

## 12. ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

### 12.1 Introduction

This archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage chapter was prepared by Tobar Archaeological Services. It presents the results of an archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage impact assessment for the extension of operation of an existing wind farm at Carnsore Point, County Wexford. The site comprises largely green field agricultural land.

The purpose of this chapter is to assess the potential direct and indirect effects of the Proposed Development on the surrounding archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage landscape. The assessment is based on both a desktop review of the available cultural heritage and archaeological data and a comprehensive programme of field walking of the study area. The report amalgamates desk-based research and the results of field walking to identify areas of archaeological/architectural/ cultural significance or potential, likely to be impacted either directly or indirectly by the Proposed Development. An assessment of potential effects, including cumulative effects, is presented, and mitigation measures are recommended where appropriate. The visual effect of the Proposed Development on any newly discovered monuments/sites of significance as well as known recorded monuments is also assessed.

#### 12.1.1 Proposed Development

Planning permission is being sought from Wexford County Council to enable the existing wind farm to continue operating in its current form for an additional 15 years. It is not proposed to alter the current 14 turbine layout or infrastructure and no significant ground works are required. The full scope of works is described in Chapter 4: Description of the Proposed Development.

#### 12.1.2 Statement of Authority

This chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) has been prepared by Miriam Carroll and Annette Quinn of Tobar Archaeological Services. Miriam and Annette both graduated from University College Cork in 1998 with a Masters degree in Methods and Techniques in Irish Archaeology. Both are licensed by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage to carry out excavations and are members of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland. Annette Quinn and Miriam Carroll have been working in the field of archaeology since 1994 and have undertaken numerous projects for both the private and public sectors including excavations, site assessments (EIAR) and surveys. Miriam Carroll and Annette Quinn are directors of Tobar Archaeological Services which has been in operation for 18 years.

#### 12.1.3 Legislation and Guidelines

This chapter has been prepared in compliance with the ‘EIA Directive’ as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU and having regard, where relevant, to guidance listed in Chapter 1: Introduction, Section 1.2.2.

##### 12.1.3.1 Current Legislation

Archaeological monuments are safeguarded through national and international policy, which is designed to secure the protection of the cultural heritage resource. This is undertaken in accordance

with the provisions of the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta Convention). This was ratified by Ireland in 1997.

Both the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2004 and relevant provisions of the Cultural Institutions Act 1997 are the primary means of ensuring protection of archaeological monuments, the latter of which includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date. There are a number of provisions under the National Monuments Acts which ensure protection of the archaeological resource. These include the Register of Historic Monuments (1997 Act) which means that any interference to a monument is illegal under that Act. All registered monuments are included on the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).

The RMP was established under Section 12 (1) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 and consists of a list of known archaeological monuments and accompanying maps. The RMP affords some protection to the monuments entered therein. Section 12 (3) of the 1994 Amendment Act states that any person proposing to carry out work at or in relation to a recorded monument must give notice in writing to the Minister (Environment, Heritage and Local Government) and shall not commence the work for a period of two months after having given the notice. All proposed works, therefore, within or around any archaeological monument are subject to statutory protection and legislation (National Monuments Acts 1930-2004).

The term ‘national monument’ as defined in Section 2 of the National Monuments Act 1930 means a monument *‘the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto’*. National monuments in State care include those which are in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. Section 5 of the National Monuments Act (1930) allows owners of other national monuments to appoint the Minister for the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht or the relevant local authority as guardian of such monuments, subject to their consent. This means in effect that while the property of such a monument remains vested in the owner, its maintenance and upkeep are the responsibility of the State. Some monuments are also protected by Preservation Orders and are also regarded as National Monuments. National Monuments also includes (but not so as to limit, extend or otherwise influence the construction of the foregoing general definition) every monument in Saorstát Éireann to which the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1882, applied immediately before the passing of this Act, and the said expression shall be construed as including, in addition to the monument itself, the site of the monument and the means of access thereto and also such portion of land adjoining such site as may be required to fence, cover in, or otherwise preserve from injury the monument or to preserve the amenities thereof.

Under the Heritage Act (1995) architectural heritage is defined to include *‘all structures, buildings, traditional and designed, and groups of buildings including street-scapes and urban vistas, which are of historical, archaeological, artistic, engineering, scientific, social or technical interest, together with their setting, attendant grounds, fixtures, fittings and contents...’*. A heritage building is also defined to include *‘any building, or part thereof, which is of significance because of its intrinsic architectural or artistic quality or its setting or because of its association with the commercial, cultural, economic, industrial, military, political, social or religious history of the place where it is situated or of the country or generally’*.

### 12.1.3.1.1 Granada Convention

The Council of Europe, in Article 2 of the 1985 Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention), states that *‘for the purpose of precise identification of the monuments, groups of structures and sites to be protected, each member State will undertake to maintain inventories of that architectural heritage’*. The Granada Convention emphasises the importance of inventories in underpinning conservation policies.

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) was established in 1990 to fulfil Ireland's obligations under the Granada Convention, through the establishment and maintenance of a central

record, documenting and evaluating the architectural heritage of Ireland. Article 1 of the Granada Convention establishes the parameters of this work by defining 'architectural heritage' under three broad categories of Monument, Groups of Buildings, and Sites:

- Monument: all buildings and structures of conspicuous historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest, including their fixtures and fittings;
- Group of buildings: homogeneous groups of urban or rural buildings conspicuous for their historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest, which are sufficiently coherent to form topographically definable units;
- Sites: the combined works of man and nature, being areas which are partially built upon and sufficiently distinctive and homogenous to be topographically definable, and are of conspicuous historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest.

The Council of Europe's definition of architectural heritage allows for the inclusion of structures, groups of structures and sites which are considered to be of significance in their own right, or which are of significance in their local context and environment. The NIAH believes it is important to consider the architectural heritage as encompassing a wide variety of structures and sites as diverse as post boxes, grand country houses, mill complexes and vernacular farmhouses.

#### 12.1.4 **Wexford County Development Plan 2013-2019**

The relevant policies and objectives of Wexford County Council regarding archaeology and built heritage were consulted. Those pertaining to archaeology and built, or architectural heritage include the following.

##### 12.1.4.1 **Archaeology**

###### 12.1.4.1.1 **Objective AH01**

To conserve and protect archaeological sites, monuments (including their settings), underwater archaeology and objects within the jurisdiction of Wexford County Council including those listed on the Record of Monuments and Places, the Register of Historic Monuments or newly discovered sub-surface archaeological remains.

###### 12.1.4.1.2 **Objective AH02**

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

###### 12.1.4.1.3 **Objective AH03**

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

###### 12.1.4.1.4 **Objective AH04**

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

#### 12.1.4.1.5 **Objective AH05**

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

#### 12.1.4.1.6 **Objective AH06**

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

### 12.1.4.2 **Built Heritage**

#### 12.1.4.2.1 **Objective PS01**

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

#### 12.1.4.2.2 **Objective PS02**

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

#### 12.1.4.2.3 **Objective PS07**

To ensure that applications in relation to Protected Structures include an architectural heritage assessment/architectural impact assessment report. This report should assess the implications of the development on the character of the structure and the area in which it is located. This should be prepared in accordance with Appendix B of Architectural Heritage Protection- Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DEHLG, 2004) and any subsequent drafts.

#### 12.1.4.2.4 **Objective PS11**

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

#### 12.1.4.2.5 **Objective G01**

To preserve and enhance the county's graveyards through improved management and access and community stewardship and to provide historical information at each location and promote the unique character of each of the burial grounds to the surrounding residents and property owners.

### 12.1.4.3 **Statutory Consultations**

A scoping document was issued by McCarthy Keville O'Sullivan (MKO) in relation to the Proposed Development on 6<sup>th</sup> May 2021. The following consultees were contacted regarding cultural heritage:

- Built Environment and Heritage Officer, An Taisce
- Development Applications Unit (DAU), Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media
- Planning Officer, The Heritage Council

➤ Heritage Officer, Wexford County Council

The DAU provided an acknowledgement of the scoping document on 10<sup>th</sup> May 2021 but did not submit any specific observations.

Wexford County Council's Heritage Officer, Ms. Catherine McLoughlin, submitted comments during a project pre-planning meeting on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021, concerning the preservation of, and access to St. Vogue's Church and graveyard, located within the Proposed Development site. Ms. McLoughlin suggested that the June 2018 report by Stafford McLoughlin Archaeology, entitled; *Report on St. Vogue's Church, Carnsore Point, Co. Wexford*, may be beneficial to review as part of the EIA process. The findings of this report are discussed in Section 12.3.1.2.

No further responses from the above listed consultees were received at the time of issue of this report.

## 12.1.5 Location and Topography

The Carnsore Wind Farm was one of Ireland's early onshore wind energy developments, first developed by Hibernian Wind Power, a subsidiary of ESB in 2002. The development site was identified as particularly suitable for wind power due to its consistent wind speeds, proximity to existing grid infrastructure, existing access roads, low population density and Local Authority designation as suitable for an energy project.

The site is located on a coastal headland (Carnsore Point), 8km south of Rosslare Harbour, 10km south of Rosslare Town and approximately 15km east of Kilmore Quay, in County Wexford. The wind farm development lands cover approximately 78.8 hectares (ha) with a development footprint of circa 1.72ha. The development consists of 14 no. Vestas 850 kilowatt (kW) turbines with a total blade tip height of 75m (50m tower, 25m rotors). The turbines are situated on the east and centre of the site, arranged in three lines following a general north-south configuration. Six of the turbines along the east and southern site boundary are located within 50m of the coastline. The site also incorporates a substation, control building and switchyard, approx. 4.0km of internal access roads and a meteorological mast of 50m total height.



Figure 12-1: Site Location Map



## 12.2 Assessment Methodology

The assessment of the archaeology, architecture and cultural heritage of the Proposed Development area included GIS mapping and desk-based research followed by field inspection. A desk-based study of the Proposed Development site was initially undertaken in order to assess the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage potential of the area and to identify constraints or features of archaeological/cultural heritage significance within or near to the Proposed Development site.

### 12.2.1 Geographical Information Systems

A Geographic Information System (GIS) is a computer database which captures, stores, analyses, manages and presents data that is linked to location. GIS includes mapping software and its application with remote sensing, land surveying, aerial photography, mathematics, photogrammetry, geography and tools that can be implemented with GIS software. An industry standard GIS system was used to manage the datasets relevant to the archaeological and architectural heritage assessment and for the creation of all the maps in this section of the report. This involved the overlaying of the relevant archaeological and architectural datasets on georeferenced aerial photographs and road maps (ESRI), where available. The integration of this spatial information allows for the accurate measurement of distances of a Proposed Development from archaeological and cultural heritage sites and the extraction of information on ‘monument types’ from the datasets. Areas of archaeological or architectural sensitivity may then be highlighted in order to mitigate the potential negative effects of a development on archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage.

### 12.2.2 Desktop Assessment

The following sources were consulted as part of the desktop assessment for the Proposed Development:

- The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)
- The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)
- National Monuments in State Care County Wexford
- The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland
- First edition Ordnance Survey maps (OSI)
- Second edition Ordnance Survey maps (OSI)
- Third edition Ordnance Survey Map (Record of Monuments and Places)
- Down Survey maps ([www.downsurvey.tcd.ie](http://www.downsurvey.tcd.ie))
- Aerial photographs (copyright of Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI))
- Excavations Database
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)
- Record of Protected Structures (County Development Plan)
- Previous archaeological surveys and assessments carried out on or near to the Proposed Development site (various)
- Archaeological inventory of County Wexford

Each of these are discussed in the following sections.

#### 12.2.2.1 Record of Monuments and Places, Sites and Monuments Record and National Monuments

A primary cartographic source and base-line data for the assessment was the consultation of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for County Wexford. All known recorded archaeological monuments are indicated on 6-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and

are listed in these records. The SMR/RMP is not a complete record of all monuments as newly discovered sites may not appear in the list or accompanying maps. In conjunction with the consultation of the SMR and RMP the electronic database of recorded monuments and SMRs which may be accessed at [www.webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment](http://www.webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment).

A review of all National Monuments in State Care and those subject to Preservation Orders was undertaken as part of the assessment in order to ascertain any potential impacts on their setting as a result of the Proposed Development.

#### 12.2.2.2 Cartographic Sources and Aerial Photography

The 1st (1840s) and 2nd (1900s) edition OS maps for the area were consulted, where available, as was OSI aerial photography.

#### 12.2.2.3 Topographical Files - National Museum of Ireland

Details relating to finds of archaeological material and monuments in numerous townlands in the country are contained in the topographical files held in the National Museum of Ireland. In order to establish if any new or previously unrecorded finds had been recovered from the study area these files were consulted for every townland within and adjacent to the same.

#### 12.2.2.4 Archaeological Inventory Series

Further information on archaeological sites may be obtained in the published County Archaeological Inventory series prepared by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. The archaeological inventories present summarised information on sites listed in the SMR/RMP and include detail such as the size and location of particular monuments as well as any associated folklore or local information pertaining to each site. The inventories, however, do not account for all sites or items of cultural heritage interest which are undiscovered at the time of their publication. Many sites have been discovered since the publication of the Inventory Series which have now been added to the Sites and Monuments Record.

#### 12.2.2.5 Record of Protected Structures

The Record of Protected Structures for County Wexford was consulted for the schedule of buildings and items of cultural, historical or archaeological interest which may be affected by the Proposed Development. The development plan also outlines policies and objectives relating to the protection of the archaeological, historical and architectural heritage landscape of both Counties. The digital dataset (2019) for Protected Structures was downloaded from ArcGIS online and added to the project GIS mapping (Section 12.2.1 above) used for the creation of figures in this chapter.

#### 12.2.2.6 Excavations Database

The Excavations Database is an annual account of all excavations carried out under license. The database is available online at [www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie) and includes excavations from 1985 to 2020. This database was consulted as part of the desktop research for this assessment to establish if any archaeological excavations had been carried out within, or near to, the Proposed Development area.

#### 12.2.2.7 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) lists some of the architecturally significant buildings and items of cultural heritage and is compiled on a county-by-county basis by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. The NIAH database was consulted for all townlands within and adjacent to the study area. The NIAH survey for Wexford has been published and was



downloaded on to the base mapping for the Proposed Development ([www.buildingsofireland.ie](http://www.buildingsofireland.ie)). The NIAH is a state initiative under the administration of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and established on a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999.

The purpose of the NIAH is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. NIAH surveys provide the basis for the recommendations of the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage to the planning authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in their Record of Protected Structures (RPS). The published surveys are a source of information on the selected structures for relevant planning authorities. They are also a research and educational resource. It is hoped that the work of the NIAH will increase public awareness and appreciation of Ireland's architectural heritage.

### 12.2.3 Field Inspection

Although the wind farm site is existing and no significant new development is proposed, the site contains a number of recorded monuments and in this regard an assessment and inspection of same was undertaken to ensure that the sites were afforded adequate protection / buffer zones. The inspection was undertaken by Paul Fingleton of Tobar Archaeological Services on the 18<sup>th</sup> June 2021. A full photographic record of the site was made and is attached in Appendix 12-1.

#### 12.2.3.1 Limitations Associated with Fieldwork

No limitations to fieldwork were encountered.

### 12.2.4 Assessment of Likely Significant Effects

The likely effects on the existing archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage environment are assessed using the criteria as set out in the draft *Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports* (EPA, 2017) and as outlined in Section 1.7.2 of Chapter 1: Introduction. The following terminology is used when describing the likely effects of the Proposed Development from a Cultural Heritage perspective.

#### 12.2.4.1 Types of Impact

- Direct impacts arise where an archaeological heritage feature or site is physically located within the footprint of the development whereby the removal of part, or all of the feature or site is thus required.
- Indirect impacts may arise as a result of subsurface works undertaken outside the footprint of the development, secondary environmental change such as a reduction in water levels and visual impacts.
- Cumulative Impacts arise when the addition of many impacts create a larger, more significant impact.
- Residual Impacts are the degree of environmental changes that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have been implemented.

### 12.2.4.1.1 Magnitude of Effects (Significance)

- Profound: Applies where mitigation would be unlikely to remove adverse effects. Reserved for adverse, negative effects only. These effects arise where an archaeological site is completely and irreversibly destroyed.
- Very Significant: An effect which by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters most of the sensitive aspect of the environment.
- Significant: An effect which by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment. An effect like this would be where part of a site would be permanently impacted upon, leading to a loss of character, integrity and data about an archaeological site.
- Moderate: A moderate effect arises where a change to an archaeological site is proposed which though noticeable, is not such that the integrity of the site is compromised, and which is reversible. This arises where an archaeological site can be incorporated into a modern-day development without damage and that all procedures used to facilitate this are reversible.
- Slight: An effect which causes changes in the character of the environment which are not high or very high and do not directly impact or affect an archaeological site.
- Not Significant: An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.
- Imperceptible: An effect on an archaeological site capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.

### 12.2.5 Methodology for the assessment of impacts on visual setting (indirect effects)

A standardised approach was utilised for the assessment of impacts of visual setting (indirect effects) according to types of monuments and cultural heritage assets which may have varying degrees of sensitivity. This assessment does not include visits to each and every site as this is considered to be beyond the scope of the EIAR as they are mainly located on private lands. Because the wind farm is existing and nothing additional is being proposed at the operational phase then potential effects as a result of the continued operation of the baseline environment will not occur.

Table 12-1: Cultural Heritage Assets considered according to sensitivity in the baseline environment

Cultural Heritage Asset	Distance Considered
National Monuments (State Ownership and Preservation Order Sites)	10km
Recorded Monuments, RPS	2km
NIAH structures	2km
Undesignated sites, if relevant	500m from Proposed Development

## 12.3 Existing Environment

### 12.3.1 Archaeological Heritage

Archaeological Heritage includes World Heritage Sites, National Monuments, sites which are subject to a preservation order, sites listed in the RMP/SMR and newly discovered archaeological sites. Each of these are addressed in the following sections.

#### 12.3.1.1 National Monuments (State Care and those with Preservation Orders)

National Monuments are those recorded monuments which are in the ownership / guardianship of the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage. They are frequently referred to as being in 'State Care'. Those with preservation orders (also National Monuments) are also included. An assessment of all National Monuments within 10km of the turbines was undertaken to ascertain any potential impacts on their visual setting (See Section 12.2.5 for methodology of assessment). No National Monuments are located within the Proposed Development site and none are located within close proximity to same. Monuments located within 10km of the turbines are detailed in Table 12-2 and Figure 12-2.

Table 12-2: National Monuments and those subject to Preservation Orders within 10km of nearest proposed turbine

NM No.	ITM E	ITM N	NAME	STRUCTURE	TD.	SMR REF.	WTG ID	DISTANCE (KM)
457	707707	607504	Tacumshane	Windmill	Fence	WX053-006	T11	5.1
1/1979	706467	610407	N/A	Ringfort	Muchrath	WX048-019	T11	8



Figure 12-2: National Monuments within 10km of the nearest existing turbine



### 12.3.1.1.1 National Monument No. 457 Tacumshane Windmill

#### Description

*‘This mill is situated on a level landscape, and has the date 1846 inscribed on the lintel of its E doorway. It was built by James Moran, a millwright who had trained in Holland, and he made and installed all the wooden parts. This was one of about five working mills in Co. Wexford by 1911, but it was roofless by the 1930’s when it was acquired by Gerald Murphy, who replaced damaged parts of the machinery with iron parts from Ballyfane windmill (WX053-080—) and had the building re-thatched. This care allowed it to continue working until 1936 and ensured it survived intact into the 1950s, by which time it was owned by Michael Myler, a nephew of Mr Murphy (Bowie 1974). As the last intact windmill in the country it was conserved as a National Monument in the 1950s (Tacumshane Windmill). (Harbison 1970, 249).*

*This is a tapering tower (ext. diam. c. 6m) of three storeys with walls that taper with height (With at base c. 0.85m; With at top c. 0.4m). It has opposing doorways at E and W, and three floors. The joists of the first floor are set directly into the wall, but those of the second floor rest on a rebate. The cap was turned manually, and the two pairs of millstones on the first floor were under-driven. The remains of the corn-drying kiln are nearby. (O’Sullivan c. 1975). This is a National Monument in state guardianship: No. 457’.*



Plate 12-1: Tacumshane Windmill from the east (Photo courtesy of the National Monuments Service).

The windmill is located on private land to the rear of a number of farm / private dwellings. Hedgerows and boundaries are such that the monument is screened in many directions in particular towards the south-east in the direction of the proposed windfarm. Potential impacts are discussed in Section 12.4.

### 12.3.1.1.2 National Monument No. 1/1979 Ringfort at Muchrath

#### Description

*'Situated on a small rise with a small SE-NW stream c. 120m distant S-W. This is a raised circular and grass-covered area (diam. 50m) defined by a scarp (H 1.1m at E to 1.9m at W) and hedge, with slight traces of a bank at SE. There is an entrance ramp (With 5m) at E but there is no visible fosse. This monument is subject to a preservation order made under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 (PO no. 1/1979).'*

The monument is located and surrounded on all sides by farmland on private land. Views from the nearest publicly accessible point (nearest main road) are such that no views are possible of any existing turbines. Potential impacts are discussed in Section 12.4.

### 12.3.1.2 Recorded Monuments within the EIAR site boundary

Ten monuments listed in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) are located within the EIAR site boundary. They are listed in Table 12-3 and described thereafter. Impacts are addressed in Section 12.4.

Table 12-3: SMR within the Site boundary

SMR NO.	ITM E	ITM N	DESCRIPTION	TOWNLAND	WTG ID	DISTANCE (M)
WX053-035002-	711991	604070	Church	St. Vogue's	T4	93
WX053-035001-	711993	604075	Ecclesiastical enclosure	St. Vogue's, Nethertown	T4	88
WX053-035003-	711993	604075	Graveyard	St. Vogue's	T4	88
WX053-035005-	711998	604062	Hut site	St. Vogue's	T4	101
WX053-035006-	711979	604016	Enclosure	St. Vogue's	T4	148
WX053-035007-	711996	604065	House - medieval	St. Vogue's	T4	98
WX053-037—	711951	603699	Megalithic structure	St. Vogue's	T3	16
WX053-096—	712117	603938	Excavation - miscellaneous	Nethertown	T7	22
WX053-036—	712101	604036	Ritual site - holy well	St. Vogue's	T7	84
WX053-094—	711896	604722	Ring-ditch	Shilmore	T13	193





Figure 12-3: SMRs within site boundary.

### 12.3.1.2.1 WX053-035001 Ecclesiastical Enclosure

Situated at the crest of a NE-facing slope. St. Vogue's church (WX053-035002-) is within a subcircular or D-shaped and grass-covered enclosure (dims 48m NE-SW; 42m NW-SE) defined by an earthen bank (With 2.5-3.5m; int. H 0.8-1.2m; ext. H 1.2-1.5m) S-N-NE that is also the townland boundary with Nethertown S-W-N. The perimeter is curtailed by old farm buildings at SE and by a N-S farm track at E. As the original entrance to this enclosure is not identified, it may have been on the E side. Although the stratigraphic evidence is not conclusive, excavation (E000143) determined that the earliest internal features are probably associated with the use of the enclosure, the bank of which was accompanied by a shallow outer fosse (at W: With of top c. 2m; D 0.5m). The bank had an original external stone-facing at W, but that visible at N was more recent (O'Kelly et al. 1975, 23-4).

The enclosure was only used for burial after the abandonment of the church and a late medieval house (WX053-035007-), when it may have been reserved exclusively for drowned mariners. The names of ships that sank near Carnsore Point, such as the 'William' of Weymouth in 1818 which has the only headstone, the 'Ceres' in 1866, the 'Langdale' in 1879, and the 'Sem', a Hungarian ship wrecked in 1884, are known locally to have provided interments (Walsh 1921-5). Seventeen burials were excavated in the northern part of the enclosure, and a further ten, mostly infants, were recorded inside the church. Redeposited human remains were recovered throughout the excavated area, but an adult burial within the church is thought to pre-date the earliest structure (O'Kelly et al. 1975, 34-6).

### 12.3.1.2.2 WX053-035002 Church

*'The church is marked on the 1839 and 1940 eds of the OS 6-inch map and it is described in gothic lettering as 'St. Vogue's Chapel' on both. It is situated at the crest of a NE-facing slope, and is listed as the chapel of St. Vake by Synnott writing c. 1680 (Hore 1862, 69; 1921, 60). Much of the stone of the church was removed in 1803 to build a Catholic church at Lady's Island (Walsh 1921-5). Stokes (1893) equated the local name Vake or Vauk with the French saint Vogue, who is associated with Lan Veoc, south of the bay of Douarnenez, in Brittany, claiming Vogue for Ireland. However, Dalton (1920, 19-20) debunks the connection, and through the linguistics of what he calls the Flemish language of the Anglo-Norman settlers identifies the saint as St. Féichín of Fore, Co. Westmeath (WM004-035003-). In one pedigree Féichín was of the Fothairt group of tribes, from which the Forth barony name is derived. He is associated with a number of early monasteries in the N and W of Ireland, including Ballysadare, Co. Sligo, Cong, Co. Mayo and Omev Island, Co. Galway, but he is principally associated with Fore (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 36). Féichín was thought to have been particularly devoted to the monastic life and to have died of the plague c. AD 665-8 (Ó Riain 2011, 309-11).*

*The church is a rectangular structure oriented ENE-WSW (ext. dims 9.38m E-W; 4.9m N-S) with reconstructed walls (With 0.82-0.9m) surviving to a height of c. 1.4-1.6m, apart from a complete and original E gable (H 3.6m). It was conserved in the 1940s when much of the walling was re-built, and the only entrance (With 0.7m) is towards the W end of the N wall. There is a narrow round-headed E window (With 0.18m; H 1m) with a glazing-groove and pits for glazing-bars in a lintelled embrasure (With 1.1m; H 1.6m). The remains of a statue shelf (With 0.3m) is in the wall to its S and a niche (With 0.3m; H 0.6m; D 0.3m) is on its N side. There is a small, damaged window (With 0.25m) in a lintelled embrasure (With 0.75m; H 0.91m) towards the E end of the S wall, and a masonry altar (dims 1.82m x 0.78m; H 0.9m) is built against the E wall.*

*The church is within a subcircular or D-shaped and grass-covered enclosure (dims 48m NE-SW; 42m NW-SE) defined by an earthen bank (With 2.5-3.5m; int. H 0.8-1.2m; ext. H 1.2-1.5m) S-W-NE that is also the townland boundary with Nethertown S-W-N. The perimeter is curtailed by old farm buildings at SE and by a N-S farm track at E. As the original entrance to this enclosure is not identified, it may have been on the E side. Although the stratigraphic evidence is not conclusive, excavation (E000143) determined that the earliest internal features are probably associated with the use of the enclosure. Excavation also discovered that the bank was accompanied by a shallow outer fosse (at W: With of top c. 2m; D 0.5m). The bank had an original external stone-facing at W, but that visible at N was more recent (O'Kelly et al. 1975, 23-4).*

*The church and much of the enclosure was excavated in 1975, when three phases of activity were identified. The first included the remains of a small wooden oratory (dims. 2.25m x 1.5m) defined by post-holes. It is situated within the walls of the church and its long sides are parallel with those of the church. There were other post- and stake-holes in the area and a larger structure might have been hidden beneath the walls of the stone church. The oratory was covered by a layer of burnt material, suggesting that it had been destroyed by fire (ibid. 20-2). Charcoal from three adjacent post-holes of the oratory produced a C14 date of 1290 +/- 80 bp while a charcoal sample from a contemporary trench produced a C14 date of 1390 +/- 80 bp (ibid. 62-3). Indications of a second structure, perhaps a house site, were preserved in sections of three post-holes connected by a trench (L 3m) that survived in the cut for a later garden wall c. 10m SE of the church, and associated layers of burning (ibid. 22-3, fig. 10).*

*A second phase is represented by the base of the walls of the present church together with the base of the altar and much of the E wall, including the window. The church was built on a plinth that survived under the E, S and W walls and rested directly over the burnt layer associated with the demise of the oratory. The original doorway at N was wider than the reconstruction of the 1940s and the original threshold stone (dims c. 1.45m x 0.60-0.65m; H c. 0.25m) was in place (ibid. 27-9; fig. 15). The interior was filled with rubble from the demise of the church.*

*Evidence of habitation was found in the SW and SE quadrants of the enclosure. About 4m SE of the church is a rectangular house (ext. dims 5.4m N-S; 4.5m E-W; int. dims 4.8m N-S; 3.3m E-W) defined by the remains of double-faced stone walls (With 0.5-1m) that were probably clay-built above the foundation, but its S end is truncated by a later E-W wall. An entrance at E is suggested by additional paving in this area and the recovery of a spud-stone, but there is no evidence of a hearth. The house is associated with fragments of walls sub-dividing the interior of the enclosure. The ceramics associated with this structure suggest a later medieval date and were recovered in deposits with a large content of limpet and periwinkle shells (ibid. 30-4).*

*After the abandonment of the church and the house the enclosure was used for the burial of drowned mariners, and the names of ships that sank near Carnsore Point, such as the 'William' of Weymouth in 1818 which has the only headstone, the 'Ceres' in 1866, the 'Langdale' in 1879, and the 'Sem', a Hungarian ship wrecked in 1884, are known locally to have provided interments (Walsh 1921-5). Seventeen burials were excavated in the northern part of the enclosure, and a further ten, mostly infants, were recorded inside the church. Redeposited human remains were recovered throughout the excavated area, but an adult burial within the church is thought to pre-date the earliest oratory structure (O'Kelly et al. 1975, 34-6)'.*

The church site and enclosure were subject to a site visit in 2018 requested by the National Monuments Service due to an issue with cattle trampling, overgrowth and access arising from local concerns. The site was visited by Catherine McLoughlin (McLoughlin 2018) to ascertain the status and condition of the monument and any interim mitigatory measures that could be put in place to alleviate and prevent further damage as a result of ongoing farming practices. Fencing off the monument was identified as being the most prudent measure until such time as ESB and Wexford County Council (church is vested in their ownership) would agree a strategy going forward.

The monument appears to be fenced off from cattle, however, overgrowth is still an ongoing issue on the site as was evident from the recent site visit by Tobar Archaeological Services.

### 12.3.1.2.3 **WX053-035003 Graveyard**

Situated at the crest of a NE-facing slope. St. Vogue's church (WX053-035002-) is within a subcircular or D-shaped and grass-covered enclosure (dims 48m NE-SW; 42m NW-SE) defined by an earthen bank (With 2.5-3.5m; int. H 0.8-1.2m; ext. H 1.2-1.5m) S-W-NE that is also the townland boundary with Nethertown S-W-N. The perimeter is curtailed by old farm buildings at SE and by a N-S farm track at E. As the original entrance to this enclosure is not identified, it may have been on the E side. Although the stratigraphic evidence is not conclusive, excavation (E000143) determined that the earliest internal features are probably associated with the use of the enclosure, the bank of which was accompanied by



a shallow outer fosse (at W: Wth of top c. 2m; D 0.5m). The bank had an original external stone-facing at W, but that visible at N was more recent (O’Kelly et al. 1975, 23-4).

The enclosure was only used for burial after the abandonment of the church and a late medieval house (WX053-035007-) when it may have been reserved exclusively for drowned mariners. The names of ships that sank near Carnsore Point, such as the ‘William’ of Weymouth in 1818 which has the only headstone, the ‘Ceres’ in 1866, the ‘Langdale’ in 1879, and the ‘Sem’, a Hungarian ship wrecked in 1884, are known locally to have provided interments (Walsh 1921-5). Seventeen burials were excavated in the northern part of the enclosure, and a further ten, mostly infants, were recorded inside the church. Redeposited human remains were recovered throughout the excavated area, but an adult burial within the church is thought to pre-date the earliest structure (O’Kelly et al. 1975, 34-6).

#### 12.3.1.2.4 **WX053-035005 Hut Site**

Situated at the crest of a NE-facing slope and within the enclosure (WX053-035003-) of St. Vogue's church (WX053-035002-). Excavation (E000143) revealed indications of an early structure, perhaps a house site, preserved in sections of three post-holes connected by a trench (L 3m) that survived in the cut for a later garden wall c. 10m SE of the church, and associated layers of burning (O’Kelly et al. 1975, 22-3, fig. 10).

#### 12.3.1.2.5 **WX053-035006 Enclosure (aerial photo)**

Aerial photograph (GB91.EX.17) shows faint traces of an incomplete enclosure defined by two fosses adjoining the graveyard (WX053-035003-) on its southern side. Compiled by: Gillian Barrett/Michael Moore. Date of upload: 24th February, 2011.

#### 12.3.1.2.6 **WX053-035007 Medieval House**

Situated at the crest of a NE-facing slope and c. 4m SE of St. Vogue's church (WX053-025002-) within the enclosure (WX053-035003-). Excavation (E000143) revealed a rectangular house (ext. dims 5.4m N-S; 4.5m E-W; int. dims 4.8m N-S; 3.3m E-W) defined by the remains of double-faced stone walls (Wth 0.5-1m) that were probably clay-built above the foundations, but its S end is truncated by a later E-W wall. An entrance at E is suggested by additional paving in this area and the recovery of a spud-stone, but there is no evidence of a hearth. The house is associated with fragments of walls sub-dividing the interior of the enclosure. The ceramics associated with this house suggest a later medieval date and they were recovered in deposits with a large content of limpet and periwinkle shells (O’Kelly et al. 1975, 30-4).

#### 12.3.1.2.7 **WX053-037 Wedge Tomb (site of)**

*‘Located at the bottom of a slight S and E-facing slope at Carnsore Point, and marked on the 1839 and 1940 eds of the OS 6-inch map where it is described in gothic lettering as a Giant's Grave and a Dolmen respectively. The earliest reference is from the Dublin Magazine, of August 1764 where it is described as 23ft in length (L c. 7m), and Beranger the artist sketched it in 1780 (Wilde 1876-8, 129), although this has never been published. The area was excavated (E000142) in 1975 when a trench (dims 20m x 5m) produced no evidence of the structure and it can be concluded that erosion by the sea has removed all trace of it (Cahill and Lynch 1976 7, 59)’.*

The SMR marker is indicated much further north than where Giants Grave was shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map. The monument was originally located on or adjacent to the most southerly field boundary in this field (22m south to where the SMR centre point is shown). Given the location near to the cliff edge, it is likely that the monument was destroyed in antiquity.

#### 12.3.1.2.8 **WX053-096 Excavation (resolved)**

*‘Located on a slight E-facing slope. Archaeological monitoring (02E0160) on a windfarm identified archaeological features on the base of turbine 7 (Purcell 2002, 12), which was fully excavated (02E0434). It consisted of a single pit (dims 1.9m N-S; 1.63m E-W; D 0.35m). There were two areas of burning in the fill, and pottery that has been identified as Neolithic Sandhills ware was recovered, along with flint debitage. (Purcell 2002a, 8-10)’.*

### 12.3.1.2.9 **WX053-036 Holy Well (site of)**

A well is marked on the 1839 and 1925 eds of the OS 6-inch map and described in gothic lettering on both as St. Vogue’s Well. According to John O’Donovan writing c. 1840 the pattern was held on January 20 (O’Flanagan 1933, vol. 1, 297), which is the feast day of St. Féichín, one of the most mythologised of the Irish saints (Ó Riain 2011, 309-11) but the likely patron of the church (WX053-035001-) which is c. 100m to the WNW. Walsh (1921-5) must be mistaken in recording the date of the pattern as February 24. Stokes (1893) equated the local name Vauk with the French saint Vogue, who is associated with Lan Veoc, south of the bay of Douarnenez, in Brittany, claiming Vogue for Ireland. However, Dalton (1920, 19-20) debunks the connection and through the linguistics of what he calls the Flemish language of the Anglo-Norman settlers identifies the saint as St. Féichín of Fore, Co. Westmeath (WM004-035003-). In one pedigree Féichín was of the Fothairt group of tribes, from which the Forth barony name is derived. He is associated with a number of early monasteries in the N and W of Ireland, including Ballysadare, Co. Sligo, Cong, Co. Mayo and Omev Island, Co. Galway, but he is principally associated with Fore (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 36). Féichín was thought to have been devoted to the monastic life and to have died of the plague c. AD 665-8 (Ó Riain 2011, 309-11).

The well is located on a slight E-facing slope and was described (Stokes 1893, 384) as having steps leading down to the water ‘2 feet deep (c. 0.6m)’. The well was surrounded on three sides by a stone wall and had a cure for toothache. It was excavated (E000143) in 1975 when it was determined that the original well had been almost completely removed, and only two stones remained in place (Cahill and Lynch 1975-6, 56-8). The well is now a natural spring with a stream (Wth of base c. 2m; D below exterior c. 1m) leading NE from it to a NW-SE stream. It is surrounded by a scrub-covered earthen bank that is probably spoil, and there is an earthen bank on the S side of the stream.

### 12.3.1.2.10 **WX053-094 Ring Ditch**

Situated on a slight E-facing slope. Archaeological monitoring of construction works (02E0160) identified an arc (int. diam. 10m) of a ditch or trench (Wth 0.4m) which lay partly outside the development area. It remains unexcavated under a hard-core surface in a yard, but its precise location is not known. (Purcell 2002; 2004).

### 12.3.1.3 **Recorded Monuments within 2km of Turbines**

In terms of the general context within which the existing and Proposed Development is located, twenty-two monuments are located within 2km of the nearest turbines (tabulated below) outside the EIAR site boundary. The majority of monument types are ringforts and enclosure (7) with 3 castles, two churches and a graveyard and two windmills. One each of the following monument types are represented: Ring-ditch, Barrow – unclassified, Megalithic structure, Standing stone, House - 16th/17th century, Excavation site and a Burnt mound.

Table 12-4: RMPs within 5km of the nearest proposed turbines

SMR NO.	ITM E	ITM N	DESCRIPTION	TOWNLAND	WTG ID	DISTANCE (M)
WX053-083—	711756	604630	Enclosure	Shilmore	T11	197

SMR NO.	ITM E	ITM N	DESCRIPTION	TOWNLAND	WTG ID	DISTANCE (M)
WX053-089—	710469	605894	Ring-ditch	Ring (Forth By., Lady's Island Ed)	T11	1997
WX053-026—	710162	605286	Barrow - unclassified	Ringsherane	T11	1889
WX053-027—	711092	604948	Castle - tower house	Castletown (Forth By.)	T11	910
WX053-028—	711197	604811	Chapel	Castletown (Forth By.)	T11	751
WX053-029—	711355	605237	Windmill	Castletown (Forth By.)	T11	925
WX053-037—	711951	603699	Megalithic structure	St. Vogue's	T3	16
WX053-081001-	710962	606195	Ringfort - rath	Ballysheen (Forth By., Lady's Island Ed)	T13	1931
WX053-081002-	710967	606161	Ringfort - rath	Ballysheen (Forth By., Lady's Island Ed)	T13	1900
WX053-088—	711554	605558	Ringfort - rath	Loginsherd	T13	1080
WX053-091—	711654	605552	Ringfort - rath	Clougheast	T13	1033
WX053-030—	711605	605423	Standing stone	Loginsherd	T13	937
WX053-032002-	711978	605644	House - 16th/17th century	Clougheast	T14	991
WX053-055—	712421	605658	Windmill	Clougheast	T14	990
WX053-078—	713109	605543	Excavation - miscellaneous	Churchtown (Forth By., Lady's Island Ed)	T14	1227
WX053-079—	711956	605715	Burnt mound	Clougheast	T14	1065
WX053-092—	711913	605500	Ringfort - rath	Clougheast	T14	874
WX053-023—	711517	606409	Castle - unclassified	Castlepaliser	T14	1865



SMR NO.	ITM E	ITM N	DESCRIPTION	TOWNLAND	WTG ID	DISTANCE (M)
WX053-033001-	712597	605580	Church	Churchtown (Forth By., Lady's Island Ed)	T14	966
WX053-031—	711794	605553	Ringfort - unclassified	Clougheast	T14	971
WX053-032001-	711976	605632	Castle - tower house	Clougheast	T14	980
WX053-033002-	712613	605575	Graveyard	Churchtown (Forth By., Lady's Island Ed)	T14	967



Figure 12-4: RMPs within 2km of the nearest turbine.

### 12.3.1.3.1 *The Prehistoric Period*

The prehistoric period is represented only by 1 barrow, ring ditch, a burnt mound and a standing stone. Barrows are an artificial mound of earth or earth and stone, normally constructed to contain or conceal burials. These are part of the Bronze/Iron Age burial tradition (c. 2400 BC - AD 400). Flat cemeteries consist of three or more individual burials, in pits or cists, related to one another by rite, grave goods or simply by their close proximity to one another. These are not covered by a mound and are dated to the Bronze Age (c. 2400-500 BC).

Ring ditches are a circular or near circular fosse, usually less than 20m in diameter and visible as cropmarks/soilmarks on aerial photographs. The function of these monuments is unknown as ring-ditches may be the remains of ploughed out barrows, round houses or other modern features and, in consequence, may date to any period from prehistory onwards. The ring ditch at Ring townland consists of the cropmark of a circular enclosure (diam. c. 15m) defined by a single continuous fosse feature is visible on aerial photographs (ASIAP (5) 2-4; GB89.AO.32). It is also visible on digital aerial photographs (WX053-089\_1 to \_3) taken in 2006. It has no surface expression.

The barrow at Ringsherane Marked is a small circular enclosure (diam. c. 10m) defined by a field bank in an area of small fields only on the 1940 ed. of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated on a level landscape that has been largely reclaimed, with the E shore of Lady's Island Lough c. 60m to the W. This is a subcircular grass-covered area (int. dims 8.75m E-W; 8.25m N-S) defined by granite boulders of various sizes that have probably been deposited on the perimeter as field spoil (Wth 2-3m; H 0.2-0.7m). There is some evidence of an underlying bank at W, and there is an entrance gap (Wth 0.5m) at ENE. It may be a barrow. Ring Barrows are an artificial mound of earth or earth and stone, normally constructed to contain or conceal burials.

The burnt mound at Clougheast is situated on a gentle N-facing slope. An area of broken and burnt stones (dims c. 12m x c. 7m) in a black clay matrix is visible when the area is ploughed. It has no surface expression.

The standing stone at Loginsherd is situated on a level landscape. This is a granite stone with a rectangular cross-section (dims 0.75m N-S; 0.6m E-W; H 1.93m) oriented NE-SW, with the top, which has a rectangular cross-section, sloping down to the N. Standing stones are a stone which has been deliberately set upright in the ground, usually orientated on a north-east-south-west axis, although other orientations do occur, and varying in height from 0.5m up to 6m. They functioned as prehistoric burial markers, commemorative monuments, indicators of routeways or boundaries and date from the Bronze and Iron Ages (c. 2400 BC - AD 500), with some associated with early medieval ecclesiastical and burial contexts (c. 5th-12th centuries).

### 12.3.1.3.2 *The Early Medieval Period*

The majority of monuments consist of those which may be definitively attributed to the Early Medieval period and ringforts and enclosures dominate the archaeological landscape within the 2km area outside the EIAR boundary. Ringforts comprise earthen monuments while cashels take a similar form to the latter but are constructed using stone. Enclosures may represent the remains of ringforts or cashels but may not retain enough features to classify them as such or fall outside the acceptable size range for these monuments. Ringforts consist of a circular or roughly circular area enclosed by an earthen bank formed by material thrown up from the digging of a concentric ditch on its outside. Ringforts are usually enclosed by a single bank (univallate) while bivallate or trivallate ringforts i.e. those enclosed by double or triple rings of banks are less common. The number of banks and ditches enclosing these monuments are considered to reflect the status of the site, rather than the strengthening of its defences. Archaeological excavation has shown that the majority of ringforts functioned as enclosed farmsteads, built during the Early Christian period (5th – 9th century A.D.). Excavation within the interior of the monuments has traced the remains of circular and rectangular dwelling houses as well as smaller huts

probably used to stall animals. The enclosing earthworks would also have protected domestic livestock from natural predators such as wolves and foxes. Souterrains are frequently associated with ringforts, cashels and enclosures. Souterrains derive their name from the French *sous terrain* meaning ‘underground’ and 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.

### 12.3.1.3.3 **Sites with religious or ritual association**

A church and graveyard at Churchtown is situated on a slight rise in a low-lying, level landscape. The parish church of Carne, which Synnott writing c. 1680 tells us was dedicated to St. Fintan (Munnu) (Hore 1921, 60; Dalton 1921, 29), is within a subrectangular graveyard (dims c. 70m WNW-ESE; c. 30m NNE-SSW) defined by masonry walls at W and N and by earthen banks at E and S. According to the visitation of Bishop Thomas Ram, the Protestant bishop of Ferns, in 1615 Apollo Waller was the vicar and the church and chancel were in repair (Hore 1900-11, vol. 6, 267). The present abandoned Church of Ireland church (ext. dims 14.6m E-W; 6.05m N-S), which continued in use until the 1950s, has original material in the double bellcote on the stepped W gable and the reused porch door frame of coarse granite, which is a pointed doorway (Wth 0.96m; H 1.96m). There is a blocked arcade in the S wall of two pointed arches (Wth 2.12; 2.24; H 2.6m) that are supported on a central square pillar (H 1.5m) with chamfered edges and a square capital that may have led to a S aisle. There is no evidence of a N aisle. Archaeological testing (03E1392) immediately N of the graveyard produced no archaeological material (Fallon 2006), and testing (05E0549) immediately S of it had a similar result (O'Connor 2008).

### 12.3.1.3.4 **Medieval Period**

#### Castles (Tower House)

The tower house at Coughast WX053-032001 is described as follows: The Codd family of Clougheast are a branch of the Codd of Castletown Carne (WX053-027—), but the point of divergence is not clear. The name of the townland is derived from the Irish ‘clogh easka’ – a stone water-channel. In 1600 Jasper, the son of James Codd of Cloheske, was a minor, and in 1625 he possessed the castle and 120 acres in Clogheast and 60 acres in Churchtown (Cavanagh 1911, 256). According to the Book of Survey and Distribution (1660s) James Codd owned 190 acres at Clogheast, Crossland, Loghinsheare and Churchtown (Simington 1953, 305), and this was confirmed to Edmond Waddy in 1666 as part of an estate of 195 acres in Carne parish (Hore 1921, 49).

This tower house (ext. dims 8.7m N-S; c. 7m E-W) of five floors and an attic survives complete to the stepped crenellations. It has good quoins and the walls are battered at the base. The pointed entrance doorway (Wth 0.81m; H 1.78m) of dressed stone towards the W end of N the wall is protected by machicolation on the parapet, a portcullis with an internal door, and a murder-hole inside the door. From the lobby a pointed doorway (Wth 0.81m; H 1.7m) leads to the ground floor (int. dims 5.12m E-W; 3.68m N-S) which has an antechamber (int. dims 1.6m E-W; 0.98m N-S); H 1.16m) at the NE angle with no visible features, and double-splayed loops in embrasures on the E (Wth 0.08m; H 0.51m), S (H 0.58m) and W (H 0.61m) walls, that in the E wall having a hanging eye for a shutter. From the lobby the stairs rise in the N wall and turn onto the E wall for two steps to where a pointed doorway (Wth 0.7m; H 1.62m) enters the first floor under the E-W vault. This floor was supported on corbels in the N and S walls and there is an antechamber (int. dims 4.75m E-W; 0.95m N-S) at the W end of the N wall, which controls the defensive features around the entrance doorway. An L-shaped antechamber at the SW angle is probably a garderobe chamber, which is entered from the embrasure of the window in the W wall.



The stairs continue to rise in the E wall to the second floor (int. dims 6.05m E-W; 5.4m N-S) over the vault, which is entered by a pointed doorway (Wth 0.71m ;H 1.73m) at the S end of the E wall and has corbels to support the ceiling (H 2.17m) in the N and S walls. There are rectangular slit windows (Wth 0.17-18m; H 0.8-1.02m), each with a hanging eye for a shutter and in its own ledge at the back of an embrasure (Wth 1.57-1.85m; H 2.05-2.14m; D 0.7-1.33), on the S, W and N walls. There is a fireplace (destroyed) in the N wall, and lintelled antechambers at the N end of the E wall (int. dims 2.95m N-S; 0.91m E-W; H 1.54m), and at the centre of the W wall (int. dims 2.28m N-S; 0.85m E-W; H 1.95m). There is a garderobe chamber in the W wall which is entered at S from the window embrasure, while the chamber in the S wall (int. dims 2.63m E-W; 0.88m N-S; H 2m) is entered by doorways from the window embrasure to the W and from the main chamber. This chamber gives access to an oubliette or hidden chamber (int. dims 2.7m E-W; c. 1.3m N-S; H 1.6m) beneath floor in the thickness of the vault.

The mural stairs rise in the S wall to the third floor which is entered by a lintelled doorway (Wth 0.7m; H 1.74m) towards the E end of the S wall. This floor has a garderobe chamber in the W wall, and a slit window in its own embrasure on each wall, but the window on the E wall has two lights and a square hood moulding. There is a fireplace of dressed granite on the N wall, and the ceiling is supported on corbels in the N and S walls. The mural stairs continue to rise westwards in the S wall to the fourth floor, which is entered by a lintelled doorway (Wth 0.7m; H 1.71m) at the W end of the S wall. The only features on this floor are two slit windows in the E wall and one in the S, and corbels in the N and S walls to support the ceiling. There is a light in the S wall outside the entrance doorway, and around the corner in the W wall is a gallery or passage (dims 4.35m N-S: 0.82m; H 2.15m) with steps rising at its N. At the top of the steps a lintelled doorway (Wth 0.6m; H 1.65m) at the NW angle gives access to the attic, which has gables rising over the E and W walls.

The wall-walk and battlements survive complete with musket-loops in the merlons at the SE and SW angles and on the W wall. There is a look-out (int. dims 1.9m N-S; 1.39m E-W) over the stairs housing at the NW angle, accessed by steps on the inner face of the parapet of the W wall. The look-out is entered by a lintelled doorway (Wth 0.58m; H 1.72m) and has two musket-loops on each wall.

There is no evidence that there was ever a bawn, although the tower house is at the NE angle of a farmyard, which might have been developed on the perimeter of one. The shell of a two-storey, four-bay house (int. dims 13m N-S; 5.5m E-W), which appears to be 18th century in date, is attached to the N of the tower house, but a musket-loop and a slit window on the W wall at the ground floor indicates that it might retain masonry from an older structure. The castle and house were restored as a dwelling, and archaeological excavation (04E0822) in the interior of the tower house reduced the disturbed infill to below the natural, but some of the original packed clay floor (D 0.05-0.1m) survived in the SE part of the chamber. Some late medieval and post-medieval sherds were recovered (Sweetman 2007).

### Post medieval monuments

A windmill is thought to have been located at Castletown as it is marked on the Down Survey (1656-8) barony map of Forth at Castletown, and on the Down Survey parish map of Carne at Castletown, which was owned by Nicholas Codd in 1640 (Simington 1953, 306). For the Down Survey barony map see this web-page accessed on 28 February, 2014 <http://downsurvey.tcd.ie/down-survey-maps.php#bm=Forth&c=Wexford>. A mill at Mogerdocke (Castletown) is listed in the sale of the Codd property to Col. Thomas Palliser of Great Island in 1712 (Cavanagh 1911, 255), and a windmill stump is marked on the 1839 ed. of the OS 6-inch map situated on a broad, low hill. It is not extant.

#### 12.3.1.4 Lady's Island Pilgrimage Site

Although this Recorded Monuments lies outside the 2km area within which monuments were included for potential visual effects, Lady's Island, at 3km to the northwest is a site is known for pilgrimage and visitations. The site was visited as it had public access and views were recorded from the monument in

the direction of the Carnsore Wind Farm. This is described in Appendix 12-1. While the turbines have varying degrees of visibility, depending on where the observer stands within the monument, despite, the weather being clear, the turbines did not appear to dominate the skyline from this location and it is considered that this baseline environment is acceptable in that the site can be experienced and enjoyed without impact. The continuation and extension of operation will not impact the site at St Lady’s Island from an archaeological and cultural heritage perspective.

### 12.3.1.5 Archaeological Investigations undertaken within the Proposed Development site and adjacent to same

The site is located within a number of townlands namely: Nethertown, Summerstown, St Vogues, Bunarge, Bush, Burrow and Shilmore. The database of excavations contains details regarding licensed excavations undertaken both within and adjacent to the Proposed Development. The following were noted within the database.

***2002:1918 - Nethertown/St Vogue’s/Summertown, Wexford***

*County: Wexford Site name: Nethertown/St Vogue’s/Summertown*

*Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A Licence number: 02E0160*

*Author: John Purcell, Archaeological Services Unit Ltd, Department of Archaeology, University College Cork.*

*Site type: Monitoring*

*ITM: E 712115m, N 608173m*

*Monitoring was carried out of groundworks before the construction of a wind farm at Carnsore Point, Co. Wexford. There were a number of archaeological sites within the confines of the development, such as St Vogue’s early ecclesiastical site (SMR 53:35) and the site of a megalithic tomb (SMR 53:37).*

*Four features were uncovered during the monitoring. An arc was found at the switch-yard and remains unexcavated. A small pit and a burnt spread were uncovered during the excavation of the cable trench connecting the turbines at the east of the site, and a Neolithic pit was excavated under a separate licence at Turbine Base 7 (No. 1927 below, 02E0434).*

The above result was subsequently added to the SMR and is described above in Section 12.3.1.2.

### 12.3.1.6 Topographical Museum Files

Some of the locational information for stray finds can be gleaned from Heritage Maps (heritage maps.ie) where the National Museum have provided such data.

A coin is registered as having been found in St Vogue’s Church and Graveyard:

National Museum:	Coin (E143:1247) 3:1248)
Name	E143:1247-49, 1291
Object Type	Coin (E143:1247) 3:1248)

### 12.3.1.7 Cartographic Evidence

#### 12.3.1.7.1 Down Survey maps

The Down Survey is a mapped survey undertaken in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century. Using the Civil Survey as a guide, teams of surveyors, mainly former soldiers, were sent out under Petty’s direction to measure every townland to be forfeited to soldiers and adventurers. The resulting maps, made at a scale of 40 perches to one inch (the modern equivalent being 1:50,000), were the first systematic mapping of a large area on such a scale attempted anywhere. The primary purpose of these maps was to record the



boundaries of each townland and to calculate their areas with great precision. The maps are also rich in other detail showing churches, roads, rivers, castles, houses and fortifications. Most towns are represented pictorially and the cartouches, the decorative titles, of each map in many cases reflect a specific characteristic of each barony.

The Down Survey map for ‘Carnsore point in the barony of Forth (Figure 12-5) shows the area named Carne with a number of windmills depicted within the Barony.



Figure 12-5: Down Survey map ([Down Survey Maps](http://DownSurveyMaps.com) / [The Down Survey Project \(tcd.ie\)](http://TheDownSurveyProject.com))

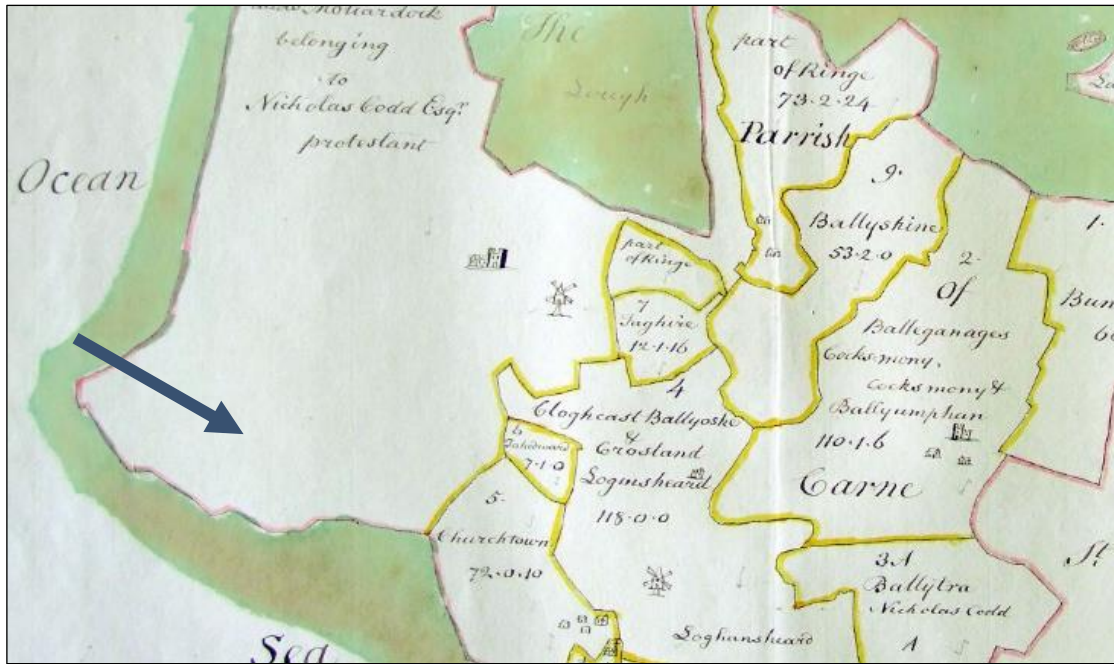


Figure 12-6: Down Survey Parish map of Carn showing vacant space where the wind farm site is located. Note windmill and castle in Castletown townland to the west (upper side of map).

### 12.3.1.7.2 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS maps

The Ordnance Survey came to Ireland in 1824 in order to carry-out a precise admeasurement of the country's 60,000 or so townlands as a preliminary to the larger task of reforming Ireland's local taxation system. The townland boundaries were demarcated by a Boundary Commission, and the Ordnance Survey had the task of measuring them. In addition to boundaries the maps are truly topographical in content. Drawn at the large scale of six inches-to-one-mile (1:10,560) it was important to mark all buildings, roads, streams, placenames, etc, that were required for valuation purposes. Ultimately the maps were used as a basis for the rateable valuation of land and buildings in what became known as Griffith's Valuation. Working from north to south, the survey began in Antrim and Derry in 1829 and was completed in Kerry in 1842. It was published as thirty-two county maps between 1832 and 1846, the number of sheets per county varied from 153 for County Cork to 28 for Dublin, each of the 1,994 sheets in the series depicting an area 21,000 by 32,000 feet on the ground. Each county was projected on a different central meridian and so the maps of adjacent counties do not fit neatly together at the edges. Map content stops at the county lines.

#### The First Edition

The early Ordnance Survey maps are an unrivalled source for the period immediately before the Great Irish Famine (1847-50) when the population was at the highest level ever recorded. The maps depict an open landscape in the area of the proposed turbines and infrastructure. No features of note are depicted.

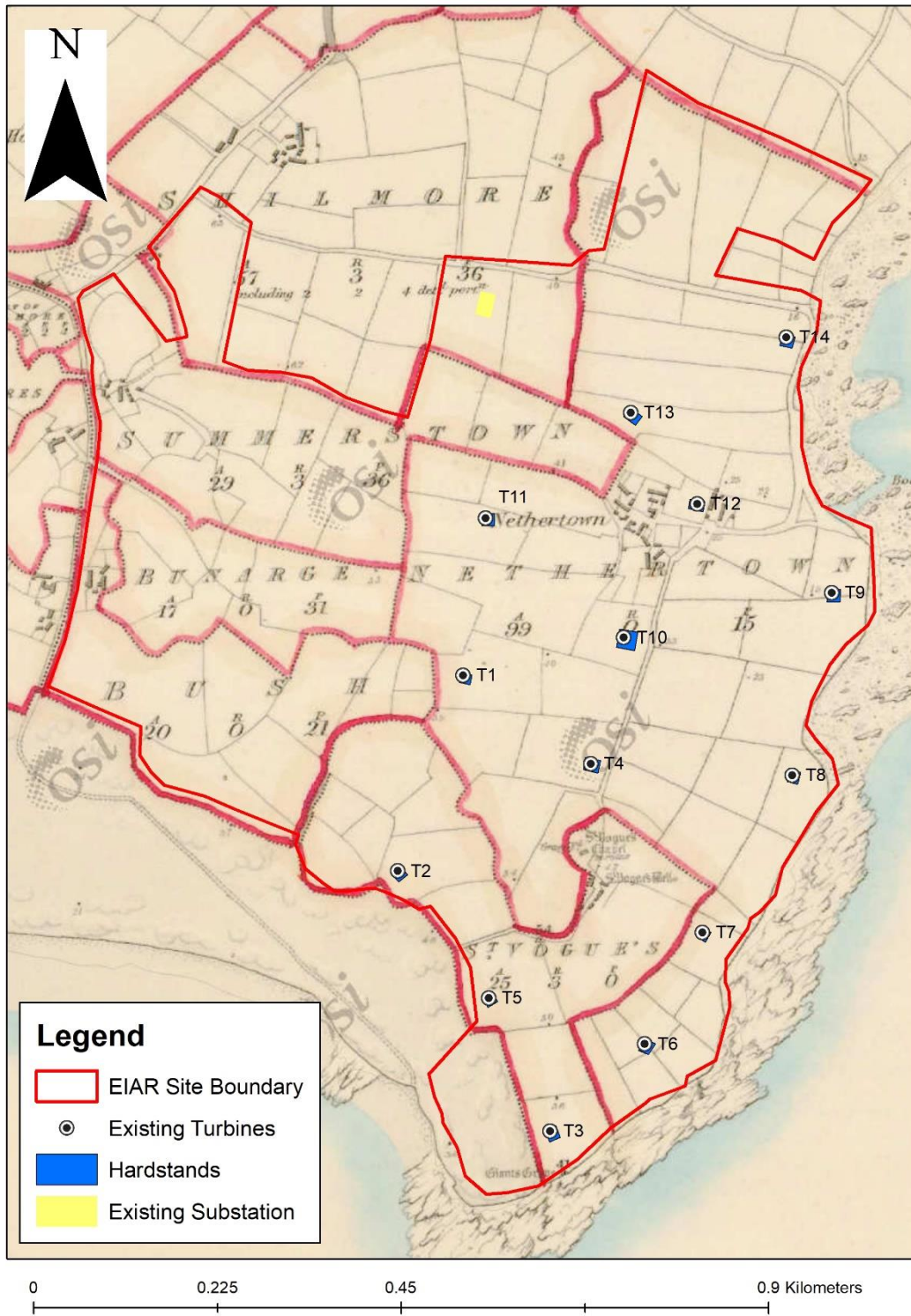


Figure 12-7: Existing turbines and substation overlaid on 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS background.



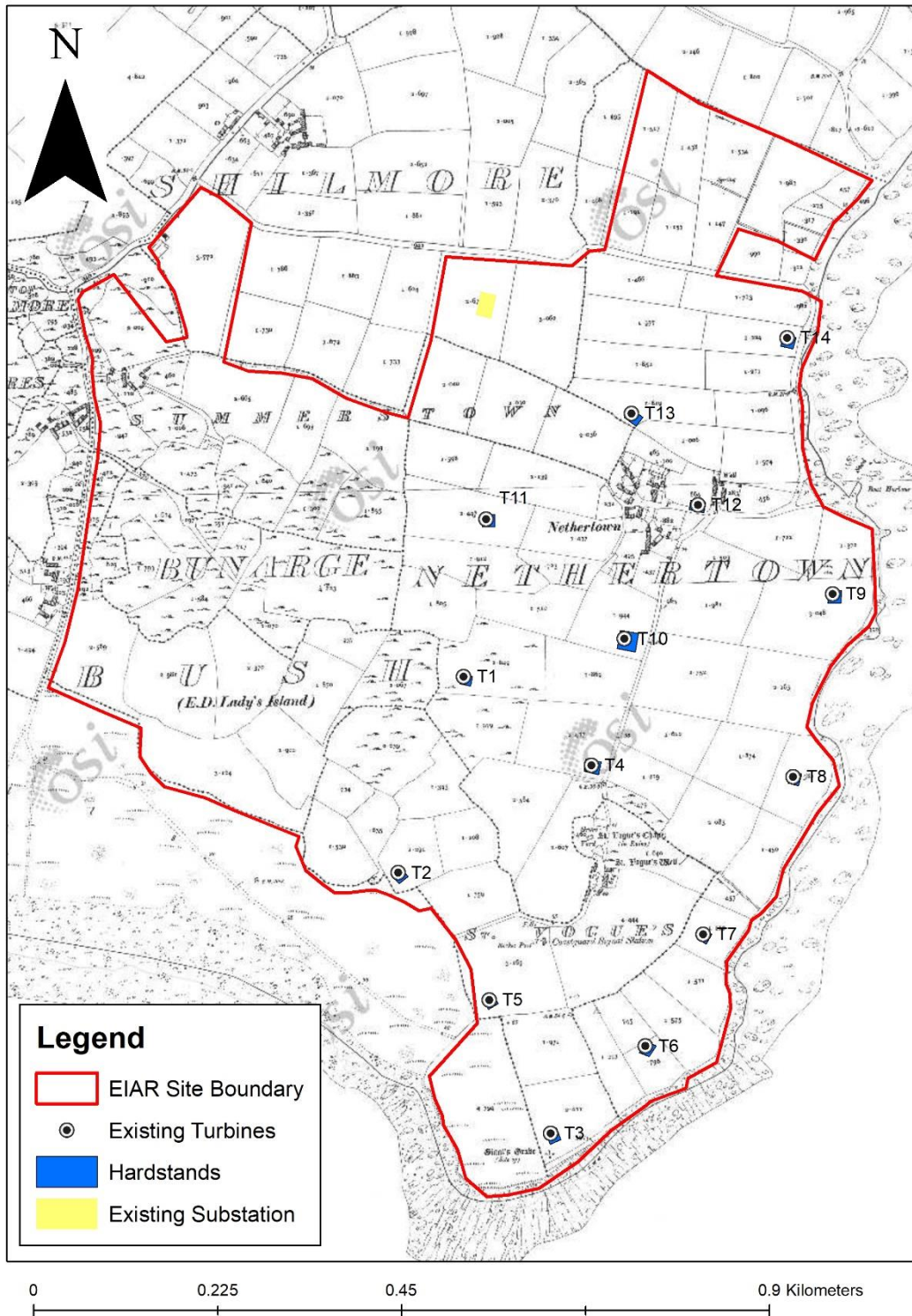


Figure 12-8: Proposed Development shown on 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map.

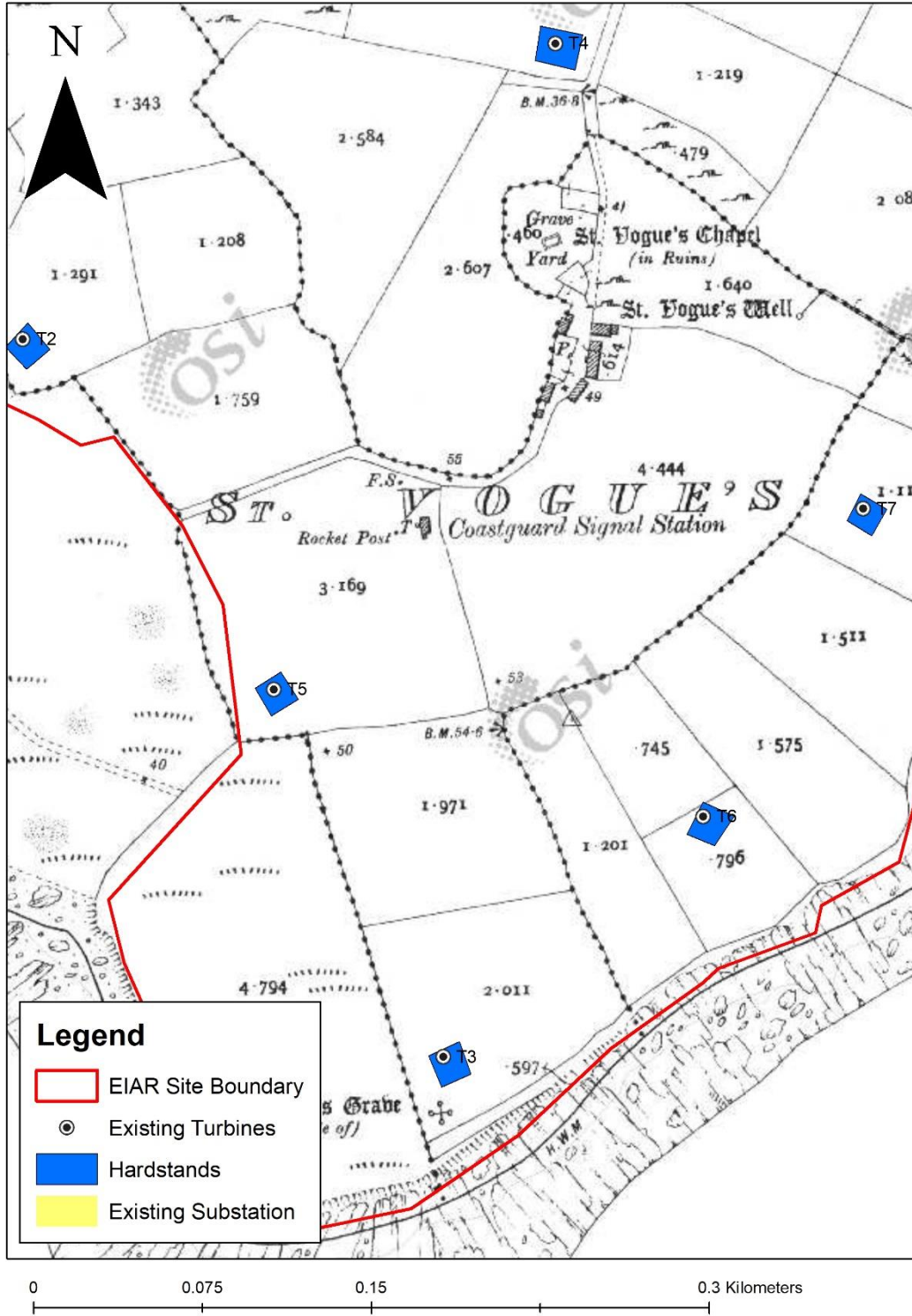


Figure 12-9: Detail of St Vogue's and Giants Grave to the south of T3 (Wedge tomb now gone)

### 12.3.1.8 Description of the Proposed Development Area

The description of the Proposed Development area and photographic record is presented in Appendix 12-1.

## 12.3.2 Architectural and Cultural Heritage

### 12.3.2.1 Protected Structures and NIAH within the Proposed Development site boundary

No built heritage structures which are subject to statutory protection (RPS) or otherwise (NIAH) are located within the Proposed Development boundary.

### 12.3.2.2 Protected Structures and NIAH within 2km of the nearest turbines

The RPS for County Wexford was obtained as a dataset on ArcGIS online and added to the project base mapping. Structures within 2km are included here in order to assess the wider context of the wind farm. The RPS is largely based on the NIAH and therefore some repetition/overlap occurs between both datasets. All RPS and NIAH structures within 2km of the nearest turbine are detailed in Table 12-5 and are also represented on Figure 12-10. The distances to the relevant turbines are also detailed.

The majority of structures are dwelling houses with a windmill, forge and chapel also present. Direct and Indirect Impacts are discussed in Section 12.4 below.

Table 12-5: RPS structures within 5km of the nearest proposed turbines

RPS REF	NIAH REG NO	NAME	TLAND_NAME	ORIGINAL TY	ITM_E	ITM_N	Turbine_	Distance
WCC 1397	15705315	Castlepalliser House	Castlepaliser	farm house	711581	606367	T14	1802
WCC 0891	15705316	Ballygarra House	Ballygarra	farm house	711904	606349	T14	1695
WCC 1396	15705318	Carnaghvilla	Ballask (Forth By.)	farm house	712404	606132	T14	1456
WCC 0562	15705320	Teach Samhrain	Ballask (Forth By.)	house	712414	605887	T14	1215
WCC 0791	15705321		Clougheast	farm house	711977	605643	T14	990
WCC 0505	15705322	Clougheast Cottage	Clougheast	house	712217	605592	T14	906
WCC 1395	15705323		Clougheast	mill (wind)	712420	605659	T14	990



RPS REF	NIAH REG NO	NAME	TLAND_NAME	ORIGINAL TY	ITM_E	ITM_N	Turbine_	Distance
WCC 0906	15705324	Parle's Forge	Churchtown (Forth By., Lady's Island Ed)	house	712528	605586	T14	948
WCC 0907	15705325		Churchtown (Forth By., Lady's Island Ed)	house	712550	605557	T14	927
N/A	15705326	Holy Trinity Church (Carn)	Churchtown (Forth By., Lady's Island Ed)	church/chapel	712598	605579	T14	965

### 12.3.2.2.1 RPS WCC1397 NIAH 15705315 Castlepalliser House

#### Description

Detached five-bay two-storey farmhouse, extant 1816, on a rectangular plan originally five-bay two-storey with dormer attic or five-bay three-storey. In occasional use, 1849. Occupied, 1911. Refenestrated, —. For sale, 2009. Pitched slate roof with lichen-covered clay ridge tiles terminating in replacement red brick Running bond chimney stacks having stepped capping, and cast-iron rainwater goods on timber eaves boards on rendered eaves retaining cast-iron downpipes. Part creeper- or ivy-covered rendered walls on rendered plinth. Square-headed central door opening with cut-granite step threshold, and concealed dressings framing replacement timber panelled door having overlight. Square-headed window openings with cut-granite sills, and concealed dressings framing replacement uPVC casement windows. Interior including (ground floor): central hall retaining carved timber lugged surrounds to door openings framing timber panelled doors, staircase on a dog leg plan with turned timber "spindle" balusters supporting carved timber banister terminating in ball finial-topped turned timber newels, carved timber surround to window opening to half-landing, and carved timber surrounds to door openings to landing framing timber panelled doors; and carved timber surrounds to door openings to remainder framing timber panelled doors with carved timber surrounds to window openings. Set in landscaped grounds with rendered piers to perimeter having cut-granite shallow pyramidal capping.

#### Appraisal

A farmhouse 'erected by the late Captain Pierce Harvey [d. 1816]' (Lewis 1837 I, 265) representing an integral component of the domestic built heritage of south County Wexford with the architectural value of the composition, '[a] three-storied house...now reduced to the status of a farm-house' (Cavenagh 1911, 246), suggested by such attributes as the rectilinear plan form centred on a restrained doorcase; and the somewhat disproportionate bias of solid to void in the massing compounded by the uniform or near-uniform proportions of the slender openings on each floor. Having been well maintained, the elementary form and massing survive intact together with quantities of the original fabric, both to the exterior and to the interior: the introduction of replacement fittings to most of the openings, however, has not had a beneficial impact on the character or integrity of a farmhouse having subsequent connections with Sir Hugh Palliser Palliser (1796-1868), later of Castletown House (Fraser 1849, 189; Calendars of Wills and Administrations 1868, 414); and the Joyce family including John Joyce (1851-1931), 'Farmer' (NA 1911).

**RPS WCC0891 NIAH 15705316 Ballygarra House****Description**

Detached four-bay single-storey lobby entry thatched farmhouse with half-dormer attic, extant 1840, on an L-shaped plan off-centred on single-bay single-storey flat-roofed projecting glazed porch; single-bay (single-bay deep) full-height return (north). "Improved", pre-1903, producing present composition. Occupied, 1911. Renovated, 2005-6. Chicken wire-covered replacement hipped oat thatch roof with exposed hazel lattice stretchers to ridge having exposed scallops, red brick Running bond off-central dwarf chimney stack having concrete capping supporting terracotta pots, and exposed hazel stretchers to eaves having exposed scallops; pitched slate roof (north) with clay ridge tiles, concrete or rendered coping to gable with red brick Running bond chimney stack to apex having corbelled stepped capping supporting terracotta or yellow terracotta octagonal pots, and cast-iron rainwater goods on rendered slate flagged eaves retaining cast-iron downpipes. Stained lime rendered battered walls; rendered surface finish (north). Square-headed off-central door opening into farmhouse. Square-headed window openings with concrete or rendered sills, and concealed dressings framing replacement uPVC casement windows replacing two-over-two timber sash windows having part exposed sash boxes. Set back from line of road in landscaped grounds with rendered chamfered piers to perimeter having shallow pyramidal capping supporting wrought iron-detailed flat iron double gates.

**Appraisal**

A farmhouse identified as an integral component of the vernacular heritage of south County Wexford by such attributes as the compact rectilinear lobby entry plan form off-centred on an expressed, albeit later porch; the construction in unrefined local materials displaying a battered silhouette; the disproportionate bias of solid to void in the massing; and the high pitched roof showing an oat thatch finish replenished with the financial assistance of a grants (2005; 2008) from The Heritage Council and Wexford County Council: meanwhile, aspects of the composition clearly illustrate the continued development or "improvement" of the farmhouse in the later nineteenth century. Having been well maintained, the elementary form and massing survive intact together with substantial quantities of the original fabric, both to the exterior and to the interior: the recent (2005-6) introduction of replacement fittings to most of the openings, however, has not had a beneficial impact on the character or integrity of a farmhouse cited as the birthplace of Reverend Thomas Furlong (1800-75), Bishop of Ferns (fl. 1857-75); Reverend John Lambert Furlong (1836-1907); and Reverend Patrick Furlong (1844-1914).

**RPS WCC1396 NIAH 15705318 Carnaghvilla****Description**

Detached three-bay single-storey farmhouse with half-dormer attic, extant 1840, on a T-shaped plan with single-bay (single-bay deep) full-height central return (east). Now disused. Pitched slate roof on a T-shaped plan centred on pitched (gabled) slate roof with clay ridge tiles, paired rendered central chimney stacks having stepped capping supporting terracotta pots, concrete or rendered coping to gables, and no rainwater goods surviving on limewashed rendered eaves. Limewashed rendered walls. Segmental-headed central door opening with overgrown threshold, and concealed dressings framing timber panelled door having fanlight. Segmental-headed flanking window openings with limewashed sills, and concealed dressings framing eight-over-eight timber sash windows having blind fanlights. Segmental-headed window openings (half-dormer attic) with limewashed sills, and concealed dressings framing four-over-eight timber sash window having fanlights. Square-headed window openings (east) with limewashed sills, and concealed dressings framing eight-over-eight or six-over-six timber sash windows. Interior including (ground floor): central hall retaining timber surrounds to door openings framing timber panelled doors; and timber surrounds to door openings to remainder framing timber panelled doors with timber panelled reveals or shutters to window openings. Set back from line of road

in unkempt landscaped grounds with limewashed piers to perimeter having pyramidal capping supporting barley twist-detailed flat iron gate.

### Appraisal

A farmhouse representing an integral component of the domestic built heritage of south County Wexford with the architectural value of the composition confirmed by such attributes as the compact plan form centred on a restrained doorcase showing a simple radial fanlight; the elegant arched "sweep" of the openings; and the miniature gablet embellishing the roofline. A prolonged period of unoccupancy notwithstanding, the elementary form and massing survive intact together with substantial quantities of the original fabric, both to the exterior and to the interior, thereby upholding the character or integrity of the composition. Furthermore, an adjacent coach house-cum-stable outbuilding (extant 1840) continues to contribute positively to the group and setting values of a neat self-contained ensemble making a pleasing visual statement in a rural street scene presently (2007) undergoing extensive "suburban" development.

#### 12.3.2.2.4 **RPS WCC0562 NIAH 15705320 Teach Samhrain**

### Description

Detached four-bay single-storey lobby entry thatched house with dormer attic, extant 1840, on a rectangular plan off-centred on single-bay single-storey gabled windbreak. Vacant, 1901. Occupied, 1911. Renovated, 1996. Repaired, 2004, to accommodate continued occasional use. Replacement hipped water reed thatch roof on oat thatch base with chicken wire-covered exposed hazel lattice stretchers to raised ridge having exposed scallops, cement rendered off-central chimney stack having stepped capping supporting terracotta pots, and blind stretchers to eaves having blind scallops. Replacement rendered battered walls; rendered surface finish to rear (west) elevation centred on rendered battered buttress. Segmental-headed off-central door opening below "oeil-de-boeuf" with concealed dressings framing replacement glazed timber panelled door having fanlight. Square-headed window openings with concrete sills, and concealed dressings framing replacement timber casement windows replacing six-over-six (south) or two-over-two (north) timber sash windows having part exposed sash boxes. Set back from road in landscaped grounds with limewashed cylindrical piers to perimeter having conical capping.

### Appraisal

A house identified as an integral component of the vernacular heritage of south County Wexford by such attributes as the rectilinear lobby entry plan form off-centred on a characteristic windbreak; the construction in unrefined local materials displaying a pronounced battered silhouette with sections of "daub" or mud suggested not only by a stabilising buttress but also by an entry in the "House and Buildings Return" Form of the National Census (NA 1901; NA 1911); the disproportionate bias of solid to void in the massing; and the high pitched roof originally showing an oat thatch finish: however, a comprehensive renovation programme involving the substitution of much of the original fabric has not had a beneficial impact on the external expression or integrity of a house making a picturesque visual statement in a sylvan street scene.

#### 12.3.2.2.5 **RPS WCC0791 NIAH 15705321**

### Description

Attached three-bay (two-bay deep) three-storey farmhouse with dormer attic, begun 1805, on a rectangular plan with three-bay full-height rear (west) elevation. Incomplete, 1903. Completed, 2003-4,

producing present composition. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles terminating in red brick Running bond chimney stacks having red brick Running bond capping, central rooflight to front (east) pitch with paired central rooflights to rear (west) pitch, and uPVC rainwater goods on timber box eaves. Part repointed coursed rubble stone walls on battered base with flush quoins to corners. Pointed segmental-headed central door opening with flagged threshold, and red brick voussoirs framing timber boarded door. Paired pointed segmental-headed flanking window openings with shallow sills, and red brick voussoirs framing four-over-four timber sash windows having part exposed sash boxes. Square-headed window openings in tripartite arrangement (first floor) with shallow sills, timber mullions, and red brick block-and-start surrounds framing six-over-six timber sash windows having two-over-two sidelights. Square-headed window openings (top floor) with shallow sills, and red brick block-and-start surrounds framing four-over-four timber sash windows. Set in landscaped grounds.

### Appraisal

A farmhouse representing an integral component of the domestic built heritage of south County Wexford with the architectural value of the composition, one abutting 'a quadrangular tower in good preservation...said to have been erected by some of the earlier adventurers in the reign of Henry II' (Lacy 1863, 44), suggested by such attributes as the compact rectilinear plan form centred on a restrained "medieval" doorcase; the diminishing in scale of the openings on each floor producing a graduated tiered visual effect with the principal "apartments" defined by Wyatt-style tripartite glazing patterns; and the high pitched roofline: meanwhile, such traits as the pronounced base batter; and 'a musket-loop and a slit window...at ground floor' [SMR WX053-032002-], all highlight the archaeological potential of the farmhouse.

## 12.3.2.2.6 **RPS WCC0505 NIAH 15705322 Clougheast Cottage**

### Description

Detached five-bay two-storey thatched house, built 1826, on a T-shaped plan centred on single-bay single-storey gabled projecting glazed porch to ground floor; three-bay two-storey rear (west) elevation. Occupied, 1901; 1911. Reroofed, 2001. Chicken wire-covered hipped thatch roof with exposed hazel lattice stretchers to decorative raised ridge having exposed scallops, paired cement rendered red brick Running bond central chimney stacks having chamfered stringcourses below capping supporting terracotta or yellow terracotta tapered pots, and exposed hazel stretchers to eaves having exposed scallops. Limewashed roughcast battered walls; slate hung surface finish to side (south) elevation. Square-headed central door opening into house with concealed dressings framing timber boarded double doors. Square-headed window openings with limewashed sills, and concealed dressings framing six-over-six timber sash windows. Interior including (ground floor): central hall retaining carved timber surrounds to door openings framing timber panelled doors; reception room (south) retaining carved timber surround to door opening framing timber panelled door with carved timber surrounds to window openings framing timber panelled shutters; reception room (north) retaining carved timber surround to door opening framing timber panelled door with carved timber surrounds to window openings framing timber panelled shutters; and carved timber surrounds to door openings to remainder framing timber panelled doors with carved timber surrounds to window openings framing timber panelled shutters. Set in landscaped grounds perpendicular to road with rendered piers to perimeter having shallow pyramidal capping supporting timber gate.

### Appraisal

A house identified as an important component of the early nineteenth-century built heritage of south County Wexford by such attributes as the rectilinear plan form centred on an expressed porch; the construction in unrefined local materials displaying a feint battered silhouette with sections of "daub" or mud suggested by an entry in the "House and Building Return" Form of the National Census (NA 1901; NA 1911); the slight diminishing in scale of the openings on each floor producing a graduated

visual impression; and the high pitched roof showing a thatch finish replenished with the financial assistance of a grant (2002) from The Heritage Council: meanwhile, such traits as the symmetrical frontage clearly illustrate aspirations to "gentrified" architecture (cf. 15701722; 15703323; 15703330; 15704863). Having been well maintained, the elementary form and massing survive intact together with substantial quantities of the original fabric, both to the exterior and to the interior, thus upholding the character or integrity of a house having historic connections with Joseph Meadows (1809-77) 'formerly of Clough East [sic] Cottage afterwards of Carcur and late of Thornville all in County Wexford' (Calendars of Wills and Administrations 1877, 515); and a succession of tenants of the Furlong family including William Ernest Fitzsimons (—), 'Insurance Inspector' (NA 1901; NA 1911).

#### 12.3.2.2.7 **RPS WCC1395 NIAH 15705323**

##### Description

Freestanding single-bay three-stage cylindrical windmill tower, extant 1840, on a circular plan. Disused, 1911. Now in ruins. Roof now missing. Part creeper- or ivy-covered coursed rubble "Old Red Sandstone" battered walls retaining sections of lime rendered or roughcast surface finish. Square-headed opposing door openings with rough hewn granite thresholds, and rough hewn lintels with no fittings surviving. Square-headed window openings (upper stages) with rough hewn rubble stone flush sills, and rough hewn lintels with no fittings surviving. Interior in ruins. Set in landscaped grounds.

##### Appraisal

The shell of a windmill tower representing an integral component of the industrial heritage of south County Wexford [SMR WX053-055—].

#### 12.3.2.2.8 **RPS WCC0906 NIAH 15705324 Parle's Forge**

##### Description

Detached four-bay single-storey lobby entry thatched house with dormer attic, extant 1840, on a rectangular plan off-centred on single-bay single-storey flat-roofed projecting porch. "Improved", pre-1903, producing present composition. Occupied, 1911. Refenestrated, —. Chicken wire-covered pitched and hipped or hipped gabled oat thatch roof, pressed iron ridge above exposed steel stretchers to ridge having exposed scallops, red brick Running bond off-central chimney stack having stepped capping, and blind stretchers to eaves having blind scallops. Limewashed rendered battered walls. Square-headed off-central door opening into house. Square-headed window openings with concrete or rendered sills, and concealed dressings including timber lintels framing replacement uPVC casement windows replacing two-over-two timber sash windows having part exposed sash boxes. Set back from line of road on a corner site with limewashed cylindrical piers to perimeter having shallow conical capping supporting flat iron gate.

##### Appraisal

A house identified as an integral component of the vernacular heritage of south County Wexford by such attributes as the rectilinear lobby entry plan form off-centred on an expressed, albeit later porch; the construction in unrefined local materials displaying a pronounced battered silhouette with sections of "daub" or mud suggested by an entry in the "House and Building Return" Form of the National Census (NA 1901; NA 1911); the disproportionate bias of solid to void in the massing; and the high pitched roof showing a degrading oat thatch finish. Having been reasonably well maintained, the elementary form and massing survive intact together with quantities of the original fabric: the introduction of replacement fittings to the openings, however, has not had a beneficial impact on the external expression or integrity of a house making a pleasing visual statement in a rural village street scene.



### Description

Detached five-bay single-storey thatched house with half-dormer attic, extant 1840, on a rectangular plan. "Restored", 2002. Replacement hipped water reed thatch roof with chicken wire-covered exposed hazel lattice stretchers to degraded raised ridge having exposed scallops, rendered chimney stacks having chamfered stringcourses below capping, and blind stretchers to eaves having blind scallops. Replacement rendered battered walls. Square-headed central door opening in elliptical-headed recess with threshold, timber doorcase with panelled pilasters supporting inscribed "fanlight", and rendered block-and-start surround centred on keystone framing glazed timber panelled door. Square-headed flanking window openings in square-headed shutter recesses with concrete or rendered sills, and rendered monolithic surrounds framing replacement two-over-two timber sash windows without horns replacing one-over-one timber sash windows. Set back from line of road in landscaped grounds with limewashed cylindrical piers to perimeter having shallow conical capping supporting replacement timber gates.

### Appraisal

A house representing an integral component of the domestic built heritage of south County Wexford with the architectural value of the composition confirmed by such attributes as the elongated rectilinear plan form centred on a Classically-detailed doorcase demonstrating good quality workmanship; and the high pitched roof latterly showing a non-indigenous Turkish water reed thatch finish.

### Description

Detached three-bay double-height single-cell Church of Ireland church, rebuilt 1825, on a rectangular plan with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting porch to entrance (west) front. Closed, —. Now in ruins. Roof now missing, creeper- or ivy-covered coping to gables including creeper- or ivy-covered coping to gable to entrance (west) front with gabled double bellcote to apex, and no rainwater goods surviving on rendered eaves. Part creeper- or ivy-covered rendered battered walls with lichen-spotted rendered slate hung battered buttresses to entrance (west) front. Pointed-arch or pointed segmental-headed window openings with cut-granite sills, and concealed dressings framing mild steel fittings. Pointed-arch door opening to entrance (west) front with cut-granite threshold, and cut-granite surround having chamfered reveals framing mild steel fittings. Interior in ruins. Set in unkempt grounds.

### Appraisal

The shell of a church representing an important component of the ecclesiastical heritage of south County Wexford with the architectural value of the composition, 'a plain edifice of great antiquity without tower or spire' (Lewis 1837 I, 265), suggested by such attributes as the compact rectilinear plan form, aligned along a liturgically-correct axis; the "pointed" profile of the openings underpinning a "medieval" Gothic theme; and the double bellcote embellishing the roofline as a picturesque eye-catcher in the landscape: meanwhile, such traits as the battered silhouette, and 'the reused porch door frame of coarse granite', all highlight the archaeological potential of a church 'which Synnott, writing [in] 1680, tells us was dedicated to Saint Fintan' [SMR WX053-033001-].



Figure 12-10: Record of Protected structures and NIAH within 2km of the nearest turbine.

### 12.3.3 Cultural Heritage

No new sites of cultural heritage significance either of regional or national importance were recorded during the walkover survey. A number of stone field boundaries have survived well within the site and agricultural practices have continued as normal. Some strewn stones indicate the presence of former buildings and outbuildings associated with Nethertown historic settlement shown on the 25-inch OS map (See Appendix 12-1 for description).

## 12.4 Likely Significant Effects and Associated Mitigation Measures

### 12.4.1 Do-Nothing Scenario

The do-nothing scenario seeks to describe the consequences that are reasonably likely to occur without the proposed project.

If the Proposed Development (extension of operation) were not to proceed, decommissioning of the existing wind farm and associated on-site infrastructure would be required, as per the conditions of the current planning permission (ABP Ref. PL26.116487). Given the presence of archaeological monuments within the site, a number of mitigation measures would be necessary in order to adequately protect the monuments and sites of the monuments located therein. The current agricultural land-use would also continue if the Proposed Development does proceed.

### 12.4.2 Construction Phase Potential Impacts – Indirect

Indirect effects, in terms of archaeology, architectural and cultural heritage are considered to be those effects which happen away from ‘the site’. This includes impacts on visual setting of any cultural heritage asset in the wider landscape. Since these effects are only possible during construction activities, they are considered operational effects and are therefore discussed in Section 12.4.4 below. No indirect effects were identified which could occur at the ‘construction stage’ as no construction activities are proposed (see below).

### 12.4.3 Construction Phase Potential Impacts (Direct)

No construction activities, groundworks or alterations to the existing wind farm are proposed beyond routine maintenance during the operational phase of the Proposed Development. Direct impact refers to a ‘physical impact’ on a monument or site. The construction phase was completed during the initial wind farm construction in 2002 during which time an archaeologist was present during groundworks. No National Monuments in State Ownership/Guardianship are located within the Proposed Development site boundary therefore no direct impacts on these aspects of the archaeological resource are identified. A number of recorded monuments are located within the Proposed Development EIAR boundary as described above in Section 12.3.1.2. Since there are no proposals to alter the footprint of the hardstands or turbines or any groundworks, no impacts on the SMR sites within the site will take place. There are no RPS or NIAH sites located within the site boundary and in this regard no impacts will take place. Furthermore, since the excavation of topsoil for the Proposed Development including road construction, turbine bases, hardstands, met mast and other associated elements was already archaeologically monitored in 2002 during which time any sub-surface archaeology was resolved and dealt with appropriately (See Sections 13.3.1.2 and 13.3.1.4 above) no negative effects will occur to sub-surface archaeology. No impacts to any of the existing stone field boundaries will occur since no construction activities are being proposed.

#### 12.4.4 **Operational Phase Potential Impacts (Direct)**

In terms of direct effects on archaeology, architecture and cultural heritage, since groundworks are already completed as part of the original wind farm, it is considered that no direct effects would occur at the operational stage.

#### 12.4.5 **Operational Phase Potential Impacts (Indirect)**

The baseline environment consists of the existing windfarm (including turbines, existing roads, a met mast and a substation building in the north of the site) and a number of archaeological monuments within the EIAR site boundary. The windfarm which was constructed in 2002 has avoided impacting on all cultural heritage features located within the EIAR site boundary. All monuments are adequately fenced off. All were inspected in June 2021 and have been well preserved within a largely agricultural setting within which a number of turbines are located. Many of the monuments have no visible surface trace as they no longer survive or have been archaeologically excavated. St Vogues church sits in the centre of the site in a largely overgrown area of the field. The founders of the ecclesiastical complex would have sought out the site, perhaps for its views to the sea and the protection of the surrounding cliffs / coastline to the east and south of the monument. These views continue and are uninterrupted.

The Proposed Development consists of the extension of operation of the existing wind farm and is expected to have a lifespan of approximately 15 years. Planning permission is being sought for a 15-year operational period commencing from the date of expiration of the existing wind farm planning permission (ABP Ref. PL26.116487). During the operational period, on a day-to-day basis the wind turbines will operate automatically, responding by means of anemometry equipment and control systems to changes in wind speed and direction. No significant operational phase activities are proposed which would require further assessment.

### 12.5 **Cumulative Impacts**

Cumulative impact is defined as ‘The addition of many small impacts to create one larger, more significant, impact’ (EPA 2017). Cumulative impacts encompass the combined effects of multiple developments or activities on a range of receptors. In this case, the receptors are the archaeological monuments and architectural/cultural heritage sites in the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Development. Cumulative Impacts at the Construction and Operational Stages are considered. Cumulative effect takes into account other projects such as the Richfield windfarm located to the west.

#### 12.5.1 **Cumulative Impacts (Direct Impacts – Construction stage)**

The Proposed Development consists of the extension of operation of the existing windfarm. All construction works were carried out in 2002 and none are being proposed as part of this development. No direct impacts were identified during this assessment and therefore if no direct effects were identified, no direct cumulative effects will occur. All potential direct effects were addressed during the construction stage of the existing wind farm. An archaeologist monitored all groundworks in 2002 which sought to identify and protect all existing monuments and potential sub-surface archaeological features. The potential direct effects arising from the Richfield Wind Farm would have been dealt with in the same way either through mitigation measures or planning conditions associated with archaeology. In this regard when the two projects are added together there is no increase in direct effects (cumulative).



## 12.5.2 Cumulative Impacts (Indirect)

The operational stage will continue in the way that it currently operates (from the baseline environment). Should the application receive a favourable response from the planning authority, then the turbines will continue to operate automatically by means of anemometry equipment and control systems to changes in wind speed and direction. Indirect impacts on setting occur at the operational stage of the development. Nothing additional is being proposed as part of the operational stage and therefore cumulative effects will not occur.

## 12.6 Decommissioning Phase

Given the presence of archaeological monuments within the EIAR site boundary, the decommissioning phase could potentially have a number of direct negative impacts on the known cultural heritage. A suite of mitigation measures would be required to include full time presence of an archaeologist during decommissioning works to ensure that no significant or adverse impacts take place to the monuments and cultural heritage features located therein.

Furthermore, buffer / exclusion zones and fencing may be required to ensure that large turbine / crane components do not encroach on the monuments' extent. A decommissioning plan will be agreed with the local authority at least three months prior to decommissioning of the Proposed Development. Further details concerning the decommissioning phase are provided in Chapter 4, Section 4.8 of this report.

## 12.7 Conclusion

This archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage chapter was prepared by Tobar Archaeological Services. It presents the results of an archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage impact assessment for the extension of operation of an existing wind farm at Carnsore point, County Wexford. The site comprises largely green field agricultural land. The site is located on a coastal headland (Carnsore Point), 8km south of Rosslare Harbour, 10km south of Rosslare Town and approximately 15km east of Kilmore Quay, in County Wexford. The wind farm development lands cover approximately 77.4ha with a development footprint of circa 1.72ha.

The purpose of this chapter is to assess the potential direct and indirect effects of the Proposed Development on the surrounding archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage landscape. The assessment is based on both a desktop review of the available cultural heritage and archaeological data and a comprehensive programme of field walking of the study area. Planning permission is being sought from Wexford County Council to enable the existing wind farm to continue operating in its current form for an additional 15 years. It is not proposed to alter the current 14 turbine layout or infrastructure and no significant ground works are required. The full scope of works is described in Chapter 4: Description of the Proposed Development.

An assessment of all National Monuments (State Care and Preservation Orders) within 10km of the turbines was undertaken to ascertain any potential impacts on their visual setting (See Section 12.2.5 for methodology of assessment). No National Monuments are located within the Proposed Development site and none are located within close proximity to same. Monuments located within 10km of the turbines are detailed in Table 12-2 and Figure 13.4 in the EIAR chapter.

Ten archaeological monuments listed in the Sites and Monuments Record are located within the EIAR site boundary. They are listed in Table 12-3 and described in the same section of the EIAR chapter. Since no construction works are being proposed and the windfarm already exists, no negative effects were identified.



In terms of the general context within which the existing and Proposed Development is located, twenty-two monuments are located within 2km of the nearest turbines outside the EIAR site boundary. The majority of monument types are ringforts and enclosure (7) with 3 castles, two churches and a graveyard and two windmills. One each of the following monument types are represented: Ring-ditch, Barrow – unclassified, Megalithic structure, Standing stone, House - 16th/17th century, Excavation site and a Burnt mound. None will be impacted either directly or indirectly since nothing additional to the existing baseline environment is being proposed.

No built heritage structures which are subject to statutory protection (RPS) or otherwise (NIAH) are located within the Proposed Development boundary. RPS Structures within 2km are included in the assessment order to assess the wider context of the wind farm. The RPS is largely based on the NIAH and therefore some repetition/overlap occurs between both datasets. All RPS and NIAH structures within 2km of the nearest turbine are detailed in Table 12-5 in the EIAR chapter and are also represented on Figure 12-10. None will be impacted either directly or indirectly since nothing additional to the existing baseline environment is being proposed.

### Cumulative Effects

This cumulative effect takes into account other projects such as the Richfield Wind Farm to the west. The Proposed Development consists of the extension of operation of the existing windfarm. All construction works were carried out in 2002 and none are being proposed as part of the Proposed Development. No direct impacts were identified during this assessment and therefore no cumulative direct effects will occur.

The operational stage will continue in the way that it currently operates (from the baseline environment). Should the application receive a favourable response from the planning authority, then the turbines will continue to operate automatically by means of anemometry equipment and control systems to changes in wind speed and direction Indirect impacts on setting occur at the operational stage of the development. Nothing additional is being proposed as part of the operational stage and therefore cumulative indirect effects will not occur.