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Planning Department,
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By post and email to: dohara@laoiscoco.ie and planning@laoiscoco.ie

30th March 2022

Re: Planning Compliance Submission for Laois Kilkenny Electricity Reinforcement Project – ABP Reg. Ref. VA0015

Dear David,

I refer to previous correspondence in relation to this matter, and in particular to the letter issued by ESB to Laois County Council (LCC) dated 22nd March 2022. In that letter we advised of upcoming works in relation to the construction of the new entrance and the associated access road from the R426 to the Coolnabacky site, as well as archaeological testing in advance of main substation contract.

The Grant of Planning includes a number of Conditions, two of which (Nos. 9 & 10) relate to Archaeological Heritage. In particular, Condition 10 is considered to largely relate to the overall substation development site and requires an Archaeological Appraisal in advance of the commencement of development.

We have now carried out the archaeological testing in advance of main substation contract and in accordance with the requirements of conditions and are submitting the report as required by the condition. It was carried out under licence from the Department of Housing, Local Government and Housing (Ref: 21E0824) and the results are included below in the report.



As noted above in the report, it is not considered likely that any direct archaeological impacts will occur as a result of the development proceeding. Likewise, as noted in the report, it is considered that no visual impacts will occur to any extant archaeological monuments as a result of the completion of the overall development. Consequently, in light of the above, particularly with respect to the results of the programme of archaeological testing, it is considered that the development will not result in any negative impacts with respect to Archaeological Heritage and there are no associated reasons as to why the development should not proceed as proposed.

A programme of Archaeological Monitoring will be undertaken in further compliance with Condition 10 (b) of the Grant of Planning; this will largely involve all topsoil stripping/general ground reduction works onto the surface of the underlying archaeologically sterile subsoil levels. In the event of additional subsurface features of archaeological interest being uncovered during the course of such monitoring, works in the immediate area of such features will cease and the advice of the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage will be sought to determine what additional action should be implemented. Should archaeological/historical artifactual material be recovered during such works, then the requirements of the National Museum of Ireland with regard to such items will be implemented. This will include specialist archaeological identification and reporting and conservation, if required.

Following completion of the programme(s) of archaeological monitoring, and any other possible archaeological interventions/investigations, the appointed archaeologist will prepare a full and final report for submission to the Planning Authority and the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Housing. If you have any queries in relation to this submission please contact me on 086 8336990 or brendan.allen@esb.ie.

Yours sincerely,

Brendan Allen

Planning Team Leader FIPI

PROPOSED ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION

**COOLNABACKY & ESKER Tds,
TIMAHOE,
Co. LAOIS**

ABP REG. REF: 11.VA0015

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

MARTIN BYRNE, MA, Dip. EIA Mgmt, MIAI

**Report Commissioned by
ESB ENGINEERING & MAJOR PROJECTS
One Dublin Airport Central,
Dublin Airport,
Cloghran,
Co. Dublin**

MARCH 2022

**BYRNE MULLINS & ASSOCIATES
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PROPOSED SUBSTATION DEVELOPMENT

COOLNABACKY & ESKER Tds, TIMAHOE, Co. LAOIS

ABP Reg. Ref: 11.VA0015

ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

Martin Byrne, MA, Dip. EIA Mgmt, MIAI
BYRNE MULLINS & ASSOCIATES – ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

1. INTRODUCTION

This report provides an Archaeological Heritage Assessment with respect to the proposed development of a 400/110Kv Substation Facility at Coolnabacky and Esker townlands, Timahoe, Co. Laois. The report was commissioned by ESB Engineering & Major Projects, One Dublin Airport Central, Dublin Airport, Cloghran, Co. Dublin

1.1 Reason for Assessment

The subject development forms part of a much larger project – The Laois-Kilkenny Reinforcement Project – for which planning permission was granted by An Bord Pleanála (ABP) in 2014 (Reg. Ref: 11.VA0015).

The Grant of Planning includes a number of Conditions, two of which (Nos. 9 & 10) relate to Archaeological Heritage. In particular, Condition 10 is considered to largely relate to the overall substation development site and requires an Archaeological Appraisal in advance of the commencement of development. The condition is worded as follows:

“The undertaker shall facilitate the archaeological appraisal of the site and shall provide for the preservation, recording and protection of archaeological materials or features, which may exist within the site. In this regard, the undertaker shall:

- a) Notify the planning authority in writing at least four weeks prior to the commencement of any site operation (including hydrological and geotechnical investigations) relating to the proposed development,*
- b) Employ a suitably-qualified archaeologist prior to the commencement of development. The archaeologist shall assess the site and monitor all site development works. The assessment shall address the following issues:*
 - i. The nature and location of archaeological material on the site, and,*
 - ii. The impact of the proposed development on such archaeological material, and*
- c) Particular care shall be taken in replacing polesets close to archaeological features*

A report, containing the results of the assessment, shall be submitted to the planning authority and arising from this assessment, the undertaker shall agree in writing with the planning authority details regarding any further archaeological requirements (including, if necessary, archaeological excavation) prior to the commencement of construction works. In default of agreement on any of these requirements, the matter shall be referred to An Bord Pleanála for determination.

Reason: *In order to conserve the archaeological heritage of the area and to secure the preservation (in-situ or by record) and protection of any archaeological remains that may exist within the site.*

The project managers, ESB E&MP, requested that the required appraisal should include a programme of Archaeological Testing

2. METHODOLOGY

An Archaeological Heritage study comprise the results of a survey and evaluation of sites/features of archaeological and historical potential within, and in the immediate environs of, proposed development lands. The work consists of the results of a paper survey, field inspection and programme of archaeological testing

2.1 Archaeological Study Area

The subject development lands (application red-line boundary) and an area of 500m surrounding such lands were determined to be the Study Area for Archaeological Heritage. The extent of the Study Area was chosen on the basis of the topography of the subject site and environs and to reflect an appropriate context for the development, beyond which it was considered that a development of this nature would have no direct/indirect impacts.

2.2 Paper Survey

The Paper Survey comprised documentary, cartographic and aerial photographic research using the following principal sources:

- Record of Monuments and Places – Co. Laois (RMP)
- Sites and Monuments Record of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (SMR) – www.archaeology.ie
- Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland
- Annual Archaeological Excavations Bulletin – www.excavations.ie
- Aerial Photographic and Cartographic Archive of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland – www.osi.ie
- Documentary and historic cartographic sources (see Appendix 1)
- Laois County Development Plan 2021-2027 (OCDP)
- Placenames Commission – www.logainm.ie
- Heritage Council Heritage Maps & Data – www.heritagemaps.ie

2.3 Field Inspection

A preliminary field inspection was undertaken in advance of the submission of an application for an Archaeological Excavation (Testing) Licence, followed by a more detailed surface reconnaissance survey of the subject development area and environs at the time of testing.

An attempt was made to identify previously unrecorded sites of archaeological heritage potential within, and in the immediate environs of, the proposed development area. Sites of archaeological heritage potential identified on the basis of the paper survey were inspected in an attempt to confirm their locations on the ground and to determine, if possible, their likely extent.

2.4 Archaeological Testing

A programme of Archaeological Testing was undertaken as part of the overall process of Archaeological Assessment. It was carried out under licence from the Department of Housing, Local Government and Housing (Ref: 21E0824) and the results are included below in Section 6.5.

3. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The subject development site is located in approx. 8.5km to the southeast of Portlaoise and 2.2km north of the village of Timahoe, and on the eastern side of the R426 road – Figure 1.

As illustrated in Figure 2 and Plate 1, the substation development area is located to the eastern extent of the overall development area and comprises a subrectangular pasture field with planted boundaries; that along the northwest is also formed by a watercourse (stream) and there are open drains along sections of the remaining boundaries; there is a slightly raised area in the western central area of the field from which the surface slopes down gently in all directions. An existing track leads east from the R426 road (Plate 2) providing access to an agricultural facility and disused quarry with a temporary access track leading from this area to the substation site (Plate 3); this track and associated hard-stand area (Plate 4) were constructed as part of the works associated with the diversion of the existing 110kV overhead line and the construction of associated angle-masts, together with the construction of a 400kV tower mast; this latter area was surrounded by safety fencing at the time of testing (Plate 5).

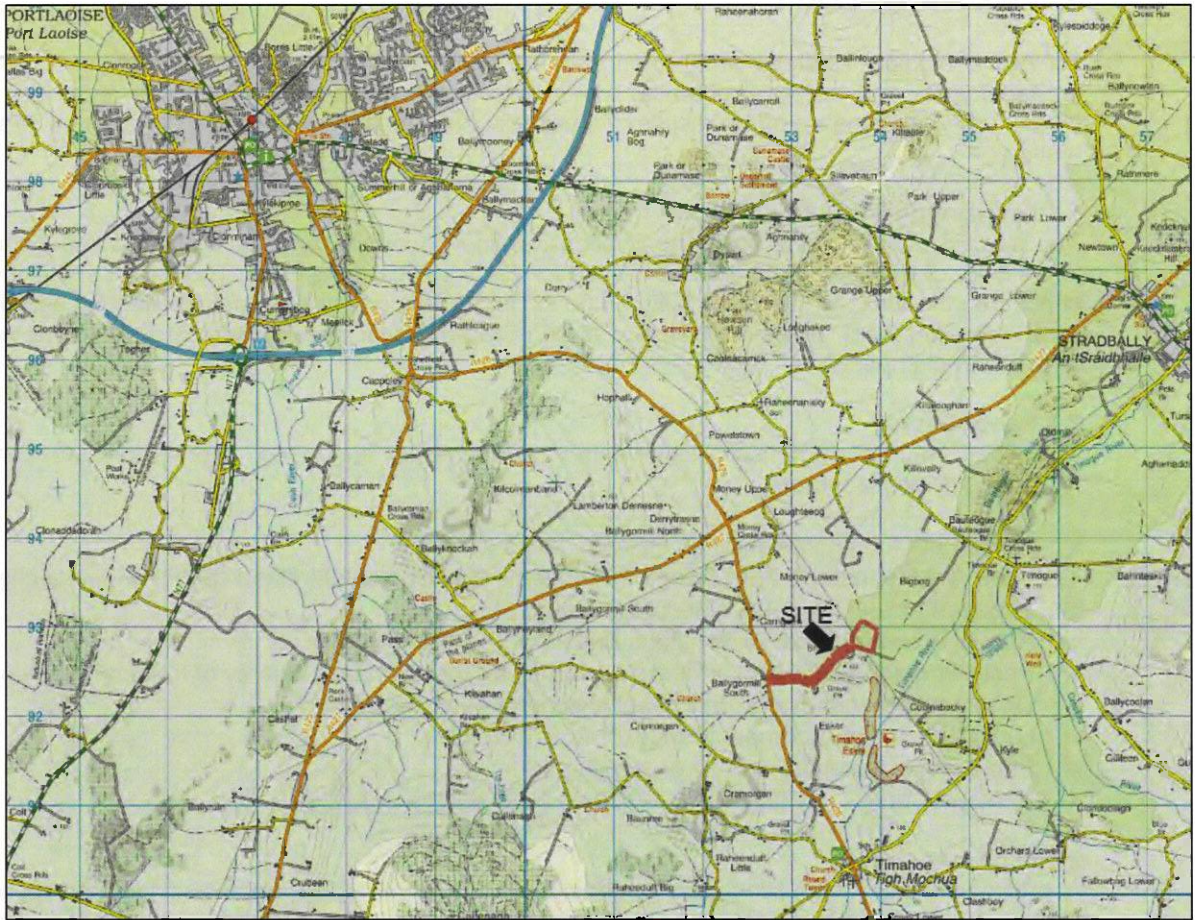


Figure 1 General Site Location

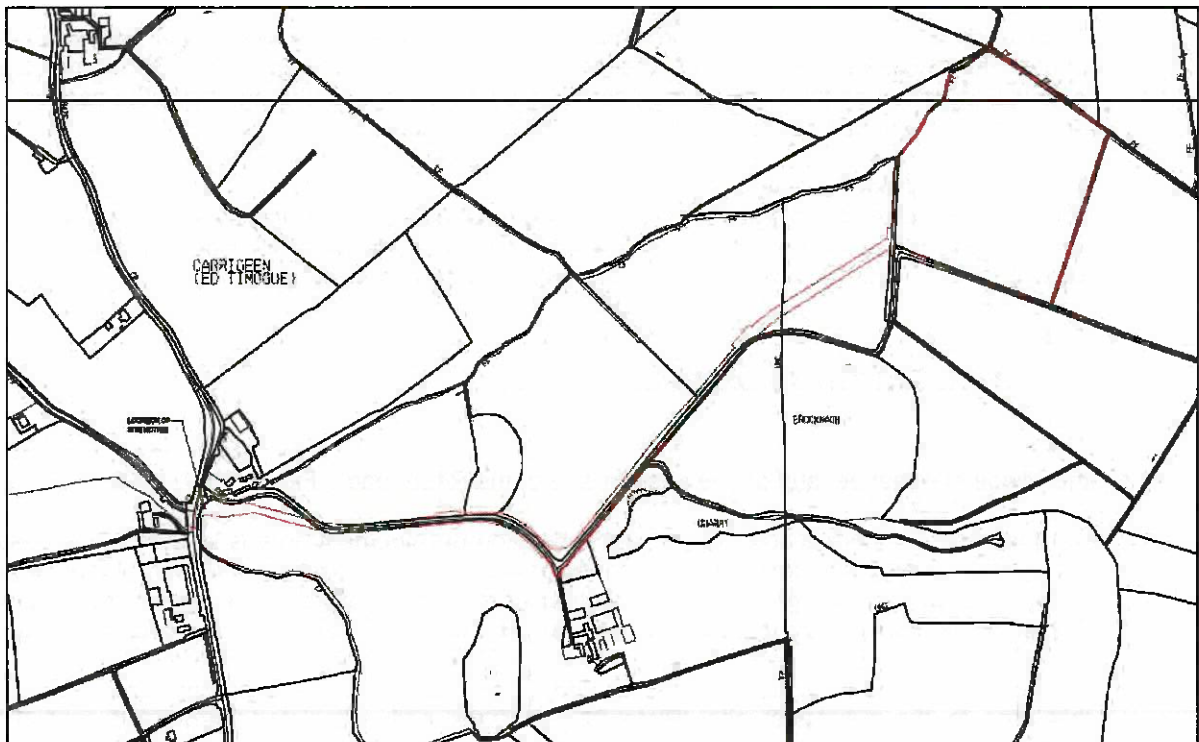


Figure 2 Site Location/Extent of Development Site



Plate 1 Aerial View of Development Area



Plate 2 Existing Entrance to R426 Road (looking west)

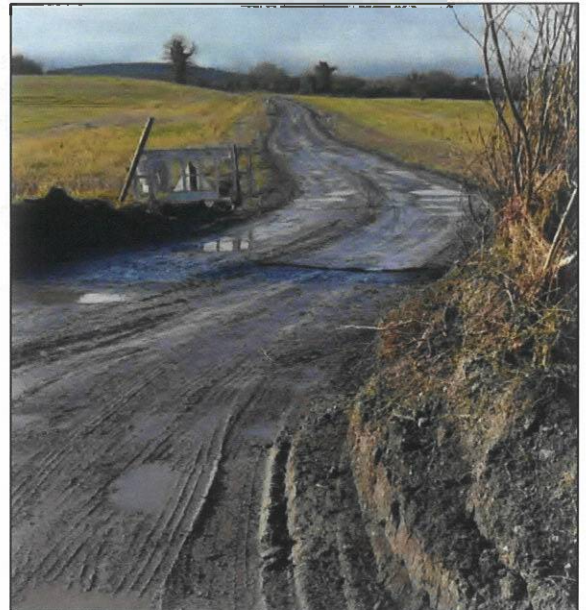


Plate 3 Section of Temporary Road to Substation Site (looking west)



Plate 4 View from Substation Site Area looking west with temporary hardstand carpark in background and new masts to left and right



**Plate 5 View of Fenced Construction Area associated with 400kV mast works
– looking northeast from hard-stand parking area**

4. DESCRIPTION OF DEVELOPMENT

The overall Laois-Kilkenny Reinforcement Project comprises eight separate elements; that relating to the subject site comprises the construction of a new 400/110 kV gas insulated switchgear (GIS) substation, consisting of two GIS substation buildings, one operated at 400kV (building dimensions: 64m x 15.5m x 13m) and the other operated at 110kV (building dimensions: 50m x 11.5m x 12,5m); these will be positioned within a 98m x 117m compound secured by a 2.6m high palisade fence. It also consists of a 400kV gantry and associated line equipment required to divert the 400kV overhead lines (OHL) into the 400kV GIS substation; two 400.110kV, 500-megavolt ampere transformers and two shunt reactors which will be positioned in transformer bunds between the two substation buildings; associated development including eight separate sedimentation/attenuation ponds (average area: 110 sq. m); vehicular access is via a modification to the existing private road including the access point; foul holding tank and all other ancillary site works.

A layout plan of the overall development is illustrated in Figure 3, with a more detailed plan of the substation layout illustrated in Figure 4.

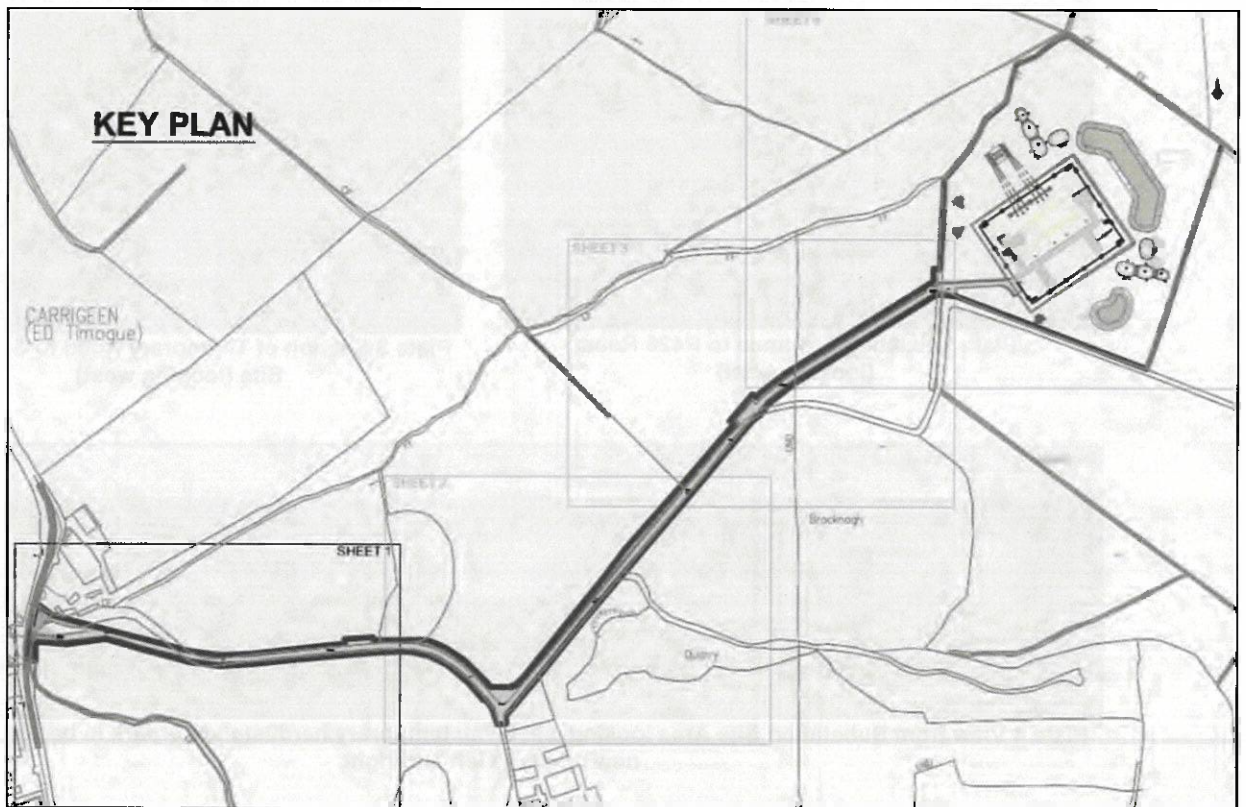


Figure 3 Overall Layout Plan

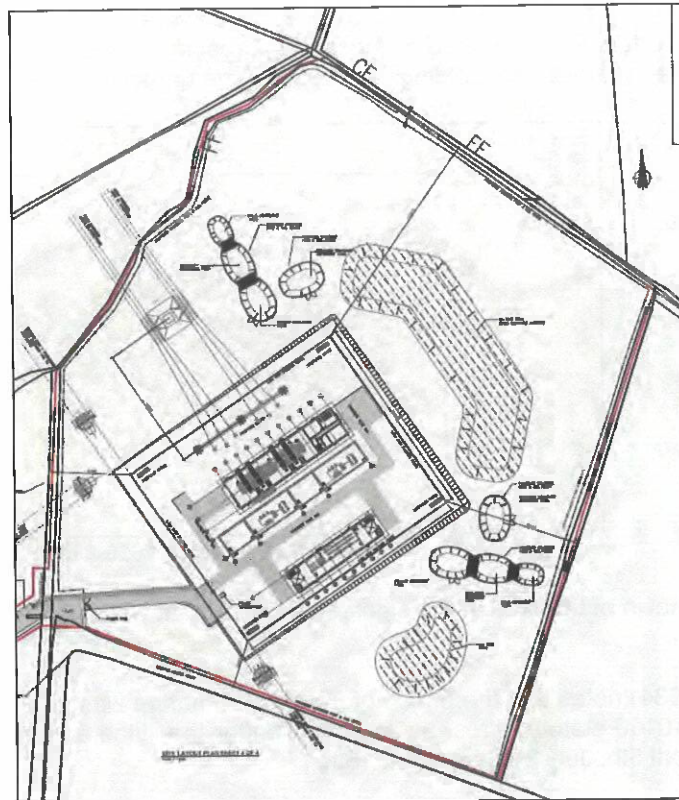


Figure 4 Substation Layout

5. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The subject development lands form part of the townlands of Coolnabacky and Esker, in the civil parish of Fossy or Timahoe and barony of Cullenagh. The name Coolnabacky derives from the Irish *Cúil na Baice* – the 'back of the turn/bend', while that of Esker derives from *An Eiscir* – the 'ridge' (Placenames Commission - www.logainm.ie).

The county name derives from *Loígis*, of which the modern county is only a part. By the first century AD, the western third of Laois was part of the Kingdom of Ossory. The eastern part was divided roughly into seven parts, which were ruled by the Seven Septs of *Loígis*: O'More (O'Moore), O'Lalor, O'Doran, O'Dowling, O'Devoy (O'Deevy), O'Kelly and McEvoy.

In the 11th century, its dynastic rulers adopted the surname *Ua/Ó Mórdha*. They claimed descent from a member of the Red Branch Knights.

Following the Anglo-Norman invasions of the later twelfth century, the region became part of the Kingdom of Leinster. From 1175 until about 1325, the Anglo-Normans controlled the best land in the county, while Gaelic society retreated to the bogs, forests and the Slieve Bloom Mountains. The early 14th century saw a Gaelic revival, as the chieftains of *Loígis* caused an Anglo-Norman withdrawal.

However, following the reconquest of Ireland in the sixteenth century, the English confiscated the lands of the O'Moores. The region was confiscated and planted as 'Queen's County' in 1556, its principal town named Maryborough in honour of Queen Mary. During this plantation, Thomas Radclyffe, 3rd Earl of Sussex attempted to dispossess the ruling O'Moore clan, who had been engaging in costly raids on The Pale, and settle the area with English colonists. However, this led to a long drawn-out guerrilla war in the county and left only a small colonist community clustered around garrisons. This initial attempt at plantation is widely regarded as a failure by historians, as occupying the territory was far more costly than the money yielded from it, and the scheme attracted fewer settlers than anticipated.

A second, more successful plantation of the county took place in 1607, in the aftermath of the Nine Years' War, and expanded the existing English settlements with more landowners and tenants. The Civil Survey (aka Down Survey) of 1656-8 notes that the townland of Coolnabacky was then known as Killballyhohill and comprised approximately 200 plantation acres of profitable land and 192 acres of unprofitable land; the Esker lands were similar in extent of Killballyhohill and a census of 1659 recorded 27 English and 4 Irish

(www.downsurvey.tcd.ie). In 1641 all of these lands were owned by Francis Cosby (Catholic) but were subsequently forfeited and granted to Alexander Crosbie (Protestant). Although the Civil Survey map does not indicate the individual landholdings of the area, the parish of 'Fossey' is partially indicated (Figure 5)

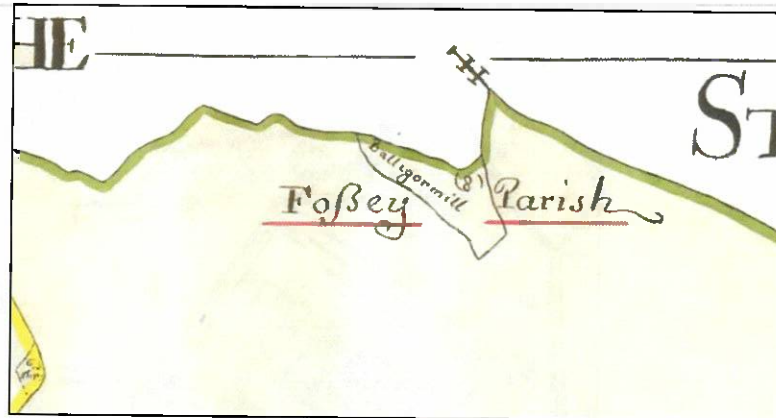


Figure 5 Extract from 1656-8 Map

Very little is known of the area in the eighteenth century, at which time the subject lands were in agricultural use.

Lewis (1837, 634) notes that the parish of Fossy or Timahoe was on the road from Stradbally to Ballinakill; it comprised 10160 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act and contained 1810 inhabitants; fairs are held on April 5th, July 2nd, and Oct. 18th.

The Ordnance Survey map of 1839 (Figure 6) illustrates the layout of the site and environs at that time; the northern and eastern boundaries to the substation site are indicated as townland and civil parish boundaries, with the latter also serving as a barony boundary. The lands are in agricultural use and a hillock – named Brockna – is indicated to the south of the proposed access road to the southwest of the substation area. A section of trackway runs east from the public road, past a small wooded area before turning south to a residential farm holding.

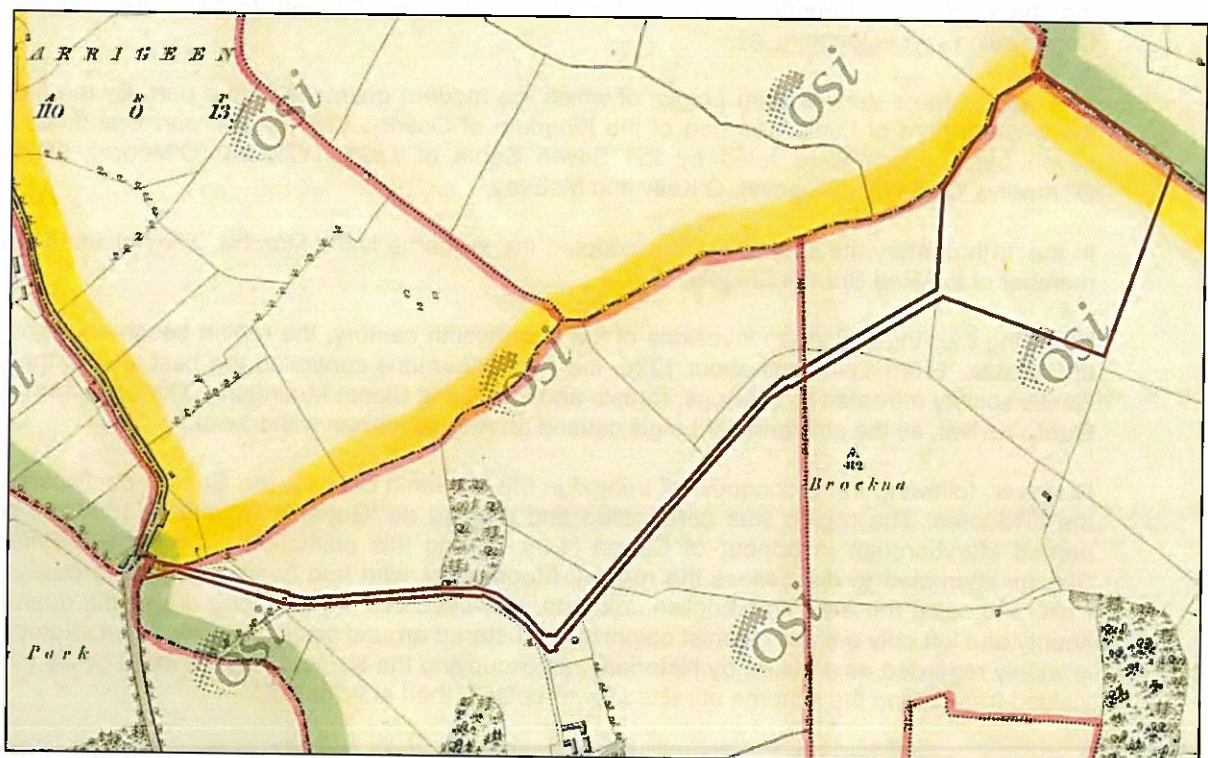


Figure 6 Extract from Ordnance Survey Map of 1839

Griffiths *Primary Valuation for Ireland* was published in 1853 for County Laois (King's County) and notes that the subject lands formed part of a larger estate owned by Maxwell Close, Esq, and were included in a

landholding leased by James Moffatt, which included a residential farm yard,

The 1909 edition of the Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7) indicates that the subject lands and immediate environs had changed very little since 1839; a small quarry is indicated to the northeast of the residential farm yard and some additional tree planting has been undertaken along the northern side of the northern stream; this, together with the eastern boundary to the substation area are named as 'Union and Rural District (R.D.) boundaries'.

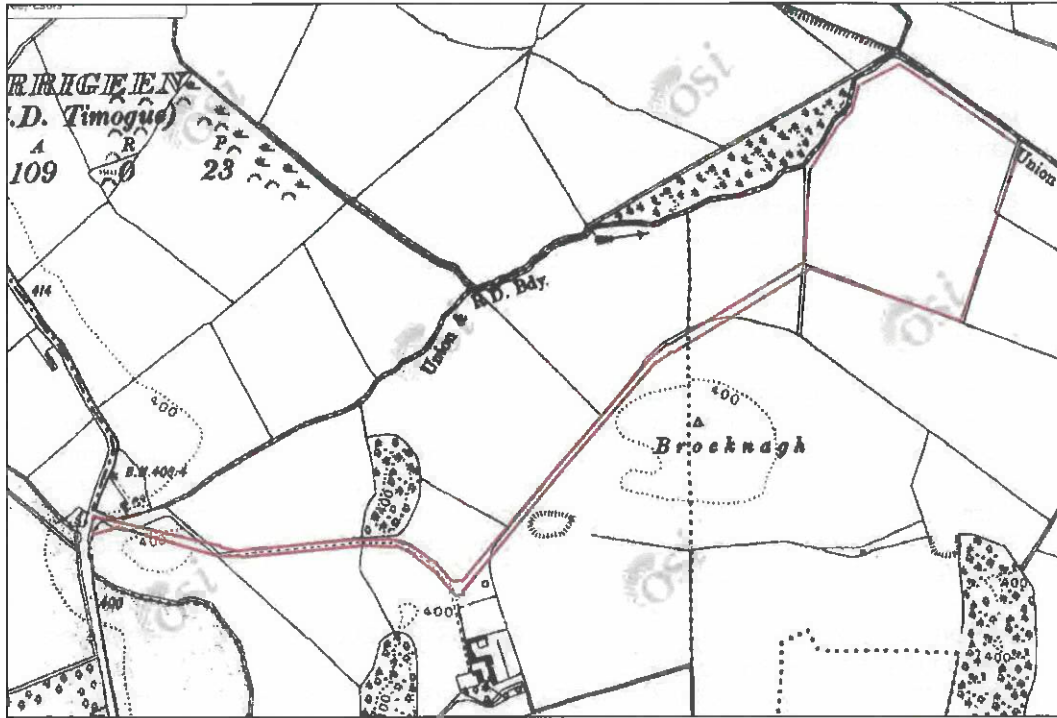


Figure 7 Extract from Ordnance Survey Map of 1912

In subsequent years, the quarry site was enlarged but in more recent times it has been reinstated (Plate 6)

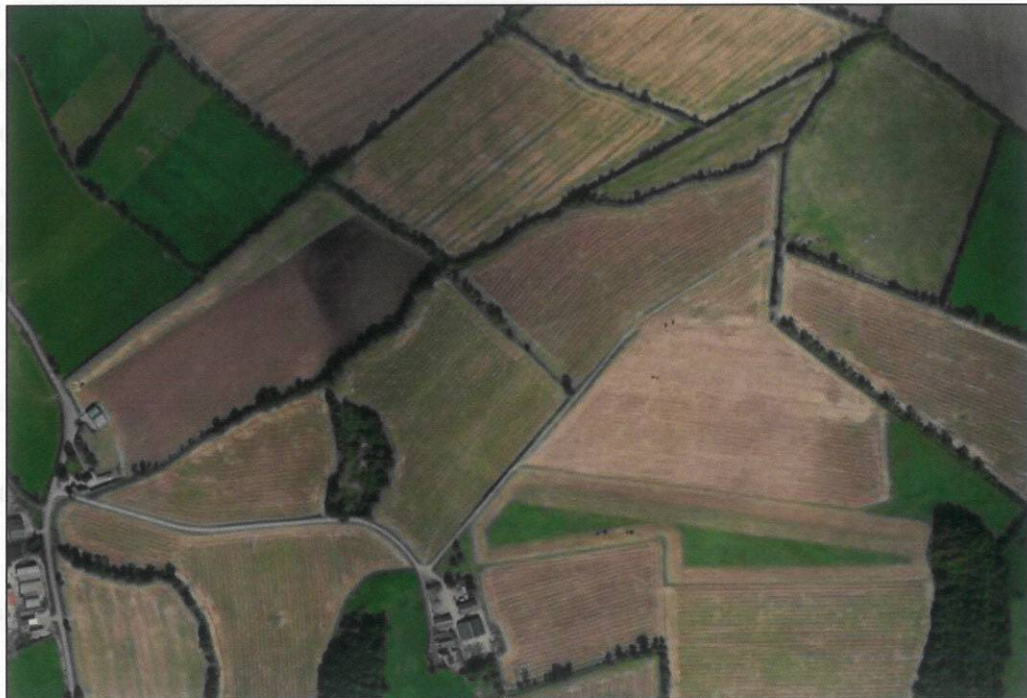


Plate 6 Recent (2021?) Aerial Photograph of subject site and environs

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

Archaeology is the study of past societies through their material remains and the landscapes they lived in. "The archaeological heritage consists of such material remains (whether in the form of sites and monuments or artefacts in the sense of moveable objects) and environmental evidence" (DoAHG 1999, p9).

Archaeological heritage comprises all material remains of past societies, with the potential to enhance our understanding of such societies. It includes the remains of features such as settlements, burials, ships and boats and portable objects of all kinds, from the everyday to the very special. It also includes evidence of the environment in which those societies lived. The terms "site" or "monument" are used generally to refer to fixed structures or areas of activity, as opposed to particular moveable objects. Historic wrecks are also part of the archaeological heritage (DHLG&H, 2021, 3).

6.1 Statutory Protections

The statutory and administrative framework of development control in zone of archaeological potential or in proximity to recorded monuments has two main elements:

- Archaeological preservation and licensing under the National Monuments Acts and
- Development plans and planning applications under the Planning Acts.

6.1.1 National Monuments Acts 1930 - 2004

Section 12 (1) of the National Monuments Acts, 1930 - 2014 provides that the Minister [for Housing, Local Government and Heritage] shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes there are monuments, such record to be comprised of a list of monuments and relevant places and a map or maps showing each monument and relevant place in respect to each county of the State. This is referred to as the 'Record of Monuments and Places' (RMP), and monuments entered into it are referred to as 'Recorded Monuments'.

Section 12(3) of the National Monuments Acts 1930 – 2004 provides for the protection of monuments and places in the record, stating that

"When the owner or occupier (not being the Minister) of a monument or place which has been recorded under subsection (1) of this section or any person proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such monument or place, he shall give notice in writing of his proposal to carry out the work to the Minister and shall not, except in the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Minister, commence work for a period of two months after having given the notice."

6.1.2 Laois County Development Plan 2021 - 2027

The following relevant Archaeological Heritage Policies are set out in Section 7.3 of the Plan:

- ARCH6** Have regard to archaeological heritage when considering proposed infrastructure developments (including transport, telecommunications, sewerage and water) located in close proximity to Recorded Monuments or Zones of Archaeological Potential;
- ARCH7** Ensure that all archaeological excavations are undertaken to the highest standard and the resultant information made publicly available. Developers will be required to have regard to Archaeology and Development: Guidelines for Good Practice for Developers (ICOMOS, 2000) in planning and executing development in sensitive areas;

6.2 Archaeological Inventory

There are no previously identified archaeological monuments located within the subject site or within 500m of the lands surrounding the site.

No surface traces of archaeological potential were noted by a review of historic cartographic or aerial photographic sources or by a surface reconnaissance survey.

6.3 Archaeological Artefacts

No 'artefacts are listed in the Topographical Registers of the National Museum of Ireland as having been discovered from within the extent of the site (red-line boundary) or immediate environs.

6.4 Results from previous documented relevant archaeological investigations

A search undertaken of the annual Archaeological Excavations Bulletin (www.excavations.ie) indicates that no licenced archaeological investigations have been previously undertaken within the extent of the site or immediate environs.

- A programme of unlicensed Archaeological Monitoring was undertaken by Mizen Archaeology with respect to topsoil stripping/development works associated with the temporary access road from the former quarry site to the substation site, hardstand areas within the substation site and foundation excavations with respect to recently erected tower masts associated with a required diversion of an existing 110kV overhead line (OHL) and an end tower mast associated with a proposed 400kV OHL connection.

6.5 Results of Site Specific Archaeological Testing

A programme of intrusive Archaeological Testing was undertaken within the overall extent of the substation site as part of the preparation of the overall Archaeological Assessment Appraisal. Such work was carried out in early February 2022 under licence (Ref: 21E0824) from the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

A total of 11 test trenches were excavated, the locations of which are illustrated below in Figure 8 and based on the proposed layout, general topographical nature of the site and areas available for investigation outside the areas associated with the OHL works.

All trenches were excavated by machine fitted with a toothless, 1.5m wide, ditching/grading bucket and the resultant spoil was 'raked-through' to increase the chances of artefact recovery. In addition, the trenches terminated at the surface of the underlying subsoil.

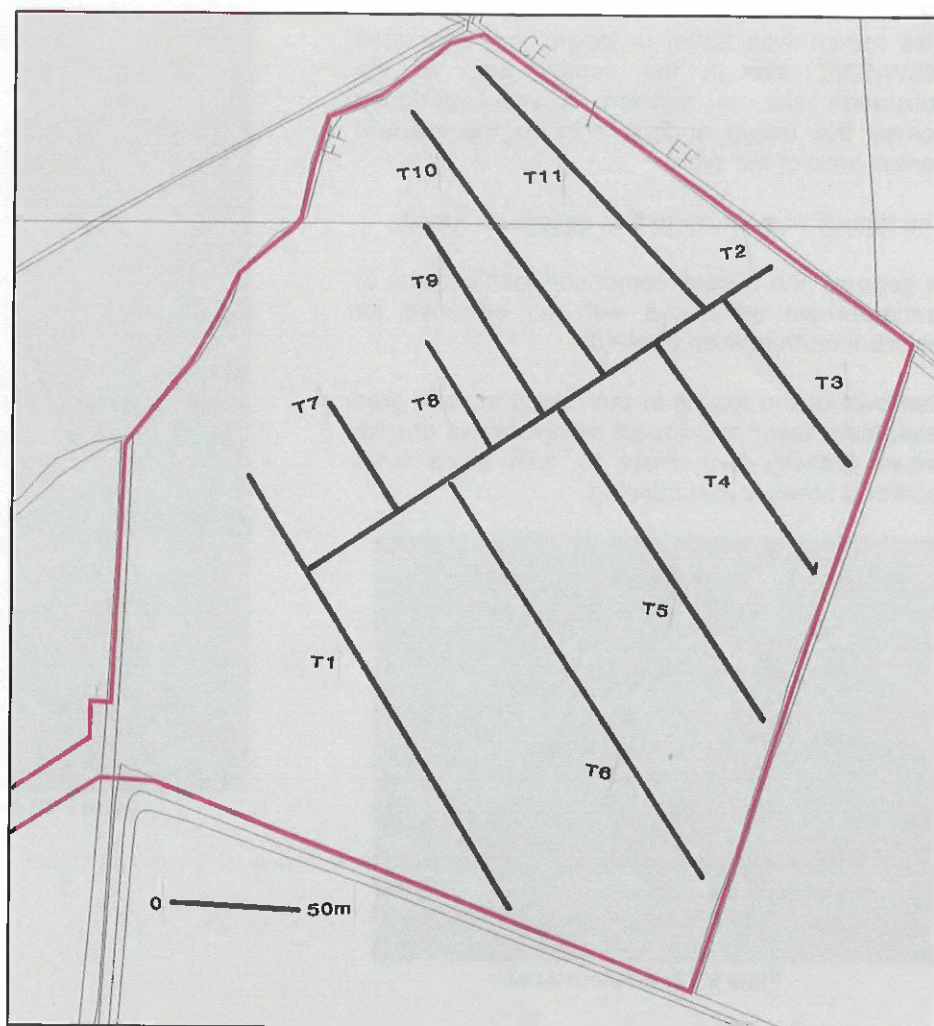


Figure 8 Locations of Archaeological Test Trenches

T1

This trench was 200m in length and orientated NW-SE.

The topsoil comprised moderately compact mid-brown silty clay with moderate pebbles and small-medium cobbles dispersed randomly throughout; it was up to 380mm in depth/thickness and lay directly upon subsoil.

The subsoil largely comprised stiff/compact clay, which were light grey or light orange/brown in colour; some evidence for iron panning was evident at the north-western extent.

No evidence for any disturbance/truncation of the subsoil was evident.

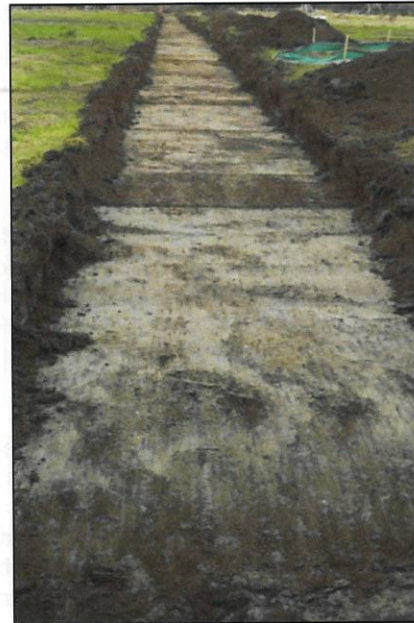


Plate 7 T1 from SE

T2

This trench was 220m in length and orientated WSW-ENE through the central area of the substation site; in addition, it was positioned across the raised surface area in the western central area of the site.

The topsoil was similar to that described above.

In general, the subsoil comprised mottled grey or orange/brown stiff clays with no evidence for disturbance/truncation (Plate 8).

Removal of the topsoil in the raised surface area revealed a layer of compact orange/brown or mid-brown gravelly clay (Plate 9), with some small localised areas of iron panning.



Plate 8 T2 from ENE



Plate 9 T2: Western Area

The results from **T3** (Length: 80m), **T4** (Length: 110m), **T5** (Length: 150m) and **T6** (Length: 190m) were broadly similar to those described above; in all cases the topsoil was up to 400mm in depth/thickness and lay directly upon firm grey, orange/brown or mottled subsoil with no evidence for disturbance/truncation. These trenches are illustrated in Plates 10 – 13.



Plate 10 T3 from SE

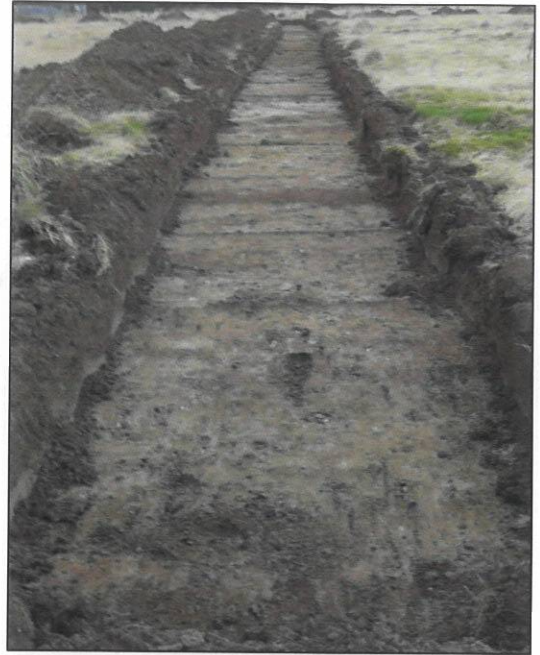


Plate 11 T4 from SE



Plate 12 T5 from SE



Plate 13 T6 from SE

T7

This trench was 50m in length and was orientated in a north-western direction from T2 and incorporated part of the raised surface area of the site.

Removal of the topsoil, which was similar to the above, revealed stiff orange/brown clay subsoil (Plate 14) throughout, with no evidence for previous disturbance/truncation.

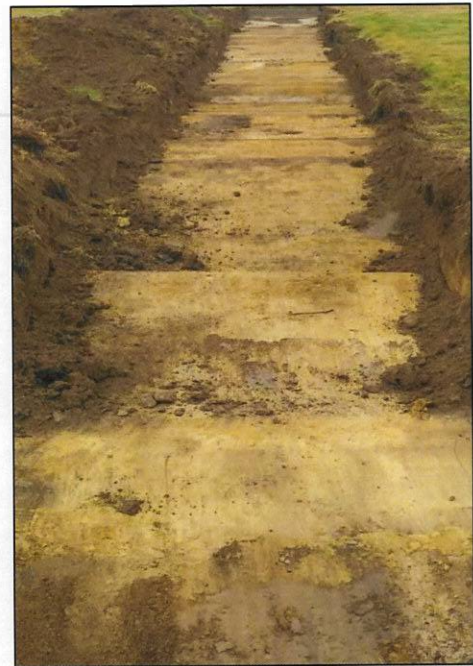


Plate 14 T7 – looking NE from T2

The results from T8 (Length: 50m), T9 (Length: 90m), T10 (Length: 130m) and T11 (Length: 130m) were broadly similar to those described above; in all cases the topsoil was up to 400mm in depth/thickness and lay directly upon firm grey, orange/brown or mottled subsoil; evidence for modern drains were revealed in T8 (Plate 15) and T11 (Plate 18) and in all cases there was evidence for shallow plough marks/scratching on the surface of the subsoils. These trenches are illustrated in Plates 15 – 18.

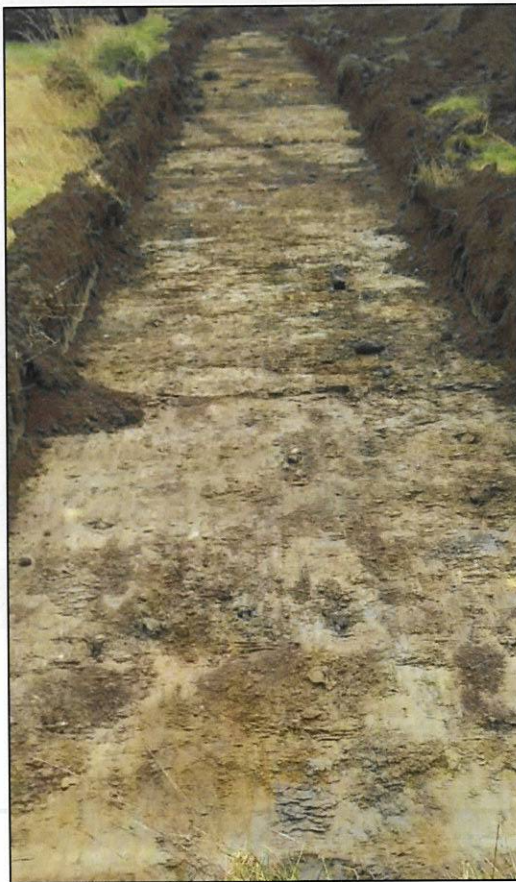


Plate 15 T8 from NW

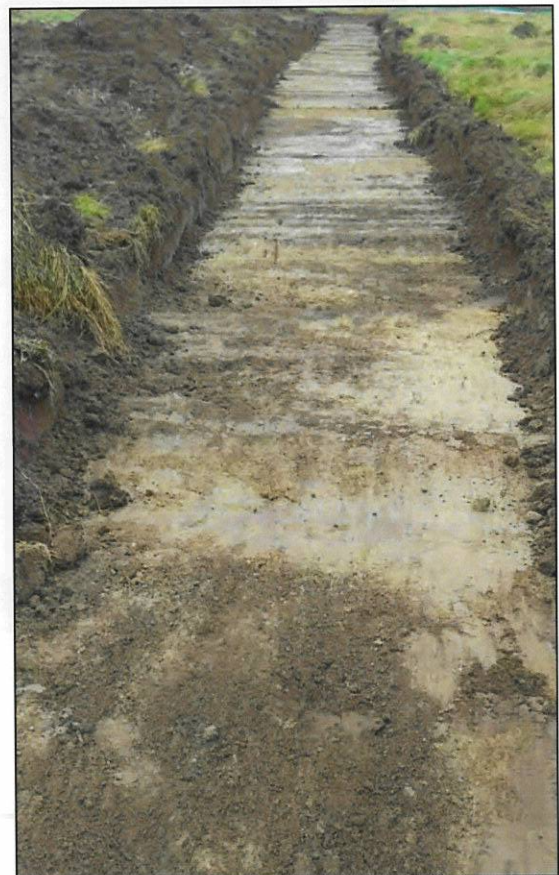


Plate 16 T9 from T2 looking NW



Plate 17 T10 from NW



Plate 18 T11 from NW

No subsurface features of archaeological interest/potential were uncovered and no artefacts of archaeological/historical interest were recovered.

7. POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSALS

7.1 Assessment of Impacts

The following table (based on NRA, 2003, 21) provides the baseline criteria used to describe the impacts that the proposed development will have on Built Heritage Sites.

	Direct	Indirect
Severe	Archaeological Heritage site is within a proposed development area. Construction work will entail the removal of part or the entire cultural heritage site.	Archaeological Heritage site is within a proposed development area. Construction works will entail the destruction of the visual context of the site or isolate it from associated groups or features.
Potentially Severe	Archaeological Heritage site is adjacent to a proposed development area. There is potential for related remains being affected by development works.	Archaeological Heritage site is adjacent to a proposed development area. Construction works will greatly injure the visual context of the site or isolate it from associated groups or features.
Moderate	Existing access to a built heritage site will be severed. Development works will affect the context of an archaeological heritage site.	N/A
No Predicted	The proposed development will have no predicted impact.	N/A

Table 1 Criteria for Impact Assessment

7.2 Construction Phase

The general archaeological background to the subject development area was introduced above in Section 5. In summary, there are no previously identified archaeological monuments located within the subject site or within 500m of the lands surrounding the site; likewise, no artefacts of archaeological interest have been reports from within the extent of the site or immediate environs. Furthermore, no subsurface features of archaeological interest/potential were identified by a programme of archaeological monitoring associated with the OHL diversion and mast erections works. In addition, no surface traces of archaeological potential were noted by a review of historic cartographic or aerial photographic sources or by a surface reconnaissance survey.

A programme of intrusive archaeological testing, comprising the machine excavation of 11 trenches, was undertaken within the available extent of the substation development site. All of these were positioned in pastureland. No subsurface features of archaeological interest or potential were uncovered and no artefacts of archaeological or historical interest were recovered in any of the excavated trenches.

Given the above, it is considered that the subject development areas is one of low archaeological potential and that there are no predicted direct impacts with respect to archaeological heritage as a result of the development proceeding.

7.3. Post-construction/Operational Phase

There are no extant monuments located within the extent of the subject development lands or the associated Archaeological Study Area (defined in Section 2.1 above); consequently, there are no predicted impacts on the views or settings of any archaeological monuments upon the completion and operations of the development.

8. SUMMARY DISCUSSION/CONCLUSIONS

As noted above in Section 7.2, it is not considered likely that any direct archaeological impacts will occur as a result of the development proceeding. Likewise, as noted in Section 7.3, it is considered that no visual impacts will occur to any extant archaeological monuments as a result of the completion of the overall development.

Consequently, in light of the above, particularly with respect to the results of the programme of archaeological testing, it is considered that the development will not result in any negative impacts with respect to Archaeological Heritage and there are no associated reasons as to why the development should not proceed as proposed.

A programme of Archaeological Monitoring will be undertaken in further compliance with Condition 10 (b) of the Grant of Planning; this will largely involve all topsoil stripping/general ground reduction works onto the surface of the underlying archaeologically sterile subsoil levels.

In the event of additional subsurface features of archaeological interest being uncovered during the course of such monitoring, works in the immediate area of such features will cease and the advice of the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage will be sought to determine what additional action should be implemented. Should archaeological/historical artifactual material be recovered during such works, then the requirements of the National Museum of Ireland with regard to such items will be implemented. This will include specialist archaeological identification and reporting and conservation, if required.

Following completion of the programme(s) of archaeological monitoring, and any other possible archaeological interventions/investigations, the appointed archaeologist will prepare a full and final report for submission to the Planning Authority and the National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Housing

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF CONSULTED DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

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