

## 18. CULTURAL HERITAGE

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Additional information relevant to Section 18 is presented in Appendix L in Volume 2 of 3 of the EIS.

### 18.1 INTRODUCTION

Cultural heritage resources are assumed to include all humanly created features on the landscape, including portable artefacts, which might reflect the prehistoric, historic, architectural, engineering and/or social history of the area. The cultural heritage of the area was examined through an Archaeological, Architectural and Historical Study. The Archaeological and Architectural study involved a documentary search and field inspection of the area. The Historical study involved a documentary search.

The components of the study comprise the results of a survey and evaluation of selected sites of archaeological, architectural and historical potential within and in the immediate environs of the development area. The work consists of the results of a Paper Survey and Field Inspection.

#### 18.1.1 Paper Survey

As part of a documentary / cartographic search, the following principal sources were examined:

- Record of Monuments and Places – Counties Kerry and Cork (RMP)
- Archives of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland - [www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie)
- Records of the National Museum of Ireland.
- Annual Archaeological Excavation Bulletin – [www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie)
- Stereoscopic photographic coverage carried out by the Geological Survey of Ireland.
- Historic and contemporary cartographic/aerial photographic sources of Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI)
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Survey of Co. Kerry (NIAH).
- Documentary and cartographic sources in Kerry County Library.
- Kerry County Development Plan 2015-2021 (KCDP)
- Kenmare Functional Area Local Area Plan 2010-2016 (KFLAP)
- Cork County Development Plan 2014 - 2020 (CCDP)
- Macroom Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2011 (MLAP)
- Kanturk Electoral Area Local Area Plan 2011 (KLAP)

#### 18.1.2 Field Inspection

In the fieldwork for the wind farm and the underground cable an attempt was also made to identify previously unrecorded sites of cultural heritage interest/potential within and in the immediate environs of the development areas.

#### Wind Farm

From the preceding paper survey, a list of cultural heritage sites/sites of cultural heritage

potential was compiled for inspection. A detailed field survey of the development areas, and their immediate environs where possible, was undertaken in July 2015. This complimented previous surface reconnaissance surveys undertaken in May 2003, September / October 2008, November 2010 and September 2014. In addition a wade and metal detecting survey of proposed watercourse crossings was undertaken in July 2015 during which the faces of existing open land-drains and the banks of streams were also inspected. In addition, the lands comprising Barnastooka Wind Farm (Gortlahard, Coolnagoppoge, Barnastooka and Gortmarrahafineen) were previously subjected to a surface reconnaissance survey and archaeological testing in 2010 by John Cronin & Associates (Appendix L.3), while additional inspections were undertaken by Alison McQueen & Associates from March – May 2015 during archaeological monitoring of geotechnical site investigations undertaken with respect to the present proposals (Appendix L.4).

Sites of cultural heritage potential identified on the basis of the paper survey were inspected in an attempt to confirm their locations on the ground and to determine, if possible, their likely extent.

The overall development lands did not lend themselves to a complete detailed surface reconnaissance survey given that large areas comprise very overgrown moor lands. However, the proposed locations of the turbines and associated hardstanding areas, borrow-pits, etc., and an area of c. 100 m surrounding such areas, were all subjected to field/surface reconnaissance. In terms of the proposed access roads, a corridor of c. 100m was subjected to surface reconnaissance, with the proposed roads acting a centre-line.

### **Underground Cable**

From the preceding desk study, a list of built heritage sites/sites of built heritage potential was compiled for inspection. An approximately 100 m wide corridor, with the centre of the existing road network acting as a centre line (where the proposed underground cable route deviates from the road network an approximate 100 m wide study corridor was also considered), was assessed for the presence of archaeological monuments and architectural heritage structures by reference to map and aerial photographic sources. A detailed surface reconnaissance survey of such areas was undertaken in mid-September 2014.

## **18.2 HISTORY**

### **18.2.1 Receiving Environment**

The area is on the periphery of a Gaeltacht (Irish-speaking) region and Irish is still very much in evidence as a principal language. This may be, in large part, due to the remoteness of the region as a whole. Such remoteness is evidenced in the landscape as the number of dwellings in the area is relatively low in comparison with other similar areas. The general trend of population is largely one in decline and this is evidenced in the relatively large number of abandoned, sometimes ruined, farm dwellings in the area.

Cartographic research indicates that the landholdings that comprise the development lands have remained almost completely unchanged from at least the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. In general, the development of field systems within the area is largely confined to lower-lying fertile valley areas, where the remains of former dwellings, outbuildings and field boundaries are still in evidence. In general, the field boundaries in these areas comprise dry-stone walls, in varied states of repair. In addition, historic map research indicates a field-system with associated buildings (dwellings and outbuildings?) located in the central

upland area of Knockanruddig townland (CH1).

However, there is now scant evidence for such agricultural settlement, with much of the area now largely overgrown. However, there is some evidence for the former dry-stone field boundaries, as well as a possible house platform, as illustrated in Figures 18.2–18.6. In addition, there are some dry-stone wall boundaries still extant in the lower north-facing moor-covered slopes in Grousemount, Barnastooka and Gortlahard townlands, e.g. Figure 18.5. Furthermore, there are clusters of field systems around the western periphery of Barnastooka and at the southeast of Coolnagoppoge townlands.

In addition, a number of trackways are located running from the main access road which runs in a southerly direction through the eastern side of the valley to the southern central area of Grousemount Townland and through the townland of Gortlahard. While some of these trackways are still in use, others are grass-covered and others are now largely disused, e.g. Figure 18.6.

There is a tradition that transhumance grazing, or booleying, was employed on the hills within, and in the general environs of the subject development area. This involved the movement of livestock to upland pastures in the summer months, accompanied by herders and their families who lived in temporary dwellings while producing milk and dairy products. Indeed, the remains of a number of these temporary dwellings, or booley huts, have been identified by fieldworks undertaken. Because it required extensive areas of rough grazing, booleying preserved the open character of the hills. It also removed animals from unenclosed infields around the permanent settlements while crops were in the ground and conserved home pastures for winter feeding. In the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, booleying was sometimes confused by outside observers with nomadism. The custom remained vital until the 17<sup>th</sup> century but thereafter declined, surviving only in a vestigial form in some remote areas until the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### **18.2.2 Impact of the Development**

The proposed development will not impact on features or events of historical interest.

### **18.2.3 Mitigation**

No mitigation of impacts is required.

## **18.3 ARCHAEOLOGY**

### **18.3.1 Receiving Environment**

The area under assessment is part of a landscape which is rich in historical and archaeological material. The general region has attracted settlement from early times as evidenced by the presence of monuments dating back to the prehistoric period. Continuity of settlement is illustrated by artefacts dating to the Later Mesolithic and by identified monuments ranging from Neolithic to Medieval and Post-Medieval remains.

The siting preferences of particular monument types are well documented. Broadly speaking, the general landscape of the proposed development area offers a potential setting for the discovery of archaeological sites and remains, as follows:

- The site and surrounding landscape offer many opportunities for the location of Fulachta Fiadh (prehistoric cooking sites). These sites are location specific, generally located close to rivers and streams or in wet marshy areas, and sometimes occur in groups.
- The general upland nature of the landscape is a favoured position for the location

of prehistoric burial sites, ringforts and enclosure sites in the general region surrounding the subject development lands.

- There is significant archaeological potential associated with Blanket Bog. Tomlinson (2011, 180) notes that:

*“unlike raised bogs, which began their growth without appreciable human interference and in some cases before the arrival of man, blanket bogs developed over millennia of settlement and are essentially post-Neolithic. Although following a complex regional and local pattern, their initiation and spread in the first and second millennium BC were stimulated by deteriorating climate, combined by substantial woodland clearance by farmers. Human activities were especially influential in the growth of lowland blanket bog in western Ireland, where the acidic rocks provided favourable circumstances for peat formation. Many western bogs formed on soils previously used by Neolithic farmers, classically demonstrated at Céide Fields, County Mayo.”*

- In addition, as noted by Lynch (1991, 28)

*“exceptional powers of preservation make wetlands a unique archaeological resource. The oxygen-free conditions prevailing in the waterlogged peat mean poor microbial activity, which in turn allows for almost complete preservation of organic materials”.*

Consequently, there is potential for features such as field walls and prehistoric burial and settlement sites to be sited under blanket bog and for well-preserved artefacts, especially organic materials – arrowheads and axe-heads with intact wooden handles, clothing such as woollen caps and cloaks, ‘bog-butter - to be recovered from close to the surfaces of intact bogs

Details of listed archaeological sites are presented in Appendix L.1.

**Wind Farm - Archaeological Inventory**

There are seven sites/complexes of archaeological interest/potential and listed in Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) located within the study area. One (Site CH11) cannot be precisely located. In addition, 30 sites of archaeological potential have been identified by fieldwork undertaken by Byrne Mullins & Associates, John Cronin & Associates and Alison McQueen & Associates with respect to the Grousemount and Barnastooka Wind Farms (Sites CH8-CH10; CH12-CH38). These are listed in Table 18.1 and their locations are illustrated in Figure 18.1. In addition, the locations of Sites CH2-CH7 are indicated in the Kenmare Functional Area Local Area Plan.

No additional unrecorded monuments/features of archaeological/historical interest were noted with respect to the subject development locations as a result of the field surveys undertaken with respect to the subject development.

**Table 18.1: Archaeological Monuments – Wind Farm**

Site	SMR No.	Townland(s)	Classification	ITM
CH2	KE095-005	Grousemount	Anomalous Stone Group	509799 / 570260
CH3	KE094:030	Knockanuha	Wedge Tomb	505922 / 569453
CH4	KE094-026	Knockanuha	Archaeological Complex	See Below

Site	SMR No.	Townland(s)	Classification	ITM
CH5	KE094-046	Ballagh	Field System & Hut Site	See Below
CH6	KE094-054	Ballagh	Cairn	505217 / 567953
CH7	KE094-066	Ballagh	Hut site & Field System	504899 / 568195
CH8	N/A	Grousemount	Hut Site – possible	509021 / 570872
CH9	N/A	Barnastooka	Hut Site/Booley Hut	506154 / 571631
CH10	N/A	Barnastooka	Hut Site/Booley Hut	506556 / 571346
CH11	KE094-031	Ballagh	Rock Scribing (possible)	Not Precisely Located
CH12	N/A	Barnastooka	Hut Site/Booley Hut	506128 / 571494
CH13	N/A	Barnastooka	Hut Site/Booley Hut	506099 / 571632
CH14	N/A	Barnastooka	Hut Site/Booley Hut	506123 / 571590
CH15	N/A	Barnastooka	Hut Site/Booley Hut	506477 / 571479
CH16	N/A	Coolnagoppoge	Hut Site	507090 / 571642
CH17	N/A		Booley Hut/Rectangular Enclosure/Sheepfold	507649 / 572048
CH18	N/A	Coolnagoppoge	Rectangular Enclosure/Sheepfold	506782 / 571756
CH19	N/A	Grousemount	Hut Site/Booley Hut	509043 / 569227
CH20	N/A	Grousemount	Hut Site/Booley Hut	509052 / 569220
CH21	N/A	Grousemount	Hut Site/Booley Hut	509069 / 569182
CH22	N/A	Grousemount	Hut Site/Booley Hut	509079 / 569201
CH23	N/A	Grousemount	Rock Shelter - possible	509023 / 568504
CH24	N/A	Grousemount	Hut Site/Booley Hut	509119 / 569209
CH25	N/A	Grousemount	Hut Site/Booley Hut	508755 / 569307
CH26	N/A	Grousemount	Hut Site/Booley Hut	508135 / 568560
CH27	N/A	Grousemount	Hut Site/Booley Hut	508164 / 568566
CH28	N/A	Grousemount	Hut Site/Booley Hut	508164 / 568566
CH29	N/A	Grousemount	Hut Site/Booley Hut	508159 / 568551
CH30	N/A	Grousemount	Enclosure/Sheepfold	508033 / 568508
CH31	N/A	Ballagh	Hut Site/Booley Hut	507748 / 568715
CH32	N/A	Ballagh	Conjoined Hut Sites/Booley Huts	507726 / 568728
CH33	N/A	Ballagh	Hut Site/Booley Hut	507570 / 568770
CH34	N/A	Knockanruddig	Anomalous Stone Group	506741 / 569403
CH35	N/A	Knockanruddig	Enclosure/Sheepfold	507959 / 570353
CH36	N/A	Knockanruddig	Hut Site/Booley Hut	508005 / 570715
CH37	N/A	Cummeen Upper	Hut Site/Booley Hut	506266 / 570808
CH38	N/A	Gortlahard	Hut Site/Booley Hut	508128 / 572922

There are a number of Monuments dating to the prehistoric period, e.g. Sites CH3, CH4 & CH6) located outside the boundaries to the wind farm site. However, only two monuments (Sites CH2 & CH34) of likely prehistoric date are located within the overall development lands. Two sites (CH5 & CH7) of tentative prehistoric/early historic date have been identified, although neither has been subjected to intrusive archaeological investigations.

All of the remaining identified features/monuments, largely represented by remains of booley hut sites, possibly date from the 16<sup>th</sup> / 17<sup>th</sup> centuries onwards, and many possibly date to 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. In addition, the enclosure/sheepfold sites may be of 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century date. While most of these recently discovered sites are dispersed randomly across the site lands, a number are grouped together (CH9, CH12-CH14; CH19-CH22 & CH24; CH26-CH28; CH31 & CH32) indicating potential continuity of use by different family groups.

The topography of the site is such that both Sites CH2 and CH34 are not very visible on the landscape. Likewise, the remaining features/monuments within the site are of low visibility and in most case not readily identifiable from even close distances, largely due to the presence of long mollinia and other grasses.

### **Wind Farm - Previous Documented Relevant Archaeological Investigations**

A search undertaken of the annual Archaeological Excavations Bulletin up to 2011 indicates that a number of licensed archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the overall study area, as follows:

- Monitoring of groundworks associated with a 15-turbine wind farm in the townlands of Inchee and Lettercannon, to the general north of the site was undertaken by Miriam Carroll, Tobar Archaeological Services, in 2005 (Licence No.: 05E0112). No features or artefacts of archaeological interest were uncovered during the course of the monitoring programme (Carroll, 2008, 168).
- A programme of archaeological test trenching at the site of Barnastooka Wind Farm was undertaken in June 2010 by Tony Cummins, John Cronin Associates (Licence No.: 10E0201). Test trenches were excavated on the footprint of the turbine bases, access tracks, control building, hardstands and on all other accessible areas where ground works were proposed. No archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered. Two previously unrecorded circular dry-stone hut sites were noted with the southern end of the overall landholding (Sites CH9 & CH10 above) (Cummins, 2010).
- A programme of archaeological testing was undertaken at the locations of temporary Anemometer Masts within the site in November 2014 by Martin Byrne, Byrne Mullins & Associates (Licence No.: 14E368). A total of 54 test trenches (2 m long) were excavated, following which the peaty topsoil was investigated to increase the chances for artefact recovery. In addition, where possible, the exposed faces and bases of the test trenches were cleaned by hand and visually inspected. No features of archaeological interest/potential were uncovered and no artefacts of interest were recovered (Byrne, 2014).
- A wade and metal detecting survey of watercourse crossings associated with the proposed development was undertaken in July 2015 by Martin Byrne, Byrne Mullins & Associates (Licence Nos.: 15D0051; 15R0073). A total of 44 crossings were surveyed. This involved walking and visually inspecting the bed of a 10 m length of each watercourse crossing area, together with a visual inspection of the associated exposed banks, followed by a metal detecting survey within the same

length of the watercourse. No features of interest were noted and nothing of archaeological/historical interest was detected.

- A programme of archaeological monitoring of Geotechnical Investigations (Trial Pits/Slit Trenches) within the site was undertaken by Alison McQueen & Associates from March – May 2015.

**Wind Farm - Reported Archaeological Artefacts**

A search of the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland was undertaken. No reported artefacts are listed with respect to the site. There is a local tradition that a gold collar was recovered during the construction of a Lime Kiln (Site CH14), and is included in the collections of the British Museum under the place-name ‘Mangerton’.

**Underground Cable - Archaeological Inventory**

There are a total of four sites of archaeological interest/potential, three being listed as Recorded Monuments and one identified in 2012 (and not yet included in the SMR) within the overall study area associated with the project, i.e. approximately 100 m wide study corridor centred on the existing road network. These are listed in Table 18.2 and the locations are illustrated in Figure 18.2.

**Table 18.2: Archaeological Monuments- Underground Cable**

Ref.	SMR No:	Townland	Classification	Distance from Road Edge
BH1	N/A	Caherdowney	Decorated Stone	c.15 m
BH2	CO058-070	Com an Ghadhair	Decorated Stone	c. 40 m
BH3	CO058-100001	An Sliabh Riabhach	Designed Landscape - belvedere	c. 50 m
BH4	CO058-070	Ré na bPobal	Kiln - lime	c. 30 m

**Underground Cable - Reported Archaeological Artefacts**

A search of the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland, together with published sources, was undertaken. The only entry concerning the overall townland areas was as follows:

- NMI Acquisitions No: 1964:233 – Stone Axe-head found at Slievereagh (An Sliabh Riabhach), Co. Cork.

**18.3.2 Impact of the Development**

**Wind Farm**

All but one of the Recorded Monuments (Site CH2) are located outside the boundaries of the subject lands and at distances which do not allow for any impacts to occur to such monuments. All of the remaining monuments are generally located a minimum of 100 m from the various elements of the development. However, Sites CH14, CH17, CH25, CH34 and CH36 are all located within c.20 m of the proposed access tracks. Consequently, without appropriate mitigation measures, these sites have the potential for accidental disturbance by construction works/construction traffic associated with the development.

Earthworks associated with developments such as wind farms have the general potential to uncover and disturb hitherto unrecorded subsurface features, deposits, structures and artefacts of archaeological interest and potential, particularly within, though not confined

to, areas of previously undisturbed blanket bog and rough pasture/moorlands. However, the following it is noted:

- Nothing of archaeological interest/potential was discovered by the programme of Archaeological Testing associated with the permitted Barnastooka Wind Farm.
- Nothing of archaeological interest/potential was discovered by the programme of Archaeological Testing associated with the provision of Anemometer Masts at the site.
- No subsurface features or deposits of archaeological interest/potential were uncovered by the programme of Archaeological Monitoring of Geotechnical Investigations, comprising 256 trial pit/slit trench excavations at the locations of all wind turbine, at c.100 m intervals along all site tracks, at borrow pit/repositories and at Coomataggart Substation.

In terms of underwater archaeological potential, a wade and metal detecting survey of 44 watercourse crossings associated noted nothing of archaeological potential within or along the banks of such areas. Likewise, no artefacts of interest were recovered.

Consequently, given the results of all archaeological interventions undertaken to date, it is considered there is low-medium potential for the discovery of subsurface archaeological features/deposits within the specific development areas within the overall site. However, without specific mitigation strategies, any subsurface archaeological features that might exist would be disturbed and destroyed and not identified and recorded.

In general, the greater part of the overall project is situated in remote mountainous lands. Most sites / features of archaeological interest are largely low-visibility sites which are not readily discernible on the landscape as a whole. Those sites/features that incorporate some visible upstanding elements are located at remote distances (minimum 400 m) from the proposed turbines and other structures. In addition, with only two exceptions, these are generally in lower-lying areas. Consequently, it is considered that the development will not cause any adverse visual impact to the setting or general views of or from any of the identified sites of cultural heritage interest. Therefore, it is considered that no predicted indirect impacts will occur to any identified site of cultural heritage interest following the construction and subsequent operation of the wind farm.

### **Underground Cable**

None of the identified archaeological monuments are located immediately adjacent the road network and they are located at sufficient distances that they do not have the potential to be anyway directly impacted by the works.

### **Cumulative Impacts**

It is not considered that the cumulative effect of the construction of Grousemount Wind Farm and the Ballyvouskill – Coomataggart underground cable together with other completed and proposed developments in the broader area on adjacent lands to the northeast, will cause any additional potential impacts to sites of cultural heritage interest.

#### **18.3.3 Mitigation**

##### **Wind Farm**

Due to the proximity of Sites CH14, CH17, CH25, CH34 and CH36 to the proposed access tracks, there is potential for accidental disturbance to be caused to such sites. Likewise, there is potential for accidental damage to be caused to the remaining identified



archaeological features during the construction stage by construction traffic and installation of underground cables. However, these potential impacts will be negated with the adoption and implementation of a suitable mitigation strategy.

While the wind farm is largely situated in areas having archaeological potential, it is noted that programmes of archaeological testing and the monitoring of geotechnical investigations did not result in the discovery of subsurface features or deposits of archaeological interest / potential. Furthermore, the peat cover across the site is less than 0.5 m and less than 1 m across approximately 50% and 80% of the development area respectively. Consequently, it is considered there is low-medium potential for the discovery of subsurface archaeological features / deposits within the specific development areas of the site.

Taking into account the extent and nature of previous archaeological interventions, it is not considered necessary to undertake any further pre-development intrusive investigations. Undertaking such investigation on this site is particularly difficult due to the mountainous nature of the topography, the prevailing weather conditions and, notably, the requirement for ecological mitigation strategies, e.g. construction of silt fences/traps at watercourses, etc.) Consequently, in light of the requirements of the National Monuments Service, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government with regard to similar developments, the following mitigation measures will be employed:

- Prior to the commencement of development, an archaeologist will be appointed to oversee all archaeological mitigation strategies associated with the development.
- All identified sites of archaeological interest within the overall development lands will be protected by the establishment of surrounding buffer zones. Such zones will be established at distances of 20 m from the outermost identifiable edge of the monument and will be created by the insertion of white painted posts at 2 m centres.
- No spoil or construction fill / material will be stored within the established buffer zones around the archaeological sites and no construction vehicles will enter such zones. All track edges within such zones will be revised locally in order that their respective edges are located outside the buffer areas.
- The locations of temporary construction facilities will be sited at a minimum of 50 m from any identified site of Cultural Heritage interest.
- All site preparation works associated with the wind farm development that involve stripping of topsoil and removal of bog material through to the surface of the underlying sterile subsoils or bedrock, will be monitored on a full-time basis by a suitably qualified archaeologist, under licence to the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
- In the event of archaeological material being uncovered during the course of such monitoring, the archaeologist will be empowered to have works stopped in the vicinity of such material pending receipt of advice from the National Monuments Service and Kerry County Archaeologist. Likewise should archaeological/historical artifactual material be recovered during such works, then the requirements of the National Museum of Ireland with regard to such items will be fully implemented.
- Following completion of all monitoring and any other possible archaeological investigations, the archaeologist will prepare a report for submission to both the Planning Authority and the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local

Government.

### Underground Cable

Potential adverse impacts are not anticipated once the development has been constructed.

## 18.4 ARCHITECTURE

### 18.4.1 Receiving Environment

Details of listed architectural sites are presented in Appendix L.2.

#### Wind Farm

There are no protected structures within the meaning of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 situated within the study area. Likewise, there are no structures of interest recorded by the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) within the study area.

However, there are a number of habitable, abandoned or ruinous structures, which by their general nature and construction dates are considered to be of local interest from the perspective of Architectural Heritage. The locations of these structure, which are listed in Table 18.3, are shown on Figure 18.1.

**Table 18.3: Architectural Inventory – Wind Farm**

Site	NIAH	Townland(s)	Classification	ITM
CH39	N/A	Grousemount	Former dwelling/Bothán	509732 / 570846
CH40	N/A	Grousemount	Dwelling & Outbuildings	509168 / 570956
CH41	N/A	Grousemount	Lime Kiln	508993 / 571032
CH42	N/A	Grousemount	House Cluster	508 965 / 571156
CH43	N/A	Grousemount / Knockanruddig	Bridge	508751 / 570932
CH44	N/A	Knockanruddig	Former Dwelling & Outbuilding	508685 / 570932
CH45	N/A	Knockanruddig	Former Dwelling & Outbuilding	508712 / 570755
CH46	N/A	Knockanruddig	Former Dwelling & Outbuilding	508662 / 571040
CH47	N/A	Knockanruddig	Former Dwelling & Outbuilding	508646 / 571304
CH48	N/A	Coolnagoppoge	Former Dwelling & Outbuilding	507958 / 571638
CH49	N/A	Coolnagoppoge	Farm Building	507917 / 571650
CH50	N/A	Coolnagoppoge	Ruined Dwelling	506840 / 571650

#### Receiving Environment – Underground Cable

There are two Protected Structures within the meaning of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 and listed in the Development Plans for Counties Cork and Kerry situated within study area. There are two structures (designated Sites BH6 & BH7) listed by the NIAH within the study area. A total of ten further structures of architectural heritage interest were

noted as result of research and field survey undertaken. Seven of these (BH8–BH14) are located in Co. Cork with the remaining three (BH15–BH17) in Co. Kerry. A number of modern bridge structures, one on the site of a former stone bridge, were noted but these are not considered to be of interest from the perspective of architectural heritage. Likewise, culverts and pipes under roads were not considered for inclusion.

**Table 18.4: Architectural Inventory – Underground Cable**

Site	NIAH	Townland(s)	Classification	Distance from Road Edge
BH5	20905805	Gort na Tiobhratan	Bridge – Road	0 m
BH6	20905803	Cúil Aodha	Church / chapel	Footpath
BH7	20905802	Cúil Aodha	House	Footpath
BH8	N/A	Caherdowney, Garraneycarney	Garrane Bridge	0 m
BH9	N/A	Gleann Daimh	Bridge / Culvert	0 m
BH10	N/A	Gleann Daimh	Bridge	0 m
BH11	N/A	Com an Ghadhair / Com na Cloiche	Bridge	0 m
BH12	N/A	Com na Cloiche / An Cheapach Thiar	Bridge	0 m
BH13	N/A	An Cheapach Thiar	Cappagh Bridge	0 m
BH14	N/A	An Lománach Mhór	Ballyfinane Bridge	0 m
BH15	N/A	Coolknoohil	Bridge	0 m
BH16	N/A	Coolknoohil	Kiln - lime	30 m
BH17	N/A	Grousemount	Kiln - lime	1 m

#### **18.4.2 Impact of the Development**

It is not considered that any of these sites/structures at the wind farm site will be directly impacted upon by the proposed development, and consequently it is considered that no predicted direct impacts will occur to such during the construction phase of the development.

it is not considered likely that any structures of architectural heritage interest along the route of the underground cable will be directly impacted by the proposed development.

#### **18.4.3 Mitigation**

No mitigation of impacts is required.

### **18.5 CONCLUSIONS**

The proposed development will not result in significant environmental impacts and there will be no cumulative impacts arising from the presence of other wind farm developments in the environs of the site.

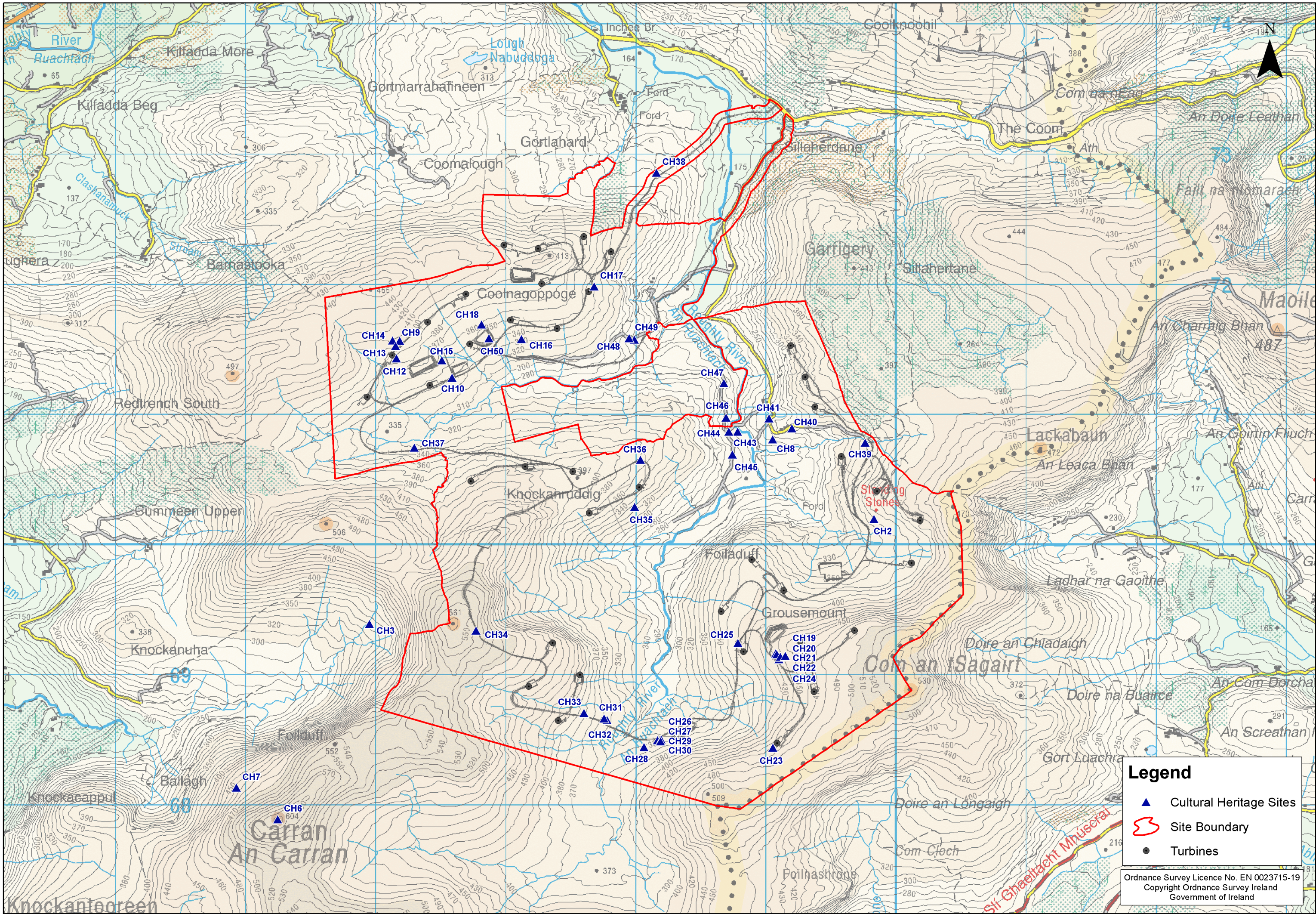
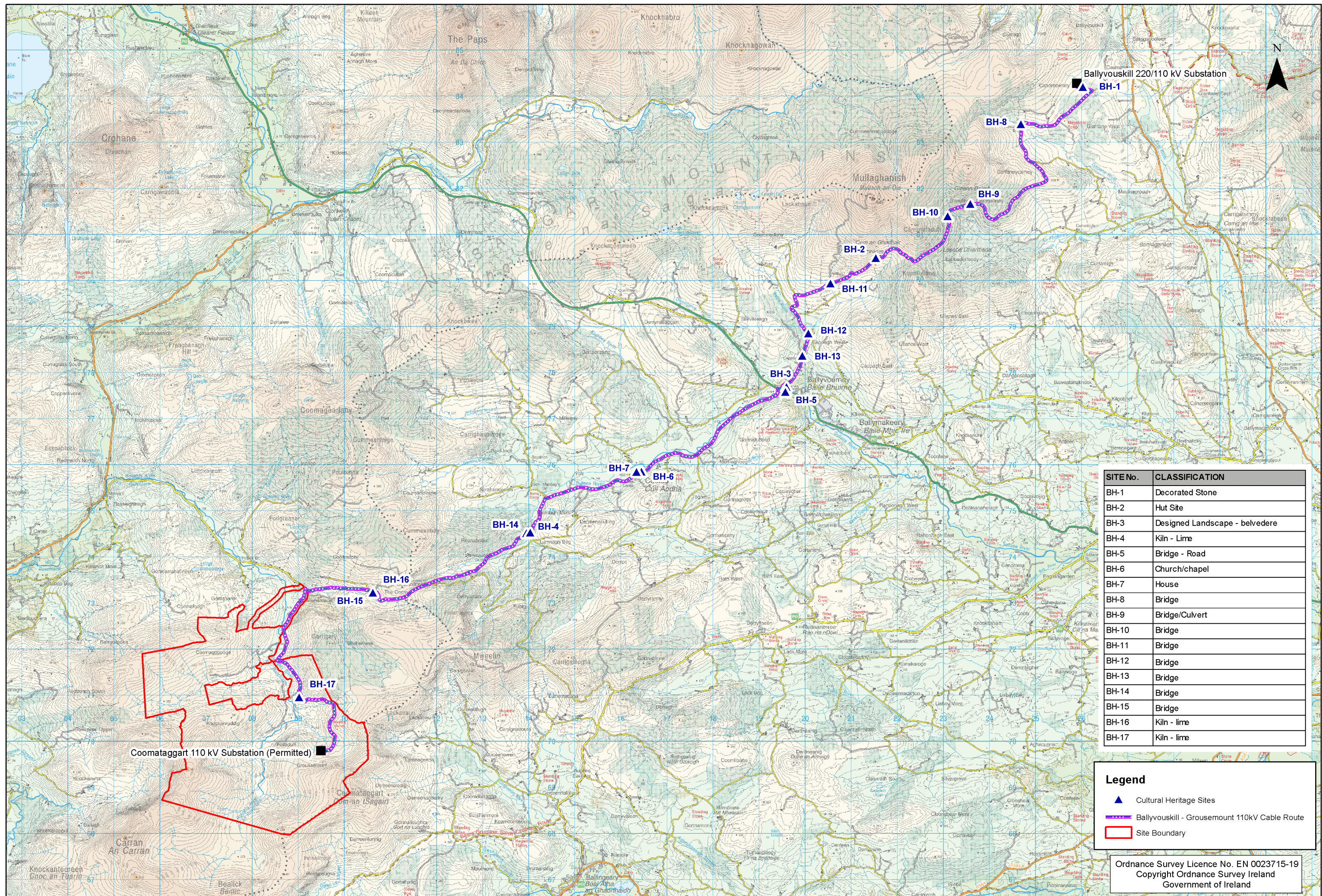





Figure 18.1 - Cultural Heritage Sites Wind Farm



SITE No.	CLASSIFICATION
BH-1	Decorated Stone
BH-2	Hut Site
BH-3	Designed Landscape - belvedere
BH-4	Kiln - Lime
BH-5	Bridge - Road
BH-6	Church/chapel
BH-7	House
BH-8	Bridge
BH-9	Bridge/Culvert
BH-10	Bridge
BH-11	Bridge
BH-12	Bridge
BH-13	Bridge
BH-14	Bridge
BH-15	Bridge
BH-16	Kiln - lime
BH-17	Kiln - lime

**Legend**

-  Cultural Heritage Sites
-  Ballyvouskill - Grousemount 110kV Cable Route
-  Site Boundary

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Figure 18.2 - Cultural Heritage Sites Cable Route



*Figure 18.3: Site CH1 House Platform (?)*



*Figure 18.4: Site CH1 Remains of Field Boundary (1)*



*Figure 18.5: Site CH1 Remains of Field Boundary (2)*



*Figure 18.6: Field Boundaries – Grousemount*



*Figure 18.7: Overgrown Former Trackway – Grousemount*