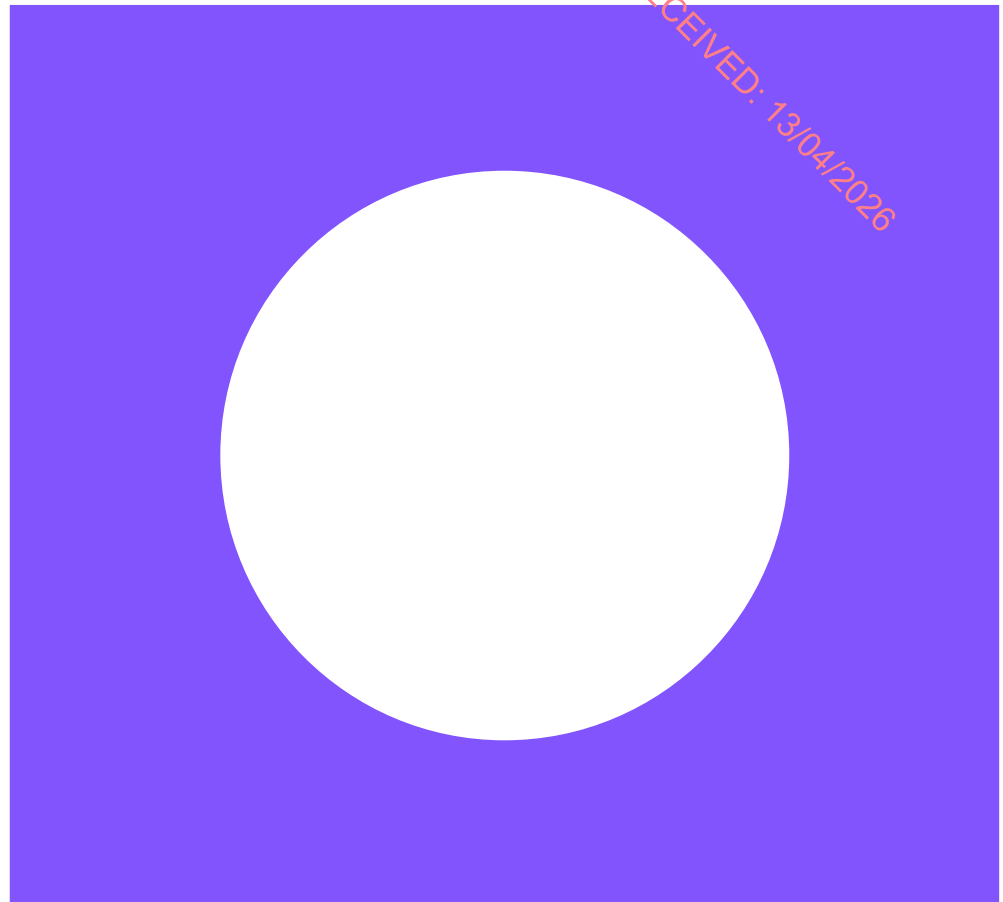


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Shelburne Energy Farm Environmental Impact Assessment

Chapter 13 - Archaeology, Architecture and
Cultural Heritage

April 2026

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Shelburne Energy Farm Environmental Impact Assessment

Chapter 13 - Archaeology, Architecture and Cultural Heritage

April 2026

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13 Archaeology, Architecture and Cultural Heritage

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13.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of an archaeological and cultural heritage impact assessment on the site of the Proposed Project located in Ballygarvan, Cloonagh, and Nash, New Ross, Co. Wexford.

There are no recorded archaeological monuments within the site; the zone of notification associated with a ringfort - rath (WX040-004----) extends within the site.

The site was subject to archaeological assessment previously, this was in the form of a geophysical survey carried out by Donald Murphy of Archaeological Consultancy Services Unit (ACSU), under licence no. 23R0080 (see Section 13.13: Appendix 13.3; Figure 13.2). No clear anomalies of archaeological significance were detected during geophysical survey; however, anomalies of archaeological potential, including potential monuments (Anomalies M1–M6) were recorded. Test trenching with the use of metal detector was carried out by Deirdre Murphy of Archaeological Consultancy Services Unit (ACSU), under licence no. 26E0034;26R0054, trenches were positioned across the site, targeting anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. No features of archaeological significance were exposed.

This assessment includes tangible cultural heritage assets, intangible cultural heritage associations (such as folklore) as well as archaeology and built heritage.

The following Appendices included in Volume 3 are to be read in conjunction with this chapter:

- Appendix 13.1 Figures
- Appendix 13.2 Site visit - Photographic Record
- Appendix 13.3 Geophysical survey Report (23R0080)
- Appendix 13.4 Test Trenching Report (26E0034; 26R0054)

13.2 Policy and Guidance

The methodology employed for this assessment is guided by a legislative framework that governs how aspects of archaeological, cultural and architectural heritage are protected. It has been prepared in compliance with all relevant EIAR legislation and guidance (see below), in particular 'Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports', published in 2022 by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

13.2.1 Legislation

Below is a list of the legislation relevant to this assessment:

- The Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023
- National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014
- Heritage Act 1995 (as amended)
- National Cultural Institutions Act 1997
- European Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention, 1997)

- European Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage (Granada Convention, 1997)
- European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention, 2000)
- Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended)
- UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (Paris Convention, 2003)
- Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and the Council (hereafter the EIA Directive)

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13.2.2 Policy and Planning Documents

Below is a list of policies, planning documents, codes of practice and frameworks relevant to this assessment:

- Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands 1999).
- Code of Practice for Archaeology agreed between the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Regional Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs and Transport, Infrastructure Ireland (Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) and Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs 2017).
- Built & Archaeological Heritage: Climate Change Sectoral Adaption Plan (Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht 2019).
- Wexford County Development Plan 2022–2028.
- National Development Plan 2021–2030 (Department of Public Expenditure and Reform 2021).
- Archaeology in the Planning Process (Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) and Office of the Planning Regulator 2021).
- A Living Tradition: A Strategy to Enhance the Understanding, Minding and Handing On of our Built Vernacular Heritage (DHLGH 2021).
- Places for People: National Policy on Architecture (DHLGH 2022a).
- Heritage Ireland 2030: A Framework for Heritage (DHLGH 2022b).
- National Planning Framework. First Revision (Government of Ireland and National Planning Framework 2025).

13.2.3 Guidelines

Below is a list of guidelines relevant to this assessment:

- Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA 2022).
- Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of TII National Road and Greenway Projects (TII 2024).
- Advice Notes on Current Practice (in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements) (EPA 2003).
- Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht 2011).
- Cultural Heritage Guidelines for Electricity Transmission Projects (Courtney Deery 2015).
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Handbook (2024).

13.2.4 Legislative Mechanism of Protection

On 13 October 2023, the Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023 was enacted by the Oireachtas, which provides for the repeal of the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 and related legislation. At the time of writing, most of its provisions have not yet come into force, however. When fully enacted it will replace the previous legislation but until that time the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 and related legislation remain fully in force. At present, certain provisions with enforcement measures are in effect as of 31 May 2024 including World Heritage Properties in the State. Under the 2023 Act, a “national monument (LA)”, in relation to a local authority, means a national monument in the ownership or guardianship of that authority; “national monument (M)”, in relation to the Minister, means a national monument in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister. In so far as is compatible with the requirements of section 75(1) and (2), the Minister may grant a lease or licence (not being a licence granted under section 151) in respect of land comprising a national monument (M) (or a local authority, with the consent of the Minister in respect of land comprising a national monument (LA)).

Consequently, at present, the archaeological sites and monuments are protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 in four ways:

- Sites recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994, provides a statutory list of all known archaeological monuments and such places in Ireland. It includes a set of maps and a list of monuments and places for each County. These are known as Recorded Monuments. Zones of archaeological potential are also included. These are zones in historic towns, within which archaeological deposits and upstanding pre-1700 AD archaeological remains exist. There are approximately 1,700 located in County Wexford. The RMP is not an exhaustive list of all known archaeology in existence.
- Register of Historic Monuments (RHM), established under Section 5 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987. The Register may include both historic monuments and archaeological areas. A ‘Historic Monument’ includes a prehistoric monument and any monument associated with the commercial, cultural, economic, industrial, military, religious or social history of the place where it is situated or of the country. It also includes all monuments in existence before 1700 AD or such later date as the Minister may appoint by regulations. There are 57 historic monuments registered for County Wexford. The majority of these are also included on the Record of Monuments and Places.
- a national monument in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister of Housing, Local Government and Heritage or a Local Authority. There are currently 17 monuments in Wexford listed in the ownership/guardianship of the Minister.
- monuments subject to a Preservation Order or Temporary Preservation Order (employed in order to safeguard monuments at risk). There are seven monuments/sites in Wexford listed on the Preservation Order list. Proposed work on these sites requires the prior written consent from the Minister before commencing that work.

Depending on the category of the monument a different level of protection applies to the monuments and associated with these monument’s zones of archaeological potential. The national policy for protection of archaeological heritage preferred at present is mitigation in the form of preservation in situ/avoidance/redesign; should this not be feasible in consultation with Statutory Authorities, preservation by record (full archaeological excavation) must be carried out.

The Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) provides for the protection of the architectural heritage. Architectural heritage is defined by the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act of 1999 as structures and

buildings, including attendant grounds, their settings, figures, fittings, groups of buildings and sites of architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. It is the responsibility of each Planning Authority to compile in their Development Plans a list of buildings and structures subject to statutory protection. These are listed in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS), with places, areas, groups of such structures or townscape forming a part of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA).

13.2.5 Wexford Development Plan 2022–2028

‘Chapter 13: Heritage and Conservation’ of the Wexford County Development Plan 2022–2028 defines heritage after the Heritage Act, 1995 as including monuments, archaeology, heritage objects, architecture, flora, fauna, wildlife habitats, landscapes, seascapes, wrecks, geology, heritage gardens and parks and inland waterways. It recognises that the archaeological heritage is a non-renewable resource consisting of material remains in the form of sites and monuments, as well as artefact and movable object with monuments constituting manmade structures or natural features altered by a man.

Below is a list of Objectives relating to the protection of archaeological heritage:

Objective AH01

To conserve and protect archaeological sites, monuments (including their settings), underwater archaeology and objects including those listed or scheduled for inclusion on the Record of Monuments and Places and/or the Register of Historic Monuments or newly discovered sub-surface archaeological remains.

Objective AH02

To recognise the importance of monuments and sites and protect the character and integrity of these monuments and sites where appropriate. The Council will consult the National Monuments Service where a development is proposed that may impact on an archaeological monument and/or site.

Objective AH03

To protect the heritage of groups of important archaeological sites and monuments, inclusive of their contextual setting and interpretation, in the operation of development management.

Objective AH04

To fully consider the protection of archaeological heritage when undertaking, approving or authorising development. In considering such protection the Council will have regard to the advice and recommendations of the National Monuments Service and the principles set out in Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands, 1999).

Objective AH05

To require an archaeological assessment and/or investigation by qualified persons for development that may, due to its size, location or nature, have a significant effect upon archaeological heritage and to take appropriate measures to safeguard this archaeological heritage. In all such cases the Planning Authority shall consult with the National Monuments Service in the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht [currently DHLGH].

Objective AH06

To promote a presumption in favour of preservation in-situ of archaeological remains and settings when dealing with proposals for development that would impact upon archaeological sites and/or features. Where preservation in-situ is not possible the Council will consider preservation by record in appropriate circumstances.

Objective AH07

To protect historic and archaeological landscapes, including battlefields, and promote access to such sites provided that this does not threaten the feature.

Objective AH08

To include archaeological landscapes, battlefields and historic landscapes as part of the updated Landscape Character Assessment of the County to be prepared following the publication of a National Landscape Character Assessment.

Objective AH09

To protect historic urban defences (both upstanding and buried) and associated features and safeguard them from inappropriate development in accordance with National Policy on Town Defences (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2008).

Objective AH10

To identify appropriate archaeological sites in the county to which public access could be provided, and work to secure public access and the provision of signage and interpretation panels, where appropriate, in consultation with the landowner and the National Monument Service, subject to normal planning and environmental criteria and the development management standards contained in Volume 2.

Objective AH11

To retain existing street layouts, historic building lines and traditional plot widths which derive from medieval or earlier origin.

Objective AH12

To protect historical burial grounds within County Wexford and encourage their maintenance in accordance with best practice conservation principles.

Objective AH13

To have regard to the Historic Battlefield sites as listed in Table 13.6 (and those which are not listed thereon but that are, or become, known) and when assessing planning applications in the vicinity of a Historic Battlefield ensure there is no harm to the physical character or setting of these sites. Where development is proposed within the identified battlefields, archaeological assessment and recording may be required.

Below is a list of Objectives relating to the preservation and protection of built heritage:

Objective BH01

To protect the architectural heritage of County Wexford and to include structures considered to be of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest in the Record of Protected Structures.

Objective BH02

To support targeted investment in the built heritage of our region including the Built Heritage Investment Scheme and Historic Structures Fund to assist owners to maintain our built heritage assets.

Objective BH03

To promote the development of heritage-led regeneration and engage in and promote initiatives to revitalise the historic cores of our towns and villages together with local communities, heritage property owners and other stakeholders.

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Objective BH04

To consider, in the preparation of future local area plans, a Town first approach to the revitalisation of historic urban centres, which focuses on the repair and upgrade of existing historic buildings and their adaptation to new uses with regard to their architectural character and significance.

Objective BH05

To protect our Architectural Heritage in the form of the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and identify important groups of buildings/localities suitable for designation as Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs). Wexford County Council will also endeavour to undertake monitoring and review of the RPS and ACAs which may result in recommendations for additions or deletions and enlist measures to prevent dereliction and to support re-use of built heritage.

Objective BH06

To protect the curtilage of Protected Structures or proposed Protected Structures from any works which would cause loss of, or damage to, the special character of the structure and loss of or damage to, any structures of heritage value within the curtilage or attendant grounds of the structure.

Objective BH07

To ensure development within the curtilage of a Protected Structure is compatible with its character. This does not preclude putting forward innovative contemporary designs that respect the context of the Protected Structure.

The key Objectives in relation to the preservation and protection of Vernacular Architecture include:

Objective BH08

To promote the retention of any original or early building fabric including for example timber sash windows, stonework, brickwork, joinery, ironmongery, traditional mortars, render and decorative or weather finishes and slate and vernacular architectural details (whether relating to a Protected Structure or not). Likewise, the Council will encourage the re-instatement of historically correct traditional features and retention of original ridge heights as appropriate.

Objective BH09

To protect, maintain and enhance the established character and setting of vernacular buildings which are worthy of protection or have architectural heritage value, farmyards and settlements where they make a positive contribution to the built heritage and encourage the re-use and sensitive refurbishment of vernacular buildings using appropriate design and materials and having regard to best practice conservation guidelines.

Objective BH10

To ensure that applications in relation to Protected Structures include an Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment report where it is considered the proposed development entails extensive or complex works with a potential to have an impact on the architectural heritage. This report should assess the implications of the development on the character of the structure and the area in which it is located. This should be prepared by a suitably qualified person competent to make a qualitative assessment of the potential impact of works on the character and special interest of the Protected Structure and in accordance with the Architectural Heritage Protection-Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DAHG, 2011) and any subsequent guidelines.

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Objective BH11

To ensure that all applications for Protected Structures are assessed by taking into consideration the advice contained in the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DAHG, 2011) and any subsequent guidelines.

Objective BH12

To encourage the repair and retention of traditional timber, rendered and/or tiled shop fronts and pub fronts, including those which may not be Protected Structures. There will be a general presumption against the replacement of original shopfronts with emphasis on retention and reinstatement of traditional proportions and details.

Objective BH13

To facilitate the retention of older buildings, the Planning Authority will give consideration to the relaxation of car parking and other development management requirements in appropriate circumstances.

Objective BH14

To ensure that elements of the architectural heritage of the county, such as historic gardens and historic designed landscapes, stone or brick walls, ditches and street furniture that make a positive contribution to the built heritage, are retained.

Objective BH15

To encourage improvements to energy efficiency in traditional buildings while maintaining the architectural character and significance in line with the Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, 2011) and the Advice Series Guide on Energy Efficiency in Traditional Buildings (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government) and any future guidelines and advice.

Objective BH16

To protect and manage trees in the curtilage of a Protected Structure or in close vicinity that contribute to its special character and setting.

Objective BH17

To support economic development of large country houses in their role as tourist attractions and other commercial uses to ensure their continued survival.

Objective BH18

In the event of catastrophic accidental fire damage the rebuilding of a Protected Structure will not be required. Support and advice will be provided in assisting the repair of damaged Protected Structures to achieve a balance between new works and the remaining original features.

13.2.6 Wexford County Heritage Plan

County Heritage Plans are strategies for the identification, protection, conservation, management, enhancement, and interpretation of the built, natural, and cultural heritage led by the local authority from each county.

At the time of the writing of this chapter, there is no County Heritage Plan for County Wexford.

The first county Heritage Plan is currently at Stage 2. Public Engagement; with meetings held in August 2025 and submissions from public invited to ensure the preservation, protection and promotion of the heritage of County Wexford. The Heritage Forum, a non-statutory advisory

group, was established by Wexford County Council to provide advice on the preparation and implementation of the Counties first Heritage Plan.

13.3 Assessment Methodology

13.3.1 Defining Cultural Heritage

Heritage is defined in the Heritage Act, 1995 as including monuments, archaeology, heritage objects, architecture, flora, fauna, wildlife habitats, landscapes, seascapes, wrecks, geology, heritage gardens and parks and inland waterways. Intangible cultural heritage, as recognised in the 2003 UNESCO Paris Convention, comprises items such as songs, poetry, folklore, traditional crafts, language and sport, and these are also included in our definition of heritage.

Cultural heritage is considered one of the environmental factors likely to be significantly affected by the projects. Cultural heritage comprises archaeology, architectural heritage, folklore and history.

Cultural heritage (after EPA 2022) is considered to consist of:

- Archaeology
 - Known archaeological monuments (SMR, RMP)
 - Areas of archaeological potential (including unknown archaeology)
 - Underwater archaeology
- Architectural heritage
 - Designated architectural heritage
 - Other significant architectural heritage
- Folklore and history
 - Designations or sensitivities

13.3.2 Assessing Baseline Data

The site was subject to an assessment comprising a desk-based study of published and unpublished documentary, cartographic and aerial imagery sources, as well as a site visit/walkover survey and a geophysical survey. These were evaluated to establish the baseline data of the receiving environment.

Cultural Heritage Receptors (CHRs) were identified within and adjacent to the site. These consist of tangible cultural heritage (e.g. archaeological features, monuments, artefacts, built heritage features, buildings, and sensitive landscapes/areas). These form the Cultural Heritage Dataset (CHD), which includes geo-referenced data on each identified heritage asset recorded and relevant to the site. Each receptor was given a number (e.g. abbreviated to CHR1 assigned to each cultural heritage receptor relevant to the site).

For the purposes of this report, the archaeology, architectural and cultural heritage assets were assessed using the following sources:

- Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).
- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).
- Register of Historic Monuments (RHM).
- National Monuments.
- Sites reported in the Database of Irish Excavation Reports.
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland.

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- Architectural heritage structures (NIAH).
- Protected Structures (Wexford County Development Plan 2022–2028).
- Archaeological Reports (including Geophysical Survey of the site).
- Other documentary sources (townland and placename evidence, Griffith's Valuation, National Folklore School's Collection).
- Any other previously unrecorded sites.
- Site visit/walkover survey.

13.3.2.1 Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)

A primary cartographic source and base-line data for the assessment was consultation of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for County Wexford. All known/recorded archaeological monuments are indicated on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and are listed in these records. The SMR and RMP paper archives are not a complete record of all monuments, however, as newly discovered sites may not appear in the lists or accompanying maps. Accordingly, in conjunction with consultation of the SMR and RMP, the digital database of recorded monuments (Historic Environment Viewer), which may be accessed through the National Monuments Service (NMS) website, was also consulted. This database of SMR records is updated daily. The county SMR forms the basis for the statutory RMP (established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994). Accordingly, all sites included in the RMP are protected under the National Monuments Acts (1930–2014).

Redundant Records

There are two monuments in proximity of the site (WX035-086----, WX035-047----) classed as redundant. Records classed as 'Redundant record' are those that fulfil one or more of the following criteria:

- a record identifying a location where, according to documentary sources (e.g., published reference, cartographic sources) or personal communication, a monument might have existed, but which, on inspection, was found not to be an archaeological monument (e.g. a natural feature);
- a record classified using a term which is now obsolete (e.g. ecclesiastical remains);
- a record created in error, a duplicate record or one which has no supporting evidence recorded on file or in the database;
- an archaeological object (i.e. an artefact), e.g. a quernstone;
- a record entered as a 'Shipwreck'. Shipwrecks are recorded in a separate database

13.3.2.2 Register of Historic Monuments

The Register of Historic Monuments contains historic monuments and archaeological areas known at the commencement of the Act are subject to legal protection. The list was established under Section 5 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987.

13.3.2.3 National Monuments

The National Monuments Service website lists Monuments covered by Preservation Orders and in the ownership/guardianship of the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage by county (<https://www.archaeology.ie/about-us/what-we-do/monuments-in-state-care/national-monuments-in-state-care/>).

The term 'National Monument' is defined by the National Monuments Act (1930) as being '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'. The aforementioned Act states that the consent of the Minister is required for archaeological works at or near a National Monument in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister or a local authority, or to which a preservation order applies. The Minister is required to consult with the Director of the National Museum of Ireland in relation to such an application for consent.

13.3.2.4 Excavations Database

The Database of Irish Excavation Reports, also known as the Excavations Database, is an annual account of all archaeological investigations carried out under an excavation licence and includes works undertaken from 1970 to the present (www.excavations.ie). This database was consulted as part of the desktop research for this assessment to establish if any previous archaeological investigations under an excavation licence had been carried out in, or near the proposed development area.

13.3.2.5 The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland

The topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland contain information pertaining to archaeological finds (mainly artefactual) and excavations throughout the country that were reported to the museum since the 1920s. While many of these find spots are not recorded monuments, they can provide an indication of past activity in a townland and consequently add to our understanding of the archaeological potential of an area.

13.3.2.6 Protected Structures and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Sites

Protected Structures are buildings and other structures that the planning authority considers to be of special interest from an architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social, or technical point of view. These are protected under Part IV of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended and listed in Volume 5: Record of Protected Structures in the Wexford County Development Plan 2022–2028.

Heritage Structures are also recorded by the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH), a state initiative established on a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. The list forms the basis for the recommendations for inclusion in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS).

13.3.2.7 Cartographic Sources, Aerial Imagery and LiDAR Data

Potential archaeological or cultural heritage features can also be marked on historic maps or be visible on aerial photography as cropmarks, soil marks and low earthworks. Both provide a useful resource in identifying sites, particularly if they no longer have any above ground remains.

Several cartographic sources were consulted as part of this assessment, namely The Down Survey of County Wexford (1656) and the first (surveyed 1839 – published 1841), third (surveyed 1902 – published 1904) and last, Cassini (1922-25) editions of the Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (now Tailte Éireann). Aerial photographs dating between 1995 and 2018 from Tailte Éireann were also examined, as was satellite (Google Earth) imagery dating between 2005 and 2023.

Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data can also be used to identify low-relief features of potential archaeological interest. Much of this is available through the Open Topographic Data

Viewer provided by Geological Survey Ireland. There is no LiDAR data available for this area at present.

13.3.2.8 Archaeological Reports

The following reports were also consulted in order to inform the assessment of all aspects of the archaeological resource within and adjacent to the Proposed Project site and to ensure that the assessment is cognisant of all relevant policies and objectives:

Geophysical Survey

Geophysical Survey, in the form of magnetic gradiometry, is a non-intrusive method that is used in Archaeology. It is a method for rapidly mapping archaeological objects, structures, deposits and other features, including geological anomalies, that survive beneath the ground surface. The results are presented as a grey-scale map of the anomalies detected, which are interpreted by an experienced archaeologist. A licence to carry out this work is required and is granted by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage following submission of the licence application for the site in question. Upon completion of the on-site survey, a report detailing the results of the work is submitted to the Department and the National Museum of Ireland.

A geophysical survey was conducted and a report prepared to inform the assessment of the Proposed Project - Geophysical Survey Report, Proposed Solar Farm at Nash, New Ross, Co. Wexford (Licence Number 23R0080) by ACSU (Murphy 2025; see Appendix 13.3.).

The above report includes the results of both Phase 1 (2022) and Phase 2 (2024) of the geophysical survey.

Archaeological Test Trenching

Archaeological test trenching is carried out in advance of construction and is undertaken across the footprint of a proposed development. Test trenches are excavated to facilitate the early identification of archaeological deposits and features. If test trenching is carried out following a geophysical survey, the trenches are placed to target anomalies detected in order to assess their significance, extent and depth. The results allow for an informed decision on how best to deal with any discovered archaeological finds or features prior to works on site commencing. A licence to carry out this work is required and is granted by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage following submission of the licence application for the site in question. Upon completion of the on-site test trenching, a report detailing the results of the work is submitted to the Department and the National Museum of Ireland.

As part of the Additional Information Request from Wexford County Council the completion of archaeological testing and reporting of findings in an Archaeological Impact Assessment was sought. This assessment is provided in Appendix 13.4 (Archaeological Impact Assessment: Test Excavation Report Shelburne Energy Farm, Nash, Co. Wexford (Licence Numbers 26E0034, 26R0054) by ACSU (Murphy Deidre 2026), with a discussion of the results in Section 13.4.4 of this chapter.

In addition to the above report, of relevance is test trenching completed in 2013 (Archaeological Assessment Report, Nash, Co. Wexford (Licence Number 13E0076) by Stafford McLoughlin (McLoughlin 2013) which was carried out for a plot for a single dwelling in close proximity to the site, where an enclosure ditch with medieval pottery was identified. The assessment suggested it is likely associated with an adjacent church (WX035-049001-) and graveyard (WX035-049002-) or represents a ringfort.

13.3.2.9 Other Documentary Research

Additional documentary sources can be used to assess intangible cultural heritage (i.e history and folklore).

The Irish Townlands Database (<https://www.townlands.ie/>) and the Irish Placename Database (<https://www.logainm.ie/en/>) were consulted for the associated administrative divisions (baronies, civil parishes and townlands) and the meaning of the placenames and fields within and surrounding the Proposed Project site. The Irish Placename Database was created by Gaois, Fiontar & Scoil na Gaeilge in collaboration with The Placenames Branch of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. It contains archival records and placenames research conducted by the State. Many of Ireland's geographical names are of Irish origin, while others derive from English, with a small number from Old Norse. The anglicisation process included name standardisation, which was largely carried out in the 19th century and recorded in the Ordnance Survey's work. Toponyms can provide useful historical and cultural heritage data, such as information on administrative divisions, natural and archaeological features that may have disappeared, as well as the ownership or character and origins of a settlement.

The National Folklore Collection (NFC) and its datasets were examined. The dataset contains manuscripts, index cards, sound recordings, photographs, and video material. As a part of this, the Schools' Collection was initiated by the Irish Folklore Commission, and contains folklore and local tradition entries from pupil's exercise books from the Irish Free State from 1937–1939.

The National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage (NIICH) was also examined for sites, areas or features of further potential cultural heritage interest. While many of the designated traditions are island-wide practices, nothing was identified that was specific to the area in question.

13.3.2.10 Previously Unrecorded Sites

The site and its environs were also assessed for any other previously unrecorded sites (e.g. unrecorded archaeological and architectural heritage, industrial heritage, demesne landscapes, sites referenced in folklore, intangible heritage). This data was largely generated through desktop research but also a site visit.

13.3.2.11 Geology, Soils and Hydrology

Geology, soil types and hydrology records were also consulted to assess the landscape of the site as these can impact preservation conditions for archaeological sites and artefacts, as well as affect the efficiency of various geophysical survey techniques. Changes to local hydrology as a result of developments also have the potential to impact the preservation of sub-surface archaeological remains, particularly those preserved in waterlogged/anaerobic conditions. This data was generated through the following sources:

Geological Survey Ireland of the Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment (<https://dcenr.maps.arcgis.com/>) is a national database of soils and a mapping resource, with underlying geology, formation and soil type included.

Environmental Protection Agency/EPA Geoportal (<https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/>) was developed by the Irish Environmental Protection Agency to improve access to geographic data relating to Ireland's environment. It can be used to access our WebGIS data browsers, find and download EPA GIS data and connect to the Irish Spatial Data Exchange catalogue. The EPA Rivers and Streams datasets were examined due to the presence wet ditches, streams and river (Owenduff River) adjacent to the site. Riverine, peatland and wetland environments are considered of high archaeological potential for trackways, fording points/bridges. The presence or absence of those can be established through archaeological assessment (geophysical survey but needs to be confirmed by invasive assessment – such as test trenching and wade survey/dive survey as appropriate and/or monitoring).

13.3.2.12 Site Visit/Walkover Survey

In support of this chapter, following the desk-based study of available resources, a site walkover survey was undertaken. The primary aim of the survey was to (1) confirm the condition and surface presence or absence of the remains of the identified Cultural Heritage Receptors (CHRs) located within the site and (2) to record any additional, previously unidentified, archaeological or built heritage sites/receptors as additional CHRs. The site visit included a photographic and written record of any receptors present.

The results of the walkover survey are included in Section 13.4.7. It should be noted, however, that the absence of surface remains of a receptor does not constitute the absence of sub-surface remains, and the presence or absence of such a CHR can only be established through test trenching.

13.3.3 Approach to Impact Assessment

13.3.3.1 Study Area

The study area reviewed for the assessment comprised the area within the Proposed Project site and lands extending 1km in all directions for all known sites. Distance measurements were taken from the nearest edge of the Project site boundary. This was in order to compile and appraise a baseline context for the known cultural heritage receptors within and present in the immediate environs of the site, including potential direct and indirect effects on tangible and sub-surface elements within and adjacent to the site, and to assess the potential direct and indirect effects on the locations and setting of known cultural heritage receptors. In addition, the wider landscape was reviewed for any nationally significant cultural heritage sites with high visual sensitivity (such as National Monuments and World Heritage Sites; including those listed in the tentative list).

13.3.3.2 Consultations

Consultation between ACSU and the National Monuments Services (NMS) of the Department of Housing Local Government and Heritage has taken place. The NMS are aware of the project, having approved the submitted method statements and issued a licence for the geophysical survey of the site, with the reports on the findings submitted to statutory authorities, with no queries received following submission.

A consultation with the National Monuments Archive (NMA) has taken place. This was in relation to two redundant monuments WX035-086---- and WX035-047----.

Further information was requested by Wexford County Council (Planning No. 20251194W Dated 21 November 2025); in terms of Archaeology Item 14 was issued:

14. Having regard to the extent of the proposed development, the archaeological impact assessment submitted with the planning application, and the Department of Housing, Local Government & Heritage comments on the application, archaeological testing is required to be carried out as part of a further information request.

a. The applicant is required to engage the services of a suitably qualified archaeologist to carry out a fieldwork-based Archaeological Impact Assessment of the proposed development in accordance with the recommendations outlined in the Archaeological Assessment report submitted with the planning application. No sub-surface work should be undertaken in the absence of the archaeologist without their express consent.

b. The archaeologist shall carry out any relevant documentary research and inspect the site. The assessment shall involve documentary and cartographic research, an examination of the proposed plans for development, a geophysical survey and archaeological testing (licensed

under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2014). Test trenches shall be excavated at locations specified by the archaeologist within the proposed development area, having consulted the site plans, results of geophysical survey and fieldwork, to determine the presence/ absence of archaeological features.

c. Having completed the work, the archaeologist shall submit a written report, including an archaeological impact statement, to the Planning Authority and to the Department in advance of the planning decision. Where archaeological materials/ features are shown to be present, preservation in situ, the establishment of sufficient 'buffers' to ensure preservation of archaeological remains, review of development layout and design, preservation by record (excavation) or monitoring may be required and suggested mitigatory measures shall be outlined in the report and the planning authority, in consultation with the Department, will advise further with regard to an archaeological requirements following receipt of assessment.

d. The Planning Authority and the Department shall be furnished with a final archaeological report describing the results of any subsequent archaeological investigative works and/ or monitoring following completion of all archaeological works on site and the completion of any post-excavation work. All resulting and associated archaeological costs shall be borne by the developer.

13.3.4 Significance Criteria

The main purpose of this chapter is to identify, describe and present an assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Project on archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage remains (known and unknown if present). An effect can be positive, negative, or neutral/none, direct or indirect. The effect may result from the construction phase and/or the operation phase of the project.

The potential effects are assessed for each component of the development as described above, as well as cumulatively.

This chapter aims to present a precise, concise, accurate and credible description of the likely and significant effects on archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage, and offer mitigation measures where a likely significant effect is predicted. The description of effects follows the EPA Guidelines (2022, table 3.4, fig. 3.4), whereby comparing the character of the predicted effect to the sensitivity of the receiving environment can determine the significance.

13.3.5 Limitations of this EIAR

The assessment is based on information available as of March 2026 and on the above sources and surveys (including geophysical survey, test trenching and a site visit/walkover survey). Accordingly, subsequent to this date, additional information will become available following monitoring of the site (during the construction phase) and this new information will alter the assessment detailed in this chapter.

There are also general limitations that apply to archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage assessments, such as:

- Inaccuracies and selective recording on historic mapping. While every effort is made to geolocate early cartographic sources, many were not recorded with the level of accuracy required to do so, accordingly the location and details of CHRs that are no longer extant and only identified through mapping are often only indicative. The sites and details recorded by early cartographers is also selective, as well as representing just a short period in time, in or around the time at which the survey took place. The gaps between mapping can also be long, with information on how the landscape was used and changed in those intervening years inaccessible.

- Limited and selective historic sources. Documentary sources prior to the medieval period are rare, while those that do exist are generally limited and biased in their scope. They can be vague on location details and only provide a glimpse of land-use at a specific time.
- Inaccuracies in records. The assessment includes baseline data from a variety of reliable sources, including regulatory sources, however, the accuracy and completeness of all data cannot be guaranteed and changes in our understanding of sites can impact this data, including, for example, ground truthing redundant records or geophysical surveys around known sites that can extend their zones of notification.

13.4 Receiving Environment

The development is located within the townlands of Ballygarvan, Cloonagh and Nash, in the Barony of Shelburne and the Civil Parish of Owenduff. The site consists of agricultural lands to the west of the Owenduff River and adjacent to its tributary, which also forms the townland boundary of Cloonagh and Ballygarvan with Nash townland; adjacent to and west and east of L4030 and south of L4032. Details of the site walkover survey are included in Section 13.4.8, with associated photographs in Appendix 13.2.

The site has an elevation of c. 33–66m Ordnance Datum (OD). The underlying geology is rhyolitic volcanic, grey and brown slates and is part of the Campile Formation. This bedrock geology is overlaid by a mixture of soils consisting largely of shallow, well-drained and deep, well-drain mineral soils. The bands of soil along the townland boundary stream and the Owenduff River are recorded as alluvial, shallow and well-drained (Geological Survey of Ireland). The site was subject to a geophysical survey on two occasions.

Cultural Heritage is considered here to include all recorded monuments listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), National Monuments (i.e. those in the ownership/guardianship of the state), Protected Structures, National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) sites, previously unrecorded sites, sites reported in the Excavations Database if not included in the RMP/SMR, find spots or sites listed in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland, and finally, sites identified during a site visit, through examination of cartographic sources and aerial imagery, and through non-invasive geophysical survey.

13.4.1 Historical and Archaeological Background

The site is located within the County of Wexford (Cill Dara), in the townlands of Nash (An Ais), Cloonagh (Cluanach) and Ballygarvan (Baile Gharbháin), in the Barony of Shelburne and the Civil Parish of Owenduff.

Ballygarvan was first mentioned as Balygavan and in relation to Thos Knythsewyn in 1305, and referenced frequently in sources thereafter; in 1840 it was recorded as Garvan's town. Nash townland was mentioned as Naysshe in 1540, and by 1576 a rectory of S. Leonard of the Nashe was noted. Cloonagh can be translated as a meadow or lawn and was referenced in 1603 concerning Walter McPadin Branagh of Clonegh. In the Census of Ireland c. 1659, 37 people are listed in Nash and 25 in Ballygarvan (Ranson 1949). In Griffith's Valuation of County Wexford, the land is listed as belonging to Colclough and Boyse estate (Nash) and Shannon estate (Ballygarvan) prior to the land commission. The mill in Ballygarvan is listed as a corn mill and a tuck mill. The area of Kilbraney is listed as belonging to Cliffee estate and the mill at Kilbraney is described as a corn mill and a spinning mill.

The land to the east of Nash Village is described in an account in The Schools' Collection (Volume 0871, Page 326) as fertile and gently sloping towards Owenduff River that empties into Bannow Bay. Nash was recorded as a place of fairs and public meetings held at Fair Green, which is depicted on both the 6-inch and 25-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) maps adjacent to the

crossroads in Nash. It appears that the fair was discontinued only after a railway station was opened in Ballycullane and Campile. It was believed by the locals that Nash got its name from a forge or fair green located in the area. A forge is depicted within Nash village on the 1839 OS map, and it is labelled as Smithy on the 1911 OS map, now in ruin. Trades listed for Nash area in the early 20th century included coopers, nailers, weavers, tailors, blacksmiths, shoe-maker, carpenter, dress-maker, tailor, carpenter and one blacksmith (ibid.). There is also a record of a Chalcolithic or Copper Age (2500–2200 BC) hoard at Carrickshedoge, Nash, Co. Wexford, to the north of the current site. This comprised four copper axes with decorated flanks and two or three cakes of copper—raw material gained by smelting the crude copper ore—reportedly retrieved from a ‘cave’ that could be a souterrain (Bremer 1926).

In total, there are seventeen recorded archaeological monuments located within a 1km radius. These include eight ringforts - raths (WX040-004----; WX040-003----; WX040-005----; WX040-016----; WX035-048----; WX039-084---; WX040-091---; WX040-068---), a ringfort – unclassified (WX039-017----), two redundant records (WX035-086----, WX035-047----), two ritual sites – holy wells (WX040-006----, WX040-002----), a church (WX035-049001-), a graveyard (WX035-049002-), an enclosure (WX040-016001-) and a Castle – unclassified (WX040-051----). The two redundant records noted above (WX035-086----, WX035-047----) are not listed in the Record of Monuments and Places for Co. Wexford 1995; their antiquity (both as enclosures) could not be confirmed by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland, hence these are now classed as redundant.

Several cultural heritage receptors (CHR) are located within and adjacent to the site (see see Table 13.5 and Figure 13.1 for details). The site contains no archaeological monuments; however, the MV array cable traverses the zone of notification associated with a ringfort - rath (WX040-004----; CHR 13). A plot labelled Smithy (CHR1) is adjacent to the site. Furthermore, Fair Green (CHR2), townland boundaries (CHR12, parts of CHR8 and CHR14), buildings (CHR3, CHR11, CHR30, CHR31), lime kilns (CHR4, CHR6, CHR7, CHR9, CHR10, CHR19, CHR20, CHR21, CHR22, CHR23), wells (part of CHR1 and CHR11), a mill race (CHR16), a triangulation station (CHR6), and a bridge known as Neighbourly Bridge (CHR8) are depicted within the site on the Ordnance Survey mapping.

13.4.1.1 Enclosures and Ringforts - Rath

Ditched enclosures are seen across the Irish landscape in the form of ringforts and non-circular enclosures. Ringforts, as the name suggests, implies a circular enclosure with a minimum of one ditch and possible accompanying banks. They were generally circular, measuring circa. 24–60 metres in diameter. Early Irish laws stated that circularity was a feature of the model ringfort (Stout 1997). However, with the increase of development, more and more non-circular enclosures are coming to light. Therefore, for the purpose of this discussion, all of the above enclosures will be discussed under the category ‘ditched enclosures’. The zone of notification associated with one ringfort – rath (WX040-004----; CHR13) extends within the proposed MV cable route between array area B and A, while a number of other such monuments are located in the environs. This ringfort – rath (WX040-004----; CHR13) is depicted on the OS mapping and visible on aerial imagery, and is described as a raised circular overgrown area measuring 28m by 26m defined by an earthen bank, while another such monument (WX040-003----; CHR33), located in close proximity to the southeast, was identified as a faint cropmark enclosure on aerial photography, measuring 45m in diameter and defined by a fosse.

The majority of early medieval ditched enclosures date from the sixth–ninth centuries AD, and we see a significant decline in their use in the tenth century (O’Sullivan & Nicholl 2010). Though a site in Laytown, Co. Meath, could have a fourth century date (McConway 2002), other sites such as Ballynacarriga, Co. Cork (Noonan 2004) and Raystown, Co. Meath (Seaver 2005; 2016) were probably occupied from the fifth century well into the eleventh century.

Ditched enclosures are generally regarded as enclosed farmsteads, and the defences are thought to have been built to protect against cattle raids (Stout 1997). Some have provided little evidence for structures, suggesting the enclosure was used for storing cattle, known as a bodun, though the majority provide evidence to suggest they were inhabited settlements with houses, farmyards, outbuildings and animals (O'Sullivan & Nicholl 2010). Excavated items retrieved from ringforts are largely of a domestic, craft or agricultural nature (Monk 1995). Some larger sites, such as Raystown, Co Meath, fulfilled many functions; there was evidence for animal husbandry, cereal and grain processing, milling, burial and metallurgy (Seaver 2016).

Ditched enclosures are one of the most common field monuments in Ireland. Most were univallate with one bank and fosse. In many cases, the banks do not survive. There are, however, also bivallate enclosures, for example, Cloonaboy, Co. Mayo (Gillespie 2010), and multivallate enclosures, such as Garranes, Co. Cork (Ó Ríordáin 1942). As mentioned above, while ringforts were generally 24–60m in diameter, most non-circular enclosures were between 50 and 70m in diameter. Ditched enclosures tend to be situated on sloping or well-drained hilly ground with good views (Stout 1997) and they are also usually found in clusters within a townland (Edwards 1990). Evidence from excavations shows that enclosing ditches were, in some cases, allowed to silt-up and had refuse deliberately dumped into them. Layers of slag were dumped into the ditch at Lisleagh, Co. Cork, for example (Monk 1995).

Ditched enclosures usually have an entrance at the southeast. This is to avoid the prevailing cold, westerly and northerly winds that the enclosure would be exposed to (Stout 1997). The entrance passage at Rath II, Ballypalady, Co. Antrim, ranged from 0.76m at the outer end to 1.5m at the inner opening, suggesting it was not intended for keeping large livestock (O'Sullivan & Nicholl 2010). Many sites, like that at Lissachiggel, Co. Louth, had either cobbles or paving stones providing a dry passage into the enclosure. These entrances were known in early Irish literature and legal sources as the 'airdrocht' and were to be kept clean (ibid.). O'Sullivan and Nicholl (ibid.) wrote that it was not unusual to see pathways laid within the interior to steer movement towards a particular direction and the upon entering the site, a person was often persuaded by laid pathways to move directly and immediately to the house doorway. The pathway was meant to be kept clean and dry, and likely ditches and gullies would function as drainage features to keep the area dry.

Early medieval houses within ditched enclosures tended to be circular or round, made of stone or post-and-wattle walls. The roofs were thatched with reeds, turf or straw. According to the eight-century law text *Críth Gablach*, a typical farmer's house was 6–8 metres in diameter. Archaeological evidence shows that the majority were 4–5 metres in diameter, and some were significantly larger, at 6–10 metres (O'Sullivan & Nicholl 2010). As pointed out by McCormick et al. (2011), because of the basket-like construction, any recuts or changes to the early medieval houses are rarely seen in the archaeological record. It was likely that the lifespan of a medieval house would have lasted for just a short period of time (20 to 30 years); with good maintenance, however, a house could have stood for 50 to 60 years (O'Sullivan & Nicholl 2010).

Associated with many enclosures and often found in their environs are fire pits, storage pits, refuse pits, cooking pits and cereal-drying kilns. O'Sullivan and Nicholl (2010) wrote that pits are one of the more enigmatic elements to be found within the enclosure and that their function can be difficult to discern. They suggest that such pits would have been used for a variety of purposes, were probably reused and cleaned-out many times and countless, no doubt, had multiple functions over their lifetime (ibid.). According to McCormick et al. (2011), cereal-drying kilns are generally not associated with ditched enclosures, however, there are several examples of sites with associated kilns, such as Johnstown, Co. Meath, Gortygrigane, Co. Tipperary and Camlin, Co. Tipperary.

13.4.1.2 Lime Kilns

Sixteen lime kilns (CHRs 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 19–29) are depicted on historic mapping within the area under assessment (see Table 13.5). These largely appear on the 1839 OS map, some of which are gone by the time of the 1902 map, while others are still depicted and labelled as L.K.

Lime kilns are furnace-type structures used to produce lime by heating limestone at high temperatures of up to 1000 degrees. The process is known as quicklime or burnt lime, and the product was used in building, agriculture and related purposes. Farm lime kilns were used in the 18th/19th centuries, and these are most common in the countryside. Two types of lime kilns used for agricultural purposes can be distinguished; draw kilns and flare kilns. The former were more popular and burnt limestone in a continuous process, while the latter worked on the basis of a discontinuous batch process. The lime kilns can be between 2–4m high but can reach up to 9m in height. Improved draw lime kilns of 19th-century date had a total height of c. 8m. These were built of stone against a bank of rising ground with an opening at the front and top. While largely 18th/19th-century monuments, the burning of limestone to apply to soil was common practice between the 12th and 17th centuries on a smaller scale (O' Sullivan & Downey 2005).

13.4.1.3 Vernacular Structures

The examined historic mapping also depicts one building (CHR3) and two building clusters (CHR11, 30) on the 1839 OS map, some of which were demolished by the time of the 1902 map, that could represent houses that were abandoned following the Great Famine. Furthermore, a forge/smithy (CHR1) is depicted within the northwest corner of Fair Green (CHR2), in Nash townland. It is indicated as a horseshoe on the 1839 map and is labelled as a Smithy on the 1902 map.

The remains (surface or sub-surface) of any of the buildings depicted on the 1839 map located within the site could represent vernacular structures (see Table 13.5).

The term 'vernacular structures' is used to describe a structure built between 1650 and 1850; however, some structures of early 20th-century date can also be included. The structures represent mostly houses, usually built by the occupants with the help of family and neighbours. They were known as ernhaus (hearth house) and had a main cooking hearth. They were rectangular in shape, usually single-story, one room, with a loft; if more rooms were present these would be entered from adjoining rooms. Door(s) and windows were placed along the long walls, with a fireplace usually set in the middle of the cross walls (O'Reilly 2011). Campbell (1937) identified two house types in Ireland, one with a central hearth and one with a gable heart. Vernacular structures vary regionally and locally.

While the farming landscape across Ireland was characterised by unenclosed open field systems and associated settlements in the early 17th century, during the 18th century clusters of settlements emerged known as clachans. This resulted in the enclosure of fields, with such field systems characterised by small rectangular fields (O'Sullivan & Downey 2008). Some of these clusters of vernacular buildings were labelled, such as 'Knockcarroll' in Nash townland, while others represent a concentration of buildings that could be farmyards or small settlements.

Often associated with these settlements or farmyards are wells and lime kilns. As mentioned above, a lot of lime kilns are depicted on the examined mapping. The symbols used for wells and lime kilns are somewhat similar, however, although wells are often depicted in proximity to clusters of structures that likely represent small settlements/farmyards. These could be springs feeding from waterways, while other could be stone-lined. A single mill is also depicted on the historic mapping within the study area and labelled Shannon's Mill.

13.4.2 Recorded Archaeological Monuments (RMP/SMR Sites)

There are no recorded archaeological monuments within the site. There are six monuments located within a distance of 150m from the nearest site boundary.

Most notably, the proposed MV array cabling traverses the zone of notification associated with a ringfort - rath (WX040-004----). Furthermore, a holy well (WX040-002----), a church (WX035-049001-) and a graveyard (WX035-049002-) are in proximity to the site, but separated from it via a townland boundary in the form of a tributary of the River Owenduff and a Mill Race. The locations of these monuments are recorded c. 25m, c. 50m and c. 70m from the nearest site boundary. Redundant record (WX035-086) and ringfort rath (WX040-003) are located c. 55m and c. 146m from the nearest site boundary.

In addition to the above, there are seventeen monuments located within a 1km radius but at a distance of 400m or greater from the nearest site boundary. There are six ringforts - raths (; WX040-005----; WX040-016----; WX035-048----; WX039-084---; WX040-091---; WX040-068---), a ringfort – unclassified (WX039-017----), a redundant records (WX035-047----), a ritual site – holy well (WX040-006----), an enclosure (WX040-016001-) a Castle – unclassified (WX040-051-----), two burnt mounds (WX034-070001-, WX034-070002-), moated site (WX034-042----), church (WX035-035001-) within associated graveyard (WX035-035002-) and a field boundary (WX035-085----).

The antiquity of the redundant records (WX035-086----, WX035-047----) could not be confirmed by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland, hence these are now classed as redundant. The SMR files were requested from the National Monuments Archives (NMA). There is a record from 2006 and 2012 in relation to WX035-086----. The 2006 entry states that the monument was visible on aerial imagery taken on 19 July 2006 by Michael Moore and recorded as *enclosure, possible*, but deemed redundant by Moore in the entry from 2012 *due to the images being unclear to confirm antiquity*. There is only one entry for WX035-047---- dated 1988; there is no explanation why the monument was made redundant, it is not listed in the Record of Monuments and Places for Co. Wexford 1995 manual and is labelled/stamped as de-listed on the Wexford RMP Map (1995).

The relevant monuments located within 1km from the site boundary are listed in the table below:

Table 13.1: Record of Monuments and Places and Sites

SMR No	Monument Class	Townland	ITM Easting	ITM Northing
WX035-047----	Redundant record	NASH	677990	620747
WX035-048----	Ringfort - rath	RATHNAGEERAGH	678988	620777
WX035-049001-	Church	NASH	677470	619838
WX035-049002-	Graveyard	NASH	677470	619838
WX035-086----	Redundant record	NASH	677741	620032
WX039-017----	Ringfort - unclassified	DUNMAIN	676525	618671
WX039-084----	Ringfort - rath	DUNMAIN	676575	618410
WX040-002----	Ritual site - holy well	NASH	677464	619770
WX040-003----	Ringfort - rath	NASH	677955	619550
WX040-004----	Ringfort - rath	BALLYGARVAN	678210	619362
WX040-005----	Ringfort - rath	KILBRANEY	679666	619366
WX040-006----	Ritual site - holy well	BALLYGARVAN	679268	618828

SMR No	Monument Class	Townland	ITM Easting	ITM Northing
WX040-016----	Ringfort - rath	RATHUMNEY	677213	617080
WX040-016001-	Enclosure	RATHUMNEY	677220	617030
WX040-051----	Castle - unclassified	BALLYGARVAN	678488	618637
WX040-068----	Ringfort - rath	BALLYGARVAN	678535	618375
WX040-091----	Ringfort - rath	DUNMAIN	676674	618198
WX034-070001-	Burnt mound	NASH	676416	621466
WX034-070002-	Burnt mound	NASH	676400	621498
WX034-042----	Moated site	TELLAROUGH	676528	622075
WX035-035001-	Church	CARNAGH	677608	622080
WX035-035002-	Graveyard	CARNAGH	677620	622083
WX035-085----	Field boundary	CARNAGH	677863	621845

13.4.3 National Monuments

There are no National Monuments located within the site. One, National Monument No. 229, listed as Rathumney Castle (RMP WX040-028001-) in the Ownership of the Minister (see Table 13.5 in <https://consult.wexfordcoco.ie/en/consultation/wexford-county-development-plan-2022-2028/chapter/chapter-13-heritage-and-conservation>), is located c.1.5km to the south of the site. The monument is also a Protected Structure (RPS Ref. WCC0780) listed in the *Wexford County Development Plan 2022–2028*.

13.4.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations

The site was subject to a geophysical survey in March 2023 and December 2024 (23R0080; Murphy Donald 2025) and test trenching with the use of a metal detector (26E0034; 26R0054; Murphy Deidre 2026) in February 2026. No anomalies of archaeological significance were identified, however, responses of archaeological potential, in particular Anomalies M1–M6 (see details below) were recorded requiring further assessment in the form of test trenching. Trenches were positioned across the site, targeting anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. No features of archaeological significance were exposed.

In addition, of relevance is an assessment completed in 2013 in the form of test trenching (13E0076; McLoughlin 2013) carried out in close proximity to the site, where an enclosure ditch with medieval pottery was identified.

13.4.4.1 Geophysical Survey 23R0080 (Murphy 2025)

The site was subject to a geophysical survey on two occasions, with both the eastern (Phase 1) and the western parcels (Phase 2) surveyed under licence 23R0080 (Figure 13.2, Appendix 13.1, and Appendix 13.3).

No clear anomalies of archaeological significance were detected; however, six potential monuments were detected. These include four anomalies recorded in the western parcel (M1–M4) and two in the eastern parcel (M5–M6).

M1–M4 in the eastern parcel include a curvilinear anomaly (M1) noted in the northeast corner of Field 7 that appears to form the southern portion of a small sub-circular enclosure or unrecorded field system; a D-shaped anomaly (M2), also in Field 7, that manifests as an enclosure, and two irregular dipolar anomalies in Field 16 (M3) and Field 1 (M4) that may represent changes in underlying geology or areas of poor drainage (with the potential to contain prehistoric burnt mounds).

M5 and M6 in the western parcel comprise one curvilinear anomaly (M5) noted in Field 3 that appears to represent an enclosure, and an oval anomaly (M6) in the west portion of Field 3, at the location of the proposed substation, possibly representing a ring-ditch or enclosure; both anomalies could also represent changes in topsoil or natural.

In addition, scattered positive responses (?Archaeology) were also recorded that might represent cut features such as pits/postholes, but could also represent iron in the topsoil, while large areas might represent large pits or spreads. The linear features (?Archaeology) that were recorded represent former field boundaries, some of which do not correspond with boundaries depicted on the mapping and could represent historic boundaries or laneways, but could also be associated with recent land use or represent wet ditches. Linear and curvilinear trends could equally be associated with access or recent land use/drainage; tentatively, a curvilinear trend in the western parcel could represent a ploughed-out ring-ditch. Areas of disturbance and geology were also recorded across the site. Some areas of disturbance correspond with features depicted on the OS maps, such as buildings, quarries and kilns. A series of parallel linear anomalies were also recorded throughout the site, these are reflective of agricultural use of the land, representing cultivation furrows.

Below are tables listing the anomalies identified in detail, with the eastern (Phase 1) and western (Phase 2) parcels detailed separately.

Table 13.2: Geophysical survey results – Western Parcel Phase 2

Anomaly No.	Form/Nature of Anomaly	Possible Source(s) of Anomaly	Description
M1	?Archaeology	Enclosure ditch	Curvilinear anomaly M1 is situated in the northeast corner of Field 7 and appears to form the southern portion of a small sub-circular enclosure. It measures c. 31m east–west and c. 22m north–south to the northern limit of the survey. This monument may have been truncated, adapted by, or indeed part of the adjoining mill race that is visible on all editions of OS mapping. The anomaly lies on a bend in the mill race, at the point where it turns from a northeasterly direction to a south-southeasterly direction.
M2	?Archaeology	Enclosure ditch	A D-shaped curvilinear in Field 7 possibly represents another small enclosure. The straight side of the D-shaped enclosure runs parallel to the mill race in a southeasterly direction. It measures 32m northwest–southeast and 23m southwest–northeast. The southern portion of this anomaly falls on the same line as a recorded field boundary that is depicted on both the first edition 6-inch (1839–41) and 25-inch OS map (1902–04). This boundary is not depicted on the last Cassini edition OS map (1922–25).
M3	Trend	Underlying geology / poor drainage?	An irregular dipolar anomaly to the west of Field 16 may represent a change in underlying geology or an area of poor drainage. This anomaly should be assessed during the testing phase to determine its archaeological potential.
M4	Trend	Underlying geology / poor drainage?	An irregular dipolar anomaly to the east of Field 1 may represent a change in underlying geology or an area of poor drainage. This anomaly should be assessed during the testing phase to determine its archaeological potential.

Anomaly No.	Form/Nature of Anomaly	Possible Source(s) of Anomaly	Description
-	?Archaeology	Pits, postholes, cut features or natural geology.	Scatter of positive anomalies that may represent cut features of archaeological significance, such as pits and postholes. They could alternatively represent natural underlying geological features or stone sockets.
-	Former boundary	Linears, former field boundaries	Linear anomalies representing former field boundaries. Some appear to represent buried ditches, while others removed field boundaries; some correspond with boundaries depicted on OS mapping.
-	Cultivation	Linears, agricultural in nature, representing cultivation furrows	A series of parallel linear anomalies was recorded throughout the site. These are mostly aligned north-south and northeast-southwest. They are agricultural in nature and represent cultivation furrows.
-	Magnetic interference/ Modern anomaly	Ground works/made-up ground and metal fencing	Areas of magnetic interference, suggesting modern anomalies.

Table 13.3: Geophysical survey results – Eastern Parcel Phase 1

Anomaly No.	Form/Nature of Anomaly	Possible Source(s) of Anomaly	Description
M5	?Archaeology	Curvilinear anomaly that might represent an enclosure/ ring-ditch	Curvilinear anomaly in the north portion of Field 3, faint in nature and could represent part of a small, ploughed-out enclosure or a ring-ditch.
M6	?Archaeology	Oval anomaly that might represent an enclosure/ ring-ditch or recent land use	Oval anomaly in the west portion of Field 8, at the location of the proposed substation. It is faint in nature and could represent part of a small, ploughed-out enclosure or a ring-ditch, but could also be associated with recent land use.
-	?Archaeology	Laneways, ditches or modern drains	Linears traversing Fields 6 and 7 could represent historic laneways but could also be associated with recent land use or represent wet ditches. These do not correspond with former field boundaries/features depicted on the OS mapping.
-	?Archaeology	Large pits/spreads or natural geology	Large positive anomalies that might indicate large pits/spreads. The possibility that these are of natural origin cannot be excluded.
-	?Archaeology	Pits, postholes, cut features or natural geology/ iron in topsoil	Scatter of positive anomalies that may represent cut features of archaeological significance such as pits and postholes. Could alternatively represent modern iron objects within the topsoil or natural underlying geological features.
-	Trends	Curvilinear anomaly that might represent enclosure/ring-ditch; ephemeral in nature suggesting a geological origin	A faint, ephemeral curvilinear anomaly in the east portion of Field 3. It might represent the remains of a ploughed-out enclosure or ring-ditch. Due to its ephemeral nature, however, likely to be of geological origin.

Anomaly No.	Form/Nature of Anomaly	Possible Source(s) of Anomaly	Description
-	Trends	Curvilinear and linear anomalies might be agricultural in nature	Curvilinear and linear trends, likely associated with former land use, likely agricultural in nature, might represent drainage or field access and not extend to the natural.
-	Magnetic interference/ Modern anomaly	Groundworks/ made-up and reinstated ground, some correspond with buildings, quarries and kilns depicted on OS mapping	Areas of magnetic interference, suggesting modern anomalies, some correspond with features depicted on OS mapping, such as buildings, quarries and kilns.
-	Former boundary	Linears, former field boundaries	Linear anomalies representing former field boundaries. Some appear to represent buried ditches, while others removed field boundaries; some correspond with boundaries depicted on OS mapping.
-	Cultivation	Linears, agricultural in nature, representing cultivation furrows	A series of parallel linear anomalies was recorded throughout the site. These are mostly aligned north–south and northeast–southwest and are agricultural in nature and represent cultivation furrows.
-	Natural/underlying geology	Changes in natural/ underlying geology	Areas manifesting as changes in natural and/or underlying geology.

13.4.4.2 Test trenching 26E0034;26R0054; (Murphy Deidre 2026; Section 13.14: Appendix 13.4)

The archaeological test trenching was conducted by Deirdre Murphy of Archaeological Consultancy Services Unit Ltd (ACSU) under excavation licence 26E0034 with the use of metal detector licence 26R0054, issued by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland.

A total of 90 trenches were excavated down to natural. In total, 1,260m of linear trenches were excavated. The test trenches targeted anomalies identified during the geophysical survey 23R0080 (Murphy Donald 2025). The natural was exposed at an average depth of 0.3m and was primarily an orangish yellow sandy boulder clay, though various colour variations of this sandy boulder clay were observed.

Seven features of low significance were recorded during the testing and corresponded with modern infilled field boundary ditches or other agricultural-related activity.

No features of archaeological significance were exposed, and as a result, the proposed development will have no known archaeological impact.

13.4.4.3 Archaeological investigations in the environs of the site

Furthermore, of relevance is an assessment in the form of test trenching carried out on a plot in proximity to the site, adjacent and to the west of the road, and east of a church (WX035-049001-) and graveyard (WX035-049002-) in Nash townland.

This test trenching included the excavation of 11 trenches under licence 13E0076 (McLoughlin 2013), with archaeological features and deposits uncovered in the majority of the excavated trenches (CHR18; Appendix 13.1, Figure 13.1). Features exposed included pits, postholes,

ditches, charcoal spreads, gullies and a curvilinear ditch containing medieval pottery. A large amount of pottery was seen in the upper fill of this curvilinear ditch (C9), which was interpreted as representing either an enclosure ditch associated with the church site to the west, or part of a large ringfort. The presence of the medieval pottery in the fill suggests it was backfilled in the medieval period. Further mitigation, in the form of excavation and preservation by record, was recommended, but the proposed development did not proceed, and the site is preserved in situ and now in use as an agricultural field.

13.4.5 Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and sites listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

There are no Protected Structures, as listed in the *Wexford County Development Plan 2022–2028*, located within the site, nor any sites listed in the *National Inventory of Architectural Heritage* (NIAH).

There are a number of known architectural heritage sites located in the environs of the site. These include:

- a farmhouse (RPS Ref. WCC0516) located c. 289m to the east of the site
- Dunmain House (RPS Ref. WCC0883; NIAH Reg. No. 15703938) located c. 790 m to the west;
- church/chapel (RPS Ref. WCC1269; NIAH Reg. No. 15704001) located c. 320m to the south;
- Ballygarvan House (NIAH Reg. No. 15704002); located c. 930m to the south;
- a folly-like "apple barn" (RPS Ref. WCC1281; NIAH Reg. No. 15704003), which was part of the Abbey Ville estate, located c. 1m to the southeast
- Caranagh House (RPS Ref. WCC1203; NIAH Reg. No. 15703504) located c. 940m to the northeast
- graveyard/cemetery (NIAH Reg. No. 15703505) located c. 850m to the northeast, that is also a monument (WX035-035002-)

13.4.6 Cartographic Sources and Aerial Imagery

Potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage features are often marked on historic maps, and they can provide a helpful resource in identifying sites, particularly if they no longer have any above ground remains. Unrecorded archaeological sites can also often be identified in aerial photographs as cropmarks or differential growth in a field, particularly during periods of drought, such as those experienced in the summer of 2018.

13.4.6.1 Cartographic Sources

A review of available historical mapping for the area was carried out to include The Down Survey of County Wexford (1656) and the first (surveyed 1839 – published 1841), third (surveyed 1902 – published 1904) and last, Cassini (1922–25) editions of the Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (now Tailte Éireann).

The 1656 map illustrates the site as within Owenduff Parish (Appendix 13.1, Figure 13.3). The lands are labelled as *Unforfeited Lands*; no detail is given, however it appears that the eastern parish boundary remains unchanged and is delimited by the Owenduff River. The 1811 map (Appendix 13.1, Figure 13.4) gives more detail; Nash is depicted with a T-junction shown, the road leading eastwards is not shown. Two buildings are illustrated and to the east of the junction an area is demarcated at the location of Fair Green. A Bridge is also labelled at the location of Nash Bridge and the stream feeding into the Owenduff River is shown.

For the purpose of this assessment due to level of details shown on the 1839 and 1902 maps, the site was divided into the east and west parcels as well as the substation compound and the route of the underground cable.

East Parcel

The 1839 OS map depicts several features, including field boundaries, buildings, settlements, a mill with associated mill race and other features, kilns, wells, bridges, gravel pits/quarries, and an area labelled as Fair Green in Nash townland. Some of these are no longer depicted by the time of the 1902 OS mapping, and others are labelled with additional buildings and more details. Fair Green is shown on both OS maps.

The monument, ringfort - rath WX040-004----, is depicted on the 1839 map as consisting of a bank; the 1902 map shows it as an oval field boundary. In a similar manner, a redundant record (WX035-047----) is shown. Both the 1839 and 1902 maps depict an empty field at the location of redundant record (WX035-086----) and ringfort rath (WX040-003----).

The Church (WX035-049001-) and Graveyard (WX035-049002-) in Nash townland, along with St Colman's Well (WX040-002----), have been depicted since the 1839 map. A lime kiln is also indicated in the wall of the graveyard on the 1839 map but is no longer shown by the time of the 1902 map.

A townland stream and the Owenduff River, with several crossings over the waterways, are shown on both OS maps. These include bridges, fords/footsticks and footbridges. A Flag Ford or Footbridge (1839), later labelled as Neighbourly Bridge, is shown over Owenduff River. A mill in Ballygarvan townland, labelled Shannon's Mill, was extended with additional buildings, as shown on the 1902 map and labelled as a corn mill. Some associated features, including sluices, footstick or footbridge are also shown. The 1839 map illustrates a forge within a corner of an area labelled as Fair Green. The forge is indicated with a horseshoe symbol and labelled as Smithy on the 1902 map. Two small settlements are labelled Knockcarroll and Nash, both in Nash townland. The 1839 map also shows some single buildings and a couple of concentrations of structures that could represent farmyards. Most of the single/lone buildings appear not to be shown on the 1902 map, suggesting these were abandoned due to the Great Famine.

Some of the field boundaries depicted on the 1839 map are no longer shown on the 1902 map, while others were added. A few laneways are also shown within the site, usually following the field boundaries.

West Parcel

No buildings are shown within the site on the examined mapping. However, laneways are depicted traversing and adjacent to the site. As noted above, St Colman's Well (WX040-002----) is labelled and depicted on both the 1839 and 1902 maps and this well is connected with a channel to a stream that is also the townland boundary between Nash and Cloonagh, as depicted on the 1839 map. Similarly, both the Church (Site) (WX035-049001-) and Graveyard (WX035-049002-) are depicted and labelled to the northeast of the west parcel. Furthermore, a mill race associated with Shannon's Mill is depicted and labelled on both maps adjacent to the eastern and northern extent of the western parcel. On the 1839 map, a number of kilns are shown within and adjacent this area of the site, with only some depicted and labelled L.K by the time of the 1902 map.

Substation compound and the route of the underground cable

No buildings are shown at the location of the substation compound. Both roads (that the underground cable follows) are shown on the 1839 map with some houses, lime kilns and a triangulation station adjacent. The area of the compound is illustrated as consisting of a field

(lined with trees along the boundary along the south and east) and minor portions of two fields. A lime kiln is depicted in an area adjacent and to the west with structures shown to the south on the 1839 and the 1902 maps. On the time of the 1839 map, the route of the cable traverses the fields in a north-south alignment as far as the road. By the time of the 1902 map, it appears the field boundary was realigned and the southern portion of the cable route follows the boundary joining the road just to the east of the Quarry now depicted. On both the 1839 and 1902 maps, the cable route follows the roads footprint westwards and northwards at the junction. On the 1839 map a horseshoe symbol indicating a smithy is depicted within an area labelled as Fair Green. By the time of the 1902 map, more detail is given; a rectangular plot, with two smaller plots with a smithy and a well are shown within the area labelled as Fair Green. At the northmost extent of the site, the route of the cable leaves the road towards east and traverses two fields with an adjacent lime kiln shown on both the 1839 and the 1902 maps; on the latter it is depicted in the corner of the adjacent field and labelled as LK.

13.4.6.2 Aerial Imagery

A review of available aerial photography for the area was also undertaken as part of this assessment. Aerial photographs dating from 1970, from the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP) and from between 1995 and 2018 from Tailte Éireann were assessed, along with Google Earth imagery dating between 2005 and 2023.

For the purpose of this assessment, the site was divided into the east and west parcels and the substation compound and the route of the underground cable. The CHRs, RMPs/SMRs are shown on aerial imagery. (Figure 13.7, Appendix 13.1).

East Parcel

The monument, ringfort – rath WX040-004---, appears overgrown on all available aerial imagery, largely unchanged since the 1995 aerial photograph. Some of the field boundaries depicted on the OS mapping were removed by 1995, and some of the laneways depicted previously are no longer visible, while others remain in use as farm access tracks. The settlement and the area where Shannon's Mill was depicted are now used as farmyards. The mill and associated buildings in Kilbraney are visible in the 1995 aerial photograph, with some buildings to the east of the access demolished by the time of the 1999–2003 aerial photographs. The remains of buildings depicted on the OS mapping can still be seen in the 2022 aerial photograph, albeit roofless; however, the area is overgrown so that more buildings may survive. A new house was built west of the former mill area in 2009.

The remains of the small settlement/farmyard in Nash townland, where a substation is proposed, appear to be still in use in 1995, possibly as animal sheds, with the buildings roofless and in ruins by the time of the 1999–2003 aerial image. This area can still be accessed via the laneway; however, before the 1995 aerial photograph, the portion of the laneway past the houses was removed with a field boundary added. The gravel pit in Nash townland was overgrown by the time of the 1995 aerial photograph, with some groundworks visible in the 1999–2003 aerial image. It was possibly backfilled and reinstated as a field, and a house was built on a plot adjacent and to the east by the time of the 2004–2006 aerial photograph. The river, stream and waterway sections have a broad band of trees growing along them.

Ringfort - rath WX040-003--- was identified from the 1970 Cambridge air photo (CUCAP no.:BDQ083) and a now redundant record (WX035-086---) is visible on the 2006 aerial photograph as the arc of a ditch.

West Parcel

By the time of the 1995 aerial image, some field boundaries had been removed, and other boundaries had been moved. By the 2006–2012 aerial imagery, shrubs were removed from the

northwestern portion of the site, while a field in the middle, northeastern and southwestern areas was left to grow over.

Overall, based on the aerial imagery, the fields of the site are long used as arable lands, with some also for pasture. Some portions, particularly adjacent to the waterways, are overgrown and appear rough ground. While some faint anomalies were noted on the aerial imagery these were primarily linear features corresponding with field boundaries visible on the OS maps and ploughing ridges.

Substation compound and the route of the undergrown cable

By the time of the 1995 aerial image, the substation compound is illustrated as within two fields. Buildings are apparent in the area to the south, the area adjacent and to the west appears overgrown. Some of the field boundaries depicted prior to this are no longer present, however, the cable route follows the footprint of the field boundary northwards as far as the road and is within the footprint of the road. A number of buildings can be seen along the road on the 1995 aerial image and additional buildings were added over subsequent years. The northern extent of the site (at the point where the cable leaves the road towards the east) consists of two grassed fields with the pylon visible on the 1995 image.

13.4.6.3 Aerial Imagery

A review of available aerial photography for the area was also undertaken as part of this assessment. Aerial photographs dating from 1970, from the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP) and from between 1995 and 2018 from Tailte Éireann were assessed, along with Google Earth imagery dating between 2005 and 2023.

For the purpose of this assessment, the site was divided into the east and west parcels and the substation compound and the route of the underground cable. The CHRs, RMPs/SMRs are shown on aerial imagery (Figure 13.7, Appendix 13.1).

East Parcel

The monument, ringfort – rath WX040-004----, appears overgrown on all available aerial imagery, largely unchanged since the 1995 aerial photograph. Some of the field boundaries depicted on the OS mapping were removed by 1995, and some of the laneways depicted previously are no longer visible, while others remain in use as farm access tracks. The settlement and the area where Shannon's Mill was depicted are now used as farmyards. The mill and associated buildings in Kilbraney are visible in the 1995 aerial photograph, with some buildings to the east of the access demolished by the time of the 1999–2003 aerial photographs. The remains of buildings depicted on the OS mapping can still be seen in the 2022 aerial photograph, albeit roofless; however, the area is overgrown so that more buildings may survive. A new house was built west of the former mill area in 2009.

The remains of the small settlement/farmyard in Nash townland, where a substation is proposed, appear to be still in use in 1995, possibly as animal sheds, with the buildings roofless and in ruins by the time of the 1999–2003 aerial image. This area can still be accessed via the laneway; however, before the 1995 aerial photograph, the portion of the laneway past the houses was removed with a field boundary added. The gravel pit in Nash townland was overgrown by the time of the 1995 aerial photograph, with some groundworks visible in the 1999–2003 aerial image. It was possibly backfilled and reinstated as a field, and a house was built on a plot adjacent and to the east by the time of the 2004–2006 aerial photograph. The river, stream and waterway sections have a broad band of trees growing along them.

Ringfort - rath WX040-003---- was identified from the 1970 Cambridge air photo (CUCAP no.:BDQ083) and a now redundant record (WX035-086----) is visible on the 2006 aerial photograph as the arc of a ditch.

West Parcel

By the time of the 1995 aerial image, some field boundaries had been removed, and other boundaries had been moved. By the 2006–2012 aerial imagery, shrubs were removed from the northwestern portion of the site, while a field in the middle, northeastern and southwestern areas was left to grow over.

Overall, based on the aerial imagery, the fields of the site are long used as arable lands, with some also for pasture. Some portions, particularly adjacent to the waterways, are overgrown and appear rough ground. While some faint anomalies were noted on the aerial imagery these were primarily linear features corresponding with field boundaries visible on the OS maps and ploughing ridges.

Substation compound and the route of the underground cable

By the time of the 1995 aerial image, the substation compound is illustrated as within two fields. Buildings are apparent in the area to the south, the area adjacent and to the west appears overgrown. Some of the field boundaries depicted prior to this are no longer present, however, the cable route follows the footprint of the field boundary northwards as far as the road and is within the footprint of the road. A number of buildings can be seen along the road on the 1995 aerial image and additional buildings were added over subsequent years. The northern extent of the site (at the point where the cable leaves the road towards the east) consists of two grassed fields with the pylon visible on the 1995 image.

13.4.7 Site Visit/Walkover Survey

The site was visited by archaeologists on three occasions. In 2022 and 2024 by Jeanne Rochford and Rob Breen and in September 2025 by Byron Jones, all of Archaeological Consultancy Services Unit Ltd (ACSU).

The site was found to consist of both arable and grassed fields (see Plate 1 – 8, Appendix 13.2). It is bounded by the Owenduff River along its eastern extent and is adjacent to regional roads, with local roads present within the site (see Table 13.5 for images) The field boundaries consist of streams, wet ditches and a river, as well as low hedges and mature trees. Access to the fields is mostly via farmers' gates.

The site walkovers also aimed to identify any potential cultural heritage receptors and establish if there are any surface remains of the Cultural Heritage Receptors (see Table 13.5 for images) identified during the examination of cartographic sources and aerial images. In some cases, the areas were too overgrown to verify if surface remains are present (e.g. CHR9, 10, 16, 17). In addition the presence of a post-box was recorded (see CHR30; Table 13.5).

The surface presence of some of the Cultural Heritage Receptors within the site was confirmed during the walkover surveys (CHR1, 11, 19, 22). These have been factored into this assessment. However, the importance of the potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites identified during this assessment and the site visits can only be conclusively established through further assessment in the form of test excavation.

13.4.8 Topographical Files

The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland were consulted. Several artefacts are listed for the townland of Nash, as detailed in Table 13.4 below. These represent the hoard of copper objects found at Carrickshedoge (Bremer 1926).

Table 13.4: Topographical Files for the townland of Nash

Reg No.	Simple Name	Material	Find Place	Townland	Habitat	Details
RIA1926:7	Axehead	Copper	Carrickshedoge, 4 miles S.E New Ross	Nash	B16:15	Flat copper axehead
RIA1926:8	Axehead	Copper	Carrickshedoge, 4 miles S.E New Ross	Nash	B16:15	Flat copper axehead
RIA1926:9	Axehead	Copper	Carrickshedoge, 4 miles S.E New Ross	Nash	B16:15	Flat copper axehead
RIA1926:10	Ingot	Copper	Carrickshedoge, 4 miles S.E. of New Ross	Nash	B16:15	Copper ingot
RIA1926:11	Cake	Copper	Carrickshedoge, 4 miles S.E New Ross	Nash	B16:15	Copper cake fragment
RIA1926:12	Cake	Copper	Carrickshedoge, 4 miles S.E New Ross	Nash	B16:15	Copper cake fragment
RIA1926:13	Cake	Copper	Carrickshedoge, 4 miles S.E New Ross	Nash	B16:15	Copper cake fragment

13.4.9 Previously Unrecorded Sites/Cultural Heritage Receptors

Based on the information collated on known sites of archaeological significance, alongside previously unrecorded sites identified through historic mapping, aerial imagery, a site visit and desk-based research, there are a total of 37 Cultural Heritage Receptors (CHRs) identified within and immediately adjacent to the site

Five CHRs are recorded archaeological sites. The proposed MV cable (between array area B and A) traverses the zone of notification associated with a ringfort - rath (WX040-004----; CHR 13). The other four are located outside of the red line boundary; a ritual site – holy well (WX040-002----; CHR17) and its associated church (WX035-049001-) and graveyard (WX035-049002-), both recorded as CHR31, a ringfort - rath (WX004-003----; CHR33), and a Redundant record (WX035-086----; CHR34).

In addition, excavation under licence 13E0076 (McLoughlin 2013) of the field adjacent and to the east of the above graveyard (WX035-049002-; CHR31) identified previously unknown archaeological features including pits, postholes, ditches, charcoal deposits, gullies and a curvilinear ditch with medieval pottery; the curvilinear ditch was interpreted as representing either an enclosure associated with the church site to the west or a part of a large ringfort (see Section 13.4.4). This site is recorded as CHR18.

Twenty-one CHRs (or parts thereof) are previously unrecorded sites depicted within the site on Ordnance Survey mapping: an area labelled Fair Green (CHR2), townland boundaries (CHR12, parts of CHR8 and CHR14), one of which (CHR8) incorporates a bridge known as Neighbourly Bridge, buildings (CHR3, CHR11, CHR30), lime kilns (CHR4, CHR5, CHR7, CHR9, CHR10, CHR19, CHR20, CHR21, CHR22, CHR23 and part of CHR27), wells (part of CHR1 and CHR11), a mill race (CHR16), a triangulation station (CHR6), and a small bridge/platform over a stream (CHR15).

Eleven CHRs (or parts thereof) are previously unrecorded sites located directly adjacent to the site, and also depicted on Ordnance Survey mapping. These include a smithy (CHR1) recorded within Fair Green on a plot adjacent to the site (see well as part of CHR1 above), a mill labelled Shannon's Mill (CHR32) is associated with the mill race detailed above, Nash Bridge (CHR14),

and eight lime kilns (CHR24–CHR29, CHR35-36), one of which (CHR27) is partly within the site (see above) as well as a triangulation station (CHR37).

Below is a table listing all the CHRs recorded within, adjacent and in immediate proximity to the site:

Table 13.5: Cultural Heritage Receptors

CHR No.	Type	Description	ITM
1	Smithy (non-designated)	Depicted in the northwest corner of the field labelled Fair Green with a symbol of a horseshoe on the 1839 map. By the 1902 map a number of buildings are shown with a well, all within a plot and labelled as a smithy.	677560 619950
			
2	Fair Green (non-designated)	Labelled as Fair Green since the 1839 map. By 1902 a path traverses the field. A Fair Green is a designated area, an open space/field or common area used for markets, livestock fairs, fairs, gatherings/community events. The area forms a part of Fields 4 and 5 subject to geophysical survey, with a trend and magnetic disturbance recorded.	677630, 619888
	No surface remains present. A field.		
3	Structure (non-designated)	An irregular structure/building depicted on the 1839 map, no longer shown by the 1902 map. The geophysical survey detected remains of the associated former plot boundaries associated with the building.	677705, 619898
	No surface remains present.		
4	Lime Kiln (non-designated)	Lime kiln depicted on the 1839 map, labelled L.K by the 1902 map. It appears it was used as a benchmark (B.M. 205 3). A magnetic disturbance in the northwest corner of the field was recorded during the geophysical survey.	677689 619971
	No surface remains present.		
5	Lime Kiln (non-designated)	Lime kiln depicted on the 1839 map, no longer shown by the 1902 map, with a quarry depicted, likely destroying the kiln. The area was not suitable for geophysical survey.	678049 620082
	No surface remains present.		
6	Triangulation station (non-designated)	Triangulation station depicted on the 1839, no longer shown by the 1902 map, with quarry depicted to the north, likely removing the station. The area was not suitable for geophysical survey.	678075 620037

CHR No.	Type	Description	ITM
	No surface remains present.		
7	Lime Kiln (non-designated)	Lime kiln depicted on the 1839 map, no longer shown by the 1902 map. The area was not suitable for geophysical survey.	678586, 619990
	No surface remains present.		
8	Bridge/ Townland boundary (non-designated)	Townland and parish boundary, labelled Flag Ford or Foot Bridge on the 1839 map, over the Owenduff River; the townland boundary between Nash and Kilbraney also the parish boundary. Labelled Neighbourly Bridge on the 1902 map.	678808 619970
			
9	Lime Kiln (non-designated)	Lime kiln depicted on the 1839 map, no longer shown by the 1902 map. Located in the southwest portion of the field, on the north side of the access road. A positive anomaly corresponding with the location of the kiln visible on the geophysical greyscale.	678065 619696
	Possible surface remains present. Area overgrown. 		
10	Lime Kiln (non-designated)	Lime kiln depicted on the 1839 map, no longer shown by the 1902 map. Located on a field boundary, on an access road bend.	678197 619687

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CHR No.	Type	Description	ITM
	No surface remains apparent. Area overgrown.		
11	Cluster of Structures (non-designated)	The 1839 map shows a cluster of three rectangular buildings with a well and access road depicted. By the 1902 map, a number of buildings were added and a well is shown. The area is overgrown.	678265 619563
	A series of historic farm buildings, including gates.		
			
12	Townland boundary	Townland boundary between Nash and Ballygarvan. Tributary to the Owenduff River.	678413 619471
	Heavily overgrown area.		
			
13	Ringfort - rath (WX040-004) (designated)	Archaeological monument listed in the Sites and Monuments Record. Depicted on both maps. Defined by an earthen bank. The geophysical survey did not detect any anomalies of archaeological significance. A section of MV cabling is proposed at its northwestern extent.	678210 619362
	Ringfort -rath overgrown with trees.		

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CHR No.	Type	Description	ITM
			
14	Bridge (non-designated)	Nash Bridge depicted and labelled on both the 1839 and 1902 map. It appears it was used as a benchmark (B.M. 135 8). Townland boundary between Nash, Ballygarvan and Cloonagh.	677664 619454
	Double arched stone bridge, ivy-clad parapets, original foundation on the north end. 		
15	Bridge (non-designated)	Small platform bridge over a stream.	677660 619358
	Concrete platform over a wet area.		
16	Mill race (non-designated)	Mill race depicted and labelled on the 1839 and 1902 maps associated with Shannon's Mill (CHR32) to the east.	677545 619497
	Area heavily overgrown.		
17	Ritual site – holy well WX040-002 (designated)	Archaeological monument listed in the Sites and Monuments Record. Depicted on both the 1839 and 1902 mapping and labelled as St Coleman's Well. Shown as fed by a stream to the west. Recorded as located within the northeast portion of the field, it could not be located during the site visit in 1988, and there was no record of veneration. Likely associated with graveyard and church (WX035-0490001; WX035-0490002; CHR31)	677464 619770
	Heavily overgrown area. Site could not be located.		
18	Enclosure and medieval archaeological activity (non-designated)	Archaeological activity was identified during test trenching under licence 13E0076 to the east of the church and graveyard (CHR31). Features exposed included pits, postholes, ditches, spreads and gullies. One of the ditches was interpreted as an enclosure ditch either associated with the church and graveyard or a ringfort.	677515 619855
	No surface remains present. Now a field.		

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CHR No.	Type	Description	ITM
19	Lime Kiln (non-designated)	Lime kiln depicted on the 1839 map, labelled L.K by the 1902 map. Shown adjacent to and north of an access road to a former farmyard. In an overgrown area, this portion of the field was not suitable for geophysical survey.	677435 619363
		Remains of a lime kiln in the field boundary present. 	
20	Lime Kiln (non-designated)	Lime kiln depicted on the 1839 map, labelled L.K by the 1902 map. Shown at a junction and adjacent to and north and west of an access road.	677151 618975
		No surface remains apparent. Area overgrown.	
21	Lime Kiln (non-designated)	Lime kiln depicted on the 1839 map, no longer shown by the 1902 map, but a building is illustrated across the road. The kiln is illustrated to the east of the access road at a bend.	677337 618990
		No surface remains apparent. Area overgrown.	
22	Lime Kiln (non-designated)	Lime kiln depicted on the 1839 map, labelled L.K by the 1902 map. Shown adjacent to and east of an access road.	677435 618719
		A stone wall recorded at the location, could represent remains of the kiln. 	
23	Lime Kiln (non-designated)	Lime kiln depicted on the 1839 map, labelled L.K by the 1902 map. Shown adjacent to a field boundary with a slight buckle in the boundary ditch at its location visible up until the 1996–2000 aerial image.	677370 618423
		No surface remains apparent. Area overgrown.	

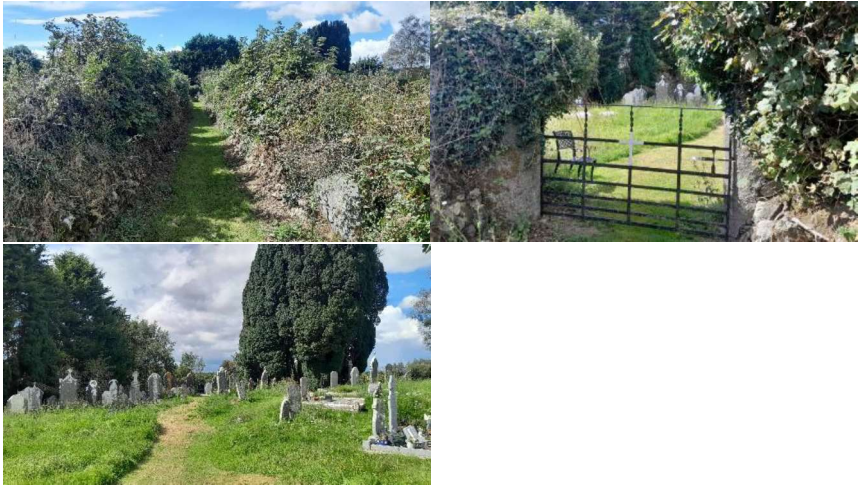
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CHR No.	Type	Description	ITM
			
24	Lime Kiln (non-designated)	Lime kiln depicted on the 1839 map, no longer shown by the 1902 map. Illustrated outside of the site, to the east of the access road where a slight buckle in the road is visible.	677480 618333
	No surface remains apparent.		
25	Lime Kiln (non-designated)	Lime kiln depicted on the 1839 map, labelled L.K by the 1902 map. Shown outside and to the east of the access road, a house was built by the time of the 2006–2012 aerial image.	677493 618490
	No surface remains apparent. Modern building at the location.		
26	Building and a Lime Kiln (non-designated)	A small farmyard and a lime kiln depicted on the 1839 map. Only one building shown by the 1902 map, kiln no longer depicted. Kiln to the east of the access road, building to the west.	677365 618911
	No surface remains of the kiln, a building in ruin, present. Outside of the site.		
			
27	Lime Kiln (non-designated)	Lime kiln depicted on the 1839 map, no longer shown by the 1902 map. Outside of the site. Based on the 1839 map, it appears to have been built into the wall of the graveyard (CHR31).	677450 619805
	The site could not be located. Area overgrown.		
28	Lime Kiln (non-designated)	Lime kiln depicted on the 1839 map, no longer shown by the 1902 map. Depicted to the west of the access road.	677372 619974
	No surface remains of the kiln apparent.		
29	Lime Kiln	Lime kiln depicted on the 1839 map, labelled L.K by the 1902 map. Shown outside and to the south an access road.	677630

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CHR No.	Type	Description	ITM
	(non-designated)		619660
	No surface remains of the kiln apparent.		
30	Cluster of Structures (non-designated)	The 1839 map shows two buildings, with additional buildings added by the 1902 map. The area is now a part of a larger modern farmyard.	677530 619950
	Historic farmyard, white washed structures, now outbuildings, with stone arch doors, a weather vane . A Victorian post-box set in the wall of one of the buildings was identified during site visit. A plaque on a plinth with the placename Nash written and an anvil symbol.    		

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CHR No.	Type	Description	ITM
			
31	Church (WX035-049001) and Graveyard (WX035-049002) (designated)	Archaeological monuments listed in the Sites and Monuments Record. Depicted on both the 1839 and 1902 mapping and labelled. Located outside of the site. Archaeological investigations 13E0076 to the east of the graveyard identified the presence of a ditch, indicating a possible associated enclosure (see CHR18).	677470 619838
	Graveyard with associated access, gated. 		
32	Mill (non-designated)	Shannon's Mill complex is depicted on the 1839 map with three buildings and an associated mill race (CHR16) to the south of a tributary to the Owenduff River. Additional buildings shown by the 1902 map, with the mill labelled as 'corn'. Now a part of a farmyard.	678070 619430
	The site is a farmyard. Not within the site.		

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CHR No.	Type	Description	ITM
33	Ringfort-rath WX040-003 (designated)	Archaeological monument listed in the Sites and Monuments Record. Not depicted on the examined mapping. Visible as a faint cropmark enclosure.	677955 619550
	No surface remains apparent. Grassed field.		
34	Redundant record WX035-086 (non-designated)	Archaeological monument listed in the Sites and Monuments Record, now redundant record located outside of the site. Not depicted on the cartographic sources, but visible as an arc on the 2006 aerial imagery.	677741 620032
	No surface remains apparent. Grassed field.		
35	Lime Kiln (non-designated)	Lime kiln depicted on the 1839 map, labelled L.K by the 1902 map. Near Pylon, corner of a field	677090, 621353
	No surface remains apparent. Area overgrown.		
36	Lime Kiln (non-designated)	Lime kiln depicted on the 1839 map, not shown on the 1902 map, adjacent and west of the road	676977, 621115
	No surface remains apparent.		
37	Triangulation station (non-designated)	Triangulation station depicted on the 1839 map illustrated on the western side of the road, appears to be on a field boundary further west on the 1902 map	677024, 621028
	No surface remains apparent.		

13.5 Characteristics of the Proposed Project

The purpose of this section is to provide an overview of the key relevant details of the construction phase and operational phase of the Proposed Project. The information presented is informed by the project design, but it is not a complete description of the Proposed Project. Therefore, it should be read in conjunction with the full development package. For a more comprehensive understanding of the Proposed Project, please refer to Chapter 5 (Description of Development) of the EIA Report. Chapter 5 provides a detailed overview of the lifecycle of the project, including reference to the architectural and civil engineering, drawings, plans, reports, and other relevant documents in order to define the Proposed Project.

The effect on archaeological and cultural heritage will be during the construction stage. The main source of archaeological effects will be as a result of the groundworks associated with the construction. The groundworks have the potential to impact on both known archaeological features present within the site and any unknown archaeological features that might be present within the site if not appropriately mitigated. If appropriately mitigated at the pre-construction stage there will be no effects during the operational phase.

13.6 Assessment of Potential Effects of the Proposed Project

13.6.1 Do Nothing

In the event that the Proposed Project does not proceed, there will be no disturbance to archaeological features, and the present baselines will remain.

13.6.2 Archaeological Heritage sites

Designated heritage

There will be no direct effects on recorded archaeological monuments. There are no monuments, as listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) or in the Sites and Monument Record (SMR), located within the site. However, the proposed underground cable trench traverses the zone of notification associated with RMP ringfort – rath WX040-004---- (CHR13), with an indirect, negligible effect on the monument predicted due to the location of the trench away from the monument.

Non-designated heritage

A potential direct effect on the archaeological resource lies in the uncovering of sub-surface archaeological features during groundworks associated with the proposed development and related infrastructure within all undisturbed areas of the site.

The site was subject to assessments including a geophysical survey (23R0080; Murphy Donald 2025) and test trenching (26E0034; 26R0054I Murphy Deidre 2026). While no clear anomalies of archaeological significance were identified, anomalies interpreted as potential monuments (M1–M6) and other anomalies of archaeological potential were recorded and require further assessment. Test trenching did not identify any features of archaeological significance.

Should previously unknown archaeological features be present within the site, in areas that were not tested, the proposed development will have a direct, negative, permanent and profound or very significant effect on such remains.

13.6.3 Architectural and Cultural Heritage

Designated heritage

There will be no effects, direct or indirect, on recorded architectural heritage as no Protected Structures or sites listed within the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) are located within the site.

Non-designated heritage

Cultural Heritage Receptors (CHR) were identified within and adjacent to the site; these include features depicted on the examined Ordnance Survey mapping, aerial imagery, and as a result of archaeological investigations.

CHRs located within the site include structures that could represent vernacular buildings with associated wells, lime kilns, an area labelled as Fair Green, townland boundaries, a mill race, Neighbourly bridge, and a triangulation station, some of which are depicted since the 1839 map; some of these have no surface expression.

The proposed development will have a direct, negative, permanent and profound effect on any upstanding remains of any of the Cultural Heritage Receptors present within the site and any structures identified. Furthermore, should any previously unknown cultural heritage features be present within the site, including those associated with the potential vernacular buildings, kilns

and townland boundaries, the proposed development will have a direct, negative, permanent and profound or very significant effect on such remains.

13.6.4 Indirect Effects

Indirect effects are those whereby the proposed development may have a negative (or positive) effect on the wider archaeological landscape or surrounding architectural and cultural heritage. Indirect effects may include a visual impact on the surrounding archaeological and/or architectural landscape.

The introduction of the proposed development to the area will result in no effect on the setting of any Protected Structures as none are present within the site. The proposed underground cable traverses the zone of notification associated with a Recorded Monument, a ringfort - rath (WX040-004----; CHR13) however, following the implementation of archaeological mitigation measures and on the completion of the construction phase, the ground will be reinstated, hence there will be no indirect/visual effect.

13.6.5 Operational Phase

The effect on archaeological and architectural heritage will need to be mitigated prior to the operational phase.

There will be no effect on archaeological and architectural heritage during the operational phase.

13.7 Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects include the combined effects of multiple developments or activities on a range of receptors, in this case, archaeological monuments and architectural/cultural heritage sites. The potential future proposals in the immediate environs of the site were considered.

The potential future proposals for the lands within the site include the potential to develop an extension to the BESS compound or solar array, with an associated AIS plant/equipment and control building in the undeveloped AIS compound as well as the potential future expansion of land adjacent, both subject to separate planning to follow within three years of a grant of permission for Shelburne Energy Farm.

The projects have the potential to impact on unknown archaeological heritage if present.

In the event of planning for the above projects being consented, all previously identified archaeology common to both the Proposed Project and an extension of the BESS compound or solar array with an associated AIS plant/equipment and control building in the undeveloped AIS compound as identified in this EIAR will have been archaeologically resolved.

The potential future expansion of land adjacent will be subject to archaeological assessment (geophysical survey and test trenching), with any identified archaeology mitigated as a part of the planning process and in consultation with the National Monument Service.

The cumulative effects of the Proposed Project and any potential future project listed above is likely to impact on the landscape character of the surrounding area, which is predominantly rural, pastoral and agricultural. The setting of cultural heritage assets is likely to be indirectly impacted by the construction and indirect impacts will occur.

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13.8 Mitigation Measures

13.8.1 Archaeological Heritage

A potential direct effect on previously unknown archaeological heritage lies in the uncovering of sub-surface remains. Accordingly, the following mitigation measures will be carried out subject to the approval of the National Monuments Service (NMS) of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH), and further mitigation may be sought by the NMS:

- Archaeological monitoring of groundworks will be undertaken by an experienced, licence-eligible archaeologist working under licence from the DHLGH. Accordingly, no ground disturbance will take place in the absence of the Archaeologist without his/her express consent. Should any significant archaeological features be discovered, further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the NMS.
- Adequate time and resources will be provided by the developer for the resolution of any archaeology identified within the development site during the construction phase and which will be directly impacted by groundworks. Time and resources will also be allowed for any post-excavation work and specialist analysis necessary following any archaeological excavation that takes place.
- A report is required to be compiled on completion of any archaeological monitoring and/or excavation and will be submitted to the relevant authorities.

The above mitigation will be included in the Construction Environmental Management Plan, which will be prepared and submitted to the Planning Authority prior to commencement of development.

13.8.2 Architectural and Cultural Heritage

The predicted effects on the known architectural heritage are regarded as being none; no effects on Protected Structures (RPS) or sites in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) were identified, and no indirect or visual effects on the nearest such site outside the Proposed Project site boundary were noted.

However, the presence of possible vernacular structures with associated wells, lime kilns, Neighbourly Bridge, and townland boundaries depicted since the 1839 OS map, was noted within the site.

Potential direct effects on previously unknown architectural/cultural heritage were therefore identified, and the following mitigation measures will be carried out:

- Should any upstanding remains of the possible vernacular buildings, currently obscured by the overgrowth, be identified, as well as lime kilns and wells across the site, they should be visually assessed and photographed by an archaeologist with built-heritage experience prior to removal. If no above ground remains survive, archaeological test trenching should target this area to identify if there are any sub-surface remains of the site/CHR. This should be undertaken by an experienced, licence-eligible archaeologist working under licence from the DHLGH.
- Should the townland boundaries be impacted, a written and photographic record of the sections to be removed shall be carried out with waded or dive surveys (whichever is applicable) of any crossings of the watercourses proposed.
- The sub-surface remains of features associated with the possible vernacular buildings, such as wells or plot boundaries, may also be present across the site. Accordingly, the archaeological test trenching shall also target such features.

13.9 Residual Effects

The residual impacts are likely to be neutral and none to imperceptible if the mitigation measures are implemented. The table below summarises the residual effects of the Proposed Project on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage landscape. Residual impacts are defined as the overall effect of the development on archaeology, architectural and cultural heritage, on the basis of implementing the mitigation measures outlined in this report.

Table 13.6: Residual Effects of the Proposed Project

Potential Effects	Mitigation Strategy	Residual Impacts
Construction Effects		
Effects on Recorded Monuments - none	No direct effect, as no Recorded Monuments within the site. Indirect visual effect on WX040-004---- however, the site is already compromised with farmer's lane present along the edge of the monument.	None
Effects on previously unknown archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites – Overgrowth clearance and topsoil removal associated with development groundworks and service trenches, etc.	- Assessment and photographic survey if any upstanding remains of possible vernacular structures, wells, kilns are present when area is cleared of overgrowth. - Archaeological test trenching, including targeting geophysical survey anomalies and features identified on historical mapping/CHRs with no surface expression to be impacted. Consultation with the Licensing Section of the National Monuments Service should be undertaken if archaeological sites or features are uncovered. - Excavation and recording of any archaeological features identified, thus preserving them by record.	None
Effects on Protected Structures - none	None	None
Effect on townland boundaries/watercourses	Waded or dive survey (whichever is applicable) of any water courses that are also townland boundaries to be carried out under licence.	None
Operational Effects		
None	None	None

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