

# Appendix 26-1: Cultural Heritage Report





# ORIEL WIND FARM PROJECT

## Environmental Impact Assessment Report Appendix 26-1: Cultural Heritage Report

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## ORIEL WIND FARM PROJECT – CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

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# 1 CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

This report provides the following information to support the cultural heritage assessment included in chapter 26 of the EIAR:

- Archaeological and cultural heritage background information (see section 1);
- Information on the Cultural Heritage Study Area including townlands and the field assessment and geophysical results (see section 1);
- A methodology for evaluating potential effects of the offshore wind farm on the setting of cultural heritage assets within the receiving cultural heritage environment (see section 2);
- Standards, guidelines and legislation that inform the assessment (see section 3); and
- Gazetteer of designated sites (see sections 4 and 5).

## 1.1 Archaeological and cultural heritage background

### Prehistoric activity (c. 7000 BC – AD 400) – coastal and riverine

Whilst there are no upstanding prehistoric sites in the locality of the Project, the earliest substantive evidence of human activity in the general area is from Dunany, where a large collection of surface flint artefacts (4,443) comprising 328 flake implements including adzes, backed knives and sidescrapers were identified. Most of the finds were primary flakes and cores which included a number of large, rough flakes used as scrapers. It was suggested that most of them were Neolithic (4000-2200 BC) and later, but with evidence of later Mesolithic (5000-4000 BC) activity from a tanged point (Hodgers, D., 1979).

In Richardstown, north of the N33 at the western end of the onshore cable route, a Neolithic house (RMP LH017-113) and a Bronze Age furnace (RMP LH017-114) with associated pits were excavated in advance of quarrying activity. Neolithic flint blades and a polished stone axe head were recovered from the excavated features. The Bronze Age activity cut into the earlier house and two pit burials (RMP LH017-115 and LH017-115001) were excavated immediately to the north (Byrnes, 2000). One of the pits appeared to be cut by the other and a token deposit of cremated bone was recovered from the later one. A number of flint flakes were recovered from the fill of both pits (*Ibid*, after RMP digital file).

The presence of burnt mounds is often indicative of Bronze Age (c. 2500-500BC) seasonal communal activity in river valleys, lakeshores and boggy ground – as found here in the vicinity of the River Dee. They are represented by small mounds of burnt stone, which were heated on a fire in order to heat water in a pit dug into a marshy area, the stones being discarded once they had cooled. These site types have often been interpreted as cooking places or *fulacht fia*dh, where water in a trough was heated with fire heated stones and a joint of meat could be boiled. Other possible uses of these sites may include 'textile processing, clothes dying, leather working and brewing, or activities involving bathing, saunas and sweat-houses' (O'Sullivan and Downey, 2004). *Fulachta fia* were excavated in Harristown, Broadlough and Richardstown (RMP LH017-107, LH017-104 and LH018-065), in advance of the construction of the N33 and of pipe laying.

Possible Barrow sites are recorded in Port townland (LH019-014001-; LH019-014002-) east of the onshore cable route. These are part of the Bronze/Iron Age burial tradition (c. 2400 BC - AD 400) and generally comprise an artificial mound of earth or earth and stone, normally constructed to contain or conceal burials.

There is the site of a promontory fort at Dunany Point (RMP LH019-002). These are defensive enclosures that are created by constructing one or more lines of ramparts across the neck of a promontory, in order to defend or restrict access to it. They date from the prehistoric period onwards and tend to be ascribed to the Iron Age period (c. 500 BC - AD 400). According to Stubbs (RMP file) a fort known as 'the Dún' stood at Dunany Point but was destroyed by coastal erosion. No visible surface traces of the site survive.

Other miscellaneous excavations in advance of the N33 which may be prehistoric in date included isolated pits in Richardstown (RMP LH018-066, LH018-067, LH018-068 and LH017-111).

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The excavations in Broadlough, Richardstown and Harristown indicates the subsurface archaeological potential in lands in the broad shallow valley of the River Dee, this is a consideration for the onshore substation site which is located within a greenfield area.

### Early medieval period (c. 5th-11th centuries AD)

The Cultural Heritage Study Area is within the flat undulating lowland which forms part of the ancient Mhaighe Muirtheimhne. Historical sources for the early medieval period indicate that the main population group in north Louth was the Conaille Muirtheimne. They controlled the areas of Cuailgne (Cooley) and Mhaighe Muirtheimne (Plain of Muirtheimne)-corresponding to the area south of Dundalk. The Conaille Muirtheimne appear to have been subject to the kingdom of Brega, during the first half of the 7th century A.D. Their earliest appearance in the annals is in 688 A.D. as allies of the Knowth branch of the Síl nÁeda Sláine at the battle of Imblech Pich (Emlagh, Co. Meath), which was a key event in the political fragmentation of the Síl nÁeda Sláine dynasty. They were subsumed by the Airgialla tribe (later Anglicised in placenames as Oriel-) in the early 12th century by Donnchad Ua Cerbaill.

In the Táin Bó Cúailnge, Cúchulainn fights Lethan at Ath Carpat on the river Níth, an ancient name for the River Dee. The name Dee is derived from the town of Ardee (Baile Átha Fhirdhia or the town of Ferdiad's ford).

Christianity was introduced into Ireland in the fifth century AD and brought with it not only writing and recorded history, but also a range of new monuments. The best-known native monument of this period is the ringfort. Ringforts are the classic Early Christian settlement type and are among the commonest archaeological monuments in the country. There is a dearth of such monuments in the Cultural Heritage Study Area, however just beyond it there is a ringfort in Richardstown (RMP LH018-071) and in Nicholastown (RMP LH019-013). There are however several sites that are classified as enclosures which may be ploughed out remains of ringforts such as the site at Stickillin (RMP LH017-017) and Nicholastown (RMP LH019-013001, adjacent to the aforementioned ringfort).

There is a souterrain recorded in Broadlough (RMP LH017-091) and one or possibly two drystone-built souterrains in Stickillin (RMP LH017-014) (both at the western end of the onshore cable route). Souterrains comprise an underground structure consisting of one or more chambers connected by narrow passages or creepways, usually constructed of drystone-walling with a lintelled roof over the passages and a corbelled roof over the chambers. Most souterrains appear to have been built in the early medieval period by ringfort inhabitants (c. 500 - 1000 AD) as a defensive feature and/or for storage. Stray finds are recorded from the ploughed field in the vicinity of the souterrains in Stickillin comprising sherds of pottery, glass, a worked stone and glass (NMI 1978: 259-267).

Ecclesiastical centres became the focus of the new religion that was readily adopted in this period. In the townland of Stickillin, south of the N33 and the former railway line (now an amenity walk), there is evidence for an early medieval ecclesiastical site. The placename Stickillin is an anglicisation of the Irish 'Tig Cillin', meaning House of Cillin. Cillin was the son of *Niatu* of northeast county Galway who was converted with his father and brothers, was consecrated bishop, and went with Saint Patrick and Saint Benén on their missionary journeys (MacIvor, 1956). There is an early font recorded inside the church (RMP LH017-015002) and a Holy Well (RMP LH017-016) called *Tober Phadraig*. The same well seems to have been later called St. Brigid's Well (*Ibid.*). Tradition claims St. Patrick struck a spring beside the cave at Stickillin and that afterwards it was called Patrick's Stream (Irish Folklore Commission Schools' Manuscripts 670, 12).

The earliest churches were built of wood, none of which survive above ground; but there are many later medieval churches, with associated graveyards that were built on or near the site of the early churches. Drumcar church (RMP LH018-005), for example has early ecclesiastical origins. Leslie (1911) believes that the site of an early friary was at *Pairc na Brathar*, on the river-bank west of the graveyard in Drumcar, recorded in the O.S. Letters, although the precise location is not known.

### Medieval period (late 12th – early 16th century)

The Normans came to Ireland in the middle of the twelfth century, bringing with them new military traditions and fortifications, new language, and new social structures. Anglo Norman fortifications include mottes and baileys and moated sites which were small, fortified residences of the gentry in the 14th to 16th centuries.



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Once the manors were established manorial churches were founded within them, oftentimes found in association with a ruined early medieval church. There is a church and graveyard at Clonmore (LH018-019001) which is certainly of 15th and 16th century date and is very similar in construction to that of the medieval Church at Port (RMP LH019-006001). The churches in Drumcar (RMP LH018-006) and Dunany (RMP LH016-005) are also thought to be of a similar date.

Tower houses and fortified houses were defensive habitations, built predominantly in the 15th and 16th centuries, although a few examples may be earlier in date, and some are known to have been built as late as the first half of the 17th century. The fortified residence of the landholder was symptomatic of the unrest and insecurity of the time and the majority of the castles were small three to five storeys in height linked to defensive walled enclosures or bawns which partially or completely enclosed the site. They often had very thick walls, intramural staircases, small windows (the earliest had very thin arrow or musket loops) and a vaulted first storey, to prevent the spread of fire. They were usually found adjacent to medieval churches, such as is the case of the tower house in Clonmore (RMP LH018-023).

### Post-medieval period

It is likely that the townland network was comparatively intact when the Anglo-Norman colonies arrived in the twelfth century. The earliest cartographic depiction of the Louth is Petty's Down Survey, c. 1656 (Figure 1-1) which is subdivided into parishes and baronies, the map is pictorial in nature, however some of the boundaries and depicted are surprisingly accurate and it is apparent that the townlands and their names were well established.



**Figure 1-1: Down Survey Barony Map c. 1656 showing the barony of Ferrard and Aherdee.**

The Barony map of Ferrard depicts the parishes of Dunany, Clonmore and Port is shown and the townlands of Dunany, 'Mitchellstown', 'Port', 'Nicholastowne', 'Tongher', and 'Clinore' are named (Figure 1-2). A large house is indicated in Clonmore and a castle is shown in Port (there is a church and former settlement here today).

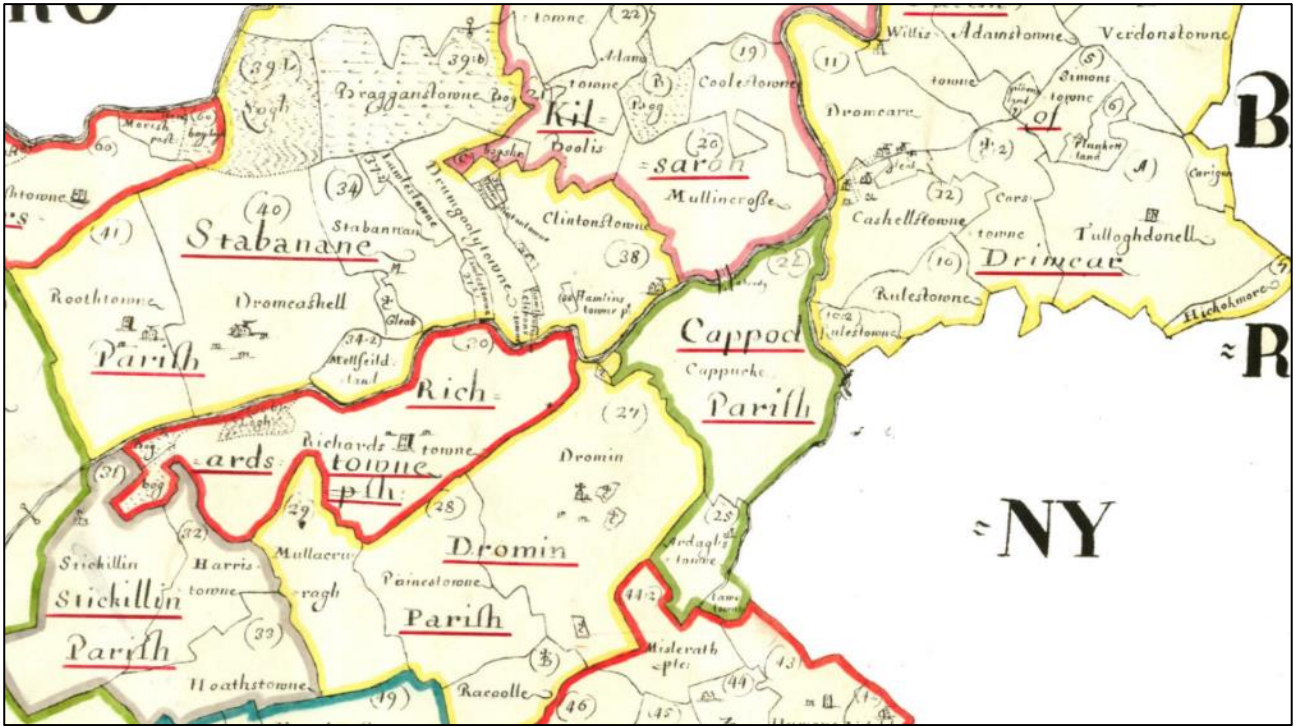
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Figure 1-2: Extract from the Down Survey Parish Map of Ferrard c. 1656.

The Barony of 'Atherdee' map (Figure 1-3) names the parishes of 'Drimcar', 'Kilsaron', 'Tulloghdonell', 'Richardstowne' and Stickillin. A settlement with at least two large houses and some cabins is shown in Drumcar. Castle sites are indicated in Port, Tullydonnell and Richardstown.

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**Figure 1-3: Extract from the Down Survey Parish Map of Ardee c. 1656.**

The 1777 Map of County Louth by Taylor and Skinner provide greater detail showing topographical features, roads, settlements and the ‘big-houses’ (Figure 1-4). The road network from Dunany to Drumcar (though which the onshore cable route runs) is the same as it is today.



**Figure 1-4: Taylor and Skinner’s 1777 Map showing the settlements at Drumcar/Mullincross and Clonmore.**

With the ending of the Williamite Wars in the late seventeenth century, Ireland entered a new era of relative political calm, from 1641 until the Rebellion of 1798 there were few dramatic events and a century and a half of peace. Without concern for defence landowners commenced the building of new mansions and an era of experimentation of new architectural styles and larger, more comfortable houses became the norm

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From the 18th century onwards the landscape of County Louth developed a rich and varied heritage of historic buildings ranging from grand estate houses to more common mid-sized country houses and vernacular architecture (McCullough and Valerie, 1987). In the Cultural Heritage Study Area there are several middle size farm holdings or country houses, with ranges of stone farm outbuildings with grounds and settings that form an intrinsic element of their character. These houses of the middle size which would have been occupied by prosperous farmers, manufacturers (e.g. millers) and traders. The majority developed in the 19th century as the dwellings of strong farmers or successful traders. These properties lay somewhere between the seats of the gentry and the simpler vernacular buildings of the rural tradition. The architectural character in the vicinity of the Project are examples of Georgian (c. 1720–1840) and Victorian (1890–1918) residences of this size.

The first wave of mid-sized houses and their associated gardens, parkland and structures (including outbuildings, entranceways and lodges) occurred in the late 18th century where they were concentrated in the more fertile areas of the Cultural Heritage Study Area or on the coast, they included Drumcar House (RPS LHS015-027) c. 1777 and the earliest phases of Dunany House (RPS LHS019-009) c. 1725, Togher House (LHS019-015) c. 1700 and several other houses that lie beyond the extent of the Cultural Heritage Study Area.

Drumcar House was formerly the seat of the McClintock Family, Barons Rathdonnell, it was built in 1777 (Casey and Rowan, 1993) within an extensive demesne on the eastern banks of the River Dee. It was a large rectangular house, three stories over basement with a five-bay front, it was extended in the nineteenth century with two large single storey Italianate wings and a portico. The house had a clear view across the countryside to Dundalk Bay. Its lands have been extensively developed as a hospital, St. Marys in 1948 and later converted to a Saint John of God Residence.

There are several middle-sized farmhouses dating to the late 19th century along the roads through which the onshore cable route runs (e.g. Seaview House (RPS LHS019-003) and Charleville House (NIAH 13901936)). They lie somewhere between vernacular structures and larger country houses. It was common in the second half of the 19th century that prosperous farmers replaced earlier often thatched houses with more substantial farmhouses and retained the outbuildings. They were influenced by the larger Georgian style country houses and consequently the new farmhouses were formal in style containing two storeys, with slated hipped roofs and the front door centrally placed in the façade with the windows and chimneys symmetrically arranged such as those at Seagrave House (RPS LHS019-010), Roadstown House (RPS LHS019-011), Darby's (former dwelling, RPS LHS019-014) and the Old Rectory in Drumcar (RPS LHS018-054).

Industrial heritage consists primarily of sites and structures associated with transportation, communications, manufacturing (milling), public utilities, and materials extraction. The first decades of the 19th century were distinguished by a period of marked economic expansion as the economy prospered during the Napoleonic Wars, during which Britain relied on Ireland for agricultural and grain supplies. Wheat became a significant cash crop in Ireland from the 1750s onwards and to capitalise on it, many landowners and entrepreneurial businessmen around the country erected flour mills in the later 1700s and early 1800s. This led to a boom in the milling industry in Ireland in the 18th and 19th centuries and was aided by the new transport links opened up by the coast, roads and railway. There was a concentration of mills along the river Dee and its tributaries, including the Corn Mill in Drumcar (RPS LHS018-055), and former mills such as a Flax Mill in Drumcar and Corn Mills in Richardstown and in Togher. Road transport links between the mills were also important, protected road bridges crossing rivers include the bridge at Drumcar (RPS LHS018-052).

### 1.2 Cultural Heritage Study Area

The onshore cable route will, for the most part, run within the public road from Dunany to Stickillin. In some areas however the cable will need to enter greenfields, at Drumcar where it crosses the River Dee to avoid the 18th century Drumcar Bridge (RPS LHS018-052), at Charleville/Dromgoolestown to avoid the M1 and the Dublin to Belfast Railway line, at Clonmore and at Togher to avoid road bridges over streams. Where the N33 crosses the River Dee, the onshore cable route will divert into fields and disturbed ground immediately north of the N33.

There are 29 joint bays (JB) proposed along the onshore cable route and one transition joint bay. Joint bays 1-8 are in the hard shoulder of the N33. Joint Bays 9, 13 and the transition joint bay are located within green

## ORIEL WIND FARM PROJECT – CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

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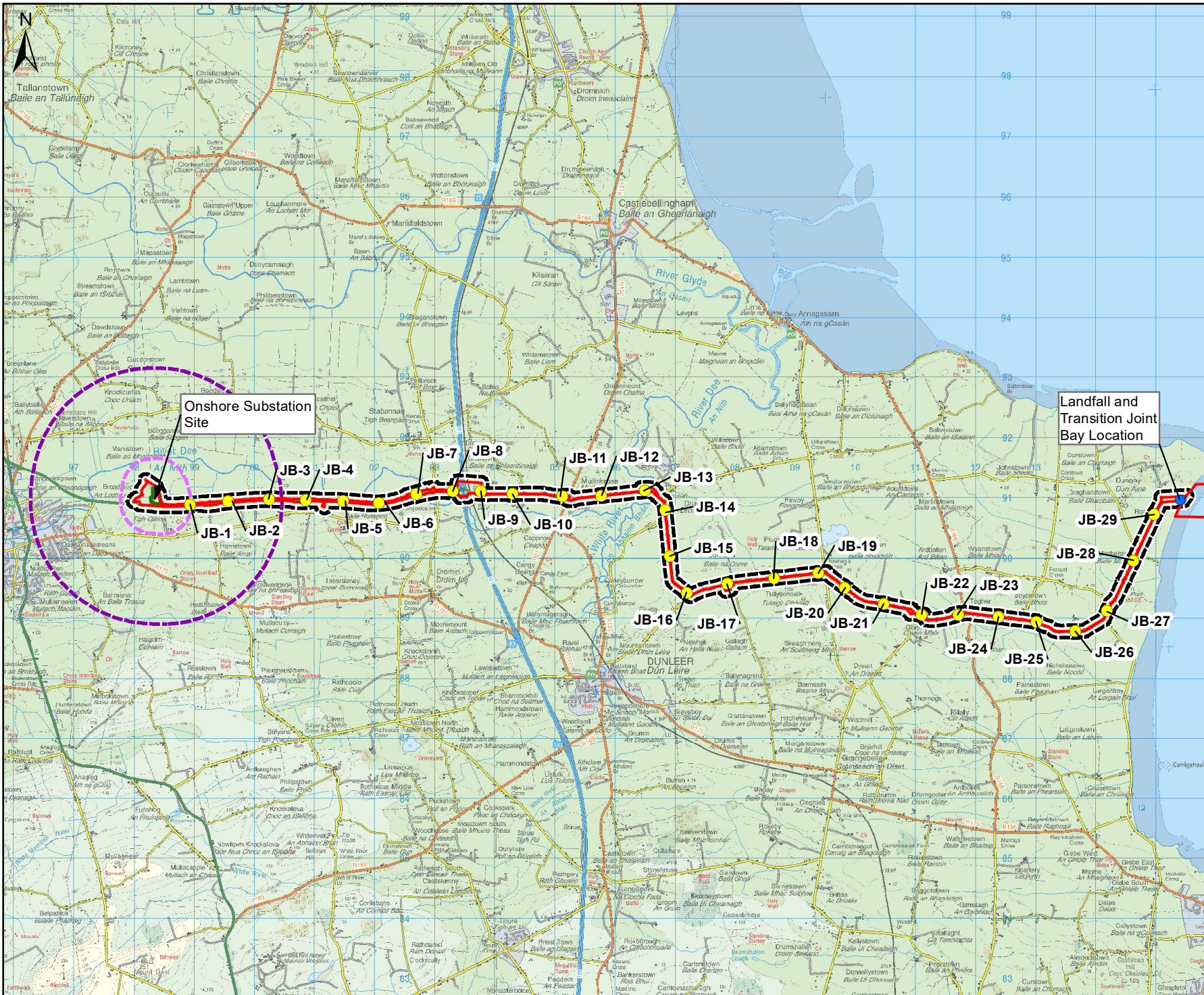
field sites; the remaining joint bays are located within the road or within grass verge of the road. The onshore substation site is located in the townland of Stickillin.

There are 16 passing bays. These bays are used for traffic management during the construction of the joint bays and cable pulling. These passing bays will not require any excavations but will require the removal of hedgerows. These passing bays are associated with the following joint bays; 10, 12, 14 to 21 and 24 to 28.

Archaeological and architectural heritage within a 100 m of the onshore components<sup>1</sup> of the Project and cultural heritage sites within the immediate vicinity of it were examined (Figure 1-5).

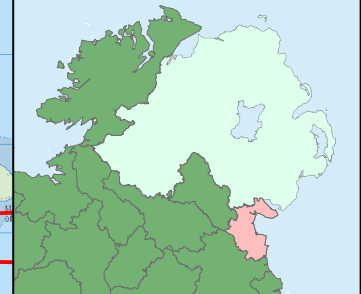
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<sup>1</sup> Offshore cable route from LWM to transition joint bay; Transition joint bay at the landfall location; Joint bays and link boxes; Passing bays for traffic management; Cable trenching along the onshore cable route; HDD crossings; Onshore substation.



- Legend**
- Planning Application Boundary
  - 100m buffer from the Planning Application Boundary
  - 500m buffer from the Planning Application Boundary (Physical Impact)
  - 2km buffer from the Onshore Substation Site (Setting Impact)
  - Joint Bays

Data Sources: OWL, Tailte Éireann.



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**Figure 1-5:  
Cultural Heritage Study Area**

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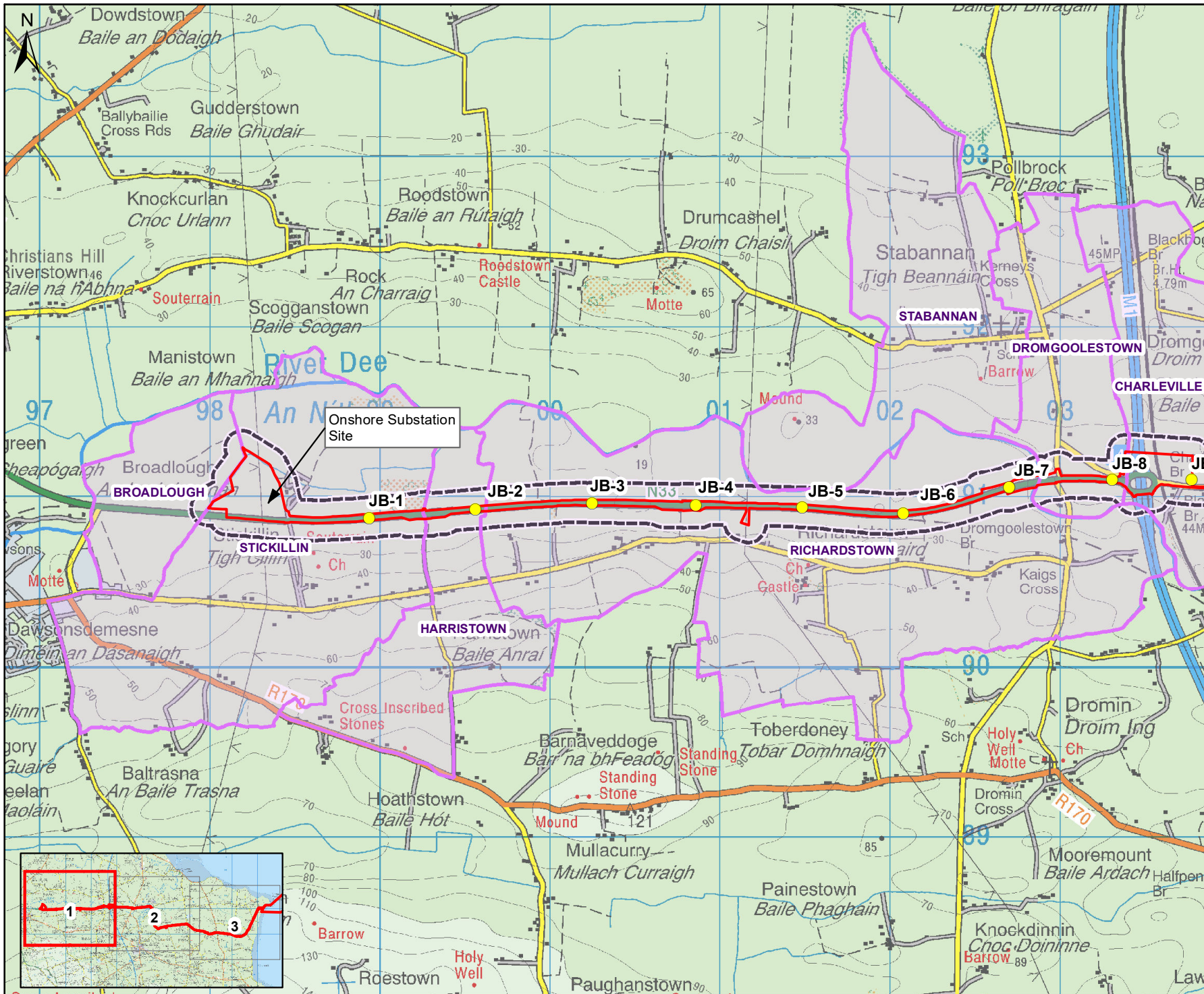
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### 1.3 Townland names and townland boundaries

Townlands are land divisions that form a unique feature in the Irish landscape, their origins can be of great antiquity, and many are of pre-Norman date. They existed well before the establishment of parishes or counties. Townland boundaries can take the form of natural boundaries or routeways as well as artificially constructed earthen banks and ditch divisions. They are predominantly formed of substantial boundaries which are usually distinguishable from standard field division.

There are two areas where joint bays are adjacent to townland boundaries, Joint Bay 23 adjacent to the Clonmore/Togher townland boundary and Joint Bay 26 adjacent to the Port/Boycetown townland boundary. These are discussed below in the field assessment (Section 1.5).

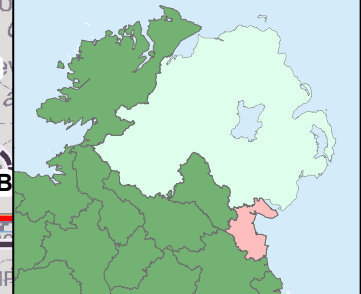
The Project passes through 16 townlands (Table 1-1, Figure 1-6), in the parishes of Dunany, Port; Drumcar, Stabannan, and Stickillin and in the Baronies of Ardee and Ferrard.



**Legend**

- Planning Application Boundary
- 100m buffer from the Planning Application Boundary
- Joint Bays

Data Sources: OWL, Tailte Éireann, CSO.



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**Figure 1-6:  
Townlands in the Cultural  
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Map 1 of 3**



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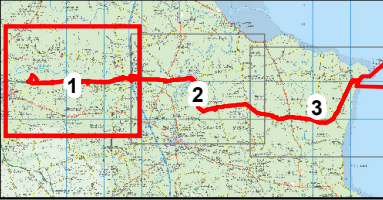
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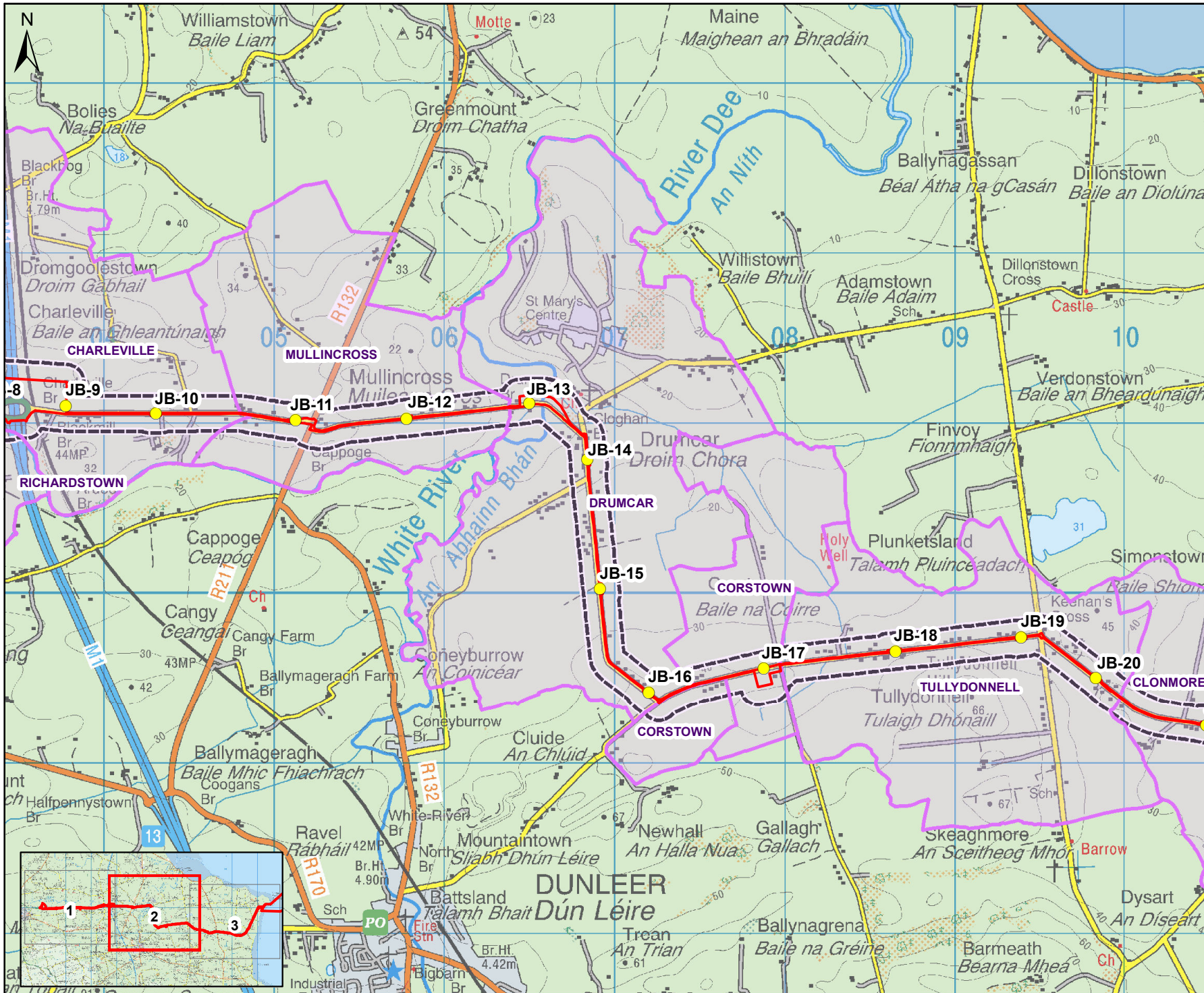
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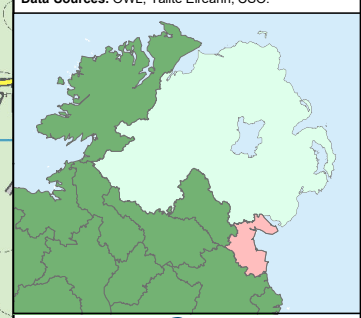




**Legend**

- Planning Application Boundary
- 100m buffer from the Planning Application Boundary
- Joint Bays

Data Sources: OWL, Tailte Éireann, CSO.



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**Figure 1-6:  
Townlands in the Cultural  
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Map 2 of 3**



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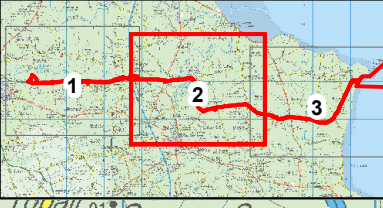
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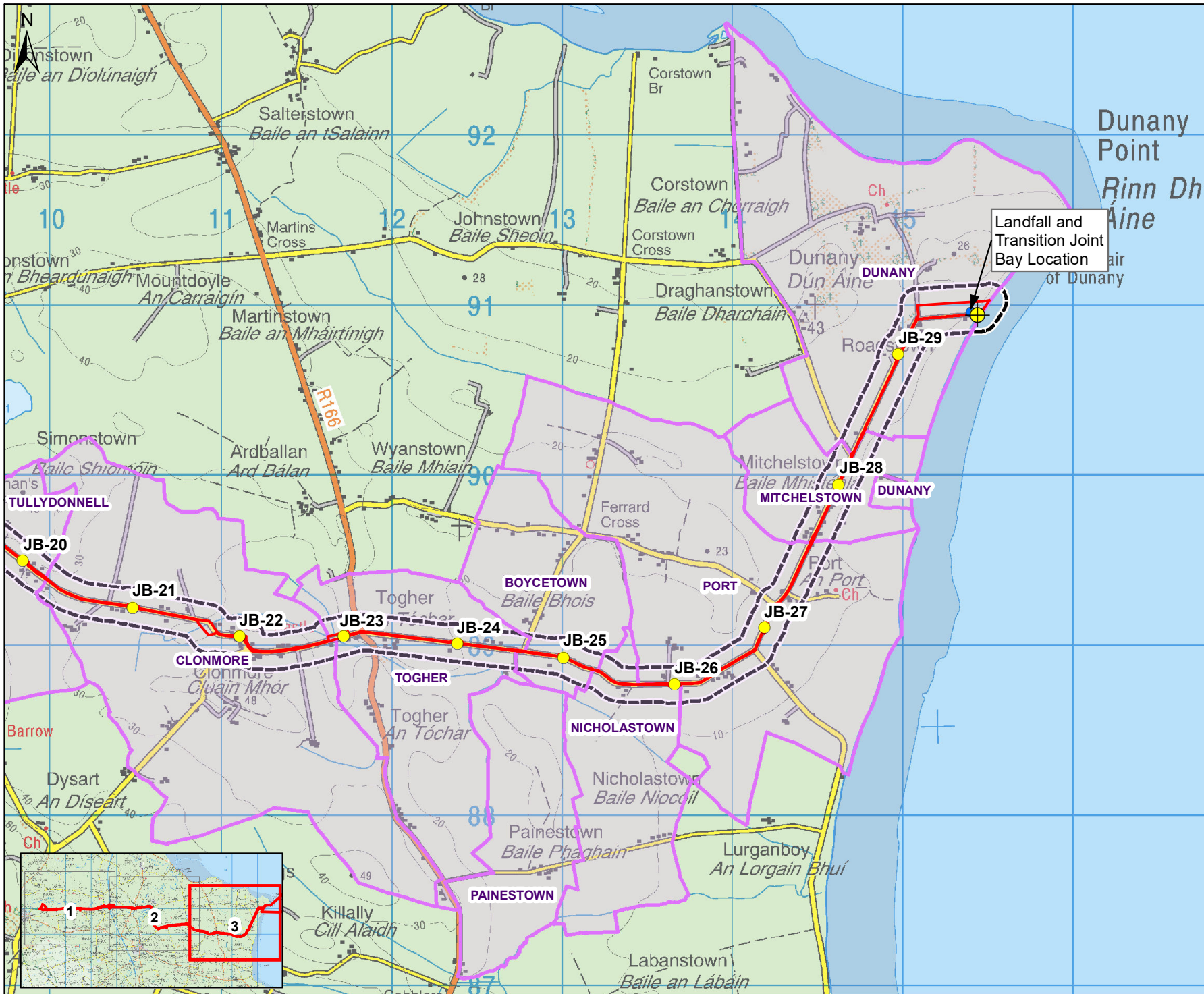
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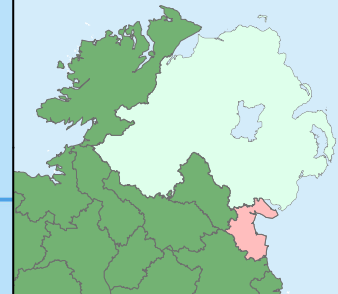
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- Legend**
- Planning Application Boundary
  - 100m buffer from the Planning Application Boundary
  - Landfall Location
  - Joint Bays
  - Proposed Transition Joint Bays

Data Sources: OWL, Tailte Éireann, CSO.



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**Figure 1-6:  
Townlands in the Cultural  
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Map 3 of 3**



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Townland names are a valuable source of information, not only on the topography, land ownership and land use within the landscape, but also on its history, archaeological monuments and folklore. While most place names were anglicised or translated relatively accurately, some were corrupted virtually beyond recognition. There are names of both English (Anglo Norman) and Irish in origin in the Cultural Heritage Study Area, some reference topographical features (e.g. a meadow in Clonmore, hillock in Tullydonnell and a lake in Broadlough), vegetation (possibly a white thornbush in Dunany), industry (a weir in Drumcar, mill in Mullincross) as well as archaeological sites (e.g. the 'Dun' of Dunany). The names of Anglo Norman origin predominantly refer to landowners' names (e.g. Dromgoolestown and Richardstown).

To follow is a list of the townlands and their meanings that the Project passes through.

**Table 1-1: Townland name meanings.**

Townland name	Barony	Civil parish	Origin/ Irish derivative	Local meaning (Logainm)
Dunany	Ferrard	Dunany	<i>Dún Áine or Ána</i> (Irish)	'Aine's fort' or 'fort of the white thornbush' (OS Name Bks) Aine signifies a small ring or circles and is likely to have been an ancient Irish deity of the Pagan Irish
Mitchelstown	Ferrard	Dunany	Baile Mhitchealy (Norman)	The town of <i>Mhitchealy</i> (a man's name). An early townland mentioned in a Plea Role of 1301.
Port	Ferrard	Port	English (Norman)	Referring to a port/bank or fort. It is referred to in 1224 as <i>Portmaclyueran</i> (Gorm Reg)
Nicholastown	Ferrard	Port	English (Norman)	Referring to a name.
Boycetown	Ferrard	Port	English (Norman)	Referring to a name. Mentioned in a Plea role in 1301 as Dounestown
Painestown	Ferrard	Clonmore	English (Norman)	Mentioned in 1456.
Togher	Ferrard	Clonmore	An tóchar (Irish)	Referring to a causeway generally across wet areas. There was a post office here.
Clonmore	Ferrard	Clonmore	Cluain Mor (Irish)	Meaning the great meadow. However according to Stubbs (1910) the chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey in Dublin show that the family who adopted the suffix of More held this place. Inq. W. Kynton, Ardee, 11 April 1616, speak of George More de Clonmore, temp Henry VII. The name then might mean "More's Meadow."
Tullydonnell	Ardee	Drumcar	Tulaigh dhomhnaill	Domhnall's hillock

## ORIEL WIND FARM PROJECT – CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

Townland name	Barony	Civil parish	Origin/ Irish derivative	Local meaning (Logainm)
Corstown	Ardee	Drumcar	<i>Baile na gcorr</i>	Town of the cranes (OS Name Bk)
Drumcar	Ardee	Drumcar	<i>Druim caradh</i>	The ridge of the weir (Joyce, I, 367). Though not a monastery, a brotherhood of some kind existed here before the time of the Danes. The Annals Q.M. record the death in 811 of Ceallach and of an "Gremiti" in 868. The O.L. record a tradition that a friary had been built some 280 yards W. of the old church, bearing the name of 'rairc na brathar'. St. Finnan is the Patron Saint. At the end of the 12th century Ralph de Repenteny granted the church of St. Finnan of Dromkare and other lands to St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin (Chart. St. Mary's). In 1428, the same family were lords of Drumcar. Their name, shortened to Pentoney, is still found here. At the dissolution of monasteries, the lands passed to the Crown (Stubbs, 1910)
Mullincross	Ardee	Kilsaran	<i>Muileann cross</i>	Mill of the cross (OS Name Bk)
Charleville	Ardee	Stabannan	English	Formerly 'Clintonstowne' from John Clyntoun who was in possession of the land in 1390. Changed name after 1777. (OS Name Bk & logainm.ie)
Dromgoolestown	Ardee	Stabannan	<i>Baile droim gabhail</i>	Dromgoole is a family name (OS Name Bk) Moore's List shew it was held by Patrick and Henry Drumgoole (Stubbs, 1910)
Richardstown	Ardee	Richardstown	English (Norman)	English name
Stickillin	Ardee	Stickillin	<i>Tigh cillín</i>	Town of the little church

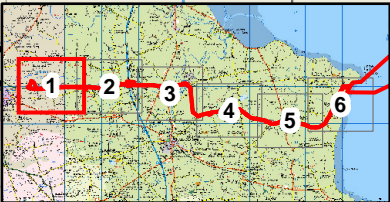
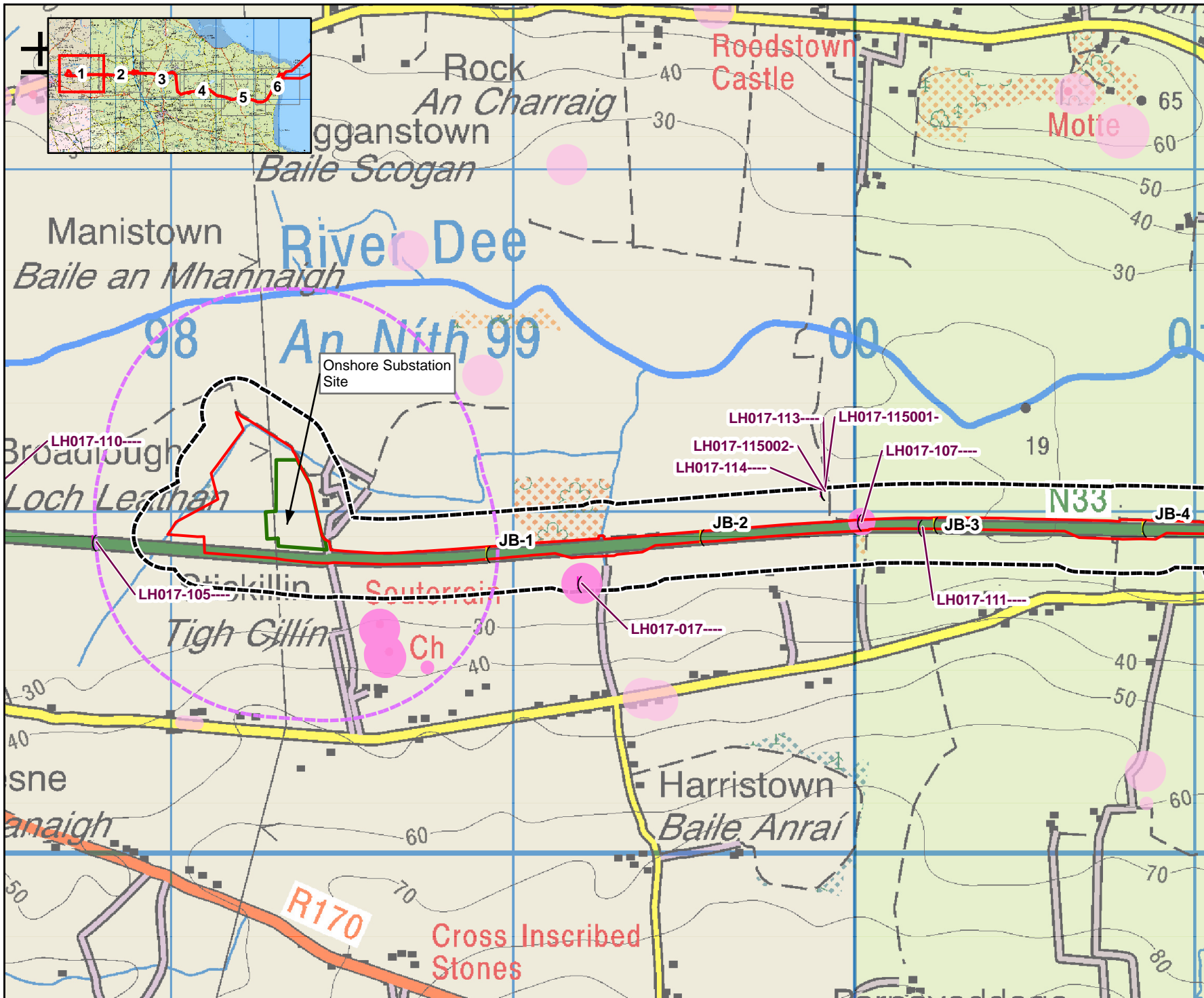
## ORIEL WIND FARM PROJECT – CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

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### 1.4 RMP sites

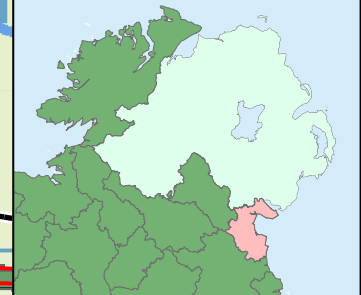
There are 16 recorded archaeological monuments listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) within 100 m of each element of the Project (Figure 1-7). Nine of these sites however are sites that have been fully excavated and do not present an issue for the Project.

The closest RMP sites are the roadside churches and graveyard at Clonmore (LH018-019001, -002, -003); Clonmore castle (LH018-023) which is located 35 m north of the onshore cable route and the ecclesiastical site in Drumcar (LH018-005) which is approximately 10 m north of the onshore cable route, however the site is not precisely located.



- Legend**
- Planning Application Boundary
  - 100m buffer from the Planning Application Boundary
  - Joint Bays
  - RMP and SMR sites
  - 500m buffer from the Onshore Substation Site
  - RMP Zone of Notification

RMP = Record of Monuments and Places  
 SMP = Sites and Monuments Record  
 Data Sources: OWL, Tailte Éireann, National Monuments Service.



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**Figure 1-7:  
RMP/SMR sites within 100m  
of the Project  
Map 1 of 6**



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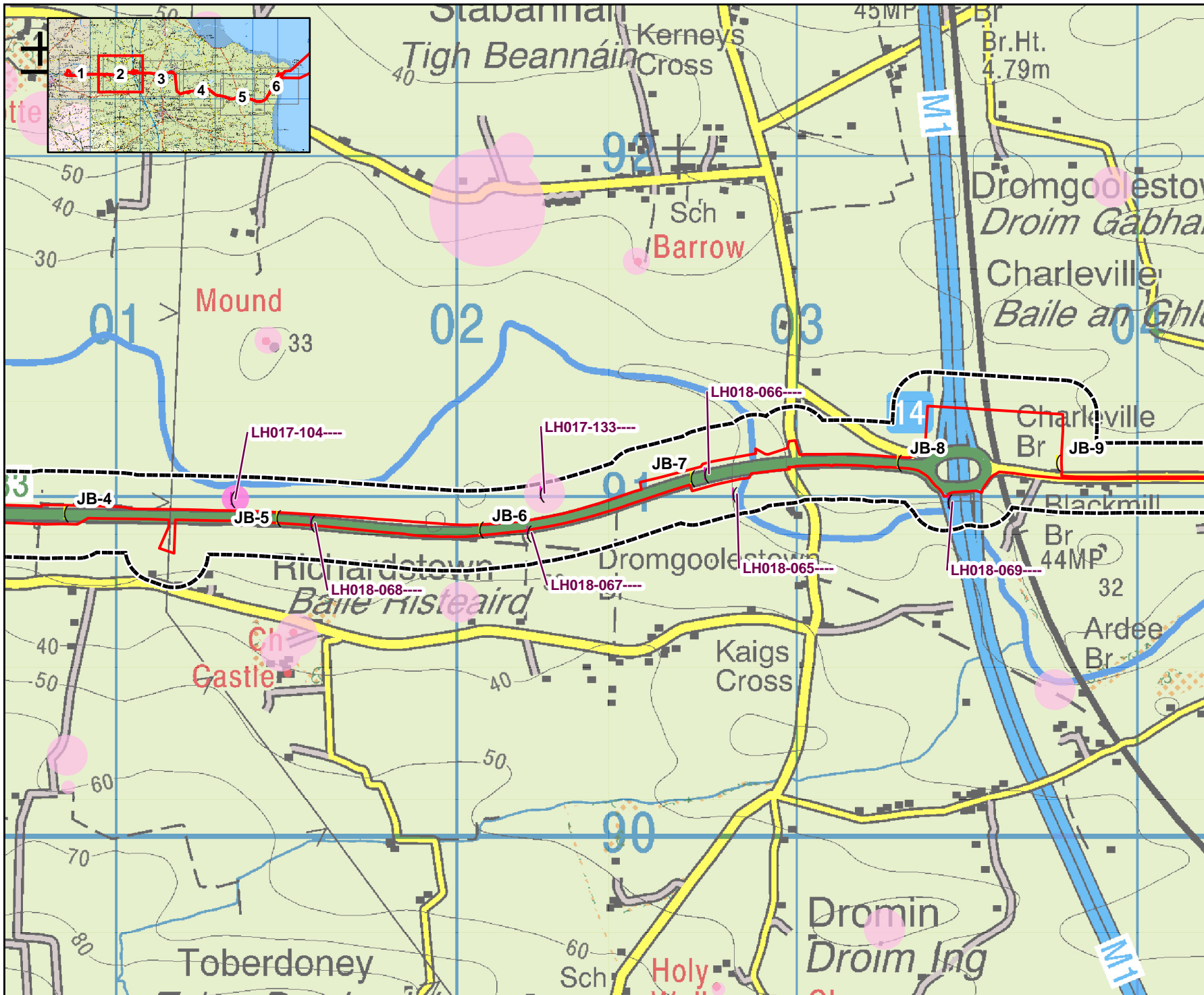
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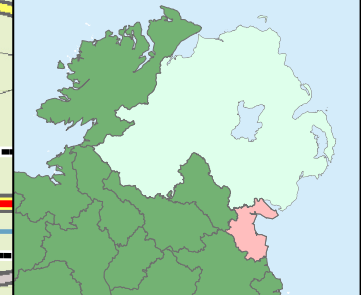
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- Legend**
- Planning Application Boundary
  - 100m buffer from the Planning Application Boundary
  - Joint Bays
  - RMP and SMR sites
  - 500m buffer from the Onshore Substation Site
  - RMP Zone of Notification

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 Data Sources: OWL, Tailte Éireann, National Monuments Service.



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**Figure 1-7:  
RMP/SMR sites within 100m  
of the Project  
Map 2 of 6**



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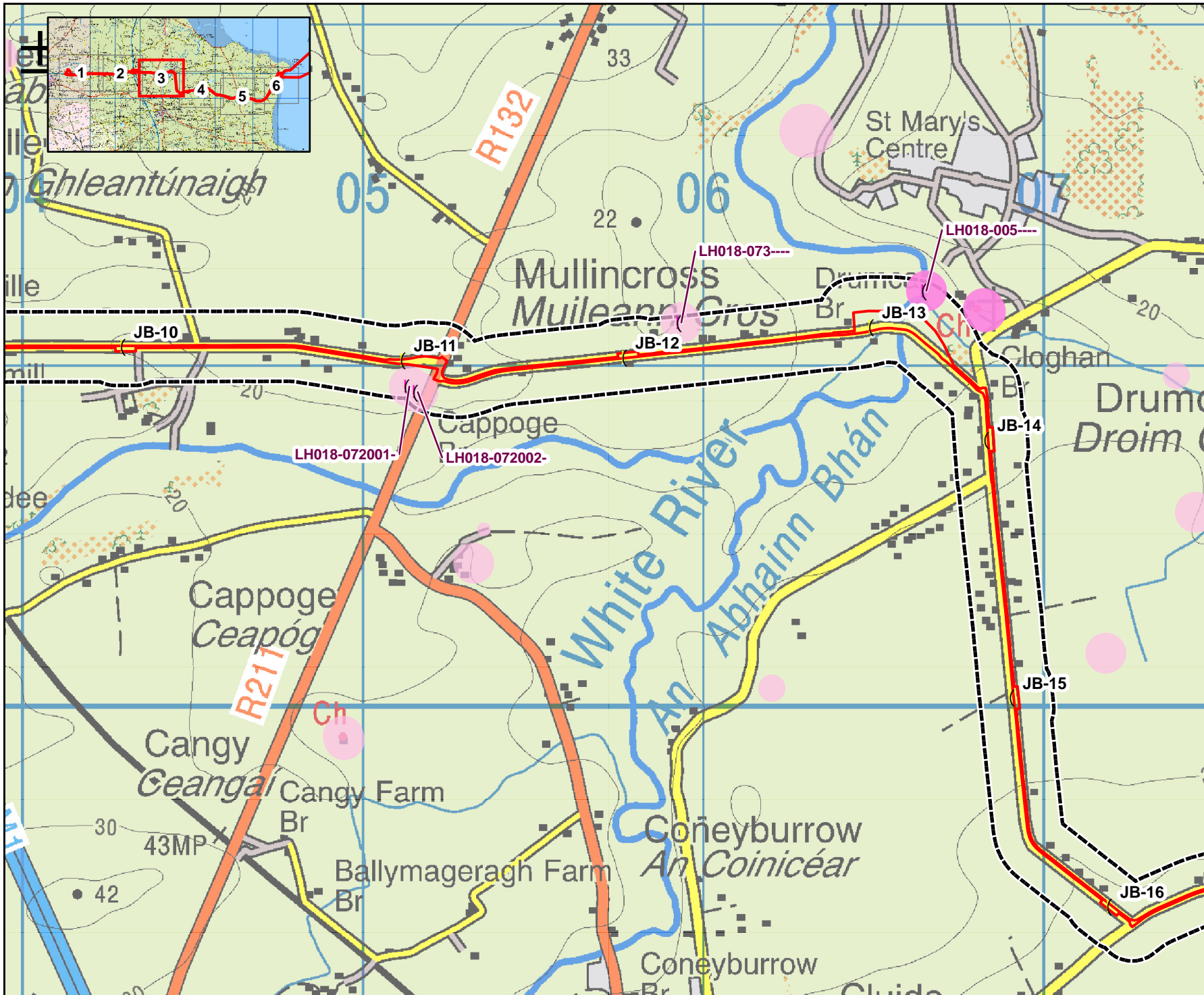
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**Legend**

- Planning Application Boundary
- - - 100m buffer from the Planning Application Boundary
- { Joint Bays
- RMP and SMR sites
- - - 500m buffer from the Onshore Substation Site
- RMP Zone of Notification

RMP = Record of Monuments and Places  
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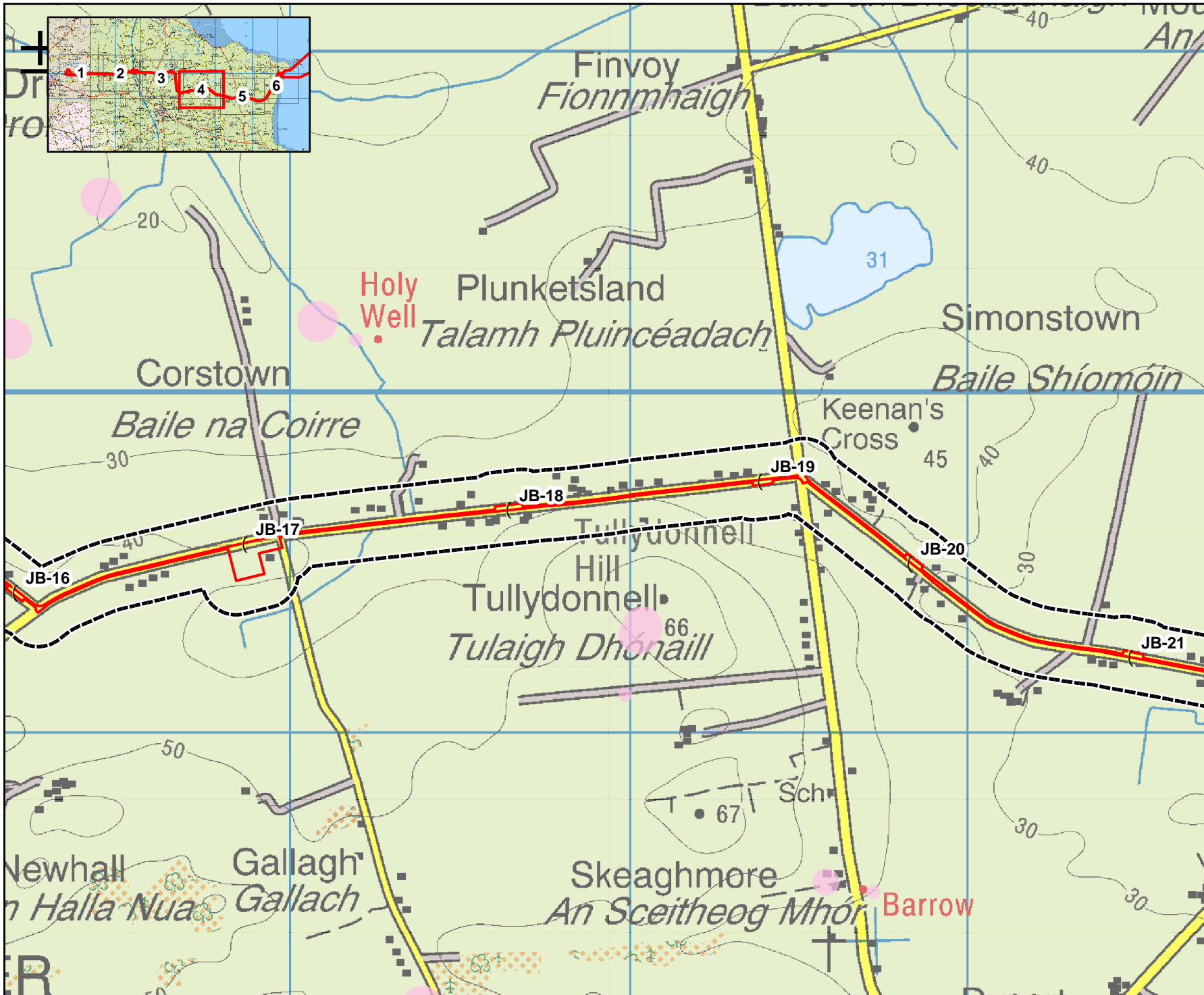
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 Map 3 of 6**

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**Legend**

- Planning Application Boundary
- - - 100m buffer from the Planning Application Boundary
- Joint Bays
- RMP and SMR sites
- - - 500m buffer from the Onshore Substation Site
- RMP Zone of Notification

RMP = Record of Monuments and Places  
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 Data Sources: OWL, Tailte Éireann, National Monuments Service

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**Figure 1-7:  
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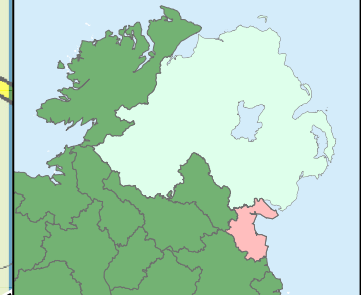
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- Legend**
- Planning Application Boundary
  - 100m buffer from the Planning Application Boundary
  - Joint Bays
  - RMP and SMR sites
  - 500m buffer from the Onshore Substation Site
  - RMP Zone of Notification

RMP = Record of Monuments and Places  
 SMP = Sites and Monuments Record  
 Data Sources: OWL, Tailte Éireann, National Monuments Service.



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**Figure 1-7:  
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of the Project  
Map 5 of 6**



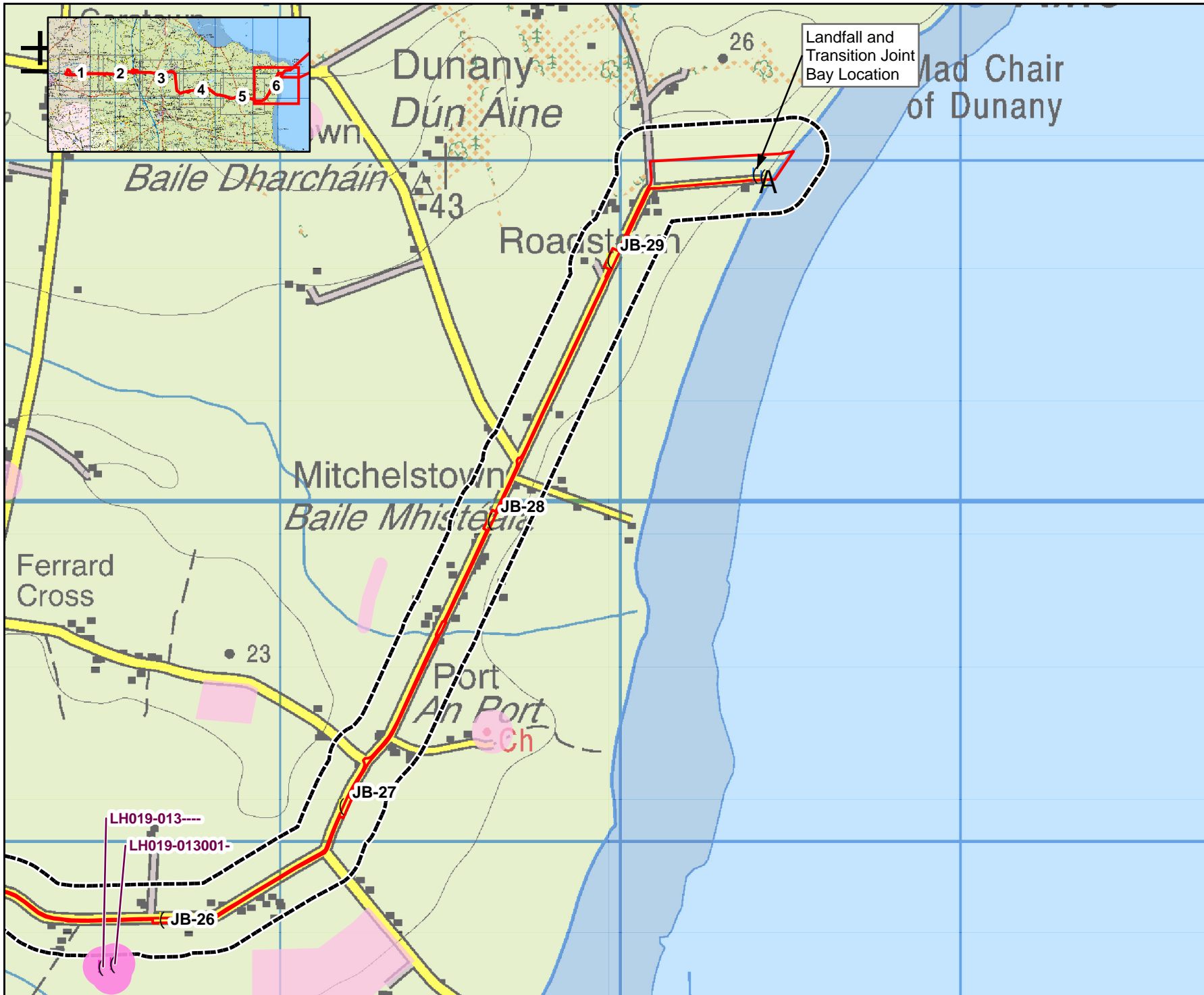
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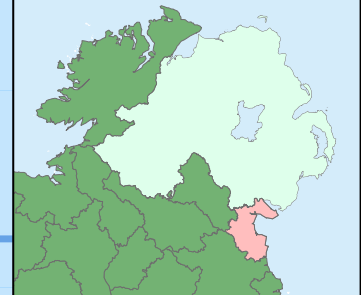


**Legend**

- Planning Application Boundary
- 100m buffer from the Planning Application Boundary
- { Joint Bays
- { Proposed Transition Joint Bays
- A Landfall Location
- ( RMP and SMR sites
- 500m buffer from the Onshore Substation Site
- RMP Zone of Notification

RMP = Record of Monuments and Places  
 SMP = Sites and Monuments Record

Data Sources: OWL, Tailte Éireann, National Monuments Service.



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RMP/SMR sites within 100m  
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Approved By: CC	Projection: ITM (IRENET95) Geographic Co-ordinates: ETRS89
Scale: 1:15,000 @ A4	NOTE: 1. This drawing is the property of RPS Group Ltd. It is a confidential document and must not be copied, used, or its contents divulged without prior written consent. 2. All levels are referred to Ordnance Datum, Malin Head. 3. ©Tailte Éireann. All rights reserved. Licence number CVAL50360216
Date: 31/01/2024	

## ORIEL WIND FARM PROJECT – CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

Each of these sites were assessed during the field assessment to establish if they might be subject to an impact by the onshore cable route (Section 1.5 below).

**Table 1-2: RMP sites within 100 m of the Project.**

RMP	Site type	Townland	ITM	Description (after RMP file)	Distance from the Project
LH019-013	Ringfort – rath	Nicholastown (Ferrard By.)	713403, 788647	Cropmark of circular enclosure (max. diam. approximately 30 m) with sub-rectangular annexe to NE, showing on aerial photograph (ACAP) (Buckley, 1987, 20-1).	The onshore cable route is 70 m north zone of notification
LH019-013001	Enclosure	Nicholastown (Ferrard By.)	713437, 788656	Located on a fairly level, low-lying landscape. The cropmark of a sub-rectangular enclosure (dims approximately 40 m northeast-southwest; approximately 40 m northeast-southwest) is visible on an aerial photograph (ACAP) from the 1960s (Buckley, 1987, 20-1). It is defined by a single fosse feature and is immediately to the northeast of rath (LH019-013). It is also visible on the OSI series of aerial photographs (1995).	The onshore cable route is 70 m north zone of notification
LH018-019001	Church	Clonmore	711028, 789093	Built of roughly coursed limestone slabs, blocks and some very large boulders close to the wall base. Present remains are of a rectangular building (int. dims. approximately 9.75 m x 5.6 m, Width of walls approximately 0.8 m), probably the nave of a church which once extended east to smaller chancel, now hardly discernible. Doorway, in western bell-gable with single opening now filled in, has two large slab lintels and is a late insertion. Window over doorway in west gable has a round arch with keystone and is constructed with a mixture of punch-dressed limestone and sandstone. South wall has four large window openings which are late insertions. The second window in south wall from west end has been partially built over a blocked-up doorway which is, probably, the original south entrance to this late medieval church. Semi-circular arch in east gable has wall foundations clearly visible across its opening, indicating that it might be a late feature. Church was in ruins in 1692 (CLAJ, 1944, 280) (Leslie, 1908, 92)	The road through which the onshore cable route runs cuts the zone of notification
LH018-019002	Church	Clonmore	711069, 789087	Remains of Protestant church built in 1795, abandoned 1869. Ruined rectangular structure (max. dims. 14 m x 6.3 m) aligned east-west. (CLAJ, 1944, 280; Tempest, 1952, 154)	The road through which the onshore cable route runs cuts the zone of notification
LH018-019003	Graveyard	Clonmore	711029, 789086	Graveyard associated with Clonmore Church	The onshore cable route runs through the zone of notification
LH018-023	Castle - tower house	Clonmore	711188, 789074	Illustrated by Wright (1758, bk II, pl. XIV) as complete with rectangular corner-tower, now the only remains are those of the northwest angle-tower. The tower, which is three storeys high, shows clear evidence of where the west wall of the main tower house has been broken	Zone of notification of the site is located 35 m north of the onshore cable

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RMP	Site type	Townland	ITM	Description (after RMP file)	Distance from the Project
				away at the east end of the north face. The tower is built of roughly coursed limestone rubble and greywacke. It has three slit openings with embrasures in the west wall and two in the north. (Murphy 1895, 318; CLAHJ 1921, 28)	route
LH018-005	Ecclesiastical site	Drumcar	706578, 791234	OS Letters refer to the tradition of a friary (CLAJ 1942, 106) some 280 m west of church (LH018-014001-). No visible surface trace, and its precise location cannot be identified.	Approximately 10 m south of RMP Zone of Notification, this site is not precisely located
LH017-017	Enclosure	Stickillin	699130, 790804	Cropmark ring indicating circular enclosure on aerial photograph (CUCAP, BDG 68).	40 m north of the Zone of Notification of the site, the N33 is archaeologically resolved
LH017-104	Fulacht fia	Richardstown	701273, 791008	Discovered during archaeological monitoring prior to pipe laying (Excavation Licence No. 99E0465). A burnt mound (11.5 m x 9.8 m) was initially exposed. Excavation uncovered a sub-rectangular trough (2.4 m x 1.4 m) cut into a layer of grey marl. (Seaver, 2000, 221)	N/a, N33 is archaeologically resolved
LH018-066	Excavation - miscellaneous	Richardstown (Ardee By., Richardstown Par.)	702664, 791082	Discovered prior to road construction (Excavation Licence No. 99E0200). A pit (max. diam. 0.2 m; D of 0.1 m) filled with a dark brown charcoal-stained soil which contained lumps of charcoal and some burnt stones. (Seaver, 2000, 220).	N/a, N33 is archaeologically resolved
LH018-067	Excavation – miscellaneous	Richardstown (Ardee By., Richardstown Par.)	702143, 790908	Discovered prior to road construction (Excavation Licence No. 99E0200). A sub-rectangular pit (2.02 m x 1.9 m; max. D 0.2 m) filled with charcoal-stained clay. (Seaver, 2000, 220-1)	N/a, N33 is archaeologically resolved
LH018-068	Excavation- Miscellaneous	Richardstown (Ardee By., Richardstown Par.)		Discovered prior to road construction (Excavation Licence 99E0200). An irregular shaped pit (max. diam. 1.25 m; D 0.08 m) filled with a mid- brown soil which contained frequent flecks and occasional lumps of charcoal. (Seaver, 2000, 220)	N/a, N33 is archaeologically resolved
LH017-111	Excavation – miscellaneous	Richardstown (Ardee By., Richardstown Par.)	700127, 790968	A sub-circular pit (max. diam. 0.62 m; max. D 0.1 m) discovered prior to road construction (Excavation Licence No. 99E0200). Its fill contained flecks of charcoal and occasional burnt stones. (Seaver, 2000, 221)	N/a, N33 is archaeologically resolved
LH017-107	Fulacht fia	Richardstown (Ardee By., Richardstown Par.)	699949, 790985	Duffy, C. (2000) Harristown. In I. Bennett (ed.), Excavations 1999: summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland. 218-9 (No. 625).	N/a, N33 is archaeologically resolved
LH017-105	Fulacht fia	Broadlough	697710, 790925	Archaeological excavation prior to road construction (Excavation Licence No. 99E0460) uncovered a sub-rectangular pit (1.75 m x 1.4 m). It was filled with burnt stones and clay which has led the excavator to suggest it may have been part of a fulacht fia. (Duffy, 2000, 188)	N/a, N33 is archaeologically resolved

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RMP	Site type	Townland	ITM	Description (after RMP file)	Distance from the Project
LH017-110	Fulacht fia	Broadlough		Discovered prior to road construction (Excavation Licence No. 99E0200). Situated approximately 10 m E of the River Dee. A small spread of burnt stone and charcoal-rich soil partially overlay a trough. The trough was sub-rectangular (2.12 m x 1.5 m) with sloping sides and had four large postholes cut through it. (Seaver, 2000, 186-7)	N/a, N33 is archaeologically resolved

There are three RMP sites within 500 m of the onshore substation site as detailed in Table 1-3. They relate to the church complex in Stickillin which lies to the south of the N33 and the former Great Northern Railway line (Ardee Branch). There is no visual link between these RMP sites and the onshore substation site.

**Table 1-3: RMP sites within 500 m of the onshore substation site.**

RMP	Site type	Townland	ITM	Description (after RMP file)	Distance from onshore substation site
LH017-015 001-003	Church, Graveyard and font complex	Stickillin	698556, 790587; 698552, 790596; 698547, 790594	Rectangular graveyard (map dims. 34 m E-W; 30 m N-S) with church (LH017-015001-) in centre. Divided nave (max. dims. 15 m by 5 m) and chancel (max. dims. 7 m by 3.9 m) built of limestone and greywacke and surviving only at the lower levels except for the W gable which appears to be almost at its original height. There are the remains of piers of a Romanesque chancel arch which have almost plain jambs of hard greyish sandstone set in a single order. There are the remains of a plain doorway with roughly shaped sandstone jambs and reveals in the W end of the S wall of the nave. The W gable has the remains of a possible bellcote. The church was partially excavated and renovated by the Louth Archaeological Society under the supervision of D. MacIvor (CLAJ, 1956, 400-3) and a number of archaeological finds were recovered, including medieval stained glass, late thirteenth- or early fourteenth-century pottery, and a coin of Edward III. (CLAJ, 1943, 210). A greenish-grey sandstone font with a flat circular base and an almost square bowl (Wth 0.45 m, D 0.20 m), situated inside the church (LH017-015001-) close to the W wall.	340 m from the southeast corner of the field containing the onshore substation site.
LH017-016	Ritual site - holy well	Stickillin	698665, 790557	indicated on the 1938 'OS 6-inch' map. The OS Letters refer to a well called Tober Phadraig. The same well seems to have been later called St. Brigid's Well (MacIvor, 1956, 403). Tradition claims St. Patrick struck a spring beside the cave at Stickillin and that afterwards it was called Patrick's Stream (Irish Folklore Commission Schools' Manuscripts 670, 12). It lies in a hollow on the slope of a low ridge and is	455 m from the southeast corner of the field containing the onshore substation site.

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RMP	Site type	Townland	ITM	Description (after RMP file)	Distance from onshore substation site
				circular and drystone lined (diam. 1.38 m; D 1.68 m). When inspected by ASI in 1966 it was almost dried up and an iron pump with a concrete trough had been erected at it.	
LH017-014	Souterrain	Stickillin	698538, 790670	Located in an open field. Sections of one or possibly two drystone-built souterrains.	300 m from the southeast corner of the field containing the onshore substation site.

## 1.5 Field assessment

### 1.5.1 Field walkover survey

A field walkover and windshield survey of each component of the onshore elements of the Project from above the LWM was carried out on 28 August and 11 December 2019 on clear and bright days. It was carried out to assess the context of the offshore wind farm area within the wider receiving historic environment.

The field survey also sought to identify any low-visibility archaeological features with little surface expression and to identify properties, structures or features considered to be of architectural or cultural heritage merit. Where the immediate environs of a site or protected structure outside the Project boundary were not publicly accessible the assessment was made on observations from the road nearby in conjunction with aerial survey and cartographic sources. All archaeological sites within approximately 100 m of the landfall, onshore cable route and onshore substation site, and architectural heritage sites that might be subject to a physical or setting impact are described below.

The proposed location of each element of the onshore works of the Project is described from the east (the coast) to the west across the landscape to Stickillin.

The results of the field inspection are described alongside a review of the designated cultural heritage sites (RMP, RPS, NIAH), aerial ortho-photography (Google Earth, Ordnance Survey Ireland and Bing Maps) and cartographic sources (which includes the first edition OS map of 1836, the revised 1882-84 and 1907-11 editions; the Grand Jury Map of the county of Louth, surveyed by George Taylor and Andrew Skinner (1777); 2 sheets (engraved by G. Terry, London); the Down Survey Barony and Parish Maps dating to the c. 1650's.

The general historical and archaeological context of this landscape is described in section 1.1 above.

Townland names (Section 1.3), place name and field name evidence from Logainm, the Louth Field Names Project (LFNP) and secondary written sources (Stubbs, 1910), are also included where relevant as they have a potential to indicate the presence of archaeological or cultural heritage features that might have long since disappeared.

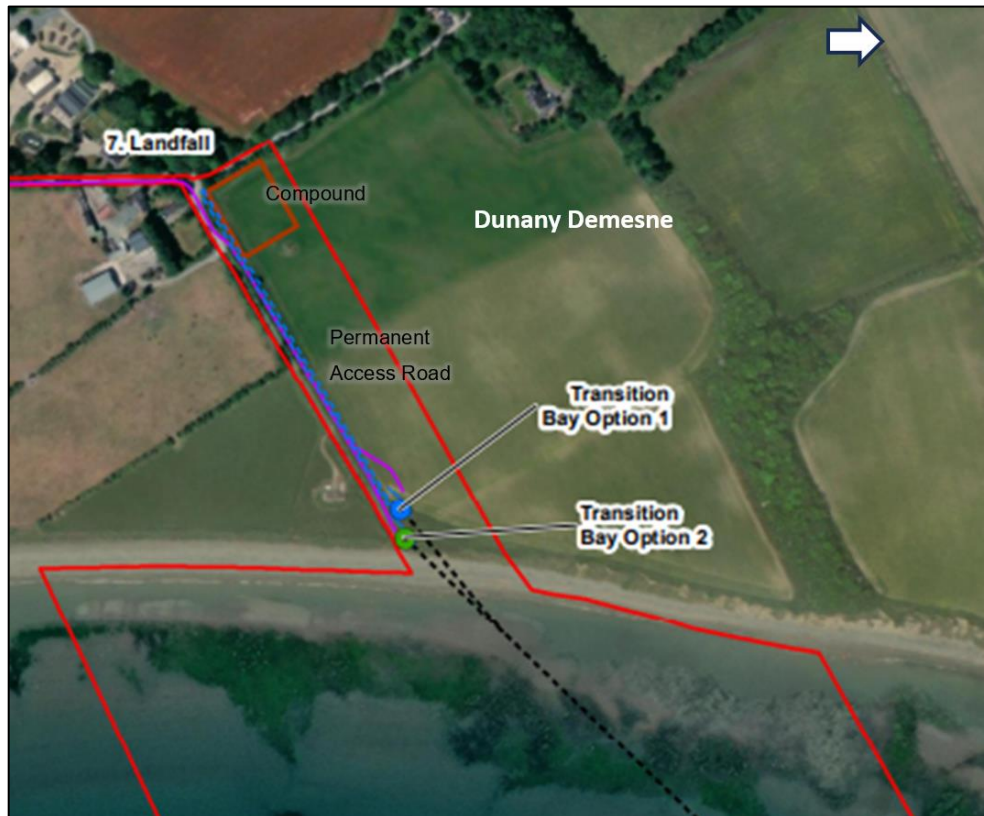
The scheme is described under each of the following headings:

- Landfall;
- Onshore cable route (including joint bays and river crossings); and
- Onshore substation site at Stickillin.

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### Landfall

Dunany is a coastal headland located at the southern end of Dundalk Bay midway between Annagassan and Clogher Head. The offshore cable route will make landfall at Dunany along a stretch of sand and shingle beach on the southern side of the Dunany Headland. The onshore cable route will run inside the southern boundary of Dunany Demesne within an arable field on the southeastern edge of the demesne. The works included in this area comprises a joint bay, a temporary compound and a permanent access road running 5 m north of the demesne boundary (measuring 5 m wide, with 804 clause) (Figure 1-8).



**Figure 1-8: Landfall location, transition bays and compound and permanent access road.**

The landfall is located on the beach to the south of Dunany Point. The area was accessed via a narrow access lane way which ran eastwards to the beach.

Almost the entirety of the headland was part of the early 18th century Dunany Demesne lands associated with Dunany House (RPS LHS019-009). Within the demesne lies a medieval church and graveyard (RMP LH016-005001-002). On the easternmost point of the headland at Dunany Point is a site of a coastal promontory fort (LH019-002) (over 700 m from the landfall) (Figure 1-13). It was known as 'the Dún' and gave the name Dún Áine or Ána meaning 'Aine's fort' or 'fort of the white thornbush'. It has been destroyed by coastal erosion and no visible surface trace of the site survives.

There are no recorded archaeological sites in proximity to the landfall location. The first edition OS map shows the landfall location as a featureless sandy beach.

There are no shipwrecks recorded between the shore and the low water mark (LWM) on the southern side of Dunany Point. Any potential effects from the Project below the LWM on marine archaeology are assessed in volume 2B, chapter 15: Marine Archaeology. The nearest recorded vessel is the 'SS Topaz' (Wreck Ref. No. W00248) which is approximately 4 km to the east off 'Dunany Reef'. The steamship was Lost on the 28/12/1891 when it struck the reef in a storm and subsequently sank. There is also an unidentified wreck (Wreck No. W00276) recorded adjacent to it.



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Dunany Point is characterised by prominent low sea cliffs, that extend along the coastline, measuring approximately 8-10 m in height. Most of the cliff edge is slumping or have collapsed (Figure 1-9).



**Figure 1-9: Cliff edge along Dunany Point (view looking north).**

A systematic visual inspection of the foreshore at the landfall location to above the LWM was carried out during daylight low spring tide. The active coastal zone below the cliffs comprises a wide shingle bank, giving way to a relatively level, narrow sand and shingle beach. In the middle shore are intermittent rocky patches and, beyond this, tidal flats with isolated glacial erratics of siltstone, limestone and some sandstone. (Figure 1-10, Figure 1-11). Nothing of archaeological interest was identified during the walkover survey (such as exposed timbers etc.).



**Figure 1-10: Foreshore at Dunany at the location of the landfall location.**

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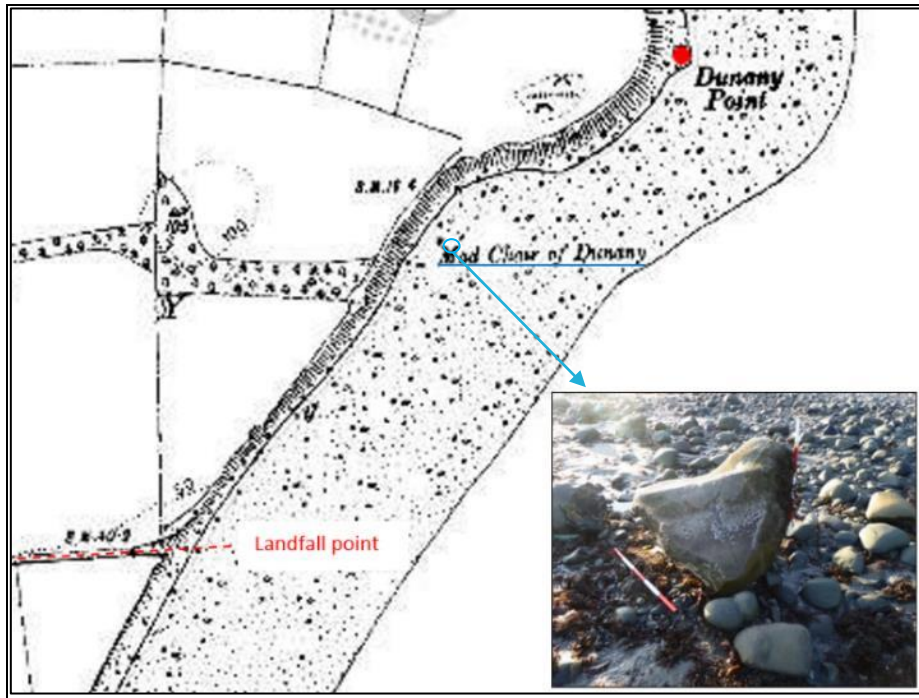
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**Figure 1-11: View looking east and view looking northeast.**

On the seashore, approximately 450 m north of the landfall location is a rock shaped like an armchair, usually submerged when the tide is in. It is labelled on the revised edition OS map as the 'Mad Chair of Dunany' (Figure 1-12) and was reputed to cure mental illness. The 'Cathaoir Ana' attracted the mentally ill, who sat on it three times to be cured (Kelly, B, 2015). According to the OS Name Books (1836) there was once a whitethorn bush on the rising ground above the chair called 'Sgeachóg Ána'. The name Dunany Point is the anglicisation of Dún Áine (the fort of Áine), is said to be the place where the mythical Queen Áine sat in her chair of stone and looked across the sea, towards her love who never returned. Local folklore says that the black rocks at the base of the cliff were Áine's attempt to build a causeway, so she could see her love one day. The natural erratic is located outside the Project redline boundary (approximate ITM 715647, 79126) will not be impacted.

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**Figure 1-12: Location of the Mad Chair of Dunany, Dunany Point (LH019-002) and the landfall location, OS Map 1882-84. The inset is a photograph of the rock, view towards the south.**

### Onshore cable route and joint bays

The route is described in sections as follows:

#### Landfall to Togher Crossroads

The onshore cable route runs west from the landfall location on the beach into a field associated with Dunany Demesne (RPS LHS019-009, GS1, Figure 1-13). The historical extent of Dunany Demesne (RPS LHS019-009, is indicated by a shaded area in the first edition OS Map, (Figure 1-13). The principal buildings and historic features are located in the central area of demesne lands. This inner core is surrounded by a thick shelterbelt of trees and has limited views to the surrounding landscape/fields.

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**Figure 1-13: Dunany Demesne (RPS LHS019-009, GS1) shaded on the first edition OS Map 1836 and aerial survey and the location of the of the works area in the demesne.**

The eastern boundary of the Demesne is unenclosed, it comprises a slumped low cliff edge (Figure 1-14). On the early map a former coastal road on the cliff edge is shown which has since been eroded.



**Figure 1-14: View looking west to the laneway entrance to the beach, the cable route will enter the Dunany Demesne from the collapsed cliff edge (indicated by an arrow).**

From within the demesne, the southernmost boundary is concealed by a broad impenetrable band of vegetation overgrowth (approximately 10 m deep). However, from the beach access road to the south, outside the demesne, a rubble stone wall can be seen to form the boundary. It is substantially hidden behind thick ivy but appears to be continuous with a collapsed wall/bank in places, it survives to a height of at least 2.5 m at the eastern end of the laneway. There is a set of round rubble stone pillars at the eastern end of the wall near the beach (Figure 1-15 and Figure 1-16). A culvert or stream appears to run inside the boundary line, but it is too overgrown to see.

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**Figure 1-15: Rubble stone boundary wall to Dunany Demesne (RPS LHS019-009).**

**Figure 1-16: Gate pier on the left-hand side of the road.**

A large number of stray finds dating to the prehistoric period have been found in the ploughsoil on Dunany Headland (Section 1.1 above) and as such this greenfield is considered to have a general subsurface archaeological potential (AAP1). There are no demesne landscape features within this field. A dense wooded shelter belt is located around the core of the demesne where the principal buildings and landscape features lie, the area of the onshore cable route is well screened from it.

The onshore cable route emerges from Dunany Demesne, at a location where the hedgerow is overgrown with dense vegetation. It emerges through the southernmost entrance to the Demesne; the entrance comprises a square gatepost with a pyramidal stone cap with a modern galvanised field gate. On the western side of the gate there is a rubblestone wall with stone ‘soldier’ coping (Figure 1-17). This is a secondary farm entrance to the demesne, which is in contrast to the main entrance avenue to the east of the demesne, which has a decorative tree lined approach to the demesne core and principal buildings.



**Figure 1-17: Southern entrance into Dunany Demesne part of RPS LHS019-009.**

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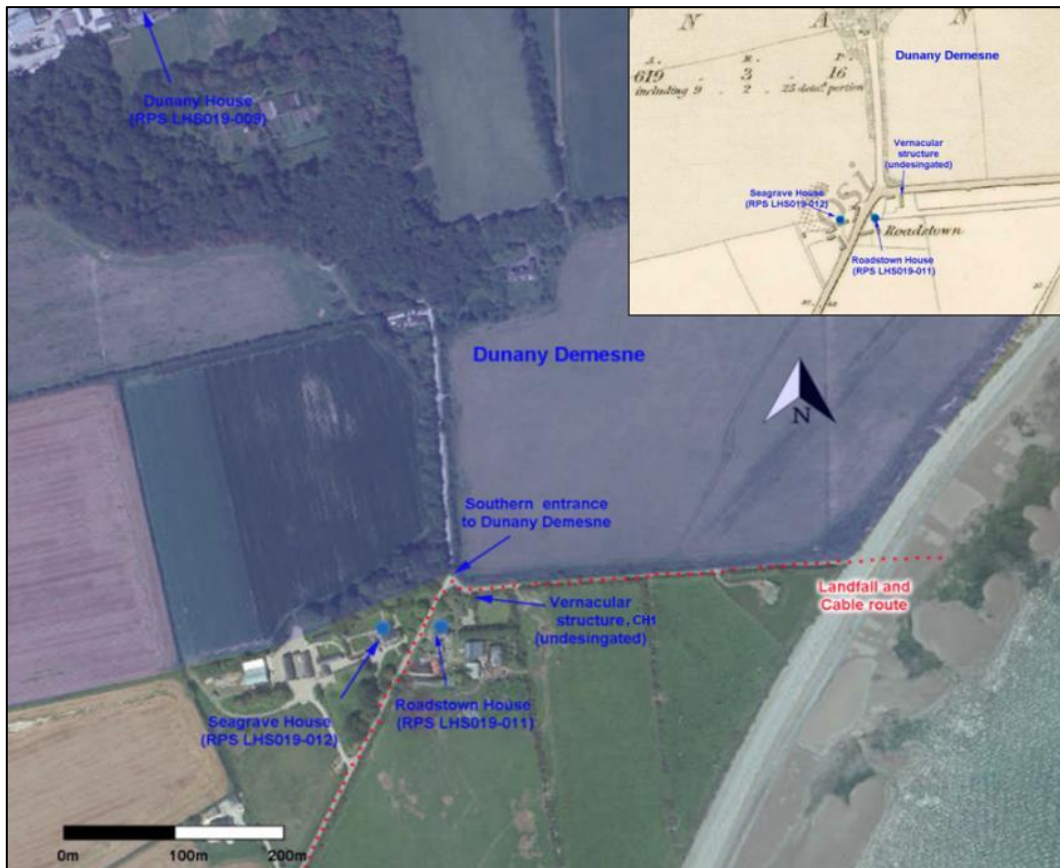
An undesignated single storey stone cottage is located at the western end of the laneway (CH1, Figure 1-18), its southern gable fronting directly onto the road. It has a protruding porched entrance, redbrick chimney, window, and door surrounds and a pitched slate roof. There are square projections at both ends of the structure with crenellated parapets (reminiscent of the parapets to Dunany House just over 600 m to the northeast, RPS LHS019-009). It is shown on the first edition OS map and is likely to date to the mid- 19th century. It has been modernised in recent times.



**Figure 1-18: CH1, Vernacular structure on the laneway to the beach in Dunany.**

The onshore cable route continues southwards along the road, at the bend of the road are two protected structures one on either side of it. Roadstown House (RPS LHS019-011) and Seagrave House (RPS LHS019-012) (Figure 1-19).

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**Figure 1-19: Features present in Dunany townland, the shaded blue area is the extent of Dunany Demesne lands as depicted on the 1st edition OS Map (Inset – 1st edition OS Map 1836).**

Roadstown House (Figure 1-20), a farm complex, lies on the eastern side of the road. It dates to the 1840's and is set at an angle close to the road. It is a detached three-bay two-storey house with a later two storey and a single-storey return to the east. It has a pitched slate roof with three sets of brick corbelled chimneystacks on redbrick bases with diagonally-set twin flues (also reminiscent of Dunany House). There are stone outbuildings to the south and several modern farm buildings to the east. There is a roughly coursed rubble stone roadside boundary wall with cow and calf coping in front of the house approximately 1.2 m high with a pedestrian entrance, which rises in front of the farmyard to the south where there is a vehicular entrance.

Seagrave House (Figure 1-21), is a detached four-bay two-storey house built in c. 1850, it is also set back at an angle from the road. It has a hipped roof, two rendered chimneys and an entrance porch. It has ranges of outbuildings to the west of the house. The roadside property boundary comprises a roughly coursed rubble stone wall with saddle-back coping decorated with beach rolled cobbles, it has an ornate tooled stone square gate posts and wrought-iron gate.

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**Figure 1-20: Roadstown House (RPS LHS019-011).**

**Figure 1-21: Seagrave House (RPS LHS019-012).**

The route continues south along the Dunany Road through the townlands of Mitchelstown and Port. There is a vernacular farmyard (possibly mid nineteenth century) adjacent to the road in Mitchelstown (CH2, Figure 1-22) comprising a dwelling with a pitch slate roof, with outbuildings that have corrugated metal roofs. They are in various state of repair and are incorporated with modern farm buildings. The buildings are behind a modern rendered wall fronting the road.



**Figure 1-22: CH2 Vernacular farmyard Mitchelstown.**

Also in Mitchelstown, there is a recorded enclosure and road site (RMP LH019-029001; -002) located in a field to west of the road (at least 160 m and 220 m west). The sites are visible only as cropmarks on the OSI series of aerial photographs (1995). The road crosses the Salterstown Stream at this location, the proposed stream crossing is by HDD.

The onshore cable route continues along the road through the townland of Port. There is a former settlement in the townland 250 m to the west which is shown on the first edition OS Map (1836). It is accessed via a local lane that was once part of a coastal routeway that has long since been eroded. The settlement had been built around a medieval church and graveyard (RMP LH019-006001 –002) (Figure 1-23, Figure 1-24). The topographical files of the NMI record flint tools found in Port, they included an awl, blade, a 'tool',



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another 46 pieces of flint flakes, nodules and debitage were also recorded potentially suggesting flint knapping in general the area (NMI Ref: 1978:190-264).

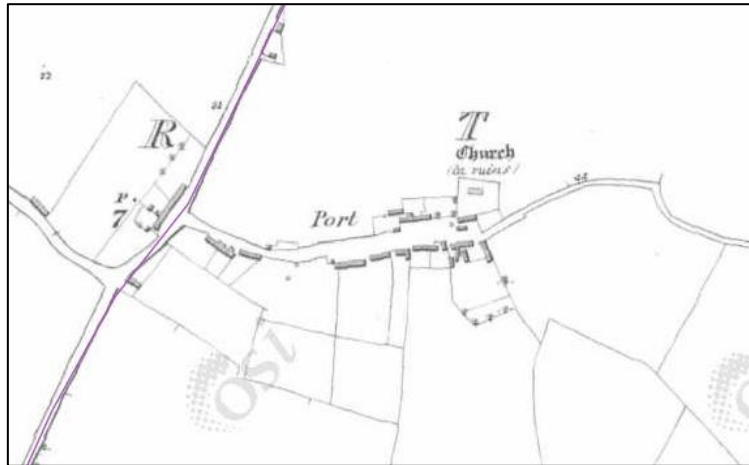


Figure 1-23: Settlement of Port and Church site, First Edition OS Map 1835.

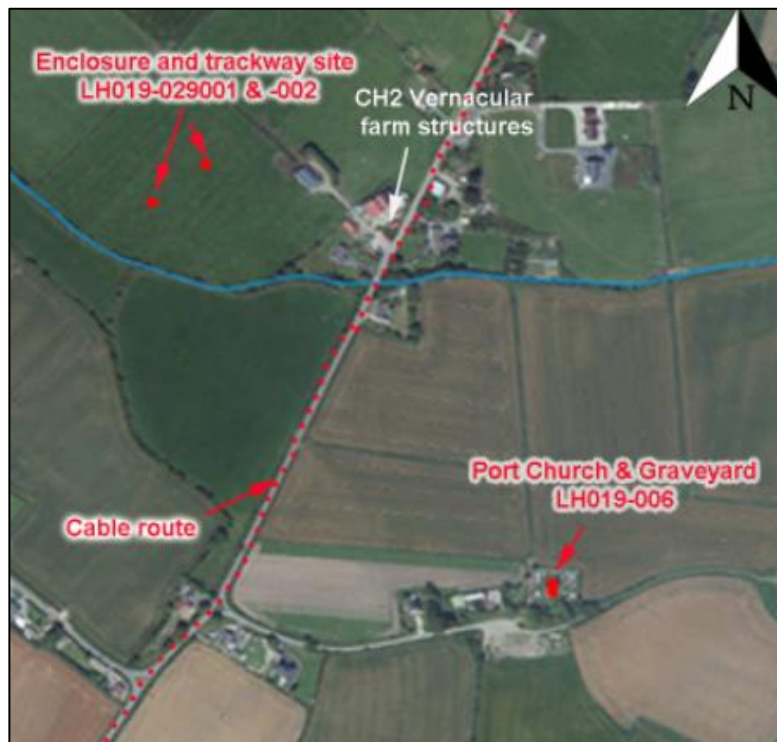


Figure 1-24: Onshore cable route through Mitchelstown/Port townland showing the location of CH2 and RMP sites and the Salterstown Stream crossing.

A joint bay (JB26) is proposed in Nicholastown. The eastern side of the joint bay is adjacent to the Nicholastown/Port townland boundary; however, it will not be impacted. It is also 97 m to the northeast of a ringfort site and a sub-rectangular enclosure (RMP LH019-013 -013001) located in the same arable field to the south, both are cropmark sites and have no above ground presence (Figure 1-25). Given the proximity of the Joint Bay to the RMP site it is considered to be an area of archaeological potential (APP2).

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**Figure 1-25: Joint bay 26, Port/Boycetown townland boundary and RMP LH019-013.**

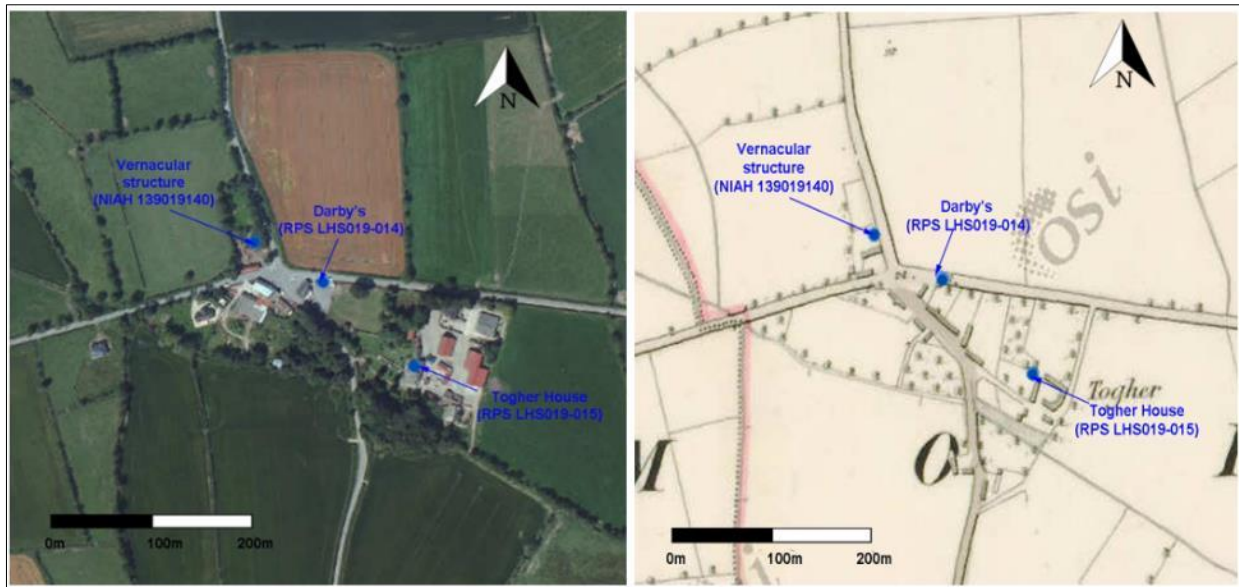
At Boycetown/ Togher the route passes the entrance gates (Figure 1-26) to Seaview House (RPS LHS019-003), a three-bay two-storey over basement house, built in c. 1840. A long treelined avenue runs to the house, there is a large yard with agricultural buildings to the east of it, elements of this predate the house, the first edition OS map shows that there was a Corn Mill here, this mill is also shown on the 1777 Taylor and Skinner map.



**Figure 1-26: Entrance gates into Seaview House.**

The onshore cable route continues westerly following the road to the small crossroad settlement of Togher where there are two protected structures, Togher House (LHS019-015) and Darby's (RPS LHS019-014); and a vernacular house recorded in the NIAH (Ref.139019140) (Figure 1-27).

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**Figure 1-27: Aerial view and first edition OS map showing the features at the Togher Crossroads.**

Togher House is an early structure dating to late 17th/early 18th century. It cannot be viewed from this road as modern farm buildings mask any clear view, the main entrance into Togher House is from the R166 Road to the west of the property.

Darby's (Figure 1-28), a former residence, now public house is located immediately on the roadside on the southeastern side of the crossroads, it has a high rubblestone wall on its eastern side and its entrance façade faces directly onto the road where there is a layby/carpark.

The vernacular structure to the north of the crossroad is a detached four-bay two-storey house set back from the road, built c. 1820 (Figure 1-29). There is a long stone outbuilding adjacent to the road to southwest of the house.



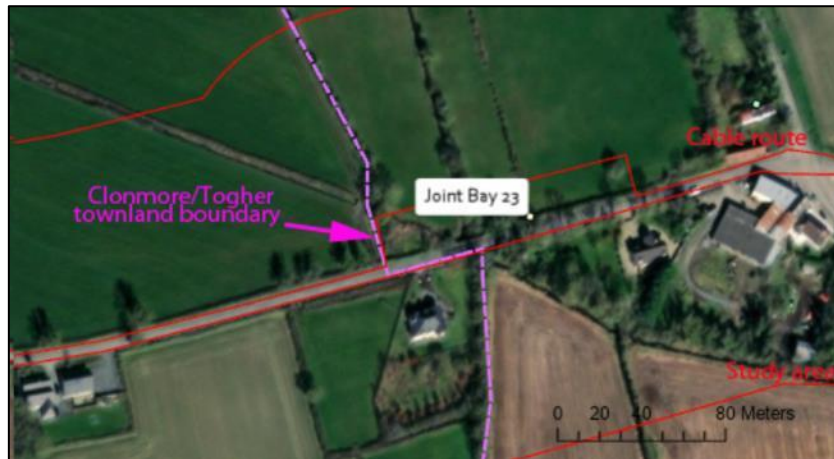
**Figure 1-28: Darby's RPS LHS019-014.**

**Figure 1-29: Vernacular house (NIAH 13901914) on Togher Crossroads.**

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### Togher Crossroads to Keenan' Cross

West of Togher a crossing point of two watercourses will be crossed via HDD, the western end of the passing bay associated with Joint Bay 23 area at this location is formed by the Clonmore/Togher townland boundary (Figure 1-30). This will not be impacted by the passing bay, joint bay or cable works.



**Figure 1-30: Location of joint bay 23 and the Clonmore/Togher townland boundary.**

The route continues west along the road to the medieval settlement of Clonmore. On the southern side of the road there is a gate pillar (CH3) that comprised worked masonry with a carved stone cross on top at the entrance into a farmyard (Figure 1-31). It may be masonry reused from an estate house or from the church or the castle site to the northwest in Clonmore. It might also indicate that the farm complex has earlier origins, the three bay two storey 19th century structure was a former post office.



**Figure 1-31: CH3, Architectural fragment at the former Post Office in Clonmore.**

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Continuing westwards along the road to Clonmore, there is a roadside medieval church and graveyard (RMP LH018-019001,-002). To the east of this a later Protestant church which was built in 1795 and abandoned in 1869 (RMP LH018-019003) and further east again, the ruins of a tower house (LH018-023) located in a nearby field (Figure 1-32, Figure 1-33). The RMP zones of notification for these sites' extent across the road through which the onshore cable route runs. The ecclesiastical site is enclosed by a stone wall.



**Figure 1-32: The churches at Clonmore, the medieval church & graveyard to the left (RMP LH018-019001,-002) and the 18th Century Protestant church (RMP LH018-019003) on the right, note the car park in front was a former road alignment. The inset shows the zone of notification for the sites.**

Clonmore is considered to be an area of archaeological potential (AAP3) as indicated on Figure 1-33 below, there is a significant potential that features associated with the church and graveyard might be encountered during works in this area, including the possibility of finding burials.

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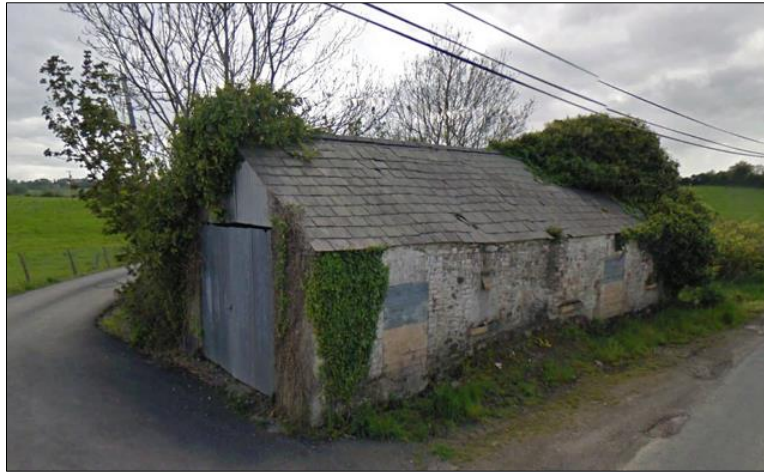
**Figure 1-33: Area of Archaeological Potential AAP3. Features at Clonmore, as shown on the 1st edition OS Map and on aerial imagery. Note the realignment of the 90-degree bend of the road junction to the south (shown on the OS Map).**

Archaeological testing was carried out to the south of the church in the vicinity of Joint Bay 22 in April 2021 (Licence Ref: 21E0036) in the grass verge at the car park. The testing unfortunately did not add any further understanding of the archaeological potential of this area due to the presence of modern services (see section 1.6 below).

Two level greenfields are included within the Project boundary to facilitate the crossing of a river to the west of Clonmore. There are no archaeological features recorded in these fields and no potential features are indicated in aerial photography or on historic map sources.

The road from Clonmore to Keenan's Cross has predominantly modern structures along it, which are set back from the road. At the entrance avenue into a modern property (on the site of earlier structures) are the ruins of a semi-detached vernacular cottage with a pitched slate roof (CH4, possibly dating to the mid-19th century), it is in a poor state of repair with its windows blocked up, it is now used as a storage building with its eastern gable removed to make way for a galvanised farm door (Figure 1-34).

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**Figure 1-34: CH4 Ruin of a vernacular roadside structure.**

### Keenan's Cross to Drumcar

From Keenan's Cross the route continues westerly along the road and then turns northwards to Drumcar. Modern houses that are set back from the road align it.

At Coughlan's Close, moving on to the Drumcar Road, the onshore cable route then follows a narrow tertiary road that runs west. On the southern side of the junction is a two-bay single storey cottage (Figure 1-35) with a steeply pitched roof accommodating a loft floor, the windows are decorated with hood moulding. There is a range of outbuildings to the east. The house is not listed in the NIAH, but its footprint is on the OS first edition map. Though somewhat modernised with uPVC windows this building is considered to be of historic merit (CH5).



**Figure 1-35: CH5, vernacular cottage at Drumcar.**

The route continues westward towards Drumcar Bridge. It passes the decorative entrance to the Old Rectory which was built by the McClintock family around 1835 (RPS LHS018-054). The entrance gates comprise decorative steel gates and railings on top of concrete coping and a low wall (Figure 1-36). There are remnants of a cobble surface along the roadside beneath the cover of surface gravel.

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**Figure 1-36: LHS018-054, the entrance gates to the Old Rectory at Drumcar.**

On the northern side of the road is the southern boundary of the extensive demesne lands associated with Drumcar House (RPS LHS015-027, GS2). The demesne extends north and west to the river Dee, it was described by Lewis (1837) as 'beautifully situated in an extensive and richly wooded demesne, commanding a fine view of the Carlingford and Mourne mountains and the sea'. Drumcar was a former country house, built in 1777. It was the McClintock family seat for almost two hundred years, it was developed when it was in use as a hospital, St. Marys Hospital, and is now occupied by the Saint John of God Brothers. The central area of the demesne, to the north of the church and farm building, has been extensively developed for its use as a care centre (Figure 1-37, Figure 1-38).

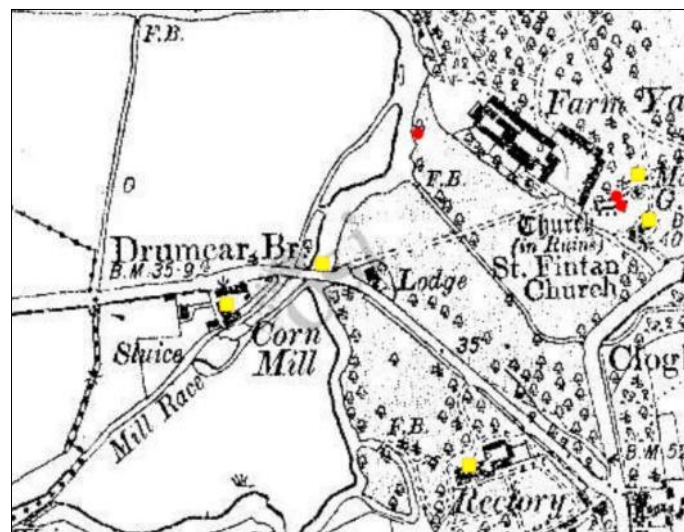
The principal house (RPS LHS015-027), which is centrally located within the demesne lands (370 m north of the onshore cable route), is approached via an entrance avenue, from the east. The demesne footprint as shown on the historic map sources is visible, and its boundary defined. The principal buildings survive but there has been extensive development in its immediate vicinity. There are no informative views into the demesne and there are no designed vistas/views into the surrounding landscape from the house to this field. The roof of the farmyard buildings associated with Drumcar can be seen to the north from the field, located much higher above the level floodplain of the river.



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**Figure 1-37: Drumcar Demesne (GS2), the first edition OS Map 1836 with its extent shaded in; the aerial map shows the Project within the core of the demesne to the northeast of the principal structure, the farm and church buildings are located to the south of it, these are protected structures (indicated in yellow).**



**Figure 1-38: Drumcar as shown on the 1910 OS Map, RMP sites indicated in red and RPS sites indicated in yellow.**

Within the demesne is the McClintock Mausoleum (RPS LHS018-016), St Fintan's Church (RPS LHS018-053) on the site of an earlier church and graveyard (RMP LH018-006001-002). Approximately 10 m north of the onshore cable route is the RMP zone of notification of a possible Friary (LH018-005), that has not been precisely located. OS Letters refer to the tradition of a friary (CLAJ 1942, 106) some 280 m west of St Fintan's church, according to Archdall the abbey was here in 811 and is now the parish church (Lewis, 1836) (Fig 26-29, showing all the features in Drumcar).

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Drumcar Bridge (RPS LHS018-052) is a humpback four-arched rubble stone road-over-river bridge, built c. 1750, crossing the River Dee (Figure 1-39). The onshore cable route avoids the bridge by running offline through greenfields to the north.



**Figure 1-39: Drumcar Bridge (RPS LHS018-052) (looking west).**

The onshore cable route runs crosses through a shelterbelt of mature trees which form the southernmost part of Drumcar Demesne. This wooded area is accessible by the public and some wooden steps have been placed to facilitate this. The historic maps show a small gate lodge at the western end of the wooded area, this is long since gone only the entrance gates survive.

The cable then enters a level field of damp pasture (Figure 1-40) forming part of the flood plain of the River Dee. The cable travels through the field in a westerly direction and using trenchless techniques (horizontal directional drilling) the cable will run beneath the river (Figure 1-41).



**Figure 1-40: AAP4, east side of the River Dee.**

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**Figure 1-41: River Dee view of the western bank, an outlet to the former mill race running parallel to the river on the western side can be seen.**

Historical OS maps show that a former mill race ran parallel to the river on its western side, it was associated with the Drumcar Mill. It is now overgrown with trees. The cable will emerge in a low-lying greenfield to the west of the river (Figure 1-42). It will emerge further west of the mill race.



**Figure 1-42: Field on the western side of the Dee (AAP4).**

Given the surrounding monuments and features associated with the milling on the river Dee the greenfield areas through which the cable runs are considered to be an area of archaeological potential (AAP4, as shown on Figure 1-45).

The onshore cable route then exits the southwestern corner of the field where Joint Bay 13 is proposed, requiring the temporary removal and replacement a rubble stone field wall. There are rubble stone walls (CH6) on both sides of the road (Figure 1-43). These walls are part of the rural historic character of the area

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and complements the protected bridge and also Drumcar Mill, it includes a stone culvert that is associated with a former mill race connected to a former mill on the northern site of the road (Figure 1-44).



**Figure 1-43: Rubble stone walls on approach to Drumcar Bridge on both sides of the road (CH6).**

Drumcar Corn Mill RPS (LHS018-055), a multiple-bay two-storey former corn mill, built c. 1800, is located on the southern side of the road on the western bank of the River Dee (Figure 1-44, Figure 1-45). The mill has associations with the local Rathdownell Estate. Its water wheel has remained in-situ, a rarity to mills found in rural Ireland.



**Figure 1-44: Drumcar Corn Mill RPS (LHS018-055).**

The features identified in Drumcar are shown on Figure 1-45.

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**Figure 1-45: Drumcar Corn Mill RPS (LHS018-055), the onshore cable route as it runs through the greenfield area is considered to be an area of archaeological potential (AAP4). Drumcar Demesne is shaded in blue.**

Due to the archaeological potential of AAP4, a geophysical survey was carried out on both side of the River Dee for the Project. The survey identified numerous possible in-situ archaeological sites and features which were then subject to archaeological test excavation these results are outlined in section 1.7 below).

### Drumcar to M1

The route continues on its westward path along the public road it passes Mullins Cross in the townland of Charleville the road runs along the ditch and hedgerow boundary of the former Charleville Demesne. It passes its entrance gate comprising painted pillars with decorative cast iron pedestrian and vehicular gates and coursed rubble stone walls either side with saddle coping (Figure 1-46).

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**Figure 1-46: Entrance gates to Charleville House.**

The passing bay associated with Joint bay number 10 is located within the former demesne lands of Charleville House (GS3). It is in a field to the west of the original entrance (which is sheltered by mature trees) and adjacent to the farm entrance. This field is well screened from the principal structure. The field was part of the parkland of the demesne having had specimen trees planted within it which are no longer present (Figure 1-47). Whilst not a protected structure Charleville House is listed in the NIAH buildings (NIAH ref. 13901836) and garden survey (LH0017).



**Figure 1-47: The former extent of Charleville Demesne (GS3) shown on the first edition OS 1836 and aerial mapping.**

On the opposite side of the road is the former gate lodge associated with the demesne (CH7, Figure 1-48). It comprises a single standard lodge with shallow hipped roof built after 1835 following the death of Lieutenant Col. Tisdall when it was acquired by Matthew O'Reilly Dease. It has had an early 20th century renovation with an extension to the rear (Dean, 2016). The farm entrance to the lodge comprises a stone stile, rounded gate piers with conical capstones. There is a simple gate providing access to the house.

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**Figure 1-48: Charleville Gate Lodge (CH7) and vehicular entrance.**

The route then leaves the public road through a field of arable along the level slopes of an east–west orientated natural ridge, from here it crosses beneath the M1 and railway line. A temporary compound is proposed in this greenfield as well as Joint Bay 9. Archaeological investigations as part of the construction of the N33 (Seaver, 2000) has indicated the general greenfield archaeological potential of the low-lying lands in the vicinity of the River Dee, and thus this area is considered to be of archaeological potential (AAP5, Figure 1-49).



**Figure 1-49: AAP5 (east), greenfield in Charleville.**

The route crosses beneath the M1 and railway embankment and runs south along a strip of fallow land parallel the M1 and returns to the public road west of the M1 onto the N33 (Figure 1-50). For the same reason as outlined above the narrow band of greenfield on the western side of the M1 is also considered to be of archaeological potential (AAP5).

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**Figure 1-50: AAP5 (west), greenfield in Charleville and Dromgoolstown.**

### N33 to Stickillin

The onshore cable route travels along the existing N33. The archaeological features identified along this route, listed on the RMP were fully excavated in 1999 during the construction of the route (99E0460, Duffy, 2000). The construction of the cable will have no impacts on archaeological remains along this route.

The former railway line runs parallel to the N33, it has been developed as a public walk, the 'Railway Walk' (Figure 1-51). The presence of the cable route and the substation will not impact on this enclosed walkway.



**Figure 1-51: Former railway line bridge.**

### Onshore substation site at Stickillin

The proposed onshore substation site is located in the townland of Stickillin. It is sited in a triangular shaped arable field (Figure 1-52, AAP6) on the northern side of the N33. The substation development will comprise two compounds (see volume 2A, chapter 5: Project Description, for a comprehensive description). Compound 1 (Onshore Transmission Connection) includes a 220 kV GIS building which will comprise of a two-story over partial basement structure with a height of approximately 17 meters, a communications tower (36 m in height), lightning rods (3 m in height on the parapet of the GIS building), access road, and house transformer. Compound 2 will include a two-story high control building, AIS switchgear, and equipment for power compensation, harmonic filtering, and switching. For lighting protection twelve lightning monopoles of



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approximately 20 m in height will be installed within the compound. The compounds will be surrounded by a green palisade fence 2.6 m in height. The two new line cable interface masts will be steel lattice towers with a height of approximately 27 m and will comprise conductors, associated hardware (including insulators, spacers and fittings and the facility to connect shield wires (wires). Each of the four tower legs will be separately anchored below ground in a block of reinforced concrete. The substation will include ancillary elements such as access roads, landscaping and provision of electrical supply, water supply and control of foul and stormwater.

To the north the field is generally flat and gradually becomes more undulating towards the south. It is bounded by mature field boundaries comprising mature hedgerow and deep drainage ditches, the southern boundary is relatively recent. Historic maps show that there was some activity associated with drainage of the lands. The River Dee lies to the 350 m to the north. There is a triangular area of forestry along western boundary. The Woodland to Louth 220 kV overhead line crosses the field and there is an electricity pylon at the southern boundary of the field and a complex of modern farm buildings east of the field. The site lies immediately west of a modern farm complex and north of the N33; tall trees on both sides line the road, and from within the site, there are no open or broad views out into the surrounding landscape.



**Figure 1-52: AAP6, greenfield in Stickillin, the location of the proposed onshore substation site.**

On the first edition OS map of 1836 a pond is indicated in the northwestern corner of the field, this is now an area of vegetation in a neighbouring field, 'pipes' are marked in the northwestern corner where three double channels converge. In a map dated to 1889 in which fields names were inscribed, the field containing the onshore substation site is known as *Scrag* meaning strip and also fen or moor. It is surrounded by fields also referring to meadows, indicating the prevalent topography (Maclvor, 1956).

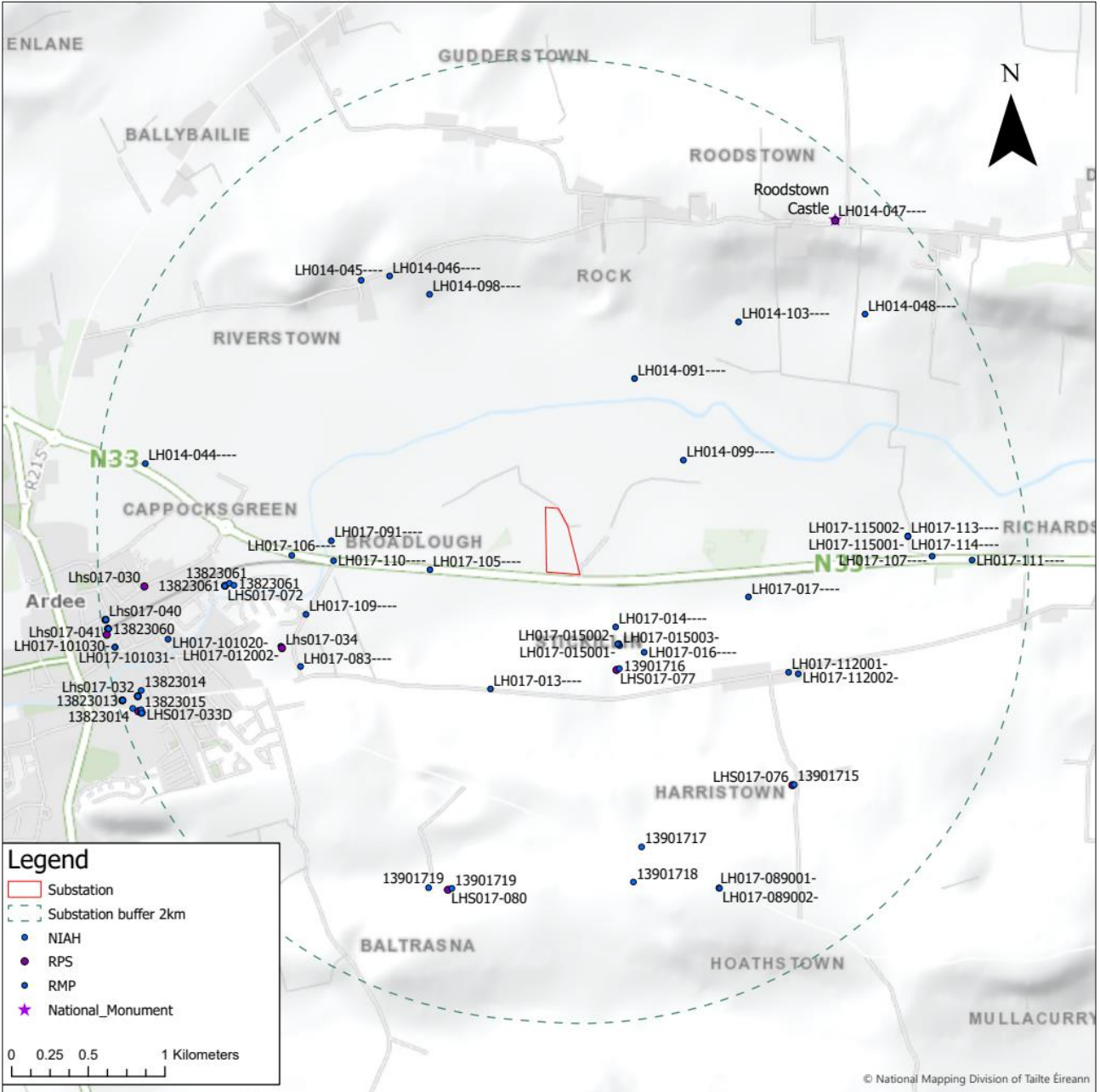
Approximately 200 m to the east in the neighbouring townland of Broadlough to the west a possible fulacht fiadh was excavated in advance of the N33. This is not surprising given the name of the townland, the 1777 Taylor and Skinner maps shows the small tributaries of the Dee flowing into a boggy area. It is possible that further fulachta fia may be identified within the area proposed for the onshore substation site.

The greenfield location containing the onshore substation site is considered to be an area of archaeological potential (AAP6). Given that it is a strategic part of the infrastructure for the Project a geophysical survey of the field was carried out (Licence Ref: 21R0012). This survey revealed a number of potential archaeological features which were subject to archaeological investigation (Licence Ref: 21E0036). The results are summarised below in section 1.7.

To assess the potential setting impacts of the onshore substation on recorded archaeological and built heritage sites, a review of the relevant photomontages (VP19–VP22) and a windscreen survey inside a 5 km radius of the substation site were undertaken. It was found that the cultural heritage sites within the outer 3 km of this radius could be scoped out of the assessment, as new roads, industrial and farm buildings, vegetation, and the sprawling urban area of Ardee Town to the west did not enable views from the cultural heritage sites towards the onshore substation site. The sites within a 2 km radius of the proposed onshore

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substation site, defined generally by the L1212 (to the north), the R170 (to the south), a short section of the N52 (to the east), and agricultural land to the west, were examined for potential setting impacts. There are 35 recorded archaeological sites (RMP sites) and 15 Protected Structures (RPS sites) within a 2 km radius of the onshore substation site and were assessed for impact on setting (Table 1-4 and Table 1-5).



**Figure 1-53: Onshore substation site 2 km radius study area.**

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**Table 1-4: Designated sites within 2 km radius of the onshore substation site.**

SMRS/RMPS or RPS	Townland	Site type	Setting sensitivity	Relationship to the onshore substation site	Setting impact
LH014-044	Riverstown	Castle - motte	The site has been levelled and in the embankment of the N33. It has an immediate setting that is not sensitive.	Approximately 1.8 km to the east.	None
LH014-045	Riverstown	Church	A field known locally as 'church field' and the location of a possible church site. It has an immediate setting and is not sensitive to change.	Approximately 1.3 km to the south-southeast.	None
LH014-046	Riverstown	Souterrain	Subsurface site in a large greenfield adjacent to the River Dee. The setting of the site relates to the immediate environment and potentially to cropmarks present in the field.	Approximately 1 km to the east.	None
LH014-047	Roodstown	Castle - tower house	See assessment below	See below	None
LH014-091	Rock	Earthwork	A cropmark site to the south of a greenfield and adjacent to a curving field boundary which may define/ be part of the site. The nature of the site is unknown, and its existing setting is quite limited.	Approximately 700 m to the southeast. A large farm building complex lies in between, obscuring any views.	None
LH014-098	Manistown	Enclosure	The cropmark of a circular enclosure. The setting of this subsurface site is limited as its extent and nature and function is unknown.	Approximately 1.1 km southeast.	None
LH014-099	Rock	Enclosure	A cropmark site within a undulating low-lying field. The setting of this subsurface site is limited as its extent and nature and function is unknown.	Approximately 600 m east. A large farm building complex lies in between, obscuring any views.	None
LH014-103	Roodstown	Enclosure	The cropmark of a sub rectangular enclosure, the setting of this subsurface site is immediate to the field it lies in as its extent and nature and function is unknown.	Approximately 1.2 km north.	None
LH017-012001- to 012002- (also, RPS LHS017-034)	Dawsons-demesne	Castle – motte Building	Situated on a slight rise not far from the River Dee, it consists of a large flat-topped mound. Its setting is immediate it is surrounded by modern	Approximately 1.2 km southwest. A large industrial complex to the east blocks' views in the direction of the	None

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SMRS/RMPS or RPS	Townland	Site type	Setting sensitivity	Relationship to the onshore substation site	Setting impact
			development, a new road and an industrial complex to the west.	onshore substation site.	
LH017-013	Stickillin	Road - road/trackway	Known locally as the 'Long Man's Bed' it is marked as a double ditch on the 1835 'OS 6-inch' map. Comprises a laneway defined by a modern road fence at the south and another older earth and stone bank just north of it. The setting is immediate to the site.	Approximately 590 m to the southwest farm buildings have been constructed north of the road and obscure any northerly views	None
LH017-014	Stickillin	Souterrain	These sites have a temporal and historical relationship with one another representing the remnants of a former early medieval - medieval landscape. In the 18th century, they were incorporated within the lands associated with Stickillin House. The proposed onshore substation site is in land formally related to this area, as suggested in the 1st Edition OS map. The construction of the rail line in the 19th century and the new N33 road severed any connection, and the relationship between the two areas is no longer legible. The setting of the site is contained within the lands associated with Stickillin house.	The sites lie in the lands associated with Stickillin House the entrance of which is approximately 50 m southeast of the onshore substation site. The proposed onshore substation site is approximately 285 m north of the souterrain site (nearest site). The dense shelterbelt of vegetation along the N33 road and the former rail line obscure visibility into and out of each area.	None
LH017015001, 015002, 015003	Stickillin	Church Font Graveyard			None
LH017-016	Stickillin	Ritual site - holy well			None
LH017-017	Stickillin	Enclosure			None
LH017-083	Dawsons-demesne	Ringfort - rath	The former site has been quarried into, there is a road to the west and industrial complex immediately east in the direction of the onshore substation site.	Approximately 1.2 km to the east, all views are obscured in this direction.	None
LH017-089001 089002	Hoathstown	Cross-inscribed stone (x2)	Located on a road verge, with no indications of what other sites they may be associated with and has an immediate setting.	Approximately 1.5 km to the southwest.	None
LH017-091	Broadlough	Souterrain	This subterranean site is located in a greenfield and adjacent to the river, there appears to be some cropmarks in the	Approximately 700 m to the west. There is a triangular grove of trees that will obscure any views	None

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SMRS/RMPS or RPS	Townland	Site type	Setting sensitivity	Relationship to the onshore substation site	Setting impact
			field. The setting is of the site is immediate but would also include the potential relationships to the crop marks in the same field.	of the onshore substation site.	
LH017-101020	Dawsons-demesne	Ecclesiastical site	Possible site of a Carmelite Friary – no visible trace. Now a housing estate	Approximately 1.7 km southwest	None
LH017-101030-101031	Dawsons-demesne	Kiln - pottery	Stray finds in rear garden in Ardee town. No setting	Approximately 1.9 km southwest	None
LH017-105	Broadlough	Fulacht fia	Excavated site, the setting of which has been altered by development	Approximately 500 m southwest	None
LH017-106	Cappocksgreen	Fulacht fia	Excavated site, the setting of which has been altered by development	Approximately 1.1 km west	None
LH017-107	Richardstown	Fulacht fia	Excavated site, the setting of which has been altered by development	Approximately 1.5 km east	None
LH017-109	Dawsons-demesne	Excavation - miscellaneous	Excavated site, the setting of which has been altered by development	Approximately 1.8 km west	None
LH017-110	Broadlough	Fulacht fia	Excavated site, the setting of which has been altered by development	Approximately 880 m east	None
LH017-111	Richardstown	Excavation - miscellaneous	Excavated site, the setting of which has been altered by development	Approximately 1.5 km west	None
LH017-112001-112002-	Harristown	Ringfort - rath Burial ground	Revealed during construction and excavated now the site of dwellings	Approximately 1 km southwest	None
LH017-113	Richardstown	House - Neolithic	Excavated site, the setting of which has been altered by development	Approximately 1.4 km west	None
LH017-114	Richardstown	Furnace	Excavated site, the setting of which has been altered by development	Approximately 1.4 km west	None
LH017-115001-115002-	Richardstown	Pit-burials	Excavated site, the setting of which has been altered by development	Approximately 1.4 km west	None

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**Table 1-5: Protected structures and NIAH sites within 2 km radius.**

RPS/ NIAH	Location	Site Type	Setting sensitivity	Relationship to the onshore substation site	Setting impact
LHS017-033C/ 13823015	Moorhall Street, Townparks	Convent of Mercy Gate	Urban setting	Approximately 1.4 km west	None
LHS017-033D/ 13823016	Moorhall Street, Townparks	Convent of Mercy Gate House	Urban setting	Approximately 1.9 km southwest	None
LHS017-072/ 13823061	Cappocksgreen,	Manor Mill	Urban setting	Approximately 1.4 km west	None
LHS017-076/ 13901715	Harristown House, Harristown	Harristown House	Surrounded to the N and W by larger modern farm buildings. It has a confined setting with no open view in the direction of the onshore substation site.	Located approximately 1.3 km to the southeast of the onshore substation site.	None
LHS017-077/ 13901716	Stickillin House, Stickillin	Stickillin House	The attendant grounds of the house contain remnants of a former early medieval - medieval landscape. The proposed substation site is in land formally related to this area, as suggested in the 1st Edition OS map. The construction of the rail line in the 19th century and the new N33 road severed any connection, and the relationship between the two areas is no longer legible. The setting of the site is contained within the property boundary and sheltered well with an enclosure of mature trees.	Approximately 475 m south, the entrance of which is approximately 50 m southeast. The dense shelterbelt of vegetation along the N33 road and the former rail line obscure visibility into and out of each area.	None
LHS017-080/ 13901719	Baltrasna House, Stickillin	Baltrasna House	A wooded parkland is located immediately to the north of the house There is no view in the direction of the onshore substation site.	Located approximately 1.4 km to the south- southwest of the onshore substation site.	None
LHS014-009 (Also, RMP LH014- 047)	Roodstown	Roodstown Castle	See below	See below	See below
LHS017-030	Sean O'Carroll St.	Cappock's Gate,	Urban setting	Approximately 1.5 km west	None
LHS017-031/ 13823013	Moore Hall Townparks,	De La Salle Monastery	Urban setting	Approximately 2 km southwest	None
LHS017-032/ 13823014	Moore Hall Townparks,	Parochial House	Urban setting	Approximately 1.9 km southwest	None
LHS017-034 Also RMP LH017-	Dawsons Demesne,	Castle Guard Fort	Situated on a slight rise not far from the River	Approximately 1.2 km southwest. A large	None

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RPS/ NIAH	Location	Site Type	Setting sensitivity	Relationship to the onshore substation site	Setting impact
012001- to 012002-			Dee, it consists of a large flat-topped mound. Its setting is immediate it is surrounded by modern development, a new road and an industrial complex to the west.	industrial complex to the east blocks' views in the direction of the onshore substation site.	
LHS017-039/-040 13823060	Sean O'Carroll St, Dawsons Demesne,	Former Railway Station	Urban setting	Approximately 1.9 km west	None
LHS017-040/ 13823059	O'Carroll Street, Dawsons Demesne,	Two Storey Red Brick Railway Station	Urban setting	Approximately 1.9 km west	None
N/a / 13901717	Markaville House	House	A large modern farm complex is located to the north, no open views towards the onshore substation site.	Approximately 1.2 km south	None
N/a / 13901718	Hoathstown House	House	Within an enclosed setting, modern farm complex is located to the north, no open views towards the onshore substation site.	Approximately 1.5 km south	None

The desk-based assessment and windshield survey found that the sites not to be sensitive to setting changes (i.e. the area of the onshore substation site did not form part of the surroundings in which the heritage asset is experienced, or that the view in the direction of the onshore substation site was obscured or did not contribute to the significance of a heritage asset). Of the 35 sites, just one site was further assessed for setting impacts Roodstown Castle, (a national monument and protected structure LHS014-009) located approximately 110 m northeast of the onshore substation site.

**Table 1-6: Setting assessment of Roodstown Castle.**

Reference	Value	Site	Description
RMP LH014-047  National Monument, in state ownership: No. 298	National Monument – Very High	Roodstown Castle, Riverstown Cross	A four-storey high, roofless tower house with projecting towers at its northwest and southwest angles. The northwest angle-tower, which contains the garderobes, projects northwards, it is narrow at but by only 0.9 m and is 2.25 m wide. The southeast tower, which contains the stairwell, projects southwards by 1.45 m and is 2.6 m wide. The main doorway, situated just to the north of the southeast angle, leads to a north-south barrel vault and to the stairwell. It is constructed of finely dressed limestone blocks which have smooth margins similar to the lower quoin stones. All the angles have towers which rise above the parapet level. Those at the northeast and southwest are partially carried on squinches in the inner angles, while those at the northwest and southeast sit on the body of the wall and project outwards. The wall-walk is constructed with large flagstones and there are drain holes through the parapets. The battlements appear to have been stepped at the north and east sides and this may have been true for the other walls. The wall-walk pierces the bodies of all the angle towers except the southeast one which carries the stairwell and the exit to the

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battlements in its west wall. No access is possible to the northeast angle-tower because the exit from the northwest tower is now blocked. The roofs of the northwest and southwest towers are corbelled with large flagstones.



**Figure 1-54: Aerial view of Roodstown Castle and the farm buildings to the southeast.**

**Figure 1-55: Roodstown Castle view north of the southern façade.**

**Figure 1-56: View looking southwest towards the castle from an adjacent road.**

### Assessment of setting

The castle is located on the northern side of a local road within a rectilinear field defined by tall hedgerows. The castle is located on the top of a natural ridge that falls away to the river Dee valley to the south. Access is provided from the road via a pedestrian gate. There is a farmhouse and outbuilding complex to the southwest. The castle site is experienced from the adjacent roads on approach. The castle is locked and not always freely open to the public.

### Distance and relationship to onshore substation site

The onshore substation site is located approximately 1.8 km to the southeast of the castle site within a low-lying field on the opposite side of the river Dee valley. The field is enclosed by a dense treelined field boundary. Immediately to the northeast of the onshore substation site is a farm complex which blocks any views of the substation site from the northeast. To the southwest of the castle to in the direction of the substation site there is a farm complex that blocks views to the landscape to the south. The substation site cannot be viewed from the castle.

At ground level the location of the onshore substation site is not experienced as part of the surroundings of the castle. There is likely to be a change in the view of the upper stories of the castle southwest direction, but at this distance it will be blended into the landscape to the south of the river alongside the existing pylons,



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farm dwellings. The presence of the onshore substation will not detract from the understanding of the setting of the castle and its relationship to the open landscape to the south.

### Impact

The onshore substation will have no impact on the setting of the castle site.

The assessment established that there are no significant potential setting impacts on any designated cultural heritage sites as a result of the onshore substation site.

## 1.6 Geophysical survey and archaeological testing summary results

As a result of the desk based research and field inspection, licenced archaeological geophysical survey and/or archaeological test excavation was carried out in three areas of the scheme (Clonmore AAP3, Drumcar AAP4 and Stickillin AAP6). The geophysical survey was carried out by J.M. Leigh Surveys at Stickillin and Drumcar in January 2021 (licence reference 21R0012), this was followed by archaeological test excavation (licence reference 21E0036) which took place over five days from 19 April 2021 in all three areas of potential.

### 1.6.1 AAP3 – Clonmore

In Clonmore (AAP3) the onshore cable route runs in the road surface and verges as it passes Clonmore church and graveyard (RMP LH018-019001, -002, -003) within the RMP zone of notification of the site. It is considered to be an of area archaeological potential as features associated with the site (including burials) may lie beneath the road surface. An exploratory test excavation was attempted in the verge in front of the church.

Two trenches were proposed (Figure 1-57), however it was not possible to excavate the western trench due to the presence of overhead powerlines. In the eastern trench (T14), only 3 m at the western end was excavated, due to the discovery of an underground power cable in the trench. The cable trench was visible at 0.3 m below current ground level and hand excavation located warning tape 0.2 m below that at 0.5 m below ground. As such the testing at Clonmore was unable to assess the archaeological potential of the cable route at this location.



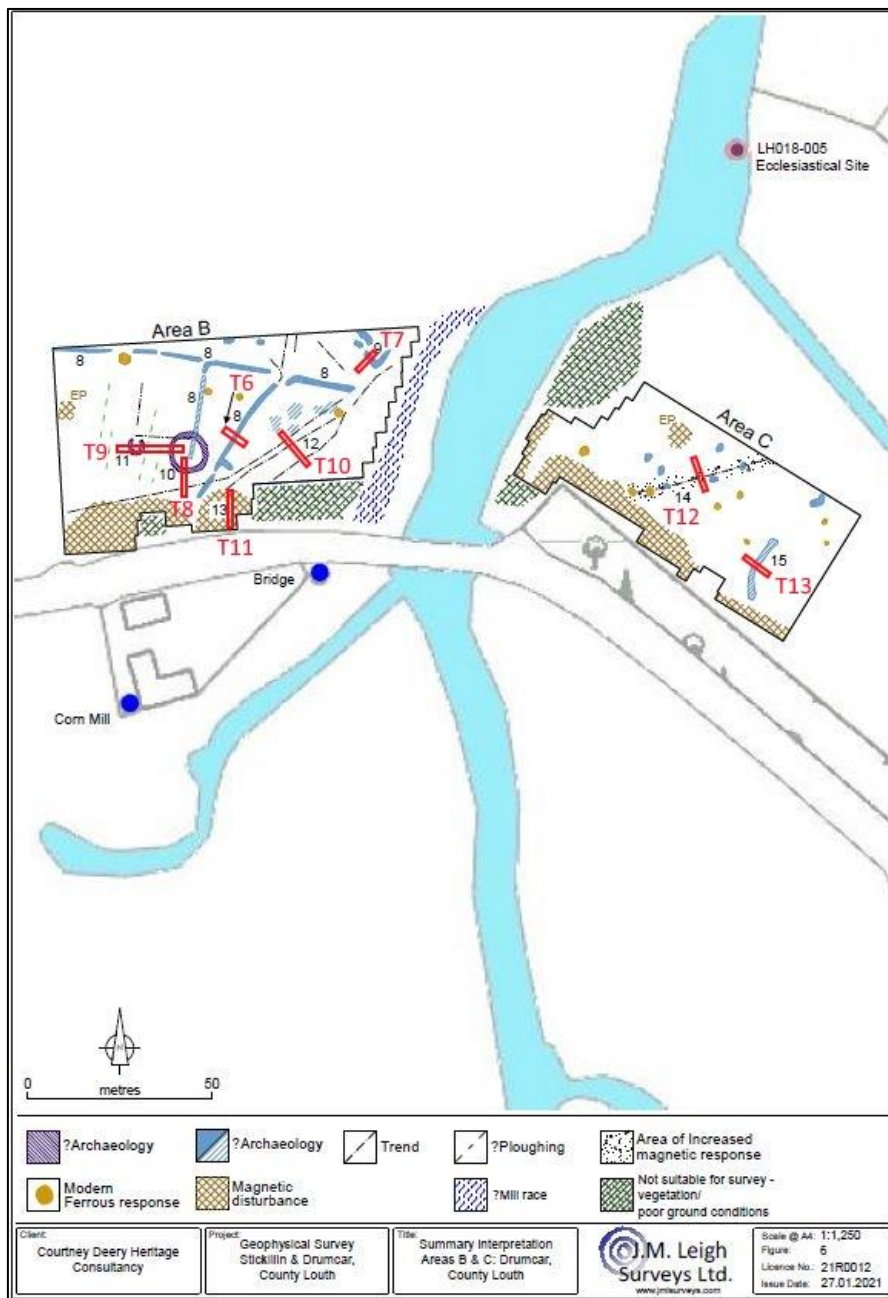
Figure 1-57: Test trenches proposed at Clonmore.

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**1.6.2 AAP4 – Drumcar**

At Drumcar (AAP4), the onshore cable route travels in the greenfield to the south of the potential ‘site of’ an ecclesiastical site, (a friary, RMP LH018-005) associated with Drumcar Church. The cable runs just outside the RMP legal zone of notification for this site. Given its proximity to the friary site, to the river and to the existing Drumcar church there is a potential that archaeological remains with no above ground indications may survive below the present ground surface.

At Drumcar six trenches were placed in the field to the west of the River Dee (T6 – T11) and two trenches were placed in the field to the east (T12 – T13). The trenches were placed to investigate linear and circular responses, linear trends and a possible structure that was identified in the geophysical survey (Figure 1-58).



**Figure 1-58: Test Drumcar summary geophysical interpretation and testing layout.**

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In trench T6 a clear linear response indicated in the geophysical survey was identified in the trench as a linear northeast - southwest ditch approximately 2 m wide x 0.4 m deep which contained three fills. This ditch is likely to be part of a field system, with the other elements indicated on the geophysical survey likely to be similar in form. There was also an associated spread or shallow pit identified in the trench which contained medieval pottery.

In trench T7 a clear linear response indicated in the geophysical survey was not identified in the trench and there was no apparent reason for the lack of a feature as indicated. The trench was excavated to below what was identified as natural subsoil to eliminate the possibility that the feature was masked somehow, but still no features were identified.

In trench T8 a faint circular response indicated in the geophysical survey was not identified in the trench. There was widespread tree root disturbance in the trench from an adjacent mature tree and it is likely that the roots obscured any remains of the enclosure in this area, however the enclosure was identified in T9.

In trench T9 the faint circular response indicated in the geophysical survey, which was not identified in T8, was identified in this trench as a shallow ditch-type feature measuring 1.2 m wide x 0.17 m deep. The fill contained frequent inclusions of charcoal and could represent a prehistoric ring-ditch. The ring-ditch measures approximately 10 m in diameter. A further faint response indicated in the geophysical survey to the west of the possible ring-ditch was barely discernible in the data and there was no trace of any corresponding feature identified in the trench. Variations in the natural subsoil comprising bands of silty and gravelly natural may explain the geophysical anomaly in this case.

In trench T10 linear trends indicated in the geophysical survey were not identified in the trench. Variations in the natural subsoil which was generally quite gravelly may account for these responses. No features were identified in this trench. The trench was located on a natural slope down to the river and the depth of subsoil likely represents river gravels. A geotechnical inspection pit was excavated in the northwest end of the trench to a depth of 1 m.

In trench T11 an anomaly thought to possibly represent a former structure was not identified in the trench. Several features comprising spreads and linears were identified but all contained modern material.

In trench T12 a linear spread of isolated responses thought to represent a former field division was identified in the trench as a gravelly trackway. The gravel deposit was within the topsoil layer and contained red brick and is therefore relatively modern, however beneath this a linear ditch-type feature and an associated pit and spread were identified. The ditch-type feature was 4 m wide and a section indicated a depth of 0.4 m. The fill contained medieval pottery, charcoal, burnt bone and burnt clay. The pit measured 1.5 m x 0.8 m x 0.11 m deep and spread measured 0.6 m x 0.45 m x 0.02 m deep and both features extended beyond the sides of the test trench. The fills of both features contained inclusions of charcoal.

In trench 13 a short linear response indicated in the geophysical survey was identified in the trench as a shallow ditch-type feature measuring 1.8 m wide x 0.25 m deep. The fill contained occasional charcoal and a single sherd of medieval pottery. In addition, another shallow linear feature, with the same orientation as the feature above and abundant charcoal inclusions was identified close to the southeast end of the trench. The trench was extended a short distance to the southwest to confirm if this was a pit or linear type feature and a test section of the feature was found to be just 0.04 m deep.

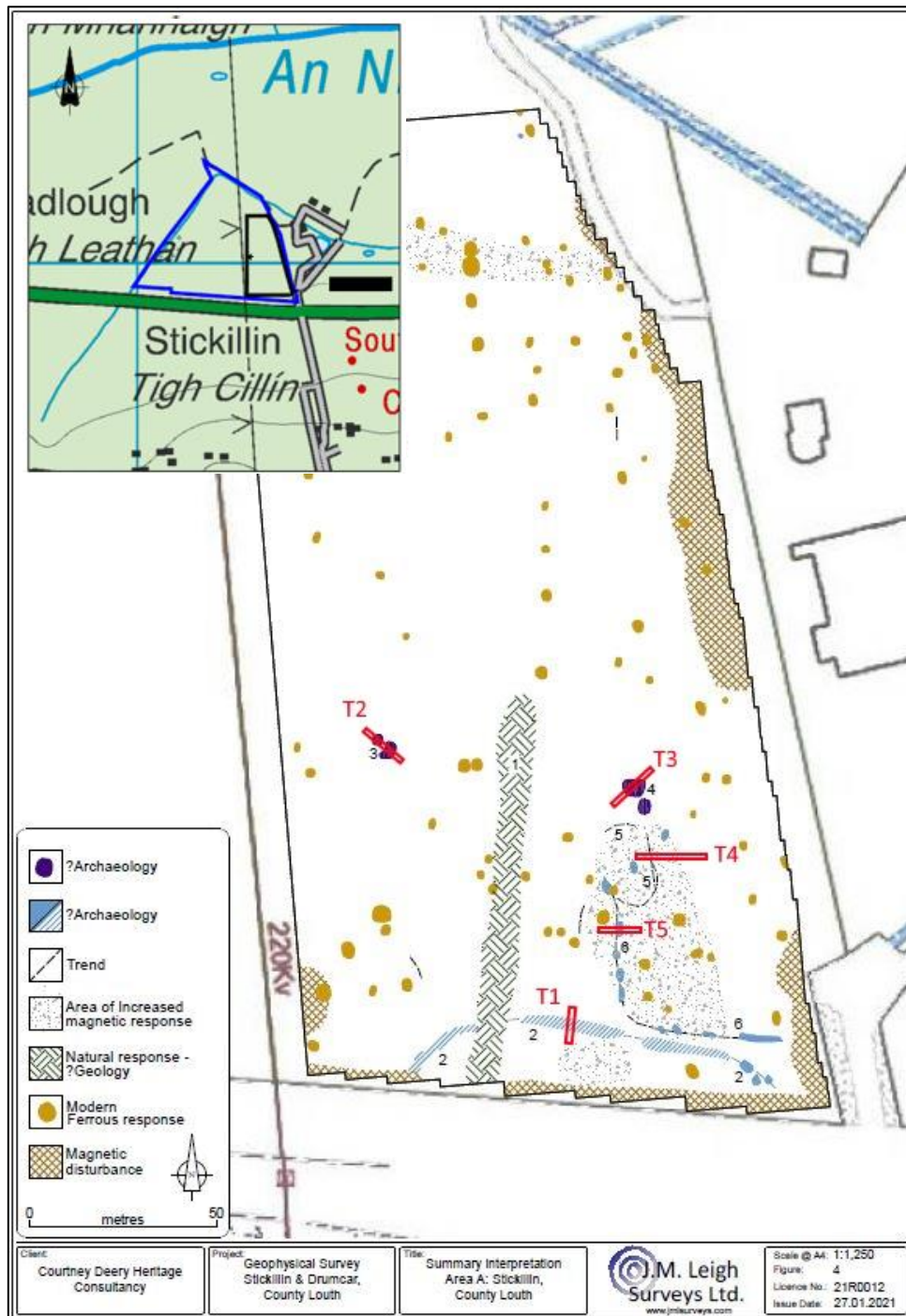
The features identified in trenches T12 and T13 indicate medieval habitation activity, possibly associated with the field system indicated in the field west of the River Dee or other activities associated with the nearby milling or ecclesiastical activity or all of the above.

### 1.6.3 AAP6 – Stickillin

The onshore substation site at Stickillin (AAP6) is a critical location for the Project. Whilst the field work did not identify any features or sites within the field, research has shown that the construction of the N33 in this area has revealed previously unknown archaeology, albeit well spread-out isolated features dating to the prehistoric period rather than a large single site. Geophysical survey of the footprint of the onshore substation site was carried out as a risk assessment exercise.

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Five test trenches were placed to target a possible ditched feature (T1) and two isolated pit type responses (T2 & T3) as well as various trends and responses (T4 & T5) (Figure 1-59).



**Figure 1-59: Geophysical survey interpretation results (inset: location of the onshore substation site).**

In trench T1 a ditch type feature was identified, corresponding with the faint responses indicated in the geophysical survey. This feature measures 2.4 m wide x 0.42 m deep and is filled with loose, mid-brown silty sand which became siltier towards the base. There were no inclusions within the fill to suggest the feature is archaeological in nature, however it remains a possibility that it could be. Based on the prevalence of

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souterrains in the surrounding landscape, which by their nature are difficult to identify unless a chamber or passageway is uncovered, the archaeological potential of this feature cannot be ruled out at this stage.

In trench T2 the isolated pit type responses indicated in the geophysical survey were identified in the trench as a spread of burnt mound material associated with a burnt mound trough and a probable waterhole. The trench was extended to the northeast and southwest to establish the limit of the spread. The trough is rectangular in plan, measuring approximately 1.5 m x 1 m and filled with heat-cracked stones. The spread / waterhole measures 5.5 m x 6 m. A small sondage measuring 0.5 m x 0.5 m identified four deposits consistent with burnt mound / waterhole activity and was abandoned at 0.65 m deep due to water ingress.

In trench T3 the isolated pit type response indicated in the geophysical survey was identified in the trench as a large pit consistent with burnt mound activity (i.e. heat cracked stones). The feature measured 4.5 m x 3.5 m for the feature and a test section established a depth of 0.4 m. An additional response identified in the geophysical survey which was not tested to the southeast is likely to be a similar feature. A geotechnical inspection pit was excavated to a depth of 0.55 m at the southwest end of the trench.

In trench T4 the broad spread of increased background magnetic response associated with vague trends indicated in the geophysical survey appears to be related to variations in the natural subsoil. The subsoil varied from gravel to bands of sand and patches of shattered bedrock and included an area of mineral staining towards the west end. No archaeological features were identified in trench T4.

In trench T5 the series of trends and responses forming a fragmented L-shaped pattern indicated in the geophysical survey may be explained by the presence of two concentrations of stones deposited within pits or possible linear features. These features may represent drainage or field clearance and comprise angular stones. Sections of both features revealed no finds or other inclusions that would indicate an archaeological origin.

### 1.7 Summary of fieldwork output

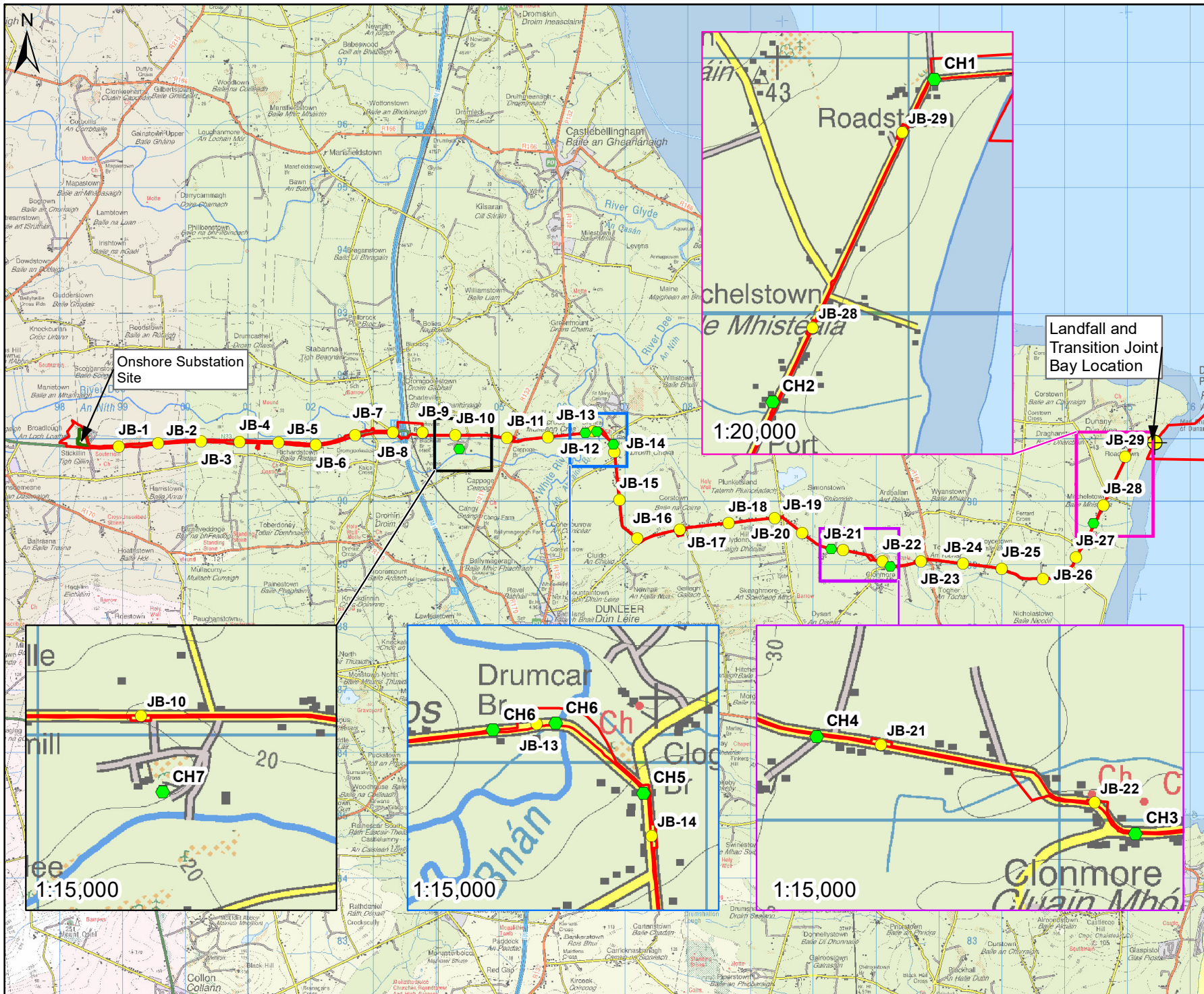
Below is a list of undesignated cultural heritage sites and areas of archaeological potential identified in the immediate vicinity of the onshore cable route. These are mapped in Figure 1-60 and Figure 1-61.

**Table 1-7: CH Sites in the immediate vicinity of the Project.**

CH	Site type	Townland	ITM	Significance	Distance
CH1	Vernacular Cottage	Dunany	715023, 790932	Low- Local historical interest	Adjacent to the onshore cable route
CH2	Vernacular farm buildings	Mitchelstown	714388, 789667	Low - Local historical interest	Adjacent to the onshore cable route
CH3	Architectural fragment (stone gate pillar)	Clonmore	711148, 488973	Low- Local Architectural, Historical, Archaeological	Adjacent to the onshore cable route
CH4	Vernacular structure in ruins	Clonmore	710209, 789260	Low -Local interest	Adjacent to the onshore cable route
CH5	Vernacular structure	Drumcar	706737, 790924	Low- Historic and architectural interest	Adjacent to the onshore cable route
CH6	Rubble stone walls and culvert on the westerly approach to Drumcar Bridge and Mill on both sides of the road	Drumcar	706296, 791110 to 706480, 791130	Medium – Whilst of Local interest they support the character of Drumcar Bridge and Mill	Adjacent to the road

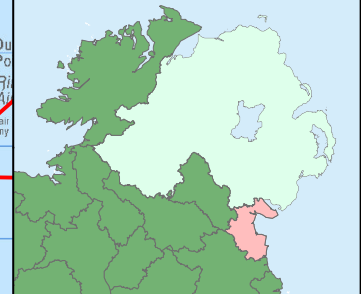
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CH	Site type	Townland	ITM	Significance	Distance
CH7	Gate Lodge associated with the former Charleville Demesne	Stabbannan	704290, 790846	Low-Local historical interest	Adjacent to the road



- Legend**
- Planning Application Boundary
  - Joint Bays
  - ⊕ Landfall Location
  - Undesignated Cultural Heritage features

Data Sources: OWL, Tailte Éireann.



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**Figure 1-60:  
Undesignated Cultural Heritage  
features along the Onshore  
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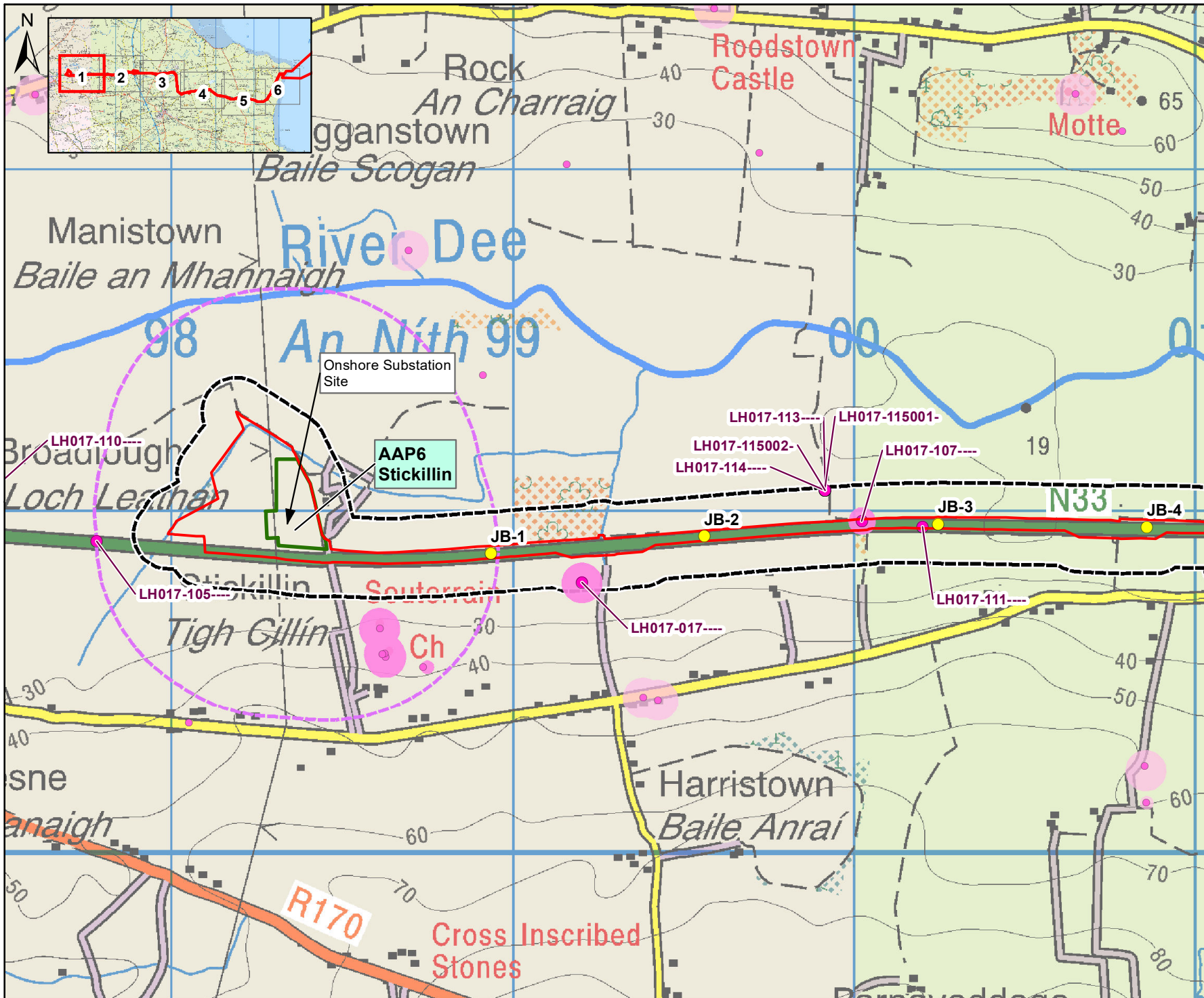
**Table 1-8: Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAP) within the planning application boundary for the onshore cable route of the Project.**

CH	Site type	Townland	Location
AAP1	General greenfield potential	Dunany	Greenfield within Dunany Demesne. A large number of stray finds dating to the prehistoric have been found in the ploughsoil on Dunany Headland.
AAP2	Area of archaeological potential in the vicinity of a RMP site	Port/Boycetown	Joint Bay 26, in the vicinity of townland boundary and also RMP LH019-013 (enclosure sites further south in the same field)
AAP3	Area of archaeological potential in the vicinity of a RMP site	Clonmore	The onshore cable route as it passes Clonmore castle church and graveyard (RMP LH018-023, LH018-019001-& -002). Joint Bay 22 is located in this area.
AAP4	Area of archaeological potential confirmed in the vicinity of a RMP site. West of the River Dee a ring ditch approximately 10 m in diameter (Bronze Age / Iron Age) and a possible field system medieval in date was identified. East of the River Dee further ditches, pits and spreads also which also of medieval in date were identified. The presence of medieval pottery in some of the features indicate habitation at or nearby the site. These features could be associated with nearby milling and/or ecclesiastical activity or both.	Drumcar	Onshore cable route in Drumcar, comprising the construction corridor in the greenfield area on both sides of the River Dee and to the south Drumcar ecclesiastical site (RMP LH018-005). Joint Bay 13 is located in this area.
AAP5	General greenfield area of archaeological potential	Charleville Drumgoolestown	Onshore cable route through greenfield to the east of the M1/Rail line. Onshore cable route through the greenfield to the west of the M1. Joint Bay 9 and a temporary compound is proposed in this field.
AAP6	Area of archaeological potential comprising a burnt mound remains and a possible ditched enclosure	Stickillin	Onshore substation site located in greenfield.
AAP 7	Greenfield potential	In various locations	<p>Passing bays, joint bays, HDD/UGC, fibre optic cable connections and open cut trenches for river /road crossings and construction compounds that are located in greenfield/ riverine locations.</p> <p>General greenfield/riverine archaeological potential at the following Joint Bays, HDD/ UGC, fibre optic cable or open cut trenches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Joint Bays</i></li> </ul> <p>JB8, JB9, JB10 – Charleville            JB11, JB12 – Mullincross            JB13– Drumcar            JB14, JB15, JB16, JB17 (and temporary compound) – Drumcar            JB18, JB19, JB20 – Tullydonnell            JB21, JB22 – Clonmore            JB23, JB24 – Togher            JB25 – Boycetown            JB26 (see AAP3),            JB27 – Port</p>



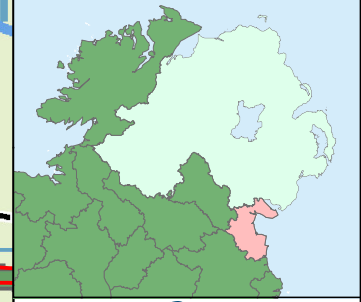
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CH	Site type	Townland	Location
			JB28 – Mitchelstown
			JB29 – Dunany
			Transition joint bay - Dunany
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>HDDs</i></li> </ul>
			UGC at River Dee in Richardstown
			UGC beneath the M1 motorway and Dublin to Belfast rail line in Charleville and temporary compound
			UGC at River Dee in Drumcar (see AAP4)
			UGC at Port Stream in Togher
			UGC at Salterstown Stream in Mitchelstown
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Temporary Compounds</i></li> </ul>
			Temporary compound in Charleville
			Temporary compound in Dunany
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Open cut trenches</i></li> </ul>
			Port Stream in Clonmore
			Crossing of drainage ditch at Drumcar
			Newhall Stream at Tullydonnell
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fibre optic cable</li> </ul>
			Between joint bay 4 and 5, south of the existing N33



- Legend**
- Planning Application Boundary
  - 100m buffer from the Planning Application Boundary
  - 500m buffer from the Onshore Substation Site
  - Joint Bays
  - AAP
  - RMP and SMR sites
  - RMP Zone of Notification

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 AAP = Areas of Archaeological Potential  
 Data Sources: OWL, Tailte Éireann, National Monuments Service.



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**Figure 1-61:  
Areas of Archaeological Potential  
along the Onshore Cable Route  
Map 1 of 6**



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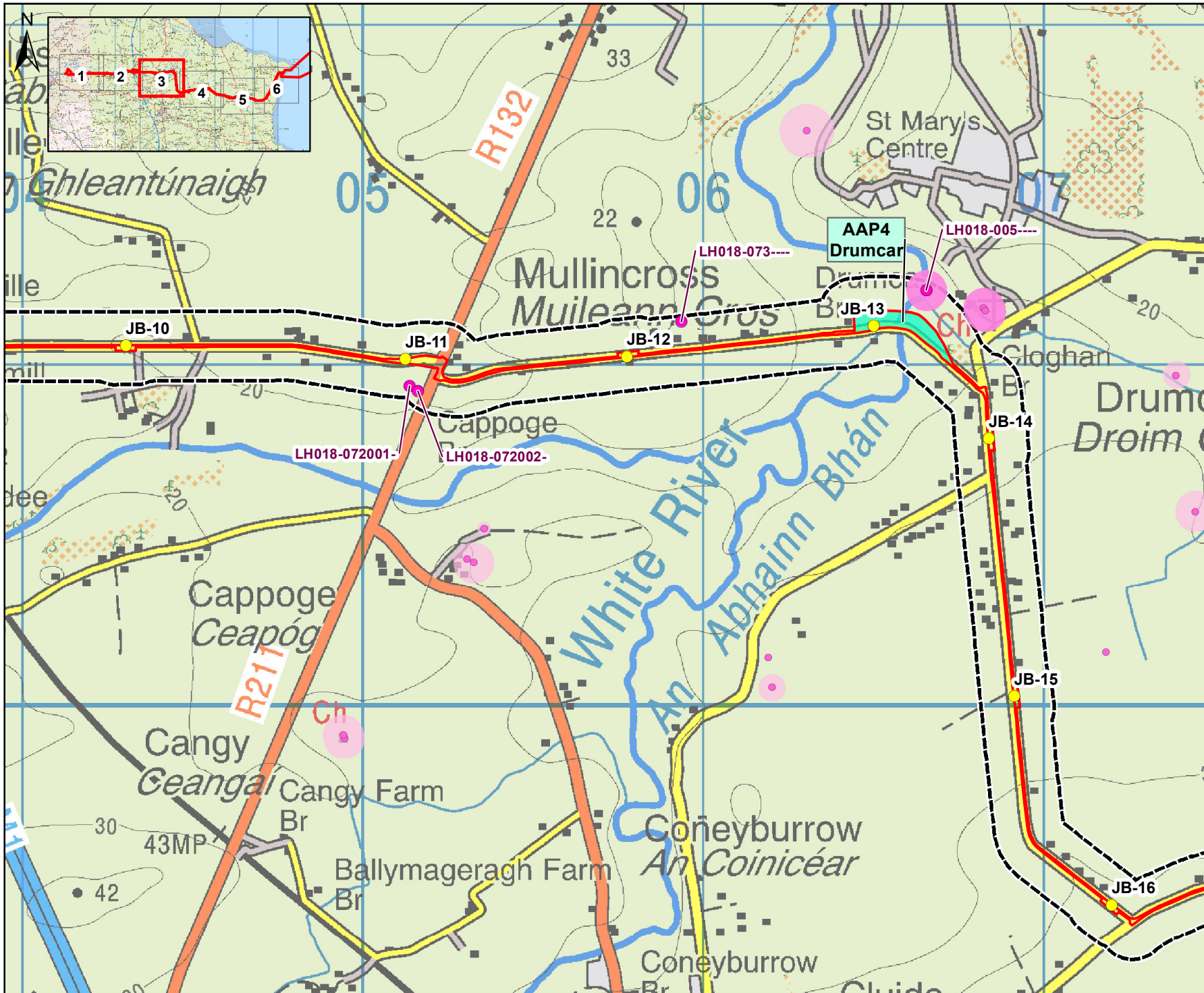
**Figure 1-61:  
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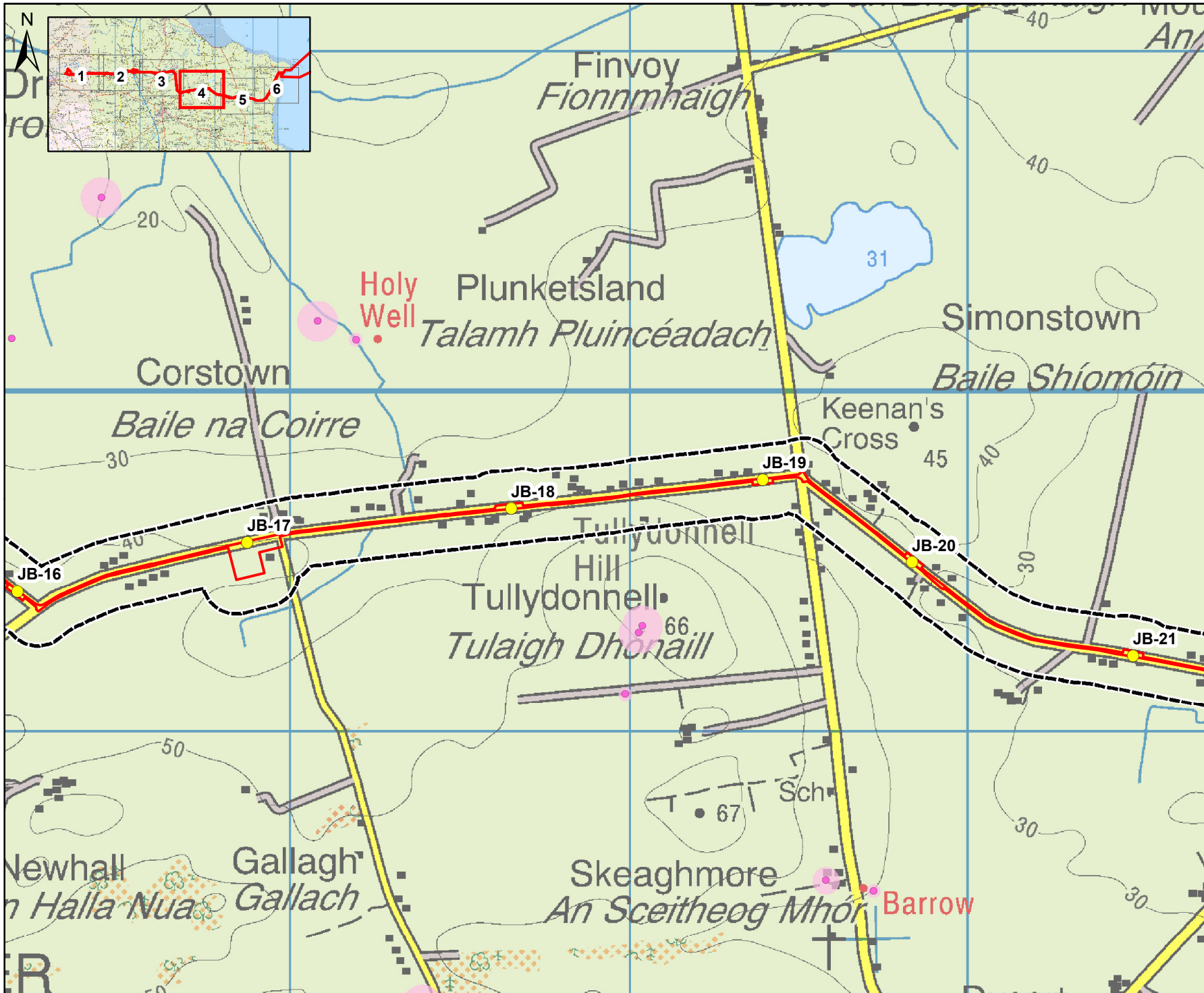
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 Figure 1-61:  
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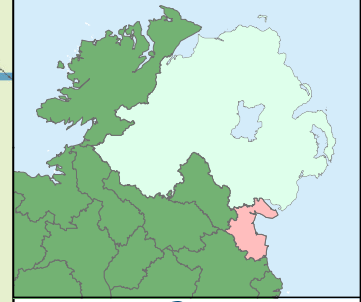
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**Areas of Archaeological Potential**  
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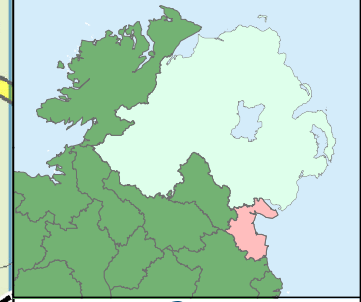
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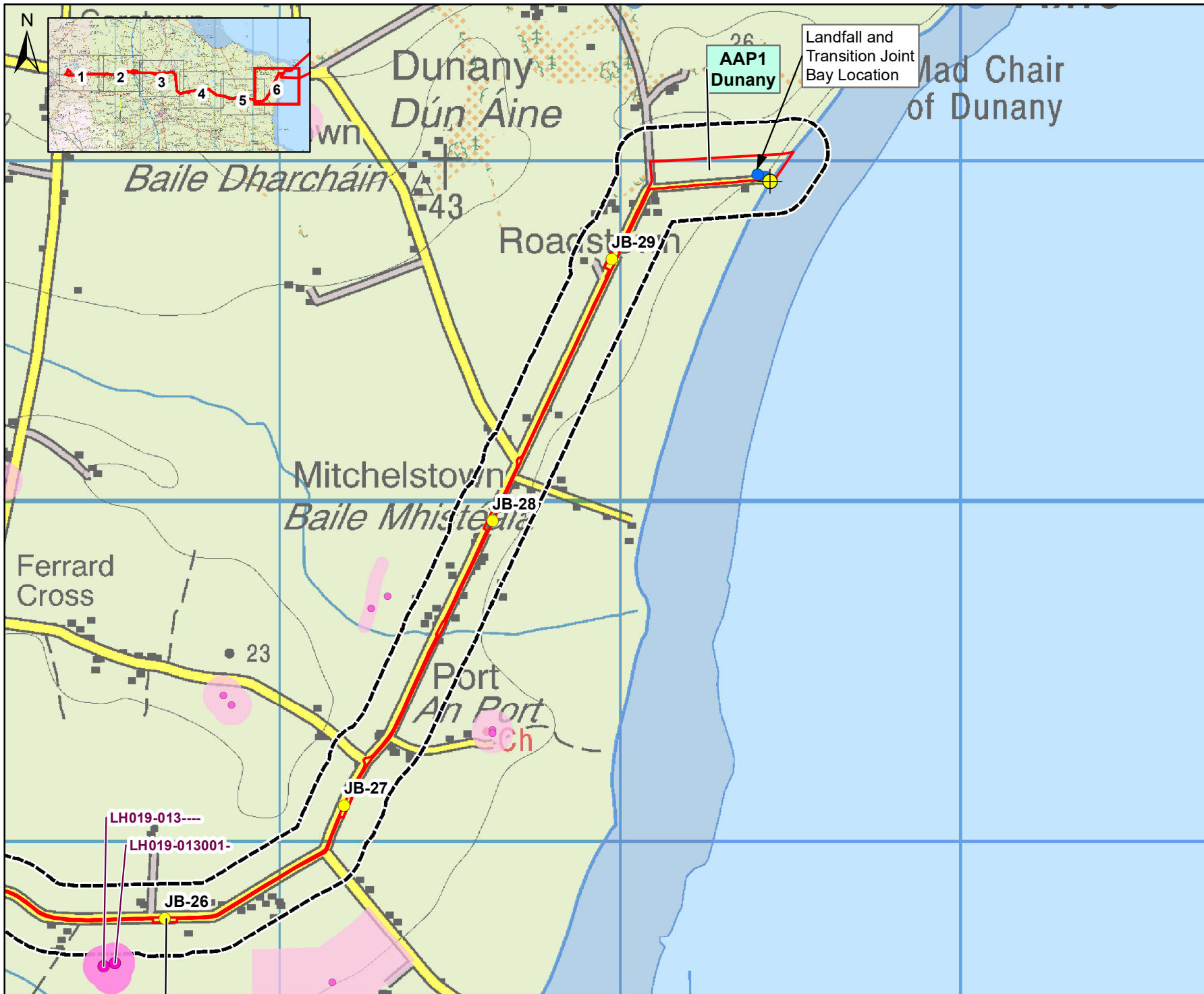
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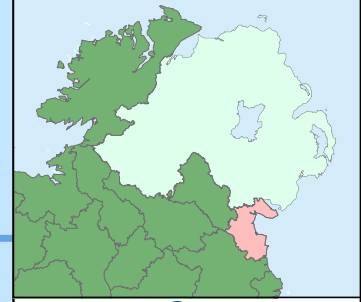


**Legend**

- Planning Application Boundary
- 100m buffer from the Planning Application Boundary
- Joint Bays
- Proposed Transition Joint Bays
- ⊙ Landfall Location
- AAP
- RMP and SMR sites
- RMP Zone of Notification

RMP = Record of Monuments and Places  
 SMP = Sites and Monuments Record  
 AAP = Areas of Archaeological Potential

Data Sources: OWL, Tailte Éireann, National Monuments Service.



Client



**ORIEL WINDFARM**  
OFFSHORE RENEWABLE ENERGY

Project

**Oriel Wind Farm Project**

Title

**Figure 1-61:  
Areas of Archaeological Potential  
along the Onshore Cable Route  
Map 6 of 6**



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Issue Details	
Drawn By: NR	Project No. MDR1520b
Checked By: CD	File Ref: MDR1520bArc3080F01
Approved By: CC	Projection: ITM (IRENET 95) Geographic Co-ordinates: ETRS89
Scale: 1:15,000 @A4	Date: 31/01/2024

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## 2 CULTURAL HERITAGE SETTING IMPACT STUDY

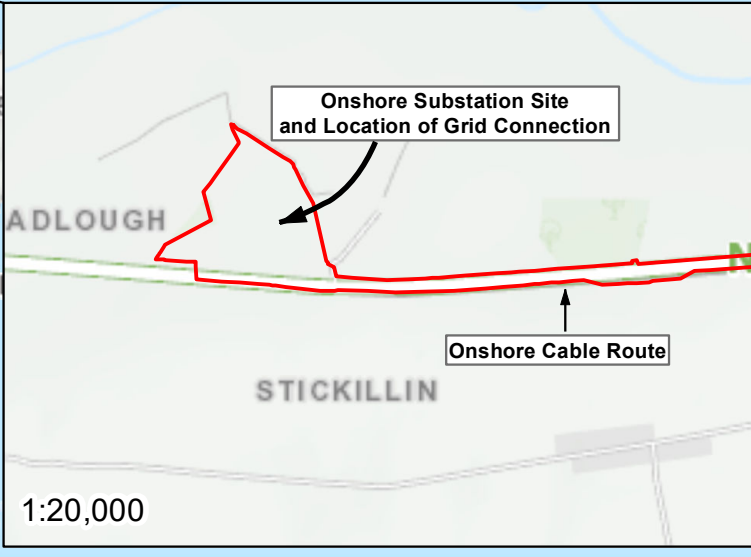
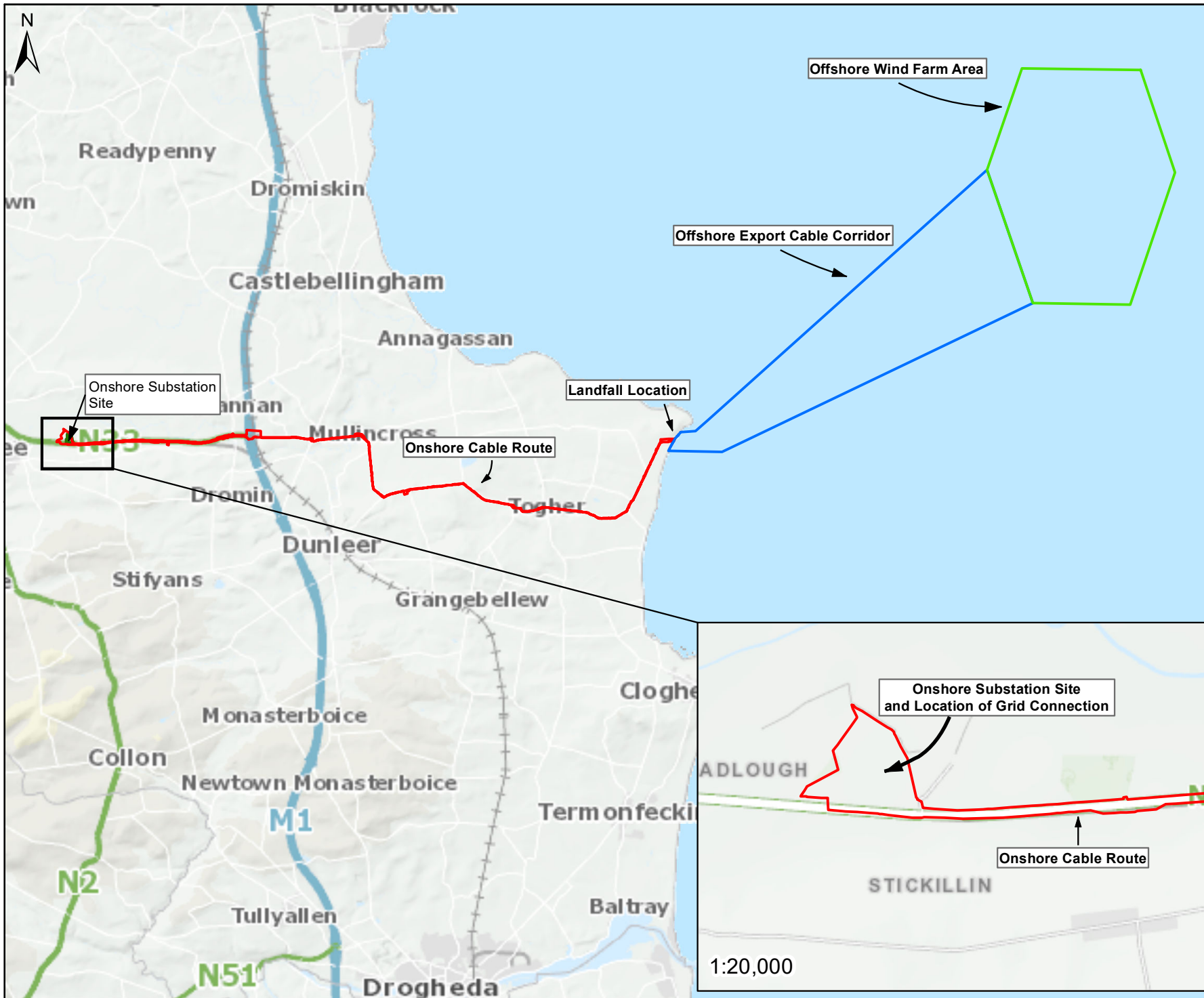
### 2.1 Introduction

In addition to the Project's physical effects on land-based recorded cultural heritage sites (heritage assets), which are examined in chapter 26: Cultural Heritage there may also be effects on the setting of heritage assets as a result of the Project's offshore wind farm and offshore substation.

This section provides a methodology for evaluating potential effects of the offshore wind farm on the setting of cultural heritage assets within the receiving cultural heritage environment during the operational and maintenance phase of the Project. It sets out what matters and why in terms of the heritage significance of the Irish coastline and how the setting of these assets is potentially affected by the presence of the Project.

The offshore wind farm area is located in the Irish Sea off the north Louth Coast to the east of Dundalk Bay, approximately 22 km east of Dundalk, 18 km east of Blackrock, 5 km south of the Cooley Peninsula and 10 km north-east of Dunany Point. The offshore wind farm area covers approximately 27.7 km<sup>2</sup> and is broadly hexagonal in shape with a length of approximately 5.3 km west to east and 6.6 km north to south. 25 wind turbine generators and one offshore substation are proposed in the offshore wind farm area. The offshore substation is located in the southwest area of the offshore wind farm area. The closest turbine will be 6 km from the closest shore on the Cooley Peninsula (Figure 2-1).

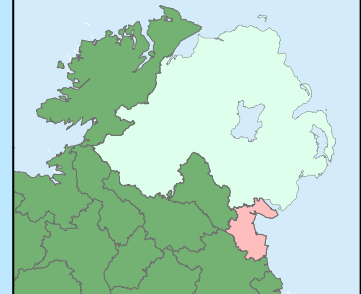




**Legend**

- ▭ Planning Application Boundary
- ▭ Offshore Cable Corridor
- ▭ Offshore Wind Farm Area

Data Sources: OWL, Tailte Éireann.



**Project**  
Oriel Wind Farm Project

**Title**  
Figure 2-1:  
Offshore Wind Farm and  
Offshore Substation

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Issue Details	
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The offshore infrastructure is large in scale and distant in nature within the sea's open expanse; the assessment area to be considered extends over a large coastal area containing numerous heritage assets. While the Project may affect the setting of some heritage assets, it will not impact them equally. Some will be more sensitive to changes affecting the setting than others. As such the assessment is proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset affected and the impact on the significance of those heritage assets.

### What is setting and how does it relate to the Project?

Following accepted guidance, setting is related to the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced, appreciated and understood (Historic Scotland, 2020, Historic England 2017). Where that experience is affected in any way by a proposed development, then the Project can be said to affect the setting of that asset.

The setting of heritage assets may be impacted by the offshore wind farm, but only in cases where views, function or aesthetic relationship with the coastal environment and/or seascape contribute to the assets' significance, comprehension, and experience. Table 2-1 provides a list of heritage assets that have a setting that may be sensitive to visual change (Category A–C) in the coastal/seascape environment and sites that may not (Category D).

**Table 2-1: Heritage assets sensitive to a visual change in the coastal environment.**

Seascape category	Sensitivity	Examples	
Defence/ lookout	A	When a full view of the open sea or coastline is intrinsic to understanding the form, function, design intentions and rationale for the siting of the heritage asset	<i>Defence:</i> Martello towers, signal towers, WW2 lookouts, pill boxes, tower houses, coastal fortifications, promontory forts, coast guard stations, freestanding beacons, l
Functional	B	When the site has a symbiotic relationship with the sea, its setting provides an appreciation of the heritage asset.	<i>Coastal habitation:</i> shell middens, fish traps, oyster beds, settlements  <i>Maritime infrastructure:</i> lights harbour /piers, slipways, jetty, quay, docks, ports, lighthouses, fishing/salt industry
Coastal aesthetic	C	When the site has an aesthetic visual relationship with the sea, one that is intrinsic to the understanding the sites siting, design and orientation in the landscape.	Coastal demesnes and gardens, grand houses, with designed vistas towards the coastline
Incidental	D	When the sea is an incidental part of the surrounding landscape, and the site's activities do not relate to a visual, functional or aesthetical link to the sea (i.e. where the sea is of little relevance to its significance or appreciation thereof). These sites are not considered sensitive to visual changes in the coastal environment.	Sites in proximity to the coast, from all periods embedded in the modern-day landscape

## 2.2 Assessment methodology

A Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) (see chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity) covering a 60 km radius measured from the centre of the offshore wind farm area was established. This defines the area from which a development may potentially be visible (either partially or totally) from the surrounding topography (Figure 2-2). Theoretical visibility however does not imply visual impact. It presents a bare earth scenario and does not consider landforms (e.g. artificial cuttings, embankments, motorways), localised screening, vegetation, settlement, buildings, minor topographical changes or atmospheric conditions.

The coastline within the ZTV, stretching from Howth in Dublin to the south, to Ardglass in Downpatrick in the north, has a rich and well-documented archaeological, settlement, industrial, marine, military and historical

## ORIEL WIND FARM PROJECT – CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

record. The coastline was extensively settled since the prehistoric period due to its access to the coast, watercourses and fertile land.

A Regional Seascape Character Assessment (2020) completed by the Marine Institute for the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland Regional Seascape Character Assessment (2014) for Northern Ireland has been carried out. These assessments identified, classified and described the Irish coastline's seascape character at a regional scale, assessing, characterising, mapping and describing seascape character including its historic character. The report notes that coastlines are changing and dynamic spaces and that its perception by people have many interpretations and understandings as to what contributes to and creates seascape character and how all aspects of the seascape, no matter how modern or fragmentary, can form part of the character of that seascape. A landscape, seascape and visual amenity assessment is provided in chapter 27: Landscape and Seascape and Visual Amenity, which examines the potential effects of the Project on the seascape character. It also includes the assessment of the visual impact on coastal Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes within the ZTV. In contrast with landscape designations, which embrace extensive tracts of land, designated heritage assets and complexes tend to be more limited in extent and unlike expansive landscapes, have defined settings.

Using a Geographical Information System (GIS) and existing cultural heritage datasets (see section 26.9 in chapter 26), heritage assets within the ZTV were allocated a seascape category (A-D) to identify sites with settings that may be vulnerable to change in the coastal environment and that may be affected by the Project (Table 2-2). The ZTV area encompasses at least 3,400 archaeological and architectural heritage sites (some of which have overlapping classifications). Of these, there are 120 heritage assets in the seascape categories A, B, and C that are likely, to be sensitive to visual changes in the seascape to varying degrees. A visual change in the sea is less likely to have an impact on the other Category D properties.

**Table 2-2: Heritage assets sensitive to a visual change in the coastal environment.**

Seascape category		Seascape category sites in the ZTV (see section 1.5 and chapter 27)	Total
Defence/lookout	A	Martello Tower (9), Pill boxes (5), Artillery Fort (1), Fort (1), Lighthouse (10), Watchtower (1), Beacon (13) Promontory fort -Coastal (7), Cliff edge fort (1)	48
Functional	B	Midden (8), Prehistoric Lithic Scatter (6), Harbour/dock/port/pier (11), Lifeboat Station (4), Quay (2), Pier/Jetty (3), Boat House (9) Lighthouse keeper's cottage (3), Coastguard Station/house (8)	54
Coastal aesthetic	C	Chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity identified historic gardens and designed landscapes in proximity to the coast that have potential for marine or coastal setting and views as a major and key characteristic of these designed landscapes	24
Incidental	D	Other heritage assets within the ZTV	3,286

A representative sample of twelve sites was chosen for evaluation in order to examine the potential effects of the Project's offshore components on the seascape category groups. The selection of sites was based on:

- The results of the desk study and windshield survey;
- Proximity to the coast and sensitivity to potential coastal setting impacts (as defined in the category types in Table 2-3);
- Publicly accessible national monuments (NM) within 5 km of the coastal zone were prioritised (Dromiskin Church and round tower (NM Ref: 92), Greenmount Motte and Bailey (NM Ref: 144), Lisnaran Fort, Linns (NM 579) and Greencastle Castle (a Northern Ireland state-care historic monument); and
- Upstanding monuments.

The twelve sites listed in Table 2-3 (and complexes) (SET1-SET 12, Table 1-7, Figure 1-60) were visited in the field to assess setting impacts of the offshore elements of the Project.

## ORIEL WIND FARM PROJECT – CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

**Table 2-3: Sites assessed for setting impacts.**

No.	Category	Reference	Site	Distance	Value
SET1	A	DOW057-003 (including DOW057-002)	Greencastle Castle, church, castle and well, fortification, and battlefield site, Greencastle.	10 km	Very High
SET2	B	HB16/04/009	Haulbowline Lighthouse / navigation marker, & associated lattice metal beacons, Greencastle	8 km	High
SET3	B	NIAH 13831043 NIAH 13831038 to -1042	Lightkeepers house and lighthouse; coastguard station and coastguard houses, Greenore Point	10 km	High
SET4	D	RMP LH009-011001	Kilwirra Church Ruins, Templetown	6 km	High
SET5	D	RMP LH012-046003, RPS LH012-046004. National Monument in State Care (no. 92).	Monastic site with the remains of a round tower church and high cross, Dromiskin	19 km	Very High
SET6	A	RMP LH015-015001, 015002-015003 National Monument in State Ownership No. 579	Lisnaran Fort -a cliff-edge fort with internal hut sites. Linns, Annagassan	16 km	Very High
SET7	A & D	RMP LH015-012001 National Monument- Ref: 144	Motte and bailey, Greenmount	19 km	Very High
SET8	D	RMP: LH016-003001-LH016-003002-	Church and graveyard, Salterstown	14 km	High
SET9	C, D	RPS: Dunany House,LHS019-009, Pigeon House,LHS019-006;;NIAH Historic Garden: LH0028 Dunany Church & Graveyard RMP: LH016-005001-002	Dunany House, church, graveyard and pigeon house, Dunany Demesne	10 km	High
SET10	A	RMP LH019-002	Site of coastal promontory fort, Dunany	11 km	High
SET11	A	Ladies' Finger: RMP ME021-003,Maiden Tower: RMP ME021-004,Drogheda North, West and East Lighthouses NIAH: 14402105,14402101,14402103	Complex of maritime beacons lookouts and lighthouses Maiden tower, Ladies Finger, Drogheda West and East Lighthouses and the river Boyne Beacons, Mornington	22 km	High
SET12	A	RMP: DU005-018,DU005-033, NIAH:11311005	Martello towers (x 2), Skerries and Shenick's Island	34 km	High

ORIEL WIND FARM PROJECT – CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

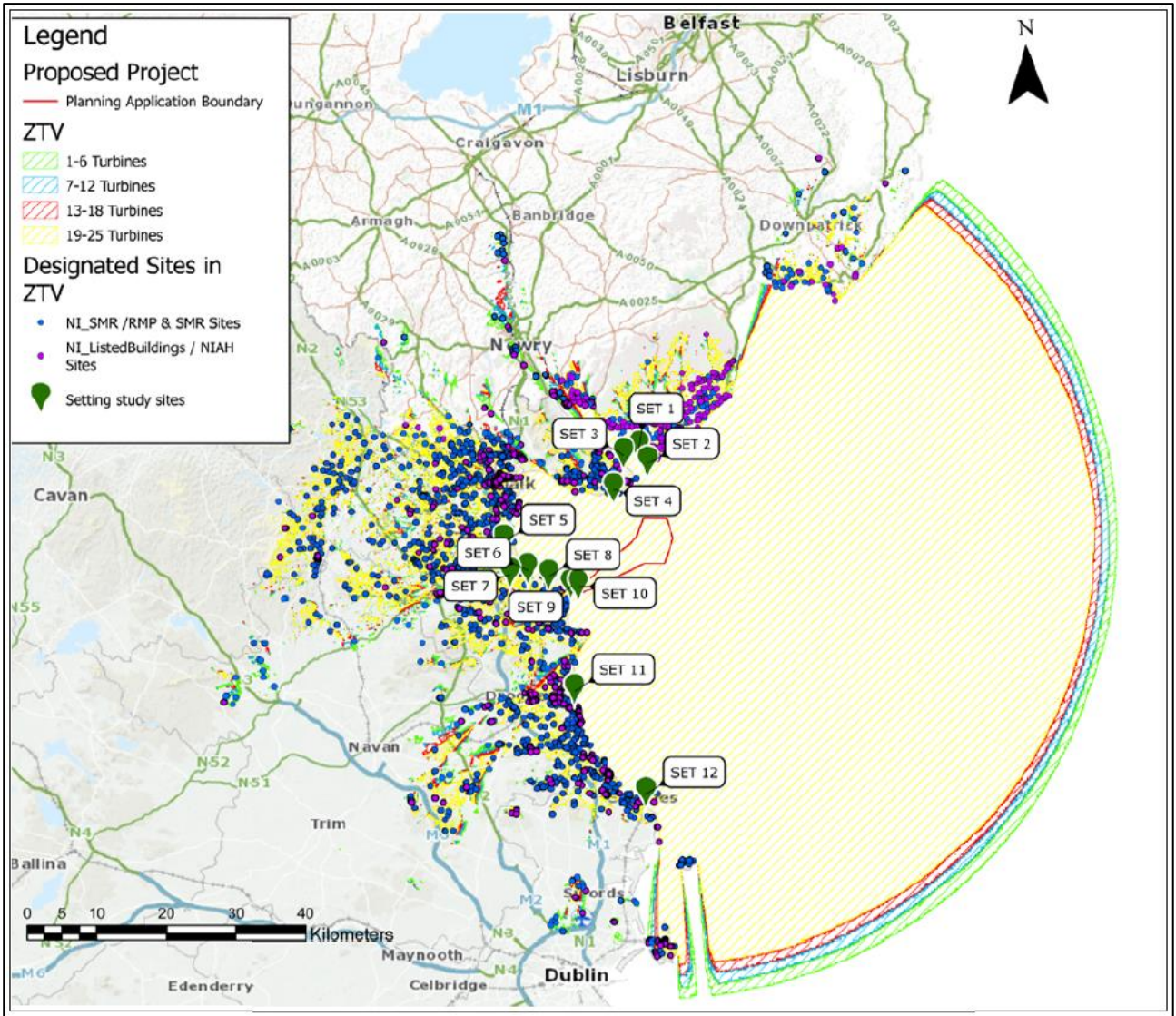


Figure 2-2: Designated sites within the ZTV and sites assessed.

## ORIEL WIND FARM PROJECT – CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT

### 2.3 Setting assessment

Each of the above twelve sites selected for the setting study were visited in the field (November 2022) and assessed in detail below.

Reference	Seascape category	Site	Recorded description summary
<p><b>SET1:</b></p> <p>NISMR Ref: DOW057-003</p> <p>National Monument in state care</p>	A	Greencastle Castle, Church, Castle and well Fortification, and battlefield site	<p>The substantial remains of a medieval fortification dating from the mid-13th century to the 16th century. It was built in 13th century possibly by Hugh de Lacy, along with Carlingford Castle on the opposite side of Carlingford Lough, to guard the narrow entry channel to the Lough, and the ferry crossing between the two. It was taken by Edward Bruce in 1316, attacked at least twice by the Irish in late 14th century and maintained as a garrison up to 1590. It is approached across a rock-cut ditch, which excavations revealed to be 7 m wide at top, 3 m at base and 3.5 m deep. The curtain wall had 4 corner towers, of which only the bases of 2 remain. The 4 storey keep, 18 m x 8.5 m internally, is C13th with later alterations. It was the centre of a manor, with a church and a village and ferry connection to Carlingford. The site is accessible to the public during the summer months.</p>

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**Figure 2-3: View looking north-northwest of Greencastle and farm buildings and late medieval church to the left from the public road south of the site.**

**Figure 2-4: View looking south towards Greencastle (indicated with the arrow) from the Benagh Road (where the White Water river enters Carlingford Lough). The cranes at Greenore Point can be seen to the left on the opposite side of the lough.**

### Assessment of setting

The castle is on a natural knoll in a prominent position in the landscape. It commands expansive views in all directions. Its strategic placement guarded the narrow entry channel to Carlingford Lough, the important Anglo-Norman sites at Carlingford and ferry crossings at Greenore; links that are critical aspects of the site's significance. Modern agricultural buildings and residential development disrupt visual or physical connections between these sites. From the wall walk in the castle's upper levels, there are extensive open views of the surrounding landscape, upstream and downstream of Carlingford Lough, and beyond that, out to the bay to the open sea.

From Benagh Road north of the site, it is possible to see the castle's silhouette (see image above), demonstrating the dominance of the castle in the surrounding landscape. Though at a small scale in the distance, the castle can also be made out in the northern view from Greenore Point on a clear day.

Along the coastline south of Greencastle Pier Road and south of the castle are the ferry car park, pier, modern houses and agricultural buildings. The lough is busy with many ships, boats and marine activity. The modern industrial structures (cranes and silos) at Greenore to the south-southwest dominate the view across the lough. The castle is associated with church ruins (DOW057-003) to the west, and a motte site (DOW057-001) near Greencastle point, which may have been its precursor.

### Distance and relationship to the wind farm

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The wind farm is 10 km SSE of the site; it lies in the open sea beyond the mouth of Carlingford Lough and Ballagen Point in the open sea. The view out into the open sea, beyond Ballagen Point, will be altered, and the Project will represent a new modern element to the distant seascape. The essential visual links associated with the site’s setting, towards the entrance of the lough, Greenore and Carlingford, will not be impacted.

**Impact**

The understanding and dominance of the castle in its location inside Carlingford Lough and its visual and associative links to Greenore and Carlingford will not be impacted by the wind farm. The presence of the turbines in the open sea beyond the mouth of the Lough will not impact the ability to appreciate and understand the castle’s setting. The magnitude of the effect on Greencastle castle is considered low (i.e. where there is a change that, though noticeable, is not such that the cultural heritage character and integrity of the site is significantly compromised and where there is no significant loss of understanding about the site). The site is of very high sensitivity (a national monument), resulting in an overall effect of slight significance.

<b>SET2:</b>  HB16/04/009	B	Haulbowline Lighthouse/ Navigation Marker, & associated lattice metal beacons, Greencastle, Newry	A 19 <sup>th</sup> century lighthouse located at the entrance to Carlingford Lough. The tapering tower is of ashlar granite construction. It was erected in c. 1820 and its light was first exhibited (as a paraffin light) on 1 Sept 1824; the light was converted to electricity and de-manned in 1965. It was located at a shallow limestone rock cill which crosses the mouth off the lough and through which a channel has been cut to allow deep draught vessels to pass. In 1868, the channel was deepened through the bar and two metal beacons (at Green Island and Vidal Bank) were built comprising screw-pile lattice steel structures.



**Figure 2-5: View of Haulbowline lighthouse (indicated by red arrow) from Greencastle Pier on the northern bank of the lough towards the southeast the light house the lattice tower beacons are to the right.**

**Figure 2-6: View of Haulbowline lighthouse from Greenore on the southern bank of the lough.**

**Assessment of Setting**

The lighthouse is located on Haulbowline rock on the northern side of the entrance to Carlingford Lough. At 38 m high above high water level, it is a visually dominant feature in the seascape in the views outward from the mouth of Carlingford Lough and along both shores of Lough. The structure’s visual dominance is enhanced by the fact that it is entirely surrounded by water and is an isolated feature that breaks the horizon. There are also two 19th-century lattice metal structures located upstream from the lighthouse close to Greencastle, which are viewed in relation to the lighthouse from Greencastle; they are much smaller in scale. The lighthouse and beacons are of social and maritime industrial significance, its presence at the mouth of Carlingford Lough reflects the importance of Greenore and Newry as busy trading ports since the 19th century. Besides its social/ industrial heritage value, it has an aesthetic quality as an landmark feature



**ORIEL WIND FARM PROJECT – CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT**

associated with Carlingford Lough.

**Distance and relationship to the wind farm**

The proposed wind farm is approximately 8 km south of the lighthouse. Photomontage viewpoint 3 (VP3) from Cranfield on the northern shore of Carlingford Lough shows that the full extent of the wind farm will be visible across the open sea view. In this view, the wind farm is separate and distinct from the wind turbines, and they appear almost comparable in height to the lighthouse.



**Figure 2-7: Screenshot of VP03 showing the wind farm in relation to the lighthouse from Cranfield (chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity- Figure 27.14b).**

**Impact**

The Project will add a discernible modern element to the seascape; the number and the movement of the turbines will detract from the dominance of the isolated lighthouse. The wind farms' presence will change the lighthouse's aesthetic experience for visitors to the coastline or users of the lough; however, it will not change the understanding or appreciation of its maritime function and relationship with the Carlingford Lough.

The magnitude of impact on the lighthouse will be medium as its isolated and dominant character will be altered; the lighthouse is of medium sensitivity. Together this will constitute an overall effect of moderate significance during the operational and maintenance phase of the Project.

Reference	Seascape Category	Site	Recorded Description Summary
<b>SET3:</b> NIAH 13831043 NIAH 13831038 to - 1042	B	Lightkeepers house and lighthouse; coastguard station and coastguard houses, Greenore Point	Detached three-bay single-storey with attic former lighthouse keeper's house, built c. 1830, now disused and lighthouse.  Approximately 260 m to the south is the former coastguard house c. 1870 and workers houses. They were built to serve the deep-water port; they are an important feature within the architectural and social heritage of Greenore.

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**Figure 2-8: View looking east of the lighthouse and light keepers house, the structures and cranes to the rear are associated with the port.**

**Figure 2-9: View looking northeast of the Greenore coastguard station, coastguard house and boathouse.**

**Assessment of setting**

*Lighthouse and lightkeepers house:* The complex is within a walled enclosure; the buildings are unused and represent a reminder of the maritime industry that fostered the development of Greenore Port. They marked the approach to the harbour. Modern silos, cranes, warehouses and busy port traffic somewhat overshadow the buildings to the rear and south. There are limited views out into the Lough from the light keeper's house; its gable faces the shoreline. The light house had a functional relationship with the lough guiding the passage of vessels into and out of it.

*Coast guard buildings and houses:* The structures run parallel to the shore; a single-storey linear range of outbuildings block views into the Lough from ground level.

The harbour and port area has an active modern industrial character; it has an open view of the mouth of Carlingford Lough and across to Greencastle, with which it is historically associated. Both groups of structures are an importance to the built heritage and maritime history of Greenore.

**Distance and relationship to the wind farm**

The wind farm is located 10 km to the south-southwest beyond Ballagan Point.

**Impact**

The wind farm's presence will not impact the setting of the sites on Greenore Point; relationships and physical and historical associations with the entrance to Carlingford Lough, Greencastle, and Cranfield on the opposite coastline will remain intact. The presence of the wind farm to the south-southwest has no bearing on the setting of these sites.

Reference	Seascape Category	Site	Recorded Description Summary
SET4: LH009-011001	D	Kilwirra Church Ruins Templetown	The Church of Mary, ruins comprising of roughly coursed limestone boulders, blocks and greywacke, situated on a knoll in low-lying ground approximately 0.8 km from the sea and with the Cooley mountains at a distance to the north. The church is fairly well preserved and has the

**ORIEL WIND FARM PROJECT – CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT**

remains of opposing doorways in the nave, a much-altered east window, three other windows and evidence for a wooden rood screen. The shape and form of the inner arch of the east window and embrasure and the semi-circular arch of the almost complete south window suggest an early medieval date for this church, but the punch-dressed limestone outer portions of the east window and the doorways must be considered as fifteenth- or sixteenth century in date. (RMP files: CLAJ 1941, 12-14)



**Figure 2-10: View looking at the eastern façade and southern elevation of the ruins from within the graveyard.**

**Figure 2-11: View looking northeast from the access road to the church.**

**Figure 2-12: View looking south towards the coast.**

**Assessment of Setting**

Approximately 600 m southeast of Templetown beach, the site is accessed via a laneway approaching it from the south. It is situated on a low knoll with a low rectangular enclosure; within the graveyard are excellent views of the mountains to the east and the rolling tillage landscape surrounding the site. Houses present along the coastline obscure views to the south towards the sea. The church site is a dominant feature in the local landscape, it is likely to be related to a holy well, 'Lady Well' that lies 160 m to the northeast of the site. Access to both sites to the public is well facilitated.

**Distance and relationship to the wind farm**

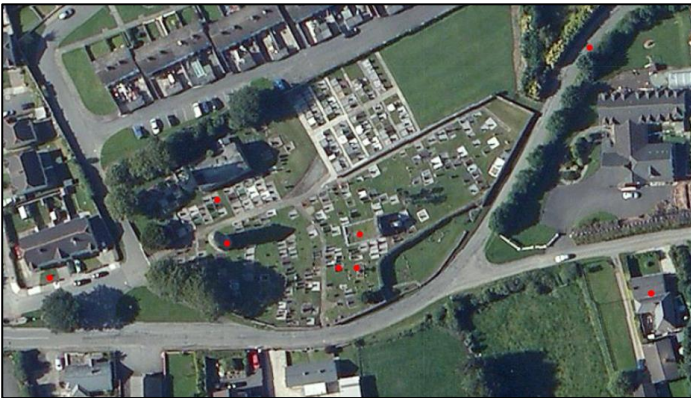
The wind farm is located approximately 6 km to the southeast of the site. VP5 from Cooley Point to the southeast of the site shows unobstructed views of the wind farm in the open sea. From the site the wind farm will be seen in a southeast direction behind the backdrop of modern houses and hedgerows and glimpses of the sea. The sea is part of the surrounding landscape and views to it are incidental as the activities of the site do not relate to a visual or functional or link to the sea. There will be a change in the southeastern view from the church site, the view to the sea from this site is already obscured by residential dwellings and the wind farm is likely to be seen in the distance above these.

**Impact**

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Introducing the wind farm into the broader landscape would not significantly affect the setting of the church. At the same time, the change will be noticeable in the southeast view from the site; it will not detract from the visitor's appreciation of the church's location, access, and relationship to the graveyard and features within it and relationship to the holy well site to the east and the general landscape around the area. It is considered that the change will have no impact on the setting of the church site.

Reference	Seascape category	Site	Recorded description summary
<b>SET5:</b> RMP LH012-046003, RPS LH012-046004.  National Monument in State Care (no. 92).	D	Monastic site with the remains of a round tower church and high cross, Dromiskin	The site of a monastery founded in the late 5th or early 6th century by Lughaidh. The monastic site includes the remains of a round tower, church and high cross (LH012-046004-) and graveyard (LH012-046002-).



**Figure 2-13: Dromiskin round tower view towards the west.**

**Figure 2-14: Aerial view of the monastic site.**

**Assessment of setting**

Located on the western end of a natural knoll on the northern side of Dromiskin village. The monastic site and graveyard is enclosed by a high wall. Access to the site is via a gate to the west. It is bound to the north by modern housing, to the east by mature hedgerows, and to the south by Stokes Hill road. The road's curvature is likely to respect the former enclosure of the site. There are no open views of the village or the

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Reference	Seascape category	Site	Recorded description summary
			surrounding landscape from within the monastic site.
<b>Distance and relationship to the wind farm</b>			
The site is located 1.3 km inland from the coast and 19 km east of the wind farm. There is no visual relationship between the site and the area of the wind farm.			
<b>Impact</b>			
The proposed wind farm will have no impact on the site.			

Reference	Seascape category	Site	Recorded description summary
<p><b>SET 6:</b></p> <p>RMP LH015-015001, -015002, -015003</p> <p>National Monument in State Ownership No. 579</p>	A	Lisnaran Fort - a cliff-edge fort with internal hut sites. Linns, Annagassan.	<p>Situated on a height to the southwest of the River Glyde. Oval area (max. dims. 73 m E-W, 34 m N-S) bounded by cliff edge to N and slight bank with external fosse on other sides. The external fosse has been incorporated into modern field-drainage systems at WSW, and on the N-NE the cliff edge has been scarpd during OPW river drainage. A t E of interior is a circular hut site (LH015-015002-) delimited by a slight bank. Adjacent to this hut site, on the edge of the interior of the site, are two banks suggesting the former existence of a larger, rectangular hut (LH015-015003-). Historical evidence (CLAJ 1909, 140-1) suggesting a Danish presence at Annagassan from as early as 831 until at least 926 has led to the suggestion that it is associated with the Viking longphort <i>Linn Duachaill</i>. However, the only find associated with the site is a coin hoard of fourteenth-century date from the base of the cliff to the northeast of the site (CLAJ 1929, 42-5). The site is labelled as Lisnaran Fort on the revised six-inch map meaning 'the fort of the promontory'.</p>



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**Figure 2-15: View southwest towards the site from the opposite bank of the River.**

**Figure 2-16: Aerial view of the site (Digital Globe).**

**Figure 2-17: A stitched panoramic view from the outer edge of the site looking north, northeast (of Dundalk bay and the distant Cooley and Mourne Mountains) and east to the Irish Sea.**

### Assessment of setting

Located on a cliff edge above the river Glyde, the roughly D-shaped earthen enclosure is accessed on the western bank of the Glyde River via a stile with a steep climb to the top along a worn informal track. There is a tall water tower on the western side of the site, a new dwelling to the west and a 19th-century dwelling cut into the foot of cliff northwest of the site at the junction of Harbour Road and Lynns Road.

The fort is located at the southern end of a high natural ridge above the river and has a dominant presence over Annagassan port and village (see image above); however, the site itself as an earthwork is not readily apparent to the visitor, however there is interpretive signage posted around the village which assists in its understanding. The site's interior comprises a level field of pasture with low-lying banks. The external fosse (or bank), and the edge of the cliff over the river, are overgrown. As such, the vegetation prevents any clear outward views into the surrounding landscape to the east; however, when viewed from the outer edge of the site, the commanding far-reaching views from the monument towards the north, northeast and east (see image above) is appreciated. From this precarious vantage point, there are views over the mouth of the Dee/Glyde estuary and extensive views of Dundalk Bay (with the distant Mourne Mountains as a backdrop). Views of the seascape horizon to the east are today obscured by the village's 19th-century industrial and modern development along the coastline; this viewpoint towards the sea would have been an essential part of the site's characteristic as a cliff-edge fort for the seafaring Vikings that were thought to have settled at the site.

### Distance and relationship to the wind farm

The proposed wind farm is approximately 16 km northeast and east of the site; it theoretically would be visible in views to the east from the monument, together with but as a background to, Annagassan village. However, there is no clear open view from within the fort site towards the east/southeast, nor along the cliff edge outside of it; the mature vegetation inhibits views from on top of the site's fosse. The wooded shelterbelt on the cliff edge running along the river banks to the south also prevents open views in this direction.

### Impact

The presence of the wind farm in the eastern view approximately 16 km to the east of the site within the Irish Sea will not affect the public understanding of the monument and the ability to understand its relationship to the sea and the river estuary. The wind farm will have a negligible impact on the promontory fort. As a national monument of very high sensitivity, this leads to an overall effect of a sight significance (i.e. a change which though noticeable, is not such that the archaeological character or integrity of the site is compromised and where there is no significant loss of understanding about the place).

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Reference	Seascape category	Site	Recorded description summary
<p><b>SET7:</b></p> <p>RMP LH015-012001</p> <p>National Monument-Ref: 144</p>	A & D	Motte and Bailey, Greenmount	Situated on a high E-W ridge, which has been scarped to produce a large site consisting of an oval mound (height between 3 to 5 m) with a roughly D-shaped bailey (Height approximately 6 m) at the E side. The mound is well preserved from SW to NE but elsewhere it has been quarried in relatively recent times so that its original shape and size are uncertain. The south side has also been ploughed out so that the outline of the motte is not well defined. To the north of the motte and bailey the ridge has been scarped as part of the defences. A souterrain was identified during investigations at the site (LH015-012002) and artefacts including a bronze axe and bronze sword plate.



**Figure 2-18: View of the motte towards the north.**

**Figure 2-19: View from the summit of the motte in a north, northeasterly and easterly direction, from left to right in the background the views include Dundalk bay, the Cooley peninsula and associated mountains, and the Mourne Mountains in the background, the Irish sea in the middle background and Salterstown to Dunany point in the right background.**

**Assessment of Setting**

The site is located within an irregularly shaped field, accessed off a local access road and via a field gate to the south. The motte is a dominant feature in the local landscape; from its summit, there are 360-degree views of the surrounding landscape, and according to locals, several counties are seen on a clear day. The lands generally slope down to the northeast and south of the site. The deliberate siting on the natural ridge and enhancement to enable broad and long-ranging views from the site is well understood. The extensive views from the site include irregularly shaped, low lying and undulating fields of arable and pastoral lands

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subdivided with mature hedgerows, modern houses and extensive farm buildings. On a clear day, the views extend to Dundalk bay, the Cooley mountains, with the Mourne mountains forming a distant backdrop. The Irish sea and its horizon are to the north-northeast and east, and to the southeast the lands across Salterstown and Dunany point. There are views of the motte from the R132, adjacent to the site, and the surrounding local roads, where it appears as a high point in the landscape.

**Distance and relationship to the wind farm**

The site is located almost 3 km from the coastline and is approximately 19 km to the east. The wind farm will be seen in the distance on the horizon.

**Impact**

The Project will not have an adverse effect on the motte site. Though there will be a change in the distant northeastern and eastern seascape view, the presence of the wind farm will at the distance of 19 km will not be prominent in the view and will not detract from the dominance of the site in its local landscape and its association with the surrounding landscape.

Reference	Seascape category	Site	Recorded description summary
<b>SET8:</b> RMP: LH016-003001-LH016-003002-	D	Church and Graveyard, Salterstown	Semi-circular shaped graveyard (Map Dims. 38 m east-west; 26 m north-south) with the ruins of a church. No dressed stone is evident, but the size of the church and the position of the doorway suggest a late medieval date.



**Figure 2-20: Aerial view of Salterstown graveyard and church.**



**Figure 2-21: View looking east towards the site.**

**Assessment of setting**

The site lies in a low-lying fallow rectilinear area in the southwestern corner of a large, irregularly shaped field. The surrounding landscape comprises gently undulating arable land that falls away to the coast, located 340 m east of the site. Access to the site is via a long-curving track approaching the site from the east. The graveyard is within a subcircular rubble stone-walled enclosure overgrown with ivy. Concrete steps and a gate provide access on the southwestern side of the enclosure. The ruins of the church are in the northern half of the graveyard. Mature coniferous trees enclosing the site from within the walls offer a sense



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of containment in a sacred place. There are no deliberate vistas or views out of the graveyard. The surrounding fields and sea views/ eastern horizon are available through incidental gaps in the trees; there would be more open views during winter when the foliage has died down. The church site is associated with a field system and enclosure site (LH016-009001, -009002), which were identified as crop marks in the field to the south, indicating that the church site was more extensive than it appears. While the site is coastal, the views out to the sea are not part of the site's attributes which enhances the understanding of the site as a late medieval parish church serving the area. The subsurface settlement activity to the south of the church has a functional relationship with it and is an important association.

### Distance and relationship to the wind farm

The wind farm is located 14 km to the north-northeast and east of the church.

### Impact

Viewpoint 10 at Salterstown layby shows that the wind farm will be visible across the open sea view and read only against the skyline, whilst noticeable will not be prominent. Views to the east towards the sea or into the surrounding fields are secondary to the experience of the site, which is one of deliberate enclosure and an inward-looking perspective, the change in the distant seascape will have no impact on the site.

Reference	Seascape category	Site	Recorded description summary
<b>SET9:</b>  RPS: Dunany House  LHS019-009, Pigeon House LHS019-006;  NIAH: 130901902  NIAH Historic Garden: LH0028  Dunany Church & Graveyard RMP: LH016-005001-002	C, D	Dunany House, Church and Graveyard and Pigeon House, Dunany Demesne.	Dunany Demesne is a large demesne on the headland of Dunany. It is associated with Dunany House, a detached multiple-bay two-storey house, built c. 1720, altered and extended c. 1770, enlarged and castellated c. 1820. Within the demesne to the northeast of the house is Dunany medieval church and graveyard. The pigeon house is roofless, two storey red brick dilapidated structure that is octagonal in plan located within the woods east of the main house and contemporary with it.

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**Figure 2-22: View looking east towards the wooded core of the demesne where the house, church and outbuildings are located.**

**Figure 2-23: Dunany house view of the eastern elevations note the shelterbelt of trees around the core.**

**Figure 2-24: Southern façade (after NIAH130901902).**

**Figure 2-25: View of Dunany Church from within the enclosed graveyard.**

**Figure 2-26: Aerial views of the demesne with the principal structures and features indicated.**

## Assessment of Setting

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Dunany Demesne is an extensive demesne on the coastal headland of Dunany. The primary access to the demesne is from the northwest along an enclosed tree-lined avenue; there is also a secondary farm access approaching the main house from the south and east. The principal structures lie west of the centre of the demesne. The main elevation of the house has a southern orientation, and it fronts onto a small open parkland area also surrounded by dense woodland, beyond which lies a walled garden; there is a substantial collection of outbuildings and stables to the east of the house. To the northeast of the house are the ruins of an early medieval church surrounded by woodland. The core of the demesne, where the main house and outbuildings are surrounded by woods and protected from the coastal elements, has no unobstructed outward views of the coastline or sea. There is access to the shingle beach on the northern side of Dunany Head, where historically, bathing houses were associated with the demesne. High cliff edges define the headland to the east and south. The seascape is only appreciable around the outer edge of the attendant grounds in the farmland around the site. One of the significant attributes of the site is the age and intactness of the demesne and the family lineage of the owners, which can be traced back to medieval times (Pers. Comm. owner).

### Distance and relationship to the wind farm

The wind farm is located almost 10.5 km northeast from the easternmost point of the demesne, and 11.5 m from the principal structures.

### Impact

There will be a change in view in the northeastern corner from the open fields associated with the demesne; the introduction of the wind farm in the seascape view to the northeast of the headland will have a negligible impact on the significance of the demesne, its historic associations and architectural interest. The presence of the proposed wind farm would not materially affect the setting of the principal structures within the curtilage of the demesne, access to it or its relationship to associated structures. Except for the access to the shingle beach to the north of the headland, the core of the demesne has been purposefully enclosed and screened from the surrounding landscape resulting in only a functional relationship with the surrounding fields; this functional link will not be impacted. The site is of high sensitivity, and the impact is considered negligible, resulting in an effect of slight-imperceptible significance.

Reference	Seascape category	Site	Recorded description summary
SET10: RMP LH019-002	A	Site of coastal promontory fort, Dunany	On the easternmost point of the headland at Dunany Point is a site of a coastal promontory fort. It was known as 'the Dún' and gave the name Dún Áine or Ána meaning 'Aine's fort' or 'fort of the white thornbush'. It has been destroyed by coastal erosion and no visible surface trace of the site survives.

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**Figure 2-27: View north towards Dunany head and the cliff edge, the promontory fort was recorded on the easternmost tip of the headland.**

### Assessment of setting

The site is located at the easternmost end of Dunany Point, beyond the cliffs edge, the exact nature, location and extent of the site is unknown. On the first edition map there was a coastal road defining the head but that was subsequently eroded away.

### Distance and relationship to the wind farm

The wind farm is located almost 11 km northeast of the site location, from the site there are unobstructed open views towards the sea.

### Impact

The presence of the wind farm will have no impact on the site, as site has it has been eroded away. Its setting adds no value or significance as an archaeological resource, all that survives is an indication of the site in the townland name.

Reference	Seascape category	Sites	Recorded description summary
<b>SET11:</b>  Ladies Finger: RMP ME021-003  Maiden Tower: RMP ME021-004  Drogheda North, West and East Lighthouses NIAH: 14402105, 14402101, 14402103	A	Maiden tower, Ladies Finger, Drogheda West and East Lighthouses and the river Boyne Beacons, Mornington	<p><i>'Lady's Finger'</i>: A masonry obelisk built in conjunction with the Maiden Tower approximately 70 m to the east, probably during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I.</p> <p><i>'Maiden Tower'</i>: This medieval watchtower was built to provide advance notice of ships approaching the harbour of Drogheda. It is a square masonry structure (that tapers slightly towards the stepped battlements (approximately 19 m high). It was entered by a doorway on the north side that is 1.2 m over the present ground, but this is permanently sealed now. A newel or spiral stairs, lit by plain lights, leads to the top which is covered by a barrel vault. A trapdoor in the roof allowed access onto the parapet, which it has been suggested was rebuilt in the nineteenth century (Casey and Rowan, 1993).</p> <p><i>Drogheda North, East and West Lighthouses (and related</i></p>

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*outbuildings*): built c. 1880, comprising cast-iron lantern with glazed panel, surrounded by walkway approached by ladder, set on cast-iron supports. Set within brick boundary walls.

*River Boyne Beacons*: Free standing beacons built c. 1820. Cylindrical-profile, random rubble limestone walling, conical caps. Located at estuary of Boyne River and marking shipping channels at approach to Drogheda harbour.



**Figure 2-28: View towards the east of the Lady’s Finger, former lifeboat house and Maidens Tower**

**Figure 2-29: View east along the mouth of the Boyne of the freestanding beacons.**

**Figure 2-30: North Lighthouse.**

**Figure 2-31: East Lighthouse.**

**Figure 2-32: West Lighthouse.**

**Assessment of setting**

The group of marine structures, located on the southern side of the river Boyne estuary, albeit from different periods, have a group value and a shared setting with their common function to mark and protect mariners using the shipping channels to and from Drogheda. They indicate the importance of Drogheda Port and the navigable river Boyne since at least the late medieval period. The area surrounding the structures, which contributes to the significance of the sites, comprises the sandhills on Mornington beach, the southern banks of the river and the views upstream to the entrance to the River Boyne and vice versa.

**Distance and relationship to the wind farm**

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The wind farm is approximately 22 km to the north northeast of these sites, at this distance the wind farm is well outside the area around the sites that provides an understanding of the structures.

**Impact**

Whilst there will be a change to the distant seascape horizon during certain lighting conditions to the north-northeast there will be no impact on these marine structures or their setting, their original function of the structures will be understood, and that experience will not change.

Reference	Seascape category	Site	Recorded description summary
SET12:RMP:DU005-018, NIAH:11311005	A	Martello Towers, Skerries and Shenick's Island	This is a well preserved, squat, cylindrical tower, built of coursed ashlar masonry. Interior is lit by rectangular openings (blocked) on all sides. South doorway above ground level is defended by machicolation. A second doorway was inserted into the north. An offset marks the upper portion. The tower remained in use by the gunners of the Royal Artillery until it was disarmed in 1874. Disarmed in 1874, Skerries Martello was subsequently used as a home, coal depot, tearooms and eventually became the focal point of Red island holiday camp from the 1950s until the early 1970s. (Bolton <i>et al.</i> , 2012, 178-9).



**Figure 2-33: Aerial view of the relationship of the Martello towers at Red Island and Shenick Island.**

**Figure 2-34: Aerial view of Red Island.**

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**Figure 2-35: Aerial view of Skerries Red Island.**

### Assessment of setting

Skerries Martello tower is situated in an elevated position in a public park on the south side of Red Island. Its openings are blocked up, and the tower has no public access. It was built to protect the approaches and the landing place at Skerries. It no longer has a defensive function but is now part of the coastal amenity within the park. A small housing development to the west of the Martello tower obscures what would have been 360-degree views from the small headland. From Red Island there are clear views of the coast to the north, and to the east and southeast, there are views of Colt Island, St Patrick's Island and Shenick's Island.

The Martello tower on Shenick Island is 1.6 km to the southeast, in contrast to Skerries it has an isolated island location. The tower is located on a high natural ridge at the northern end of the island.

### Distance and relationship to the wind farm

The wind farm is located 34 km to the north of the tower site, the wind farm will only be seen on the distant horizon during certain lighting and atmospheric conditions.

### Impact

The wind farm will have no impact the Martello Towers. The presence of the wind farm in the far distance will not have detract from the understanding of these structures, their defensive function on the coastline and visual relationship to one another.

### 2.3.1 Summary of setting impacts

Of the twelve sites examined, the proposed offshore wind farm will have an impact of slight significance on the setting of two sites: Greencastle Castle and Lisnaran Fort (Sites SET1 and SET6). Whilst there will be a slight change in their setting, the ability to for a visitor to understand the sites and their sense of place will still be readily appreciable. The changes do not strongly conflict with the character of the sites, and the impact is reversible.

During the operational phase of the Project, the offshore wind farm will have a moderate impact on Haulbowline light house (SET2). The number and the movement of the turbines will detract from the dominance of the isolated lighthouse when viewed from the coast. The wind farms' presence will change the lighthouse's aesthetic experience for visitors to the coastline or users of the lough. The presence of the wind turbines however will not change the understanding or appreciation of its maritime function and relationship with Carlingford Lough and the impact is also reversable on decommissioning.

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**Table 2-4: Setting impact summary.**

No.	Reference	Site	Category	Distance	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance of effect
SET1	DOW057-003 (including DOW057-002)	Greencastle Castle, Church, and well, fortification, and battlefield site, Greencastle	A	10 km	Low	Very High	Slight
SET2	HB16/04/009	Haulbowline Lighthouse/Navigational Marker, & associated lattice metal beacons, Greencastle	B	8 km	Medium	Medium	Moderate
SET3	NIAH 13831043 NIAH 13831038 to -1042	Lightkeepers house and lighthouse; coastguard station and coastguard houses, Greenore Point	C	10 km	None	Medium	No Impact
SET4	RMP LH009-011001	Kilwirra, Church Ruins, Templetown	D	6 km	None	High	No Impact
SET5	RMP LH012-046003, RPS LH012-046004. National Monument in State Care (no. 92).	Monastic site with the remains of a round tower church and high cross, Dromiskin	D	19 km	None	Very High	No impact
SET6	RMP LH015-015001, -- 015002, - 015003 National Monument in State Ownership No. 579	Lisnaran Fort -a cliff-edge fort with internal hut sites. Linns	A	16 km	Negligible	Very High	Slight
SET7	RMP LH015-012001 National Monument-Ref: 144	Motte and Bailey, Greenmount	A/D	19 km	None	Very High	No Impact
SET8	RMP: LH016-003001- LH016-003002-	Church and Graveyard, Salterstown	D	14 km	None	High	No Impact
SET9	RPS: Dunany House LHS019-009, Pigeon House LHS019-006; NIAH: 130901902 NIAH Historic Garden: LH0028 Dunany Church &	Dunany House, Church and Graveyard and Pigeon House Dunany Demesne.	C/D	10 km	None	High	No Impact



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No.	Reference	Site	Category	Distance	Magnitude	Sensitivity	Significance of effect
		Graveyard RMP: LH016-005001-002					
SET10	RMP LH019-002	Site of coastal promontory fort, Dunany	A	11 km	None	High	No Impact
SET11	Ladies' Finger: RMP ME021-003 Maiden Tower: RMP ME021-004 Drogheda North, West and East Lighthouses NIAH: 14402105, 14402101, 14402103	Complex of maritime beacons lookouts and lighthouses Maiden tower, Ladies Finger, Drogheda West and East Lighthouses and the river Boyne Beacons, Mornington	A	22 km	None	High	No Impact
SET12	RMP: DU005-018, DU005-033 NIAH:11311005	Martello Towers, Skerries and Shenick's Island	A	34 km	None	High	No Impact

## 3 STANDARDS, GUIDELINES AND LEGISLATION

### 3.1 Standards and guidelines

#### Relevant guidance

The following guidelines were considered and consulted for the purposes of the cultural heritage assessment provided in chapter 26..

- Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and Islands (formerly DAHGI, now DAHG) (1999a), Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage;
- Department of Arts Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DAHG) (2011), Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities;
- EirGrid (2005), Cultural Heritage Guidelines for Electricity Transmission Projects, Courtney Deery Heritage Consultancy
- Cork County Council Heritage Unit (2007), Guidance Notes for the Appraisal of Historic Gardens, Demesnes, Estate and their Settings;
- The Heritage Council (2013), Historic Landscape Characterisation in Ireland: Best Practice Guidance;
- National Roads Authority (NRA) (2006), Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes;
- NRA (2006), Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes;
- NRA (2010), Project Management Guidelines;
- Historic England (July 2015), Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning, Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets;
- Historic England (July 2017), Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning, Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets;
- Historic Scotland (October 2016), Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting;
- The Heritage Council (2013) Historic Landscape Characterisation in Ireland: Best Practice Guidance;
- The Heritage Council (2010), Proposals for Irelands Landscapes Advice Notes on Current Practice in the Preparation of Environmental Impact Statements (2003) (EPA); and
- County Heritage Plans.

In addition, the Cultural Heritage assessment carried out as part of the EIA has considered the legislative framework and international charters as defined by:

- Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada) 1985, ratified by Ireland in 1991;
- Council of Europe European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta) 1992, ratified by Ireland in 1997;

*The 'Valletta and Granada' Council of Europe conventions place legal obligations on Member States in relation to the recording, conservation and management of archaeological and built heritage. In essence these conventions prescribe that heritage is conserved and maintained preferably in-situ*

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*and that archaeological and architectural heritage concerns are integrated into the planning and development process for example through the Environmental Impact Assessment process. In Ireland these conventions are given effect through the National Monuments Acts 1930-2012 and the Planning and Development Act 2000 and its amendments.*

*The Valetta Convention requires the state ‘to ensure that environmental impact assessments and the resulting decisions involve full consideration of archaeological sites and their settings’.*

*The Granada Convention requires that ‘In the surroundings of monuments, within groups of buildings and within sites, each Party undertakes to promote measures for the general enhancement of the environment’.*

- Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro) 2005;
- International Council on Monuments and Sites (2011), Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties;
- The Burra Charter, the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013;
- The Faro Convention or Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society 2005;
- UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972, ratified by Ireland in 1991;
- UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. Paris, 17 October 2003, ratified by Ireland in 2015;
- The European Landscape Convention (ELC), ratified by Ireland 2002 European Landscapes Convention 2010. The Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government ‘Landscape and Landscape Assessment Guidelines’ have been in draft form since 2000, however the National Landscape Strategy 2015-2025 (NLS) was launched in 2015;
- ICOMOS Xi’an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas. Paris: International Council on Monuments and Sites, 2005;
- National Monuments Act, 1930, as amended in 1954, 1987, 1994, 2004 and 2012 (S.I. 249 of 2012);
- The Heritage Act, 1995;
- The Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act; and
- Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended and its enactment through the plans and policies in the Louth County Development Plan 2015 – 2021.

### 3.2 Summary of relevant legislation

#### Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023

The Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023 was enacted in October 2023 and while this Act is now law, most of its provisions will not enter into force until the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage has made one or more Commencement Orders. This means that the National Monuments Acts have therefore not yet been repealed and remain in force.

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### National Monuments Legislation 1930-2014

All archaeological sites have the full protection of the national monuments legislation (Principal Act 1930; Amendments 1954, 1987, 1994 and 2004).

In the 1987 Amendment of Section 2 of the Principal Act (1930), the definition of a national monument is specified as:

any artificial or partly artificial building, structure or erection or group of such buildings, structures or erections,

any artificial cave, stone or natural product, whether forming part of the ground, that has been artificially carved, sculptured or worked upon or which (where it does not form part of the place where it is) appears to have been purposely put or arranged in position,

any, or any part of any, prehistoric or ancient

(i) tomb, grave or burial deposit, or

(ii) ritual, industrial or habitation site,

and

any place comprising the remains or traces of any such building, structure or erection, any cave, stone or natural product or any such tomb, grave, burial deposit or ritual, industrial or habitation site...

Under Section 14 of the Principal Act (1930):

It shall be unlawful...

to demolish or remove wholly or in part or to disfigure, deface, alter, or in any manner injure or interfere with any such national monument without or otherwise than in accordance with the consent hereinafter mentioned (a licence issued by the Office of Public Works National Monuments Branch),

or

to excavate, dig, plough or otherwise disturb the ground within, around, or in the proximity to any such national monument without or otherwise than in accordance...

Under Amendment to Section 23 of the Principal Act (1930), a person who finds an archaeological object shall, within four days after the finding, make a report of it to a member of the Garda Síochána...or the Director of the National Museum...

The latter is of relevance to any finds made during a watching brief.

In the 1994 Amendment of Section 12 of the Principal Act (1930), all of the sites and 'places' recorded by the Sites and Monuments Record of the Office of Public Works are provided with a new status in law. This new status provides a level of protection to the listed sites that is equivalent to that accorded to 'registered' sites [Section 8(1), National Monuments Amendment Act 1954] as follows:

The Commissioners shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where they believe there are monuments and the record shall be comprised of a list of monuments and such places and a map or maps showing each monument and such place in respect of each county in the State.

The Commissioners shall cause to be exhibited in a prescribed manner in each county the list and map or maps of the county drawn up and publish in a prescribed manner information about when and where the lists and maps may be consulted.

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In addition, when the owner or occupier (not being the Commissioners) of a monument or place which has been recorded, or any person proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such monument or place, he shall give notice in writing of his proposal to carry out the work to the Commissioners and shall not, except in the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Commissioners, commence the work for a period of two months after having given the notice.

### *The National Monuments Amendment Act 2004*

The National Monuments Amendment Act enacted in 2004 provides clarification in relation to the division of responsibilities between the Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Finance and Arts, Sports and Tourism together with the Commissioners of Public Works. The Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government will issue directions relating to archaeological works and will be advised by the National Monuments Section and the National Museum of Ireland. The Act gives discretion to the Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government to grant consent or issue directions in relation to road developments (Section 49 and 51) approved by An Bord Pleanála and/or in relation to the discovery of National Monuments

14A. (1) The consent of the Minister under section 14 of this Act and any further consent or licence under any other provision of the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2004 shall not be required where the works involved are connected with an approved road development.

(2) Any works of an archaeological nature that are carried out in respect of an approved road development shall be carried out in accordance with the directions of the Minister, which directions shall be issued following consultation by the minister with the Director of the National Museum of Ireland.

Subsection 14A (4) Where a national monument has been discovered to which subsection (3) of this section relates, then:

the road authority carrying out the road development shall report the discovery to the Minister

subject to subsection (7) of this section, and pending any directions by the minister under paragraph (d) of this subsection, no works which would interfere with the monument shall be carried out, except works urgently required to secure its preservation carried out in accordance with such measures as may be specified by the Minister

The Minister will consult with the Director of the National Museum of Ireland for a period not longer than 14 days before issuing further directions in relation to the national monument.

The Minister will not be restricted to archaeological considerations alone but will also consider the wider public interest. National Monuments Legislation 1930-2004.

### **Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999**

This Act provides for the establishment of a national inventory of architectural heritage and historic monuments.

Section 1 of the act defines “architectural heritage” as:

(a) all structures and buildings together with their settings and attendant grounds, fixtures and fittings,

(b) groups of such structures and buildings, and,

(c) sites which are of architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest.

Section 2 of the Act states that the Minister (for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands) shall establish the NIAH, determining its form and content, defining the categories of architectural heritage, and specifying to

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which category each entry belongs. The information contained within the inventory will be made available to planning authorities, having regard to the security and privacy of both property and persons involved.

Section 3 of the Act states that the minister may appoint officers, who may in turn request access to premises listed in the inventory from the occupiers of these buildings. The officer is required to inform the occupier of the building why entry is necessary, and in the event of a refusal, can apply for a warrant to enter the premises.

Section 4 of the Act states that obstruction of an officer or a refusal to comply with requirements of entry will result in the owner or occupier being guilty of an offence.

Section 5 of the Act states that sanitary authorities who carry out works on a monument covered by this Act will as far as possible preserve the monument with the proviso that its condition is not a danger to any person or property, and that the sanitation authority will inform the Minister that the works have been carried out.

The provisions in the Act are in addition to and not a substitution for provisions of the National Monument Act (1930–94), and the protection of monuments in the National Monuments Act is extended to the monuments covered by the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (1999).

The Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1999, which came into force on 1 January 2000, provides for the inclusion of protected structures into the planning authorities' development plans and sets out statutory regulations regarding works affecting such structures, thereby giving greater statutory protection to buildings. All structures listed in the development plan are now referred to as Protected Structures and enjoy equal statutory protection. Under the 1999 Act the entire structure is protected, including a structures interior, exterior, the land lying within the curtilage of the protected structure and other structures within that curtilage. This Act was subsequently repealed and replaced by the Planning and Development Act, 2000, where the conditions relating to the protection of architectural heritage are set out in Part IV of the Act.

### *Protected Structures, Curtilage & Attendant Grounds*

A protected structure is defined in the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000 as any structure or specified part of a structure, which is included in the planning authorities' Record of Protected Structures (RPS). Section 57 (1) of the 2000 Act states that "...the carrying out of works to a protected structure, or a proposed protected structure, shall be exempted development only if those works would not materially affect the character of

- a. the structure, or
- b. any element of the structure, which contributes to its special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest.

By definition, a protected structure includes the land lying within the curtilage of the protected structure and other structures within that curtilage and their interiors. The notion of curtilage is not defined by legislation, but according to Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2004) and for the purposes of this report it can be taken to be the parcel of land immediately associated with that structure and which is (or was) in use for the purpose of the structure.

The attendant grounds of a structure are lands outside the curtilage of the structure but which are associated with the structure and are intrinsic to its function, setting and/or appreciation. The attendant grounds of a country house could include the entire demesne, or pleasure grounds, and any structures or features within it such as follies, plantations, lakes etc.

### 3.3 Statutory cultural heritage designations

#### 3.3.1 Archaeological heritage

##### Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)

Archaeological monuments are protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930–2004. Section 12 (1) of the 1994 Act provides that the Minister shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes there are monuments, such record to be comprised of a list of monuments and relevant places and a map or maps showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the State. This is referred to as the Record of Monuments and Places and monuments are entered into it are referred to as Recorded Monuments. Section 12(3) of the 1994 Act provides that where the owner or occupier (other than the Minister) of a monument or place included in the Record, or any other person proposes, to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such monument or place, he or she shall give notice in writing to the Minister of the proposal to carry out work and shall not, except in the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Minister commence the work until two months after the giving of notice. This time will allow the National Monuments Service to consider the proposed works and how best to proceed to further the protection of the monument.

The statutory RMP records known upstanding archaeological monuments, their original location (in cases of destroyed monuments) and the position of possible sites identified as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs. Archaeological sites identified since 1994 have been added to the non-statutory SMR database of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (National Monuments Service, DCHG), which is available online at [www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie) and includes both RMP and SMR sites. Archaeological sites identified since 1994 are placed on the SMR and are scheduled for inclusion on the next revision of the RMP.

##### National monuments in State care: Ownership and guardianship

Section 16 of the 1930 Act provides that where the Minister is the owner of a national monument then the Minister shall admit the public to enter on and view such monument upon payment of such (if any) admission charge and subject to such conditions and limitations as the minister shall prescribe. Section 11 of the 1994 Act provides that the Minister may acquire by agreement or compulsorily any monument that is in his or her opinion a national monument or any part of such monument.

The provisions of Section 14 of the 1930 Act regarding prohibition of injury to national monuments which apply to national monuments subject to a Preservation Order apply similarly to national monuments of which the Minister is guardian. Section 12(1) of the 1930 Act provides that the Minister shall maintain a national monument of which he or she is the guardian.

According to the National Policy on Town Defences (2008), within the meaning of the National Monuments Acts, all town defences are considered national monuments by reason of the historical, architectural, and archaeological interest attaching to them. This status relates as much to their protection as to the nature of consent and management of works on, or close, to them.

##### National monuments with a preservation order or temporary preservation order

Where it appears to the Minister that a monument, considered to be a national monument, is in danger or is actually being destroyed or falling into decay the minister may by preservation order or temporary preservation order, undertake the preservation of the monument. A temporary preservation order will remain in force for six months and then expire.

##### National monument in Local Authority ownership/guardianship

Monuments which may be defined as national monuments are also in the ownership or guardianship of Local Authorities which have similar responsibilities under the National Monuments Acts (1930-2004) to the DAHG.

These monuments are not included in any specific dataset. Each Local Authority will make a determination whether the preservation of a monument in its ownership/guardianship, is a matter of national importance because of the archaeological, architectural, historical, traditional or artistic importance attaching to that

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monument. There are no definitive lists of these sites available; such determinations are generally made on a site-by-site basis as the need arises.

### **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Sites (including candidate UNESCO World Heritage Sites on Tentative List)**

Ireland ratified the World Heritage Convention in 1991 and as such pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage. Ireland has two World Heritage Sites that are considered to have outstanding universal value (OUV) namely Skellig Michael, an island monastery off the west coast of Kerry and Brú na Bóinne, or the Bend of the Boyne Ensemble in the Boyne Valley, County Meath

World Heritage sites are sites that have an international value that has been clearly articulated. They are cultural properties considered to be of 'Outstanding Universal Value' that are part of the 'world heritage of Mankind as a whole' and 'deserve protection and transmission to future generations' (35).

A Tentative List is an inventory of those properties which each State Party (i.e. those signed up to the convention) intends to consider for nomination on to the World Heritage List. States Parties submit a tentative list of their properties which they consider to be cultural and/or natural heritage of outstanding universal value and therefore suitable for inscription on the World Heritage List.

### **Architectural heritage**

#### **Protected structures**

A protected structure is a structure that is considered to be of 'special interest', which is broadly defined by the Planning and Development Act (2000) as structures of architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical point interest. The 2000 Act requires each planning authority to compile and maintain a Record of Protected Structures (RPS). The RPS is a mechanism for the statutory protection of the architectural heritage and is listed in every County Development Plan and Town Development Plan.

By definition, a protected structure includes the land lying within its curtilage and other structures within that curtilage and their interiors. The notion of curtilage is not defined by legislation, but according to Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2011) it is that parcel of land immediately associated with the structure and which is (or was) in use for the purpose of the structure.

The attendant grounds of a structure are the lands outside the curtilage of the structure but which are associated with the structure and are intrinsic to its function, setting and/or appreciation.

#### **Architectural Conservation Areas**

Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA) are places, groups of structures or townscapes that are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural scientific, social or technical interest/value or contribute to the appreciation of Protected Structures. ACAs and candidate ACAs are listed in every County Development Plan and Town Development Plan.

#### **National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)**

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) places a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. The NIAH's role is to identify record and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland. It aims to promote the appreciation of, and contributes to the protection of, the built heritage by systematically recording a representative sample of that built heritage on a nationwide basis. The surveys provide the basis for the recommendations of the Minister to the planning authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS).



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### The NIAH historic garden and designed landscape survey

Historic landscapes, gardens and demesnes are usually, but not always, associated with Protected Structures and therefore do not always have statutory protection. The NIAH designed landscapes and historic gardens survey is a preliminary non-statutory survey, based on a paper study using historic map sources and aerial photography, some of the sites that have been identified on it have long since been subsumed into a farming landscapes particularly when the principal house has been demolished

### 3.4 Louth County Council Development Plan 2021-2027 Plan

Chapter 9 'Built Heritage and Culture' of Louth County Development Plan 2021-2027 sets out the policies in relation to Built Heritage, covering Archaeology (recorded monuments and national monuments, zones of archaeological potential), Walled towns, Battlefield sites, UNESCO World Heritage Sites and Tentative Sites, Architectural Heritage including Architectural Conservation Areas, Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes, and Vernacular Architectural heritage and Linguistic Cultural Heritage .

The relevant policies to the Cultural Heritage Study Area are set out below.

#### Archaeological Heritage Objectives

**Policy Objective BHC 1:** To protect and enhance archaeological sites and monuments, underwater archaeology, and archaeological objects listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), and/or the Register of Historic Monuments and seek their preservation (i.e. presumption in favour of preservation in situ or in exceptional cases, at a minimum, preservation by record) through the planning process and having regard to the advice and recommendations of the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and the principles as set out in the '*Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*' (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands 1999).

**Policy Objective BHC 2:** To protect the built heritage assets of the county and ensure they are managed and preserved in a manner that does not adversely impact on the intrinsic value of these assets whilst supporting economic renewal and sustainable development.

**Policy Objective BHC 3:** To protect known and unknown archaeological areas, sites, monuments, structures and objects, having regard to the advice of the National Monuments Services of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

**Policy Objective BHC 4:** To promote awareness and knowledge of the archaeological resources of the County and support initiatives where appropriate that provide better access to the historic built environment.

**Policy Objective BHC 5:** To protect all sites and features of archaeological interest discovered subsequent to the publication of the Record of Monuments and Places (i.e. preservation in situ or in exceptional circumstances, at a minimum preservation by record) having regard to the advice and recommendations of the National Monuments Section of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

**Policy Objective BHC 6:** To ensure any development, either above or below ground, adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of a recorded monument or a Zone of Archaeological Potential (including formerly walled towns) shall not be detrimental to or detract from the character of the archaeological site or its setting and be sited and designed to protect the monument and its setting. Where upstanding remains exist, a visual impact assessment may be required.

**Policy Objective BHC 7:** To require applicants seeking permission for development within Zones of Archaeological Potential and other sites as listed in the Record of Monuments and Places to include an assessment of the likely archaeological potential as part of the planning application and the Council may require that an on-site archaeological assessment is carried out by trial work, prior to a decision on a planning application being taken.

**Policy Objective BHC 8:** To protect and preserve in situ all surviving elements of medieval town defences (both upstanding and buried) and associated features in accordance with the Conservation and Management

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Plans as applicable and with 'National Policy on Town Defences' (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government 2008).

**Policy Objective BHC 9:** To retain the surviving medieval street pattern, building lines and burgage plot widths in historic walled towns.

**Policy Objective BHC 10:** To require, as part of the development management process, archaeological impact assessments, geophysical surveys, test excavations and monitoring, as appropriate, where development proposals involve ground clearance of more than half a hectare or for linear developments over one kilometre in length or for developments in proximity to areas with a density of known archaeological monuments and history of discovery, as identified by a licensed archaeologist.

### Battlefield Sites Objectives

**Policy Objective BHC 11:** To work in partnership with Meath County Council, relevant agencies and the public to promote, understand, conserve and sustainably manage the Battlefield site of the Battle of the Boyne whilst protecting and enhancing its cultural landscape.

**Policy Objective BHC 12:** To propose a variation of the Louth County Development Plan 2021-2027, if required, to make appropriate amendments to the Plan, as a result of any recommendations arising from the publication of 'The Irish Battlefields Project'.

**Policy Objective BHC 13:** To seek to protect historic and archaeological landscapes including battlefields, from inappropriate development.

### UNESCO World Heritage Site – Brú na Bóinne Objectives

**Policy Objective BHC 14:** To work in partnership with Meath County Council, relevant agencies and the public to promote, understand, conserve and sustainably manage the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Brú na Bóinne to maintain its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV).

**Policy Objective BHC 15:** To ensure no development which might have significant deleterious impacts upon the character of the World Heritage Site is permitted.

**Policy Objective BHC 16:** To protect the northern ridgeline (Chapter 13, Map 13.1) which frames the views within and from the World Heritage Site of Brú na Bóinne from visually intrusive and inappropriate development, subject to the Development Management Assessment Criteria detailed in Chapter 13 and using view-shed analysis as a tool to guide and inform development management.

**Policy Objective BHC 17:** To encourage the retention, appropriate re-use and conservation of vernacular buildings in Rural Policy Zone One in preference to their replacement or the construction of new buildings on green-field sites and require all development herein to be subject to the Development Management Assessment Criteria as detailed in Chapter 13.

**Policy Objective BHC 18:** To prepare a Framework Plan for the protection, development and promotion of lands subject to Rural Policy Zone One (as applicable to the lands including the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Brú na Bóinne, the Tentative World Heritage Site of Monasterboice, and the Battle of the Boyne Battlefield site).

### Tentative World Heritage Sites Objectives

**Policy Objective BHC 19:** To maintain the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the Tentative World Heritage Site of Monasterboice and support its nomination as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

### Architectural Heritage Objectives

**Policy Objective BHC 20:** To ensure that any development, modification, alteration, or extension affecting a protected structure and / or its setting is sensitively sited and designed, is compatible with the special character and is appropriate in terms of the proposed scale, mass, density, layout, and materials of the protected structure.

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**Policy Objective BHC 21:** The form and structural integrity of the protected structure and its setting shall be retained and the relationship between the protected structure, its curtilage and any complex of adjoining buildings, designed landscape features, designed views or vistas from or to the structure shall be protected.

**Policy Objective BHC 22:** To prohibit inappropriate development within the curtilage and/or attendant grounds of a protected structure. Any proposed development within the curtilage and/or attendant grounds must demonstrate that it is part of an overall strategy for the future conservation of the entire complex including the structures, demesne and/or attendant grounds.

**Policy Objective BHC 23:** To require that all planning applications relating to protected structures contain the appropriate documentation as described in the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2011) or any subsequent guidelines, to enable a proper assessment of the proposed works and their impact on the structure or area.

**Policy Objective BHC 24:** To require the retention of original features such as windows, doors, renders, roof coverings, and other significant features which contribute to the character of protected structures and encourage the reinstatement of appropriately detailed features which have been lost, to restore the character of protected structures as part of development proposals.

**Policy Objective BHC 25:** To promote best conservation practice and the use of skilled specialist practitioners in the conservation of and for any works to protected structures.

**Policy Objective BHC 26:** To encourage the retention, sympathetic reuse and rehabilitation of protected structures and their settings where appropriate and where the proposal is compatible with their character and significance. In certain cases, development management guidelines may be relaxed in order to secure the conservation of the protected structure and architectural features of special interest.

**Policy Objective BHC 27:** To permit the demolition or significant modification of a protected structure, only in exceptional circumstances.

**Policy Objective BHC 28:** To ensure the protection of architectural features of special interest as part of any proposed re-development where there is conflict with other development plan requirements such as open space, car parking etc.

**Policy Objective BHC 29:** To review and update the Record of Protected Structures on an ongoing basis and to make additions and deletions as appropriate.

**Policy Objective BHC 30:** To seek funding streams for specific priority projects and to assist owners with the repair and conservation of protected structures and aim to make the structure climate resilient.

### Architectural Conservation Area Objectives

**Policy Objective BHC 31:** To require that all development proposals within or affecting an Architectural Conservation Area preserve or enhance the character and appearance of that area, protect architectural features of special interest and ensure that the design respects the character of the historic architecture in terms of height, scale, layout, and materials. All development proposals shall have regard to the Architectural Conservation Area objectives in Appendix 11, Volume 3 and objectives contained in applicable Character Appraisals where available.

**Policy Objective BHC 32:** To retain any building within an Architectural Conservation Area which makes a positive contribution to the character or appearance of the area. Demolition of such structures, the removal of features and street furniture which contribute to the character of the area shall only be considered in exceptional circumstances. Applications for demolition shall be accompanied by a measured and photographic survey, condition report and architectural heritage assessment.

**Policy Objective BHC 33:** To ensure any new service infrastructure (installed by the Local Authority or Public/Private Sector Utility Companies) shall not be located where it will be detrimental to the character of the Architectural Conservation Area.

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**Policy Objective BHC 34:** To ensure that the protection of architectural features of special interest within an Architectural Conservation Area are retained as part of any proposed redevelopment. In certain cases, development management guidelines may be relaxed in order to secure their conservation.

**Policy Objective BHC 35:** To require that any development on the periphery of an Architectural Conservation Area does not detract from the existing character of the designated Architectural Conservation Area.

**Policy Objective BHC 36:** To ensure that new trading bays and all associated signage shall not be located where it will be detrimental to the character of the Architectural Conservation Area or any important building or vista in the Architectural Conservation Area.

**Policy Objective BHC 37:** To retain surviving medieval plots and street patterns in the Architectural Conservation Areas and other towns and villages where in evidence and in the course of development, to record and mark evidence of ancient boundaries and layouts etc.

### Historic Gardens And Designed Landscapes Objectives

**Policy Objective BHC 38:** To ensure new development will not adversely affect the site, setting or views to and from historic gardens and designed landscapes of heritage significance.

**Policy Objective BHC 39:** To require proposals for new development in designed landscapes and demesnes include an appraisal of the landscape, designed views and vistas, and an assessment of significant trees or groups of trees, where appropriate, in order to inform site appropriate design proposals.

**Policy Objective BHC 40:** To require that proposals for large scale developments within Designed Landscapes and Demesnes to utilise 3D Digital Survey Modelling tools or such other processes/tools acceptable to the Planning Authority, to demonstrate that the proposed development does not adversely affect the site or its setting

**Policy Objective BHC 41:** To have regard to the '*Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines*' (2011) and the '*Guidance Notes for the Appraisal of Historic Gardens, Demesnes, Estates and their Settings*' (2006) in the appraisal and description of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes, and any subsequent Guidelines.

### Vernacular Heritage And Historic Building Stock Objectives

**Policy Objective BHC 42:** To promote, where feasible, the protection, retention, sympathetic maintenance and appropriate revitalisation and use of the vernacular built heritage, including thatched cottages and other structures in both urban and rural areas, which contribute to the streetscape and landscape character and deter the demolition of these structures.

**Policy Objective BHC 43:** To maintain and refurbish stone kerbs and paving stones where feasible and where new kerbs are necessary, ensure they are of a high quality and in character with the existing.

**Policy Objective BHC 44:** To encourage the re-use and adaption of existing historic buildings in a manner compatible with their character.

### Linguistic Cultural Heritage Objectives

**Policy Objective BHC 45:** To support initiatives promoting the Irish language within the County.

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## 4 GAZETTEER OF SITES WITHIN 1 KM OF THE PROJECT (ONSHORE INFRASTRUCTURE)

### 4.1 RMP sites within 1 km of the Project

There are 95 sites within a 1 km radius of the Project (Table 4-1).

**Table 4-1: RMP sites within 1 km of the Project.**

RMP reference	Townland	ITM E	ITM N	Site type
LH019-004001-	Ardballan	711648	789598	Barrow - unclassified
LH019-004002-	Ardballan	711648	789598	Cist
LH019-005----	Boycetown	712857	789524	Earthwork
LH017-091----	Broadlough	697270	791054	Souterrain
LH017-105----	Broadlough	697710	790925	Fulacht fia
LH017-110----	Broadlough	697280	790965	Fulacht fia
LH017-106----	Cappocksgreen	697094	790989	Fulacht fia
LH018-002003-	Cappoge	705248	790434	Castle - unclassified
LH018-002001-	Cappoge	705278	790534	Ritual site - holy well
LH018-002002-	Cappoge	705228	790444	Cist
LH018-069----	Charleville	703379	790998	Excavation - miscellaneous
LH015-056----	Charleville	703848	791924	Enclosure
LH018-019001-	Clonmore	711028	789093	Church
LH018-023----	Clonmore	711188	789074	Castle - tower house
LH018-054----	Clonmore	710797	788257	Enclosure
LH018-019002-	Clonmore	711069	789087	Church
LH018-019003-	Clonmore	711029	789086	Graveyard
LH018-008----	Corstown	707312	790985	Fulacht fia
LH018-009----	Corstown	708004	790221	Enclosure
LH018-010----	Corstown	708116	790167	Ritual site - holy well
LH017-083----	Dawsons demesne	697133	790494	Ringfort - rath
LH017-012001-	Dawsons demesne	697048	790582	Castle - motte
LH017-012002-	Dawsons demesne	697045	790584	Building
LH017-109----	Dawsons demesne	697157	790726	Excavation - miscellaneous
LH019-039----	Draghanstown	713989	791133	Enclosure
LH018-058----	Dromin	703680	790447	Earthwork
LH018-007----	Drumcar	707368	790584	Earthwork
LH018-005----	Drumcar	706578	791234	Ecclesiastical site
LH018-006001-	Drumcar	706746	791182	Church
LH015-019----	Drumcar	706226	791704	Enclosure - large enclosure
LH018-006002-	Drumcar	706751	791173	Graveyard
LH016-005002-	Dunany	714843	791567	Graveyard
LH016-005001-	Dunany	714839	791582	Church
LH019-002----	Dunany	715907	791501	Promontory fort - coastal
LH017-112001-	Harristown	699309	790468	Ringfort - rath

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RMP reference	Townland	ITM E	ITM N	Site type
LH017-112002-	Harristown	699352	790461	Burial ground
LH019-016----	Lurganboy	713767	787805	Enclosure
LH014-098----	Manistown	697708	792152	Enclosure
LH019-029001-	Mitchellstown	714238	789735	Enclosure
LH019-029002-	Mitchellstown	714190	789700	Road - road/trackway
LH018-072001-	Mullincross	705059	790953	Enclosure
LH018-072002-	Mullincross	705084	790937	Enclosure
LH018-073----	Mullincross	705858	791141	Enclosure
LH019-013----	Nicholastown (Ferrard By.)	713403	788647	Ringfort - rath
LH019-013001-	Nicholastown (Ferrard By.)	713437	788656	Enclosure
LH019-030----	Painestown (Ferrard By.)	712880	787880	Ringfort - rath
LH019-014002-	Port	714087	788425	Barrow - unclassified
LH019-006001-	Port	714546	789342	Church
LH019-014001-	Port	713967	788505	Barrow - unclassified
LH019-015001-	Port	713987	788115	Enclosure
LH019-015002-	Port	713983	788152	Field system
LH019-006002-	Port	714546	789333	Graveyard
LH019-028001-	Port	713780	789415	Ringfort - rath
LH019-028002-	Port	713755	789443	Enclosure
LH019-014003-	Port	714075	788600	Field system
LH017-100002-	Richardstown (Ardee By., Richardstown Par.)	701454	790605	Graveyard
LH017-092----	Richardstown (Ardee By., Richardstown Par.)	701407	790560	Castle - tower house
LH017-100003-	Richardstown (Ardee By., Richardstown Par.)	701449	790609	Font
LH017-104----	Richardstown (Ardee By., Richardstown Par.)	701273	791008	Fulacht fia
LH017-107----	Richardstown (Ardee By., Richardstown Par.)	699949	790985	Fulacht fia
LH017-113----	Richardstown (Ardee By., Richardstown Par.)	699841	791074	House - Neolithic
LH017-114----	Richardstown (Ardee By., Richardstown Par.)	699841	791074	Furnace
LH017-115001-	Richardstown (Ardee By., Richardstown Par.)	699841	791074	Pit-burial
LH017-111----	Richardstown (Ardee By., Richardstown Par.)	700127	790968	Excavation - miscellaneous
LH018-066----	Richardstown (Ardee By., Richardstown Par.)	702664	791082	Excavation - miscellaneous
LH018-067----	Richardstown (Ardee By., Richardstown Par.)	702143	790908	Excavation - miscellaneous
LH018-068----	Richardstown (Ardee By., Richardstown Par.)	701507	790936	Excavation - miscellaneous
LH017-100001-	Richardstown (Ardee By., Richardstown Par.)	701454	790611	Church
LH017-100004-	Richardstown (Ardee By., Richardstown Par.)	701450	790601	Architectural fragment
LH018-065----	Richardstown (Ardee By., Richardstown Par.)	702747	791021	Burnt mound
LH017-115002-	Richardstown (Ardee By., Richardstown Par.)	699841	791074	Pit-burial
LH018-071----	Richardstown (Ardee By., Richardstown Par.)	701931	790704	Ringfort - rath
LH017-133----	Richardstown (Ardee By., Richardstown Par.)	702181	791025	Enclosure
LH014-091----	Rock	698622	791777	Earthwork
LH014-099----	Rock	698840	791413	Enclosure
LH018-021----	Skeaghmore	709497	788575	Barrow - unclassified
LH018-022----	Skeaghmore	709637	788545	Pit-burial
LH014-050----	Stabannan	701369	791474	Barrow - unclassified

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RMP reference	Townland	ITM E	ITM N	Site type
LH015-017----	Stabannan	702018	791861	Ecclesiastical enclosure
LH015-023001-	Stabannan	702044	791907	Church
LH015-018----	Stabannan	702451	791706	Barrow - unclassified
LH015-023002-	Stabannan	702049	791894	Graveyard
LH017-015003-	Stickillin	698556	790587	Graveyard
LH017-013----	Stickillin	697980	790394	Road - road/trackway
LH017-014----	Stickillin	698538	790670	Souterrain
LH017-015001-	Stickillin	698552	790596	Church
LH017-015002-	Stickillin	698547	790594	Font
LH017-016----	Stickillin	698665	790557	Ritual site - holy well
LH017-017----	Stickillin	699130	790804	Enclosure
LH017-018----	Toberdoney	700777	790267	Church
LH017-019----	Toberdoney	700782	790160	Ritual site - holy well
LH018-017001-	Tullydonnell	708958	789324	Castle - unclassified
LH018-017002-	Tullydonnell	708948	789304	Souterrain
LH018-018----	Tullydonnell	708908	789124	Ritual site - holy well
LH019-003----	Wyanstown	711745	789859	Chapel

## 4.2 Protected Structures and NIAH sites within 1 km of the Project

There are 32 RPS sites (27 recorded in the NIAH) and 25 NIAH sites not yet added to the RPS of regional rating (Table 4-2).

**Table 4-2: Protected Structures and NIAH sites within 1 km of the Project.**

RPS reference	NIAH Ref	Townland	Site name/ type
LHS015-002	13901502	Stabannan	Catholic Church-church
LHS015-027	13901503	Drumcar	Drumcar House (hospital)
LHS017-051	13901712	Richardstown	Richardstown Castle-house
LHS017-092	13901714	Toberdoney House, Toberdoney, Dromin	Toberdoney House-house
LHS017-076	13901715	Harristown House, Harristown	Harristown House-country house
LHS017-077	13901716	Stickillin House, Stickillin	Stickillin House-house
LHS018-021B	13901821	Clonmore	Clonmore Glebe Gate-gate lodge
LHS018-021	13901822	Clonmore	Clonmore Glebe & Gat-house
LHS018-043	13901823	Clonmore Hill, Clonmore	Clonmore Hill-farm house
LHS018-050	13901834	White Mills, Stabannan	White Mills-mill worker's cottage
LHS018-051	13901835	Dromgoolestown Bridge, Richardstown	Dromgoolestown Bridge-road bridge
LHS018-052	13901837	Drumcar	Drumcar Bridge-road bridge
LHS018-016	13901838	Drumcar	McClintock Mausoleum-tomb
LHS018-053	13901839	St. Fintan's Church Of Ireland, Drumcar	St. Fintan's Church-church
LHS018-054	13901840	Old Rectory, Drumcar	Old Rectory-rectory

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RPS reference	NIAH Ref	Townland	Site name/ type
LHS018-055	13901841	Drumcar Corn Mill, Drumcar	Drumcar Corn Mill-corn mill
LHS019-009	13901902	Dunany House	Dunany House-house
LHS019-010	13901903	Seagrave House, Dunany	Seagrave House-house
LHS019-011	13901904	Dunany	Three-bay two-storey-house
LHS019-005	13901905	Dunany	St John the Baptist'-church
LHS019-001	13901907	Wyanstown	Sally Cottage-cottage
LHS019-002	13901908	Wyanstown	St Colmcille, Catholic church
LHS019-012	13901909	Former Parochial House, Wyanstown, Togher.	Former Parochial House-parochial house
LHS019-013	13901910	Wyanstown	Four-bay two-storey-house
LHS019-003	13901911	Boycetown	Seaview House-house
LHS019-014	13901912	Darby's, Togher	Darby's-house
LHS019-015	13901913	Togher House	Togher House-house
LHS017-034	N/a	Dawsons Demesne, Ardee.	Castle Guard Fort-motte
LHS019-006	N/a	Dunany	Dunany House - pigeon house
LHS018-057	N/a	Charleville	Blackmill bridge cha-railway bridge
LHS018-056	N/a	Charleville	Ardee Bridge v-Railway Bridge over
N/A	13901713	Richardstown	Richardstown Castle-gate lodge
N/A	13901711	Richardstown	Richardstown Castle-gates/railings/walls
N/A	13901714	Toberdoney	Toberdoney House-house
N/A	13901715	Harristown	Harristown House-country house
N/A	13901716	Stickillin	Stickillin House-house
N/A	13901820	Dysart	Dysart National School-school
N/A	13901821	Clonmore	Clonmore Glebe-gate lodge
N/A	13901823	Clonmore	Clonmore Hill-farm house
N/A	13901834	Stabannan	White Mills-miller's house
N/A	13901834	Stabannan	White Mills-miller's house
N/A	13901835	Richardstown, Stabannan	Dromgoolestown Bridge-bridge
N/A	13901836	Stabannan	Charleville house-
N/A	13901837	Drumcar	Drumcar Bridge-bridge
N/A	13901839	Drumcar	Saint Fintan's Church of Ireland Church-church/chapel
N/A	13901840	Drumcar	Old Rectory rectory/glebe /vicarage/curate's house
N/A	13901841	Drumcar	Drumcar Corn Mill-mill (water)
N/A	13901902	Dunany	Dunany House-house
N/A	13901903	Dunany	Seagrave House-house
N/A	13901904	Dunany	House-
N/A	13901907	Wyanstown	Sally Cottage-house
N/A	13901909	Wyanstown	Presbytery/parochial/curate's house-
N/A	13901910	Wyanstown	House-
N/A	13901914	Togher	House-



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RPS reference	NIAH Ref	Townland	Site name/ type
N/A	13901912	Togher	Darby's-house
N/A	1301913	Togher	Togher House-house

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## 5 GAZETTEER OF SEASCAPE CATEGORY SITES A AND B WITHIN THE ZTV OF THE OFFSHORE PROJECT

Sources: Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record (NISMR), Northern Ireland Industrial Heritage Record (NIIHR), Northern Ireland Listed buildings (NIHB).

**Table 5-1: Gazetteer of seascape category sites A and B within the ZTV of the Project.**

Category	Source	Reference	Site type	Townland
A	RMP	LH015-015001-	Cliff-edge fort	Linns
A	RMP	DU009-001001-	Promontory fort – coastal	Lambay Island
A	RMP	DU009-001013-	Promontory fort – coastal	Lambay Island
A	RMP	DU009-001026-	Promontory fort – coastal	Lambay Island
A	RMP	DU005-116----	Promontory fort – coastal	Shenick's Island
A	RMP	DU015-133----	Promontory fort – coastal	Irelands Eye
A	RMP	LH008-085----	Promontory fort – coastal	Mountbagnall
A	RMP	LH019-002----	Promontory fort – coastal	Dunany
A	RMP	ME021-004----	Watchtower	Mornington
A	NI SMR	DOW057:010	Artillery Fort	Carlingford Lough
A	NI SMR	DOW044:062	WWII pillbox – Dhp No. 58	Rathmullan Lower
A	NI SMR	DOW044:058	WWII pillbox – Dhp No. 67	Rathmullan
A	NI SMR	DOW044:059	WWII pillbox – Dhp No. 68	Ballykinler Upper
A	NI SMR	DOW044:060	WWII pillbox – Dhp No. 69	Tyrella South
A	NI SMR	DOW044:061	WWII pillbox – Dhp No. 83	Tyrella South
A	NI IHR	IHR 03637:000:00	Beacon – lighthouse	Greencastle (Off)
A	NI IHR	IHR 03638:000:00	Beacon – lighthouse	Greencastle (Off)
A	NI IHR	IHR 03642:000:00	Haulbowline Lighthouse	Haulbowline Rock
A	NI IHR	IHR 03481:000:00	Lighthouse	Saint Johns Point
A	NI IHR	IHR 03641:001:00	Lighthouse	Cranfield
A	NI HB	HB16/04/057	Fort	Greencastle
A	NI HB	HB16/04/009	Light house / navigation mark	Greencastle
A	NI HB	HB18/10/048	Light house / navigation mark	Greencastle
A	NIAH	14402104	Beacon	Mornington
A	NIAH	14402104	Beacon	Mornington
A	NIAH	14402104	Beacon	Mornington
A	NIAH	14402104	Beacon	Mornington
A	NIAH	14402104	Beacon	Mornington
A	NIAH	13902501	Beacon	Baltray
A	NIAH	13902501	Beacon	Baltray
A	NIAH	13902501	Beacon	Baltray
A	NIAH	13902501	Beacon	Baltray
A	NIAH	13902501	Beacon	Baltray
A	NIAH	13902501	Beacon	Baltray
A	NIAH	14402101	Lighthouse	Mornington
A	NIAH	14402103	Lighthouse	Mornington

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Category	Source	Reference	Site type	Townland
A	NIAH	14402105	Lighthouse	Mornington
A	NIAH	11305017	Lighthouse	Balbriggan
A	NIAH	11305017	Lighthouse	Balbriggan
A	NIAH	11305009	Martello tower	Tankardstown
A	NIAH	11311005	Martello tower	Townparks (Ba. E By.)
A	NIAH	11311040	Martello tower	Townparks (Ba. E By.)
A	NIAH	11318004	Martello tower	Drumanagh
A	NIAH	11305009	Martello tower	Tankardstown
A	NIAH	11311005	Martello tower	Townparks (Ba. E By.)
A	NIAH	11311040	Martello tower	Townparks (Ba. E By.)
A	NIAH	11318004	Martello tower	Drumanagh
A	NIAH	13622082	Martello tower	Lagavooen
B	NI HB	HB16/01/022	Boathouse	Moneydorrugh More
B	NI HB	HB16/04/014 C	Boathouse	Greencastle
B	NI HB	HB16/04/038	Boathouse	Cranfield
B	NIAH	11359037	Boathouse	Howth Demesne
B	NIAH	11359037	Boathouse	Howth Demesne
B	NIAH	11359044	Boathouse	Howth Demesne
B	NIAH	11359044	Boathouse	Howth Demesne
B	NIAH	13825048	Boathouse	Liberties Of Carlingford
B	NIAH	13901224	Boathouse	Haggardstown
B	NI HB	HB16/04/013 A	Coastguard house – terrace	Greencastle
B	NIAH	13825054	Coastguard station	Liberties Of Carlingford
B	NI HB	HB16/04/027	Coastguard station	Cranfield
B	NI IHR	IHR 03461:000:00	Coastguard station	Clanmaghery
B	NI IHR	IHR 03484:000:00	Coastguard station	Ardglass
B	NI IHR	IHR 03640:000:00	Coastguard station	Cranfield
B	NI IHR	IHR 03636:000:00	Coastguard station, Lightkeeper's dwellings	Greencastle
B	NI HB	HB16/04/021	Harbour/ pier	Greencastle
B	NIAH	11305018	Harbour / dock / port	Balbriggan
B	NIAH	11305018	Harbour / dock / port	Balbriggan
B	NIAH	11305018	Harbour / dock / port	Balbriggan
B	NIAH	11305018	Harbour / dock / port	Balbriggan
B	NIAH	11311001	Harbour / dock / port	Townparks (Ba. E By.)
B	NIAH	11311001	Harbour / dock / port	Townparks (Ba. E By.)
B	NIAH	11324013	Harbour / dock / port	Rush
B	NIAH	11324013	Harbour / dock / port	Rush
B	NIAH	11359041	Harbour / dock / port	Castaheany,Howth
B	NIAH	11359041	Harbour / dock / port	Castaheany,Howth
B	NI IHR	IHR 03630:000:00	Kilkeel Bay – Coastguard station, footbridge, kippering store site	Magheramurphy
B	NIAH	11305010	Lifeboat station	Tankardstown
B	NIAH	11305010	Lifeboat station	Tankardstown
B	NIAH	11305020	Lifeboat station	Balbriggan

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Category	Source	Reference	Site type	Townland
B	NIAH	11305020	Lifeboat station	Balbriggan
B	NI IHR	IHR 03641:000:00	Lighthouse / lightkeeper's housing	Cranfield
B	NIAH	14402102	Lightkeeper's housing	Mornington
B	NI IHR	IHR 03641:002:00	Lightkeeper's housing	Cranfield
B	NI SMR	DOW054:024	Mesolithic shell midden	Ballinran
B	RMP	DU009-001004-	Midden	Lambay Island
B	RMP	LH005-029001-	Midden	Liberties Of Carlingford
B	RMP	LH005-038----	Midden	Liberties Of Carlingford
B	RMP	LH007-186----	Midden	Dowdallshill
B	RMP	LH012-056----	Midden	Haggardstown
B	NIAH	13825043	Pier / jetty	Liberties Of Carlingford
B	NIAH	13900808	Pier / jetty	Mountbagnall
B	NIAH	13902209	Pier / jetty	Clogher
B	RMP	DU005-016002-	Prehistoric site – lithic scatter	Barnageeragh
B	RMP	DU005-017002-	Prehistoric site – lithic scatter	Barnageeragh
B	RMP	DU005-058002-	Prehistoric site – lithic scatter	Barnageeragh, Baltrasna (Balrothery East By.)
B	RMP	DU005-060----	Prehistoric site – lithic scatter	Barnageeragh
B	RMP	DU005-061----	Prehistoric site – lithic scatter	Barnageeragh
B	RMP	LH009-012----	Prehistoric site – lithic scatter	Greenore
B	RMP	DU002-015----	Quay	Bremore
B	RMP	LH022-049----	Quay	Clogher
B	NI SMR	DOW057:011	Shell midden	Cranfield
B	NI SMR	DOW057:014	Shell midden	Cranfield
B	NI IHR	IHR 03606:000:00	Water / Coastguard station	Ballinran
B	NI IHR	IHR 03620:000:00	Water / Coastguard station	Moneydorrugh More
B	NI IHR	IHR 03631:000:00	Water / Coastguard station	Maghereagh

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