sympathetic maintenance, adaptation and appropriate use and reuse of protected structures, and to actively encourage uses that are compatible with the character of protected structures.
PS P9	Retain where practicable a protected structure which has been damaged by fire, and to retain those elements of that structure that have survived (either in whole or in part) and that contribute to its special interest.
PS P10	Promote the retention of any original or early building fabric including for example timber sash windows, stonework, brickwork, joinery, ironwork, traditional mortars, render and decorative or weather finishes and slate and vernacular architectural details. Likewise, the Council will encourage the re-instatement of historically correct traditional features.
PS P11	Favourably consider the change of use of any structure included on the Record of Protected Structures, provided such a change of use does not adversely impact on the intrinsic character of the structure and is in accordance with the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.



PS P12	Ensure that in the event of a planning permission being granted for development within the curtilage of a protected structure, the proposed works to the protected structure should occur, where appropriate, in the first phase of the development to prevent endangerment, abandonment and dereliction of the structure.
PS P13	Ensure that measures to up-grade the energy efficiency of protected structures and historic buildings are sensitive to traditional construction methods and materials and do not have a detrimental physical, aesthetic or visual impact on such structures or buildings, in line with the guidance provided in the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government Advice Series 'Energy Efficiency in Traditional Buildings' (2020).

Architectural Conservation Areas

Policy Code	Policy Text
ACA P1	Protect and enhance the historic character, heritage value and visual setting of Architectural Conservation Areas and to carefully consider any development proposals that would affect the special interest of such areas.
ACA P2	Ensure that development proposals within or adjacent to an Architectural Conservation Area respect the character of the area and contribute positively to it in terms of design, height, scale, setting and material finishes.
ACA P3	Avoid the removal of structures and distinctive features which make a positive contribution to the character of Architectural Conservation Areas, including buildings, building features, shop fronts, boundary treatments, street furniture, landscaping and paving.
ACA P4	Ensure that all new signage, lighting, advertising and utilities to buildings within an Architectural Conservation Area are designed, constructed and located in a manner that is complementary to the character of the area.
ACA P5	Ensure that external colour schemes in Architectural Conservation Areas enhance the character and amenities of the area and reflect traditional colour schemes.

Country Houses, Demesnes and Gardens

Policy Code	Policy Text
CH P1	Encourage the protection, conservation, promotion and enhancement of Country Houses, Demesnes and Gardens in the County and support public awareness, enjoyment of and access to these sites where appropriate and in cooperation with owners and other interested parties, including Government Departments and state agencies.
CH P2	Preserve and protect, where appropriate, historic gardens and designed landscapes identified in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage.
CH P3	Discourage development that would lead to loss or fragmentation of the historic designed landscape associated with a demesne or historic garden.



CH P4	Encourage the re-use of former stable yards, walled gardens and ancillary buildings in a manner that maintains their essential form and character.
CH P5	Ensure that development proposals within or adjacent to the curtilage of a country house or historic garden respect its character, layout and setting.

Industrial and Transport Heritage

Policy Code	Policy Text
ITH P1	Promote the protection, retention and appropriate re-use of industrial and transport-related heritage features of historical, social or technical importance including canals, mills, railway structures, bridges, lime kilns, historic quarries and other associated structures.
ITH P2	Support and facilitate the protection and development of disused railway infrastructure and associated structures as cultural, recreational and tourism assets, where appropriate.
ITH P3	Support proposals that seek to interpret and celebrate the County's industrial and transport heritage through appropriate signage, trails, conservation projects and reuse.

Vernacular Architecture

Policy Code	Policy Text
VA P1	Recognise the value and importance of the County's vernacular heritage, including traditional rural and urban buildings, boundary treatments and associated features.
VA P2	Encourage the retention, conservation and appropriate re-use of vernacular buildings and features as a sustainable alternative to new build.
VA P3	Promote awareness of the social, cultural, environmental and landscape importance of vernacular heritage.
VA P4	Discourage the replacement of vernacular buildings with new development, unless it can be demonstrated that the building is beyond repair and not worthy of retention.
VA P5	Support the repair and maintenance of vernacular buildings using traditional materials and methods and appropriately skilled craftspeople.
VA P6	Require that proposals to alter or extend vernacular buildings are sensitive to their character and use appropriate materials, scale and detailing.
VA P7	Encourage the integration of vernacular buildings into new developments where practicable.
VA P8	Identify and record examples of vernacular buildings throughout the County to inform future policy and conservation priorities.
VA P9	Support community-led projects to conserve and celebrate vernacular heritage, including through funding and technical assistance where available.



Built Heritage

Policy Code	Policy Text
BH P1	Promote the conservation and reuse of early traditional structures, roofscapes of historic centres and the recognition of interrelationships between sites and landscape features in terms of the insertion of new buildings and managing their impact on the historic environment.
BH P2	Promote the development of heritage-led regeneration, to plan for the reuse and conservation of core-built heritage and archaeological sites within urban centres as an integral part of the evolution of the historic place and its significance.
BH P3	Promote best conservation practice and to lead by example through the management and safeguarding of historic sites and properties in the ownership of the Local Authority.
BH P4	Support the development of sustainable infill in town back lands that is appropriate in scale and character to that of the historic centre, that transitions and accommodates surviving structures and retains the historic streetscape form particularly within sensitive areas of built and archaeological importance.
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AH P3	Protect, conserve and enhance the archaeological heritage of the County, and to manage development in a manner that avoids adverse impacts on sites, monuments, features or objects of significant archaeological or historical interest, including areas and sites of archaeological potential. There will be a presumption in favour of the 'preservation in situ' of archaeological heritage in accordance with the 'Framework and Principles for the Protection of



	Archaeological Heritage (DAGHI 1999) or any superseding national policy document.
AH P4	Ensure that any development proposal that may, by reason of location, scale, nature, layout or design, have potential implications for archaeological heritage (including areas and sites of archaeological potential), shall be subject to an archaeological assessment. The archaeological assessment will seek to ensure that the development proposal can be sited and designed to avoid impacting on archaeological heritage. Any archaeological excavation shall be carried out in accordance with best practice outlined by the NMS, the National Museum of Ireland and the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland. In all such cases the Planning Authority shall consult with the National Monuments Service in the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.
AH P5	Have regard to the Record of Monuments (RMP) and Places, the Urban Archaeology Survey and archaeological sites identified subsequent to the publication of the RMP when assessing planning applications for development. No development shall be permitted in the vicinity of a recorded feature, where it detracts from the setting of the feature or which is injurious to its cultural or educational value.
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	question. Accordingly, where such incorporation takes place an appropriate and enforceable permanent management and conservation plan will be required.
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14.6.2 Guidelines

The report format and some of the descriptions of effects are based on the **Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports**, published by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 2022.

14.6.3 Significant Risks

There are no known significant risks to human health or environmental effects, which may occur in relation to this cultural heritage assessment.

14.6.4 Receiving Environment

Study Area

The overall study area is shown in Figure 14-1.

Baseline Study Methodology

Research has been undertaken in two phases. The first phase comprised a paper survey of all available archaeological, historical and cartographic sources. The second phase involved the archaeological assessment of the proposed development area.

Paper Study

This is a document search. The following sources were examined and a list of sites and areas of archaeological potential compiled:

- Record of Monuments and Places County Carlow
- The Sites and Monuments Record
- Available aerial photography
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area
- Carlow County Development Plan 2022-2028
- The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The Record of Monuments and Places

This was established under section 12 (1) of the 1994 National Monuments (Amendment) Act and provides that the Minister shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes there are monuments, such record to be comprised of a list of monuments and relevant places and a map or maps showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the State. The associated files contain information of documentary sources and field



inspections where these have taken place. 12 Recorded monuments were noted within the study area. All available information on these sites is provided in Appendix 14-1.

Cartographic Sources

This included seventeenth century mapping as well the 1st and 2nd editions of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps and Documentary sources provide more general historical and archaeological background.

The County Development Plan

This notes structures listed for preservation.

Field Inspection

A field inspection was carried out on the 29th of May 2025 to determine the location, extent and ascertain the significance of any archaeological sites and to identify any previously unrecorded or suspected sites and portable finds.

Receiving Environment, Historical And Archaeological Landscape

The Landscape

The application site is located in the Townland of Clogrenan, Co. Carlow on OS Six Inch sheet No. 6, east of the I7129 road, and c.1.5km east of the town of Bilboa. The application site is located in agricultural lands. The soil is a Gortaclareen Fine loamy drift with siliceous stones overlying drift with siliceous stones (gis.teagasc.ie).

Historical and Archaeological Background

The following is a brief summation of the main types of sites and monuments that are known from the county along with the historical development of the study area. It is intended as a guide to the types of sites and monuments that might be encountered in the study area.

The site is situated in the townland of Clogrenan in the Barony of Idrone West, and the civil parish of Cloydagh.

The Prehistoric Period

There are no known prehistoric sites or monuments known from the study area or the surrounding landscape and the nature of prehistoric activity is unknown.

The Early Medieval Period

In the Early Medieval period the study area formed part of the kingdom Uí Bairrche Tíre ruled by the Meic Gormáin until the late twelfth century (MacCotter 2008, 228). Classically settlement at this period is indicated by the presence of enclosed farmsteads known as ringforts, when enclosed with earthen banks, and cashels when enclosed by stone walls. There are three Ringforts known from the study area in Clogrenan, Co. Calow (CW006-001----) and Clogrenan, Co. Laois (LA037-004---- and



LA037-007----). A graveyard (CW007-039002-) with a pre-Norman inscribed stone in Clogrenan, Co. Carlow) probably also dates to this period.

The Later Medieval Period

Following the loss of the Kingdom of Leinster in 1166 Diarmait Mac Murchade regained the Kingdom in 1169-70 with the aid of Anglo-Norman mercenaries. He paid them with land grants and promised the succession of Leinster and his daughter to their leader Richard fitz Gilbert de Clare. On the death of Diarmait Mac Murchade in 1171 Leinster duly passed to de Clare, who became the first Anglo-Norman Lord of Leinster. Following his acquisition of Leinster de Clare rewarded his soldiers by granting them substantial lands throughout Leinster to hold as fiefs. The Obargi was retained by Strongbow and was passed through his daughter to the Marshalls and the Bygods (Orpen 1911-20, III, 85).

Manorialism describes the organisation of the feudal rural economy and society characterised by the vesting of legal and economic power in a lord supported economically from his own direct landholding and from the obligatory contributions of a legally subject part of the peasant population under his jurisdiction. In Ireland the Lord's manor house was also sometimes enclosed by a rectangular moat and these sites are referred to as moated sites. They are a useful indicator of Anglo-Norman settlement. However, there are no moated sites in the study area. The closest example is in Killeeshal townland CW007-042001- to the southeast.

The fifteenth century was characterised by the decline of Anglo-Norman power in Ireland which had been ebbing since the early fourteenth century. Part of the response to this was the construction of masonry tower houses which commenced in the early fifteenth century AD. There are no Tower Houses in the study area and the closest example is in Clogrenan townland LA037-008---- to the east. This was built sometime in the 15th century by the Butlers, Earl of Ormond, who had taken control of the area.

The Post-Medieval Period

During the later medieval period the study area came into the hands of the earl of Ormond. The Down Survey records the manor Of Clogrenan as held by the earl of Ormond in 1655 (<https://downsurvey.tchpc.tcd.ie/down-survey-maps.php#bm=ldrone&c=Carlow&p=Cloghgreenane>). Griffith's Primary valuation records that in the mid-nineteenth century the study area was held by Horace Rochfort, founded the Co. Carlow Football Club.

Buildings

Protected Structures

The Carlow Development Plan 2022-2028 and the Record of Protected Structures was examined as part of the baseline study for this chapter of the EIAR. The review established that there are no Protected Structures in the application area. There is one structure within the study area listed as a Protected Structure (see Fig. 14-1). The structure is noted below.



No.	CW446/ NIAH 10300708
Structure type	Limekilns
Townland	Raheendoran
Designation	Protected Structure
Data source	County Carlow Development Plan 2022-28
Perceived Significance:	Regional
Quality of impact:	Neutral
Significance impact	Not significant
Description	An industrial structure with five lime kilns in a row dated May 1816. The kilns are built of coursed-rubble stone with a cornice and the arched openings at the base have brick arches.

The Protected Structure is located c.1.6km southeast of the proposed application area is considered to be too far distant to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposal.

Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) which is maintained by the Dept. of Housing, Local Government and Heritage was examined as part of the baseline study for this chapter of the EIAR on the 16th of May 2025. The review established that there are no additional structures included in the NIAH located within the application area or the study area.

Field Survey

A field survey was carried out on the 29th of May 2025. This involved visiting and photographing all additional structures indicated on the 1908 Edition of the six-inch Ordnance Survey mapping within 300m of the proposed application area. The locations of the structures are indicated on Fig. 14.1. There are no such structures located within 300m of the application area.

Archaeology

Archaeological Assessment

Recorded Monuments

Examination of the Record of Monuments and Places for Co. Carlow indicated that there are no Recorded Monuments located within the application area (see Fig. 14-1 and Appendix 14-1).

The closest Recorded Monument to the application area externally is a Ringfort in Clogrennan townland RMP CW006-001---- This is described in the RMP as:

CW006-001---- Clogrennan Ringfort - rath

Circular area (diam. c. 23m) enclosed by earthen bank and external fosse which may have been deepened when used as haggard. Entrance not identifiable. On sloping ground.



The enclosure is located c.0.55km south of the application area and is considered to be too far distant to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposal.

The remaining Recorded Monuments in the study area are situated further from the application area and is considered too far distant to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed development.

Sites and Monuments Record

Examination of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) which is maintained by the Dept. of Housing, Local Government and Heritage on 16th of May 2025 indicated that there are no SMRs located within the application area or the study area (see Fig. 14-1).

Cartographic Sources

The Down Survey, Ordnance Survey 1st and 3rd edition six-inch maps and the 1st edition 25-inch maps of the area were examined. The analysis did not indicate any previously unrecorded archaeological sites or features of architectural significance in the application site.

Place Name Evidence

The place names were extracted from the cartography in order to facilitate the search for structures and monuments and small finds, to help identify any unrecorded monuments or structures, to search for any published papers and documents related to the study area and to assist in the study of the historical development of the area. The English translations of the townland names of the study presented above below are based on Logainm.ie. The placenames refer to topography, ground cover features and proprietors. Clogrennan refers to a tower house (CW007-033----) built by the Earl of Ormond, of Ormond outside the study area. Raheendoran refers to one of several enclosures west of the River barrow outside the e study area.

Ballinabranagh	Breathnachs or Walshes town
Ballyhide	Hyde's town
Clogrenan	'the stone, stone house or castle of the Grianan
Craanlusky	'rocky land of the cave'
Raheendoran	Doran's little fort'
Rossmore	great wood'

Previous assessment

The quarry has not previously been the subject of an archaeological or cultural heritage assessment.

Archaeological investigations in the study area

Examination of the excavations database at excavations.ie indicated that have been no licensed archaeological excavations carried out within the application area or the study area.



Carlow County Development Plan

No sites of archaeological importance, National Monuments, or protected structures listed in the Carlow County Development Plan 2022-2028 are located within the proposed development area or vicinity.

Aerial Photographs

The Ordnance Survey 1995, 1996-2000, 2001-2005, 2006-12, 2011-13, and 2013-18 aerial imagery as well as Google Earth imagery from 2005, 2009, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2024 and OPW LiDAR imagery did not indicate any additional cultural heritage sites in the application area or vicinity (see Plate 14-1).

Site visit

A field assessment was carried out on the 29th of May 2025 to identify any previously unknown archaeological or cultural heritage sites within the application area. See plate 14-1 for the numbered fieldwork areas.

Area 1

This is the existing area of extraction that has already been extracted (see Plate 14-2).

Area 2

This is a large area of rough pasture and overburden storage that is partly overgrown. There was no visible surface trace of any archaeological or cultural heritage material (see Plate 14-3).

Area 3

A rectilinear field of sloping pasture enclosed by banks and walls with hedgerow. western part of the field is overgrown with gorse. There was no visible surface trace of any archaeological or cultural heritage material (see Plate 14-4).

Area 4

A rectilinear field of sloping pasture enclosed by banks with hedgerow. There was no visible surface trace of any archaeological or cultural heritage material (see Plate 14-5).

Area 5

A rectilinear field of sloping pasture enclosed by banks with hedgerow. There was no visible surface trace of any archaeological or cultural heritage material (see Plate 14-6).

Area 6

A large trapezoidal field of sloping pasture enclosed by banks with hedgerow. There was no visible surface trace of any archaeological or cultural heritage material (see Plate 14-7).



Area 7

A narrow field of sloping pasture enclosed by banks with hedgerow. There was no visible surface trace of any archaeological or cultural heritage material (see Plate 14-8).

Area 8

A small field of sloping pasture enclosed by banks with hedgerow. There was no visible surface trace of any archaeological or cultural heritage material (see Plate 14-9).

Area 9

A pentagonal field of sloping pasture enclosed by banks with hedgerow. There was no visible surface trace of any archaeological or cultural heritage material (see Plate 14-10).

Area 10

There was no visible surface trace of any archaeological or cultural heritage material (see Plate 14-11).

Area 11

A triangular field of sloping pasture enclosed by banks with hedgerow. There was no visible surface trace of any archaeological or cultural heritage material (see Plate 14-12).

Area 12

A large roughly triangular field of sloping pasture enclosed by banks with hedgerow. There was no visible surface trace of any archaeological or cultural heritage material (see Plate 14-13).

14.8 Predicted Impacts of the Proposed Development Direct Impacts

14.7.1 Construction Phase

There will be no direct effects on any known items of archaeology, cultural heritage, or buildings of special architectural significance in the application area or the vicinity.

14.7.2 Indirect Impacts

There will be no indirect effects on any known items of archaeology, cultural heritage or buildings of special architectural significance in the application area or the vicinity.

14.7.3 Interactions with Other Impacts

No interaction with other impacts has been identified.

14.7.4 Do Nothing Impacts

If the proposed development were not to proceed there would be no impact on the cultural heritage.



14.7.5 Worst Case Impact

In the worst case scenario, the development might disturb previously unknown deposits or artefacts without preservation by record taking place in areas 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

14.7.6 Unplanned Events

No unplanned events arising from the proposal capable of impacting known cultural heritage within the application area has been identified by the assessment.

14.7.7 Cumulative Impacts

There is no known cultural heritage material present in the application area and the application is not considered to have any cumulative effects.

14.7.8 Operational Phase

There will be no direct effects on any known items of archaeology, cultural heritage, or buildings of special architectural significance in the application area or the vicinity.

14.9 Mitigation Measures

14.7.9 Direct Impacts

No direct effects warranting specific mitigation were identified during the cultural heritage assessment. Due to the possibility of the survival of previously unknown sub-surface archaeological deposits or finds within the application area, in areas 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 all soil-stripping in these areas should be archaeologically monitored under licence from the National Monuments Service.

14.7.10 Indirect Impacts

No indirect effects on any items of cultural heritage, archaeology or architectures warranting specific mitigation were identified during the course of the cultural heritage assessment.

14.7.11 Residual Impacts

No cultural or archaeological heritage has been identified in the application site and there will be no residual impacts on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource after the completion of the project.



14.7.12 Cumulative Impacts

No cultural or archaeological heritage has been identified in the application site and therefore there will be no cumulative impacts on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource.



14.10 References

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Wexford County Council 2022. County Development Plan 2022-28.

PLATES



Plate 14-1: Aerial image of the application area (outlined in red). The fieldwork areas are numbered.



Plate 14-2: Drone view of area 1 looking south.



Plate 14-2: Drone view of area 2 looking south.



Plate 14-3: Panoramic view area 3 looking southeast.



Plate 14-4: Panoramic view of area 4 looking southwest.



Plate 14-5: View of area 5 looking north.



Plate 14-6: Panoramic view of area 6 looking southeast.



Plate 14-8: Panoramic view of area 7 looking southeast.



Plate 14-9: Panoramic view of area 8 looking southeast.



Plate 14-10: Panoramic view of area 9 looking southwest.



Plate 14-11: Panoramic view of area 10 looking east.



Plate 14-12: Panoramic view of area 11 looking southeast.



Plate 14-13: Drone view of area 12 looking east.

FIGURES

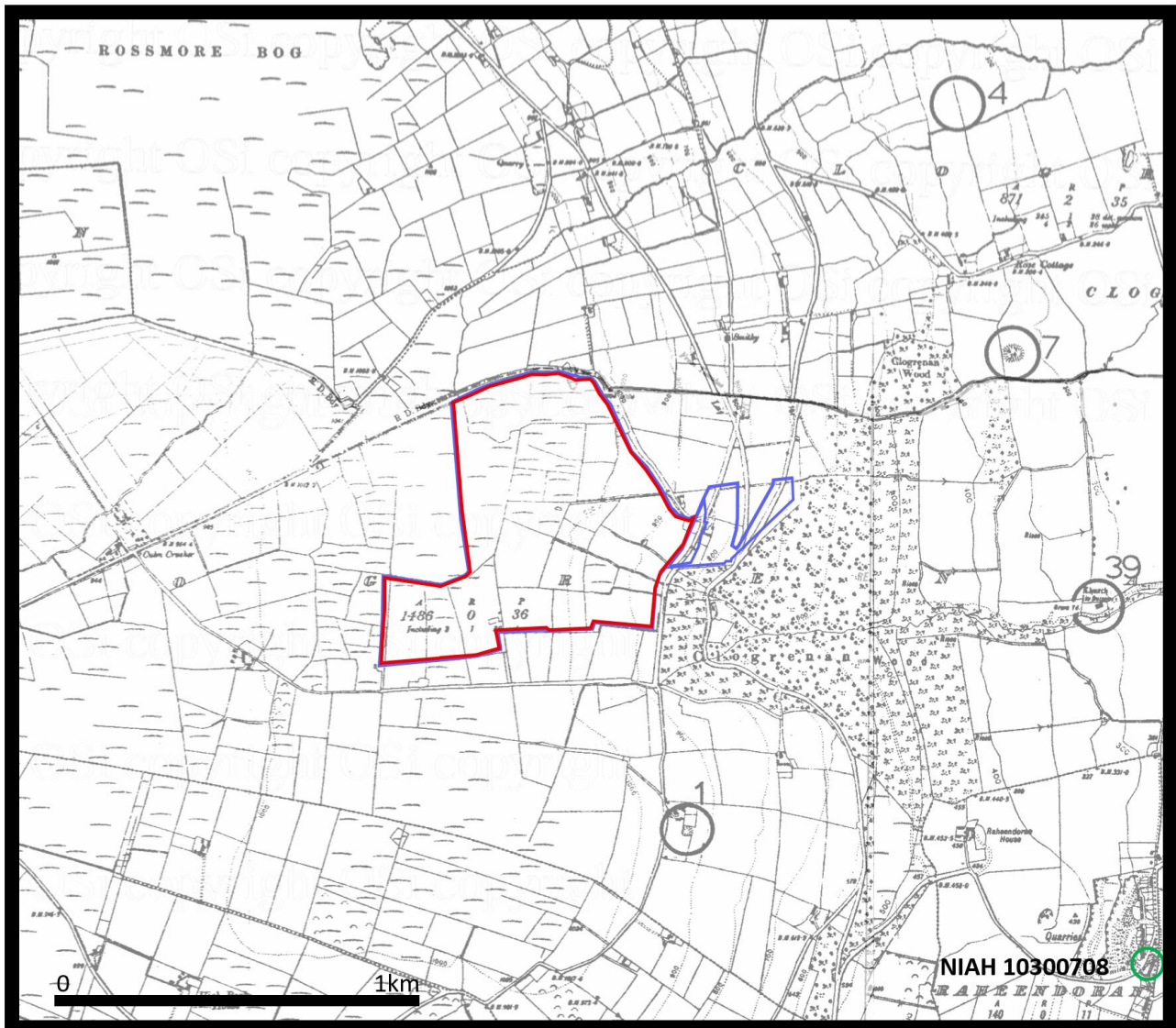


Figure 14.1: The study area. The red line is the application area and the blue line is the ownership boundary. RMPs are indicated with black circles, structure in the NIAH with green circles.