

Greenway

WEST CORK GREENWAY - BANDON SECTIONS

Constraints and Opportunities Study



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Scope

This report provides an overview of the high-level Constraints and Opportunities in the Study Area proposed for the West Cork Greenway - Bandon Sections) (hereafter referred to as 'the Project'), to inform the feasibility stage of the project development as per the Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) project Management Guidelines (TII PMG 02041, May 2023) and the Project Manager's Manual for Greenway Projects PE-PMG-02047 (TII, 2022). This report should be read in conjunction with the Feasibility Report (IE000909-RPS-00-XX-RP-Z-0001).

1.1.1 Project Objectives

In accordance with the Project Manager's Manual for Greenway projects (p.9, TII, 2022), project objectives are specifically chosen to address the problem as defined whilst aligning to government policies and plans.

The Transport Appraisal Framework (TAF) (p.6, Module 3, DoT, 2023) states that the project objectives:

"[...] should demonstrate a clear link between the desired outcomes of an intervention and the rationale for intervention originally identified. As multiple possible solutions (including different modal options or non-infrastructure options) may be available to address an issue, objectives should not be framed in a manner that may lead to some options being precluded or in a manner that promotes bias in the option selection process."

The key objectives of this project are to provide a greenway which is sustainable, accessible, safe and attractive for locals and visitors. In achieving these objectives, the project will facilitate:



2 PROJECT STRATEGIC FIT

2.1.1 Project Ireland 2040 National Planning Framework

The National Planning Framework (NPF) was published by the Government of Ireland in 2018 (DHPLG, 2018) and is the Government's high-level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of the country to the year 2040. The NPF includes ten national strategic outcomes (NSO) over the plan period. The following NSOs are particularly relevant:

- NSO 1: Compact Urban Growth;
- NSO 3: Strengthened Rural Economies and Communities;
- NSO 4: Sustainable Mobility;
- NSO 7: Enhanced Amenity and Heritage; and
- NSO 8: Transition to a Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Society.

Criteria to achieve those outcomes include amongst others a transition to more sustainable travel modes such as walking and cycling.

NSO 1 seeks to promote and manage growth in urban areas. Greenways support this by providing alternative travel modes to urban dwellers.

NSO 3 acknowledges that, "Rural areas play a key role [...] in driving our economy [...] and must be a major part of our country's strategic development to 2040." Improved connectivity is seen as one of the keys to strengthening rural economies and communities, and greenways will provide this connectivity.

NSO 4 is part of the de-carbonisation of transport strategy. Greenways help in achieving this by providing alternative modes of transport leading to a "cleaner, quieter environment free of combustion engine driven transport systems."

NSO 7 sets out the need for 'throughout the country. This enhancement is noted as including a number of different elements, including cycleways. This is linked to and must integrate with built, cultural and natural heritage. The criteria to achieve the objective include "a major focus on improving walking and cycling routes, including continuous greenway networks, and investing in and enabling access to recreational facilities, including trails networks, designed and delivered with a strong emphasis on conservation."

NSO 8 shapes the investment priorities over the lifetime of the plan including more climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable methods. Greenways will contribute to a sustainable transport network.

The NPF notes the health and economic benefits of extensive cycle infrastructure along with the climate change benefits of same.

National Policy Objectives (NPOs) are also included; for example, NPO 22 encourages cycle networks through the facilitation of the development of a national greenways/ blueways strategy which prioritises developments on the basis of achieving maximum impact and connectivity at national and regional level and NPO 27 facilitates healthy communities through the provision of alternative means of transport to the car.

2.1.2 National Development Plan 2021-2030

The National Development Plan (NDP) 2021-2030 (DPE, 2021) sets out the Government's over-arching investment strategy and budget for the period 2021-2030. The NDP states that the Government is firmly committed to encouraging the use of walking, cycling and other active travel methods. The NDP commits to the investment of approximately €360 million per annum over the lifetime of the NDP to be invested in walking and cycling infrastructure in cities, towns and villages across the country, including Greenways.

2.1.3 National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland

The National Investment Framework for Transport in Ireland (NIFTI), (DoT, 2021b), supports the consideration and prioritisation of future investment in land transport and "the delivery of the national planning framework." It supports achieving the National Strategic Outcomes set out in the NPF. The framework identifies four priorities for transport investment:

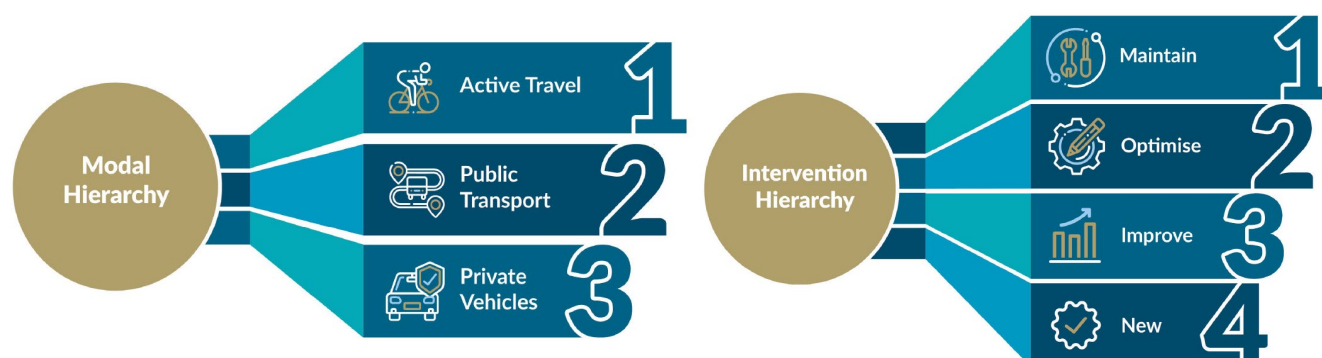
- Decarbonisation;

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- Protection and renewal;
- Mobility of people and goods in urban areas; and
- Enhanced regional and rural connectivity.

NIFTI also provides a modal hierarchy and an intervention hierarchy. The order of preference for each is shown in **Figure 2-1**:

Figure 2-1: NIFTI Modal and Intervention Hierarchies



Under the Modal Hierarchy, active travel (of which Greenways form a part) is considered the most sustainable mode of transport. Increasing the share of active travel can reduce the carbon footprint of the transport sector, improve air quality, reduce urban congestion, and bring about positive health impacts as a result of increased physical activity.

The intervention hierarchy supports the

- Optimisation of existing infrastructure through enabling and encouraging more efficient behaviour and sustainable use of the network;
- Improvement of existing infrastructure, through increasing the standards of that infrastructure, or measures which shift existing capacity to more sustainable modes; and
- New infrastructure which encompasses all measures which entail significant increases to transport infrastructure capacity.

2.1.4 National Sustainable Mobility Policy

In 2022, the Department of Transport published the National Sustainable Mobility Policy (DoT, 2022). The policy sets out a strategic framework to 2030 for active travel and public transport to support Ireland's overall requirement to achieve a 51% reduction in carbon emissions by the end of this decade. The policy contains a target to deliver at least 500,000 additional daily active travel and public transport journeys by 2030 in line with metrics for transport set out in the Climate Action Plan 2021. The principles and goals of the policy are set out alongside how the West Cork Greenway (Bandon Sections) will assist in meeting those goals in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1: National Sustainable Mobility Policy Principles and Goals

Principles	Goals	The West Cork Greenway (Bandon Sections)
Safe and Green Mobility	1. Improve mobility safety.	Yes. The Greenway will be substantially segregated from vehicular traffic.
	2. Decarbonise public transport.	n/a
	3. Expand availability of sustainable mobility in metropolitan areas.	Yes. Greenway will link to Clonakilty and Bandon, providing alternative and more sustainable transport options for locals and commuters.
	4. Expand availability of sustainable mobility in regional and rural areas.	Yes. Will benefit communities between Crossbarry and Clonakilty.

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Principles	Goals	The West Cork Greenway (Bandon Sections)
	5. Encourage people to choose sustainable mobility over the private car.	Yes. Provides alternative walking and cycling routes for local communities, tourists and commuters.
People Focused Mobility	6. Take a whole of journey approach to mobility, promoting inclusive access for all.	Yes. Greenway will be designed for all abilities and users of non-motorised transport.
	7. Design infrastructure according to Universal Design Principles and the Hierarchy of Road Users model.	Yes. Greenway will be designed for all abilities and users of non-motorised transport.
	8. Promote sustainable mobility through research and citizen engagement.	n/a
Better Integrated Mobility	9. Better integrate land use and transport planning at all levels.	Yes. The Greenway will link to other Greenways, public transport hubs, and the national road network.
	10. Promote smart and integrated mobility through innovative technologies and development of appropriate regulation.	n/a

2.1.5 Climate Action Plan 2024

The West Cork Greenway - Bandon Sections has the potential to contribute to national policy on tackling climate change. The transport sector accounts for approximately 18% of Ireland's national Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and is one of the most significant contributors. The Climate Action Plan 2024 (DECC, 2023) outlines a target of a 51% reduction in public sector greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and to reach net-zero emissions by no later than 2050. This plan promotes a strong shift to sustainable travel modes which means reducing current overreliance on the private car.

The current mode share both locally and nationally indicates a strong reliance on private cars. From the Transport Trend 2021 Report, the way that people in Ireland travel continues to rely heavily on the private car, although recent years have seen increases in the use of public transport and active modes. Eurostat data from 2019 shows that 81.8% of journeys in Ireland were completed by car. A greenway will therefore provide alternative modes of transport for communities linked by the greenway, including cycling and walking, thereby contributing to a reduction in transport emissions.

2.1.6 Transport Appraisal Framework (TAF)

The Transport Appraisal Framework (TAF) provides appraisal and implementation guidance that aims to promote investment in the transport system which meets the needs of society, fulfils strategic policy objectives, and delivers value for money to develop a common framework for appraising transport investments in accordance with the Public Spending Code (PSC).

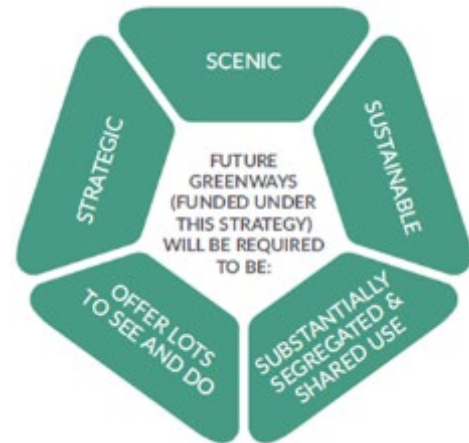
2.1.7 Strategy for the Future Development of National and Regional Greenways

The Strategy for the Future Development of National and Regional Greenways (DTTaS, p.7, 2018) sets out how greenways are strategic infrastructure at both the national and regional levels. Greenways will be developed in appropriate locations and constructed to an appropriate standard in order to deliver a quality experience for all cycleway users.

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The development of options will be steered with reference to the **Five S** criteria as set out in the Strategy. These are:

- Scenic
- Sustainable
- Substantially segregated and shared use
- (Offer lots to) See and do
- Strategic



2.1.7.1 Scenic

The area between Crossbarry, Timoleague and Clonakilty has many scenic locations that can provide the type of memorable experience cycling and walking tourists look for. The area follows part of Ireland's Wild Atlantic Way, which highlights the natural beauty of the Irish coastline, with three official Wild Atlantic Way sights overlapping: Timoleague Abbey, Inchydoney Island and Clonakilty. There are also wooded grounds in the area, including Dromkeen Wood Forest Walk, where visitors and locals can slow down and enjoy flora and fauna.

The old, disused Cork, Bandon & South Coast Railway, for which construction began in the 1840's will be in the vicinity and may be followed at some points of the route, and still has many impressive elements to see today. These elements include Kilpatrick tunnel (built in 1849-1850), which is about 120 m long and one of the first railway tunnels constructed and used in Ireland. More impressive railway structures to be seen are the Brinny Viaduct, Inchy Bridge and the old Upton & Innishannon Railway Station, which still stands today.

Rest areas (trailheads) will be provided along the West Cork Greenway (Bandon Sections) where people can stop to view local wildlife, fauna and natural beauty of Timoleague, Clonakilty Bay and Ballinascorthy.

It will be an objective in the planning of the West Cork Greenway (Bandon Sections) to route it through the more scenic areas where practicable (having regard to the various engineering, environmental and other constraints), while also providing a variety of landscapes and environments for the user to enjoy.

2.1.7.2 Sustainable

The West Cork Greenway (Bandon Sections) will give those living within its locality an improved opportunity to enjoy walking and cycling. It will also aim to promote localised modal shift by way of providing an infrastructure that will link townlands along its route that will encourage a shift away from car usage.

The West Cork Greenway (Bandon Sections) will also provide opportunities for the development of local businesses and other enterprises in the area. It will promote cycle tourism which is eco-friendlier and more sustainable than other forms of tourism. Part of the attraction in cycle tourism is the knowledge that it contributes to a reduction of carbon and transport emissions and promotes healthy lifestyles.

2.1.7.3 Substantially Segregated and Shared Use

Under the National Strategy, greenways must be substantially segregated from vehicular traffic. This requirement is key to providing a good quality of service that ensures greenway users have a safe and enjoyable experience. The provision of segregated facilities is key to attracting international cyclists to Ireland. It is also essential to compete with other international greenways that are established as premier cycle holiday destinations.

It will be an objective in the planning of West Cork Greenway (Bandon Sections) to provide a fully segregated route. However, it is recognised that it may be impractical to achieve full segregation over the entire route length, especially in urban areas.

2.1.7.4 (Offer lots to) See and Do

Clonakilty, as a designated stop along the Wild Atlantic Way, has plenty of things to see and activities to do. The West Cork Model Railway Village is an ideal way to spend a few hours and learn about the area's history, as it has a fully scaled model of the historic West Cork Railway line. The Clonakilty Blackpudding factory has a visitor centre. The Clonakilty distillery also offers a tour and visitors experience. As the

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birthplace of Michael Collins, Clonakilty is the home of the Michael Collins Centre Museum and the Michael Collins House Museum, where more can be learned about the life of the Irish hero and Irish politics at the time. Clonakilty is also full of boutique shops with local crafts. Clonakilty golf club is also a popular activity with tourists and locals.

Clonakilty is only 5 km from Inchydoney Island, with the luxurious Inchydoney Island Lodge and Spa and the scenic Inchydoney beach, which is full of activities for all the family, like the local surf school.

Timoleague similarly offers lots to see and do. Timoleague Abbey (built in 1240) is one of the few Franciscan foundations with extensive remains in Ireland. Timoleague is only 5 km from Courtmacsherry, where Atlantic Whale & Wildlife Tours take place.

Bandon offers activities through Bandon Golf Club and the West Cork Heritage Centre, located in one of the earliest Protestant churches in Ireland.

Bird watching facilities can also be included along the route with information on local wildlife. Both Timoleague and Clonakilty have Special Protection Areas in order to protect waterbirds in the area.

2.1.7.5 Strategic

The research also indicates that the scale of the project is very important in attracting international cycling tourists who will typically wish to partake in a weeklong holiday. Therefore, the minimum length required for a cycle route to be marketable internationally is 200 km and preferably 300 km. The greenway from Crossbarry through Bandon to Timoleague and Clonakilty will connect with the other sections of the West Cork Greenway in the future, so that the full route will include the Kinsale Section, connecting the city to the popular tourist destination, and the sections that will be further west, connecting Clonakilty to Schull, Drimoleague and Baltimore. This opens the prospect of long-distance looped greenway routes of the required scale to be attractive to both the international and domestic markets.

2.1.8 Code of Best Practice National and Regional Greenways

The Code of Best Practice (DoT, 2021a) was prepared in accordance with the Strategy for the Future Development of National and Regional Greenways (DoT, 2018) Strategy. The Code provides comprehensive information in relation to the process involved in planning, designing and constructing National and Regional Greenways. It includes an overview of the public consultation processes, constraints study, route selection and statutory processes, as well as information about the use of State-owned lands and the acquisition of private lands for developing Greenways. The Code also outlines the relevant roles of the 'project promoter' which is comprised of the Department of Transport, Transport Infrastructure Ireland, local authorities and other specific stakeholders. The Code acknowledges the important role of farmers / landowners in the process and outlines the procedures to ensure that they are treated fairly and equitably.

2.1.9 Embracing Ireland's Outdoors: National Outdoor Recreation Strategy 2023-2027

This plan for outdoor recreation has been recently published to provide a strategic focus for investment in outdoor recreation facilities. It recognizes the growing network of trails and cycleways nationally as a sector opportunity.

2.1.10 National Cycle Network

The National Cycle Network (NCN) Plan was published by the Department of Transport and TII in January 2024. The NCN focuses on linking cities and towns of over 5,000 people with a safe, connected and inviting cycle network.

The NCN builds on previous work completed by TII and aligns with the work being undertaken by the National Transport Authority (NTA) in developing urban and county level cycle networks.

In the NCN, Bandon is identified as a "Secondary Node". The NCN Plan includes a link Cork City and Bandon (assessed as Corridor Option 29) which would be provided by the Crossbarry to Bandon Section of the scheme.

2.1.11 CycleConnects

The NTA are developing proposals for a proposed safe, accessible and convenient cycle network for Ireland, CycleConnects. This should connect more people to more places and encourage sustainable travel. Cycling links are proposed in key cities, towns and villages in each county along with connections between settlements. The plan includes both existing and planned cycle routes including greenways and blueways. CycleConnects includes a map of proposed cycleways in County Westmeath. The West Cork Greenway (Bandon Sections) is included, albeit an indicative route only is shown.

3 EXISTING CONDITIONS

3.1 Overview

This section considers the existing conditions (physical features) of the area within which the West Cork Greenway (Bandon Sections) will be situated. It examines the broad area that will form the basis for establishing a Study Area within which consideration will be given to constraints and opportunities.

The broad area the West Cork Greenway (Bandon Sections) is situated in a part of county Cork with picturesque views, a beautiful coastline and a variety of available recreational activities whether they be physical or leisure. The greenway route will provide access between residential and employment and schools development to encourage a modal shift change and it will provide link to the route of the Wild Atlantic Way, a popular and well-developed tourist attraction, and direct access to safe walking and cycling routes. Without adequate active transport links, commuters, tourists and locals often must travel by car to work, school, walking trails, cultural heritage attractions, amenities and to experience the impressive Irish coastline.

There are existing walkways in the area, such as the Joe Walsh Walkway, connecting Clonakilty Town to the West Cork Business and Technology Park and Clonakilty Rugby Club, the Clare O'Leary's Walk, which runs from the east of Bandon along the old railway and adjacent to the River Bandon. This route is due to be completed to Bandon in the short term.

A greenway will provide an opportunity to link various transport modes through an active travel facility,

Key to understanding the existing conditions are the following:

- Start and end points of the greenway.
- Existing transport infrastructure and accessibility/linkage considerations for the greenway.
- Land ownership, and, in particular, state-owned lands; and
- Communities and trip attractors within the broad area.

3.2 Start and End Points

The main consideration for the start and end points for West Cork Greenway (Bandon Sections), is that they facilitate connectivity to the wider network of active travel and public transport schemes, which include the additional sections of the West Cork Greenway.

The start point for the West Cork Greenway (Bandon Sections) will be in the Crossbarry area, approximately 8.3km northeast of Bandon. From this location there will be future linkages to the Cork to Kinsale Greenway.

The purpose of the West Cork Greenway (Bandon Sections) is to link the key areas: Clonakilty, Timoleague and Bandon, with both Clonakilty and Timoleague ostensibly envisaged as the terminal points. Following feedback from the first public consultation, Enniskeane has also been considered as a potential destination. Connecting to future planned infrastructure must also be considered, and therefore a connection point to the future West Cork Greenway sections that will lead further west is a reasonable consideration for the project. When accounting for connecting to existing infrastructure, the Ballinscarthy to Timoleague section will cease close to the existing Timoleague to Courtmacsherry walk, allowing the option of extended travel for any interested users.

3.3 Existing Multi Modal Transport Infrastructure and Accessibility

Existing multi modal transport infrastructure is an important consideration for the siting of greenways. They need to be readily accessible for all users and they should integrate with existing transport infrastructure to promote modal shift and sustainability principles. There is connectivity to public transport infrastructure along the N71 National Secondary Road and multiple integral regional roads.

Accessibility for local communities and visitors to the area will be an important part of the success of the West Cork Greenway (Bandon Sections). Suitably designed access and egress points will be a vital component of the greenway design.

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Key points of access can be provided at various locations as shown in **Table 3-1**. This list is indicative only and the final set of access points will be intrinsically linked to the preferred route selected in future phases of the project.

Table 3-1: Key Access Points to the Greenway

Access Point	Description
Cork to Kinsale Greenway	Accessibility can be provided to the Bandon sections of the West Cork Greenway by connecting to the Cork to Kinsale Greenway, which will provide accessibility to Cork City and the Kinsale area.
Bandon	There are several feasible connection points to the area of Bandon, which the greenway will pass through, so two points, for entry and exit, will be used. For example, there are some new active travel schemes through the town that could be used as links to the greenway. Bandon is a key access point as a major town along the route with a high population, community facilities and work force.
Clonakilty	Clonakilty will serve as a terminal point and a major trail head of the planned overall West Cork Greenway. It will be a key access point with the large population, work force, community facilities and number of tourists. There are many possible areas within Clonakilty that would serve as a key access point, but where the Clonakilty train station was for the old West Cork Railway line is a major contender as it boasts views over Clonakilty Bay and the town. Clonakilty also has some existing walkways in the area (e.g. Joe Walsh Walkway) that could be utilised.
Timoleague	Timoleague has community facilities and scenic views and serves as a link to Courtmacsherry and the Seven Heads Walk. It is a key access point, as it is a popular spot for domestic and international tourists.
West Cork Greenway (Skibbereen Sections)	Access can be provided to the Bandon sections of the West Cork Greenway by connecting to the Skibbereen Sections, through potential existing linkages via Enniskeane and Dunmanway. After linking, the greenway will continue southwest to Skibbereen. Connecting greenways enhances and improves the greenway experience for users.
N71 National Secondary Road	The N71 runs from Wilton in Cork to Killarney, via West Cork, travelling from Innishannon to Clonakilty as part of the route, following the path of the old West Cork Railway line for this section. A crossing of the N71 will likely be needed at some points around Bandon. The N71 is a busy major road and will provide access to the greenway.
Regional and Local Road Crossing(s)	Where the route crosses existing regional or local roads, access points for local communities can be provided, subject to meeting safety and design standards. Care must be taken that access points do not attract unsafe or illegal parking. More minor access infrastructure, including signage and bike parking can also be provided at key locations.
Enniskeane	Access points at Enniskeane will provide connection to the wider West Cork Greenway Bandon Sections from these settlements whilst also providing potential access to the West Cork Greenway (Skibbereen Sections).

3.4 Land Ownership

Most of the land holdings in the study area are privately owned. There are however some sizeable land holdings in the ownership of State bodies throughout the area, particularly those owned by Coillte and Cork County Council. The areas of State-owned land were initially identified through the Land Development Agency (LDA) State Lands Database¹.

3.5 Communities

It is important when looking at the existing conditions to consider communities in the study area who would benefit from close and direct access to the West Cork Greenway - Bandon Sections.

All the options considered for the West Cork Greenway - Bandon Sections will connect the other planned sections of the West Cork Greenway, eventually creating a Greenway network, beginning in Cork City and

¹ Available: <https://lda.ie/public-lands/register-of-relevant-lands/map>

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ending in the South-West corners of Cork, travelling through many key towns and villages along the way, including Bandon, Clonakilty and Timoleague.

Within the broad area bounded by the natural features identified in the previous section, lie the following main agglomerations/ communities (south to north):

- Crossbarry
- Innishannon
- Bandon
- Bandon
- Old Chapel
- Gaggin
- Enniskeane
- Ballinascarthy
- Shannonvale
- Clonakilty
- Timoleague

4 STUDY AREA

The study area for the project was defined based on the physical features and existing transport infrastructure, as described in Section 3. A joint site visit by Cork County Council and RPS project team members was undertaken on 1st March 2024, and post this site visit a broad assessment was undertaken to establish the parameters of the study area. The assessment identified that the study area boundary at the north should be broadly in line with the N71 and the R589 to allow for potential use of existing assets. This then brings the River Bandon valley and the village of Innishannon into the study area. The steep topography to the north and south of Bandon Town provided a perimeter for the study area and the northwestern boundary included local roads that could provide connectivity to Enniskeane. The original study area is shown on **Figure 4-1**. Following feedback from the public consultation events in May 2024 the study area was expanded to include Enniskeane as shown on **Figure 4-2**

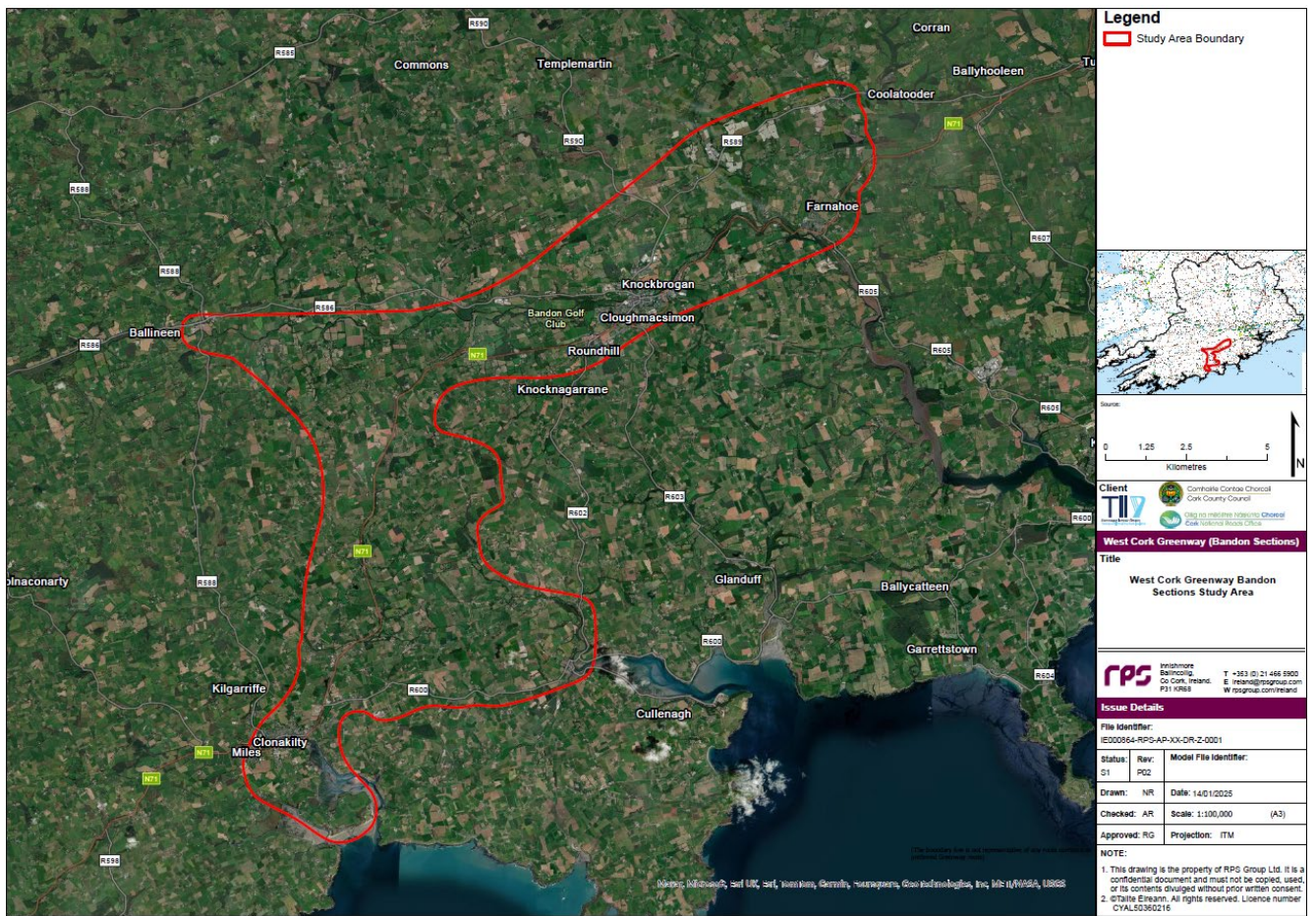
Travelling south the spine of the study area is the former railway alignment and N71 but it is expanded to the east to include areas of state-owned lands and to the east to local roads and Shannonvale village. The study area between Ballinscarty and Timoleague is bounded by the old railway corridor to the north and the R600 to the south. In the Clonakilty area, the study area was expanded to include the Inchydoney Peninsula to assess options for linkages to Inchydoney Beach.

Figure 4-1: West Cork Greenway Bandon Sections Study Area (May 2024)



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Figure 4-2: West Cork Greenway Bandon Sections Updated Study Area



5 CONSTRAINT AND OPPORTUNITY STUDY METHODOLOGY

5.1 Methodology

In addition to taking cognisance of TII guidance, this Constraints and Opportunities study has been compiled with reference to the environmental factors provided in Article 3 of the EIA Directive (Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU) as transposed into Irish legislation by the European Union (Planning and Development) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2018, S.I. No. 296 of 2018. The environmental factors identified in the EIA Directive and assessed in these Constraints and Opportunities study are as follows:

- Population and Human Health;
- Biodiversity;
- Land, Geology and Soils;
- Water;
- Air, Climate and Noise;
- Material Assets – Non-Agricultural;
- Material Assets – Agricultural;
- Cultural Heritage; and
- Landscape.
- Engineering
- Other Potential Opportunities

5.2 Purpose of Identifying Constraints and Opportunities

The purpose of identifying the environmental features within the Study Area is to ensure the integration of environmental considerations into the selection and development of potential strategic options. The environmental desktop assessment of environmental features, which may act as constraints, opportunities or points of interest, includes the following:

- A scope of the environmental disciplines to be assessed;
- Description of the receiving environment; and
- Identification of the Constraints and Opportunities within the Study Area as applicable.

A Constraints and Opportunities analysis for each of the environmental disciplines addressed is presented in this report.

5.3 Key Stakeholder Consultation

In June 2024, a number of the key statutory stakeholders to the project were identified and contacted in writing to inform them that this study was being undertaken in order to inform the development of route options. The stakeholders were each invited to contribute observations and comments on environmental elements of the project regarding the proposed scheme.

Table 5-1 lists the stakeholders contacted as part of this stage in the project. All constraints, observations and comments received from these stakeholders are being considered as part of the environmental assessment of the proposed scheme.

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Table 5-1: Key Stakeholders Consulted during the Constraints Study

Name	Response received	Where considered in this report
An Taisce	No response received.	N/A
Atlantic Seaboard South CARO	No response received.	N/A
Bat Conservation Ireland	No response received.	N/A
BirdWatch Ireland	No response received.	N/A
Coillte	No response received.	N/A
Commission for the Regulation of Utilities	No response received.	N/A
Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine	No response received.	N/A
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage - Development Applications Unit	No response received.	N/A
Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications	No response received.	N/A
Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media	No response received.	N/A
Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport	Acknowledgement received; No comments at this time.	N/A
EirGrid	No response received.	N/A
Environmental Protection Agency	No response received.	N/A
ESB Networks	No response received.	N/A
Fáilte Ireland	No response received.	N/A
Gas Networks Ireland	<p>Drawings received containing locations of GNI assets within and in the vicinity of the Study Area.</p> <p>Also included Safety Advice Booklet for guidance on working in the vicinity of this infrastructure.</p> <p>Outlined process to verify the in-situ position of the Gas Transmission Pipeline and noted that all work in the vicinity of this must be completed in compliance with the GNI Code of Practice 2021.</p>	Section 11 Material Assets (Non Agricultural)
Geological Survey of Ireland	Response received from GSI giving an overview of relevant guidance and databases to inform environmental assessments. Also provided information on groundwater (aquifers and groundwater vulnerability) and geoheritage (Courtmacsherry Estuary CGS) within the Study Area.	Section 8 Land, Geology and Soils
Inland Fisheries Ireland	Response received from IFI which provided relevant guidelines to be complied with. IFI also requested to be contacted when detailed design detail is available for the project, particularly in relation to any watercourse crossings, bankside or instream works under consideration.	Section 7 Biodiversity
Irish Cattle and Sheep Farmer's Association	No response received.	N/A
Irish Co-operative Organisation Society	No response received.	N/A

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Name	Response received	Where considered in this report
Irish Environmental Network	No response received.	N/A
Irish Farmers Association	No response received.	N/A
Irish Rail	No response received.	N/A
Macra na Feirme	No response received.	N/A
National Transport Authority	Acknowledgement received; No comments at this time.	N/A
Office of Public Works	No response received.	N/A
Southern Regional Assembly	No response received.	N/A
Southern Regional Waste Management Office	No response received.	N/A
Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland	No response received.	N/A
Teagasc	No response received.	N/A
The Arts Council	No response received.	N/A
The Heritage Council	No response received.	N/A
Uisce Éireann	Response received from Uisce Éireann providing an overview of relevant guidance and the process for requesting data relating to UÉ assets within the Study Area.	Section 11 Material Assets (Non Agricultural)

6 POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH

6.1 Introduction

This section identifies the Constraints and Opportunities associated with the West Cork Greenway (Bandon Sections) Study Area in relation to population and human health considerations. A desktop study was conducted which included a review of the Cork County Development Plan 2022-2028 and CSO.ie to identify the potential Constraints and Opportunities.

6.2 Existing Environment

6.2.1 Study Area Characteristics

The Study Area consists of the following settlements: Bandon, Clonakilty, Innishannon, Timoleague, Ballinascorthy, Enniskeane and Crossbarry. The key towns are Bandon and Clonakilty which have the highest population in the Study Area. The West Cork Greenway (Bandon Sections) will potentially connect these areas in County Cork with a 41km corridor greenway.

The town of Bandon is located 30km west of Cork City on the River Bandon and is identified in the Cork County Development Plan (CDP) (2022-2028) as being a *'a town of special architectural importance in a pleasant riverside'* and as the *'key gateway to West Cork'*². As stated in Volume 5 of the CDP: West Cork, Bandon has the capacity for further sustainable growth as the Gateway to West Cork as it is also situated on the N71. Bandon has the largest population (8,196³) within the Study Area, a growth of 18% from 2016-2022 Census. The town located within the northern section of the proposed Crossbarry to Clonakilty Greenway route.

Clonakilty is located in the southern portion of the Study Area. The CDP identifies the town as *'largest settlement within West Cork Municipal District and a major focus of employment and retail services in West Cork.'* Clonakilty is also identified as an *'attractive coastal location'*, with growth becoming *'a prominent county town with an extensive rural hinterland, while also functioning as a nationally regarded tourism centre and destination'*.

The town has experienced population growth of 11% between 2016 and 2022 (4,592 to 5,112) and is considered to be a future key economic driver for the region as tourism and the natural environment of Clonakilty Bay continue to attract increasing activity to the area. Clonakilty is located on the N71 with strong transport links to West Cork, Bandon and further to Cork City.

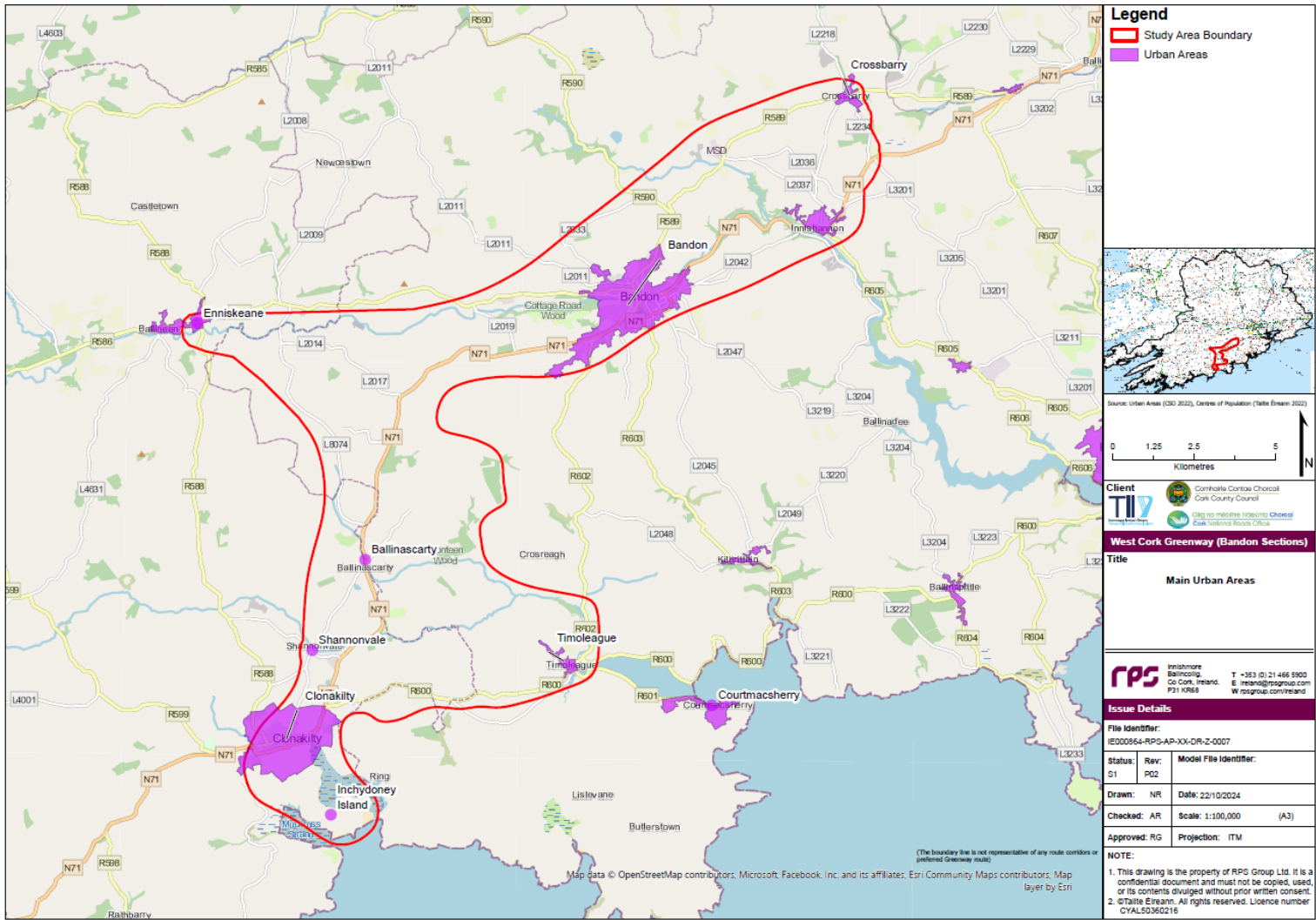
Other settlements within the Study Area include Innishannon and Crossbarry in the northeast, Timoleague to the east and Ballinascorthy in the southern part of the Study Area. The main urban areas can be seen in Figure 6-1 below.

² Quoted from the Cork County Development Plan 2022 Volume 5 West Cork from both Bandon and Clonakilty sections. Available at: <https://www.corkcoco.ie/en/resident/planning-and-development/cork-county-development-plan-2022-2028>

³ Figure from the CSO.ie 2022 Census.

Constraints and Opportunities Study

Figure 6-1: Main Urban Areas Identified Within the Study Area.



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6.2.2 Population

The 2022 Census recorded a total population of 584,156 in County Cork (224,004 in Cork City; 360,152 in Cork County), consisting of total of 288,845 males (109,736 in Cork City; 179,109 in Cork County) and a total of 295,311 females (114,268 in Cork City; 181,043 in Cork County). The 2022 Census recorded an overall population increase of 7.6% (542,868 to 584,156) since the previous census recorded in 2016.

In the 2022 Census, Cork City overall total population increased by 56% (125,657 to 224,004) since the 2016 Census, whereas Cork County overall total population decreased by approximately 14% (417,211 to 360,152) since the last census recorded in 2016⁴. This is attributed to the redrawing of Cork City and Cork County Council boundaries.

During the period 2016-2022 the towns Bandon and Clonakilty, experienced a population increase of 18% (6,957 to 8,196) and 11% (4,592 to 5,112) respectively.

The Cork County Development Plan 2022-2028, Vol 5 West Cork, designates a hierarchy of the County's settlements within the Bandon-Kinsale and West Cork Municipal Districts as follows:

- Main Towns: Bandon, Kinsale, Clonakilty, Bantry, Skibbereen, Dunmanway, Castletownbere, Schull
- Key Villages: Ballinspittle, Belgooly, Courtmacsherry, Innishannon, Riverstick, Timoleague, Enniskeane, Ballydehob, Baltimore, Drimoleague, Durrus, Glengarriff, Leap, Rosscarbery, Union Hall
- Villages: Ballinadee, Ballinhassig, Butlerstown, Crossbarry, Dunderrow, Kilbrittain, Newcestown, Old Chapel, Ahakista, Allihies, Ardfield, Ardgroom, Ballinascarty, Ballylickey, Castletownshend, Crookhaven, Drinagh, Eyeries, Glandore, Goleen, Kealkill, Kilcrohane and Shannonvale
- Islands in West Cork: Bere Island, Cléire, Dursey Island, Heir Island, Long Island, Sherkin Island, Whiddy Island
- Other locations: Garrettstown/Garrylucas, Oysterhaven, Barleycove, Inchydoney, Owenahincha, Tragumna

6.2.3 Settlements and Census Data

The primary towns, key villages, villages, and other locations in Cork within and surrounding the Study Area are listed below in Table 6-1: Study Area Settlement Populations, with population figures obtained from the CSO 2016 and CSO 2022 Census.

Table 6-1: Study Area Settlement Populations

Name	2016 Population	2022 Population	Percentage Change in Population
Ballinascarty *West, Cork	290	274	-6%
Ballinascarty *East, Cork	217	203	-6%
Bandon, Cork	6957	8196	+18%
Clonakilty, Cork	4592	5112	+11%
Crossbarry, Cork	368	399	+8%
Enniskeane	692	766	+10%
Inchydoney Island, Cork	256	433	+69%
Innishannon, Cork	907	1043	+15%
Shannonvale, Cork	269	282	+5%
Timoleague, Cork	381	387	+2%

Source: cso.ie

⁴ Cork City Council altered its boundaries in 2019 to include 16 new areas to the city boundary, absorbing from Cork County in line with Local Government Act 2019. <https://www.corkcity.ie/en/council-services/public-info/boundary-extension/extension-timeline/>

Constraints and Opportunities Study

**Due to the unique division of Census boundaries in relation to Ballinascarty, both 'West' and 'East' sections have been included in the population count within the table.*

Overall, many areas in Cork saw increases in population during the inter-census period due to COVID, which led to an increased trend of working from home. The significant increase in population recorded at Inchidoney Island in particular may be due to holiday home owners working from home during the Covid pandemic.

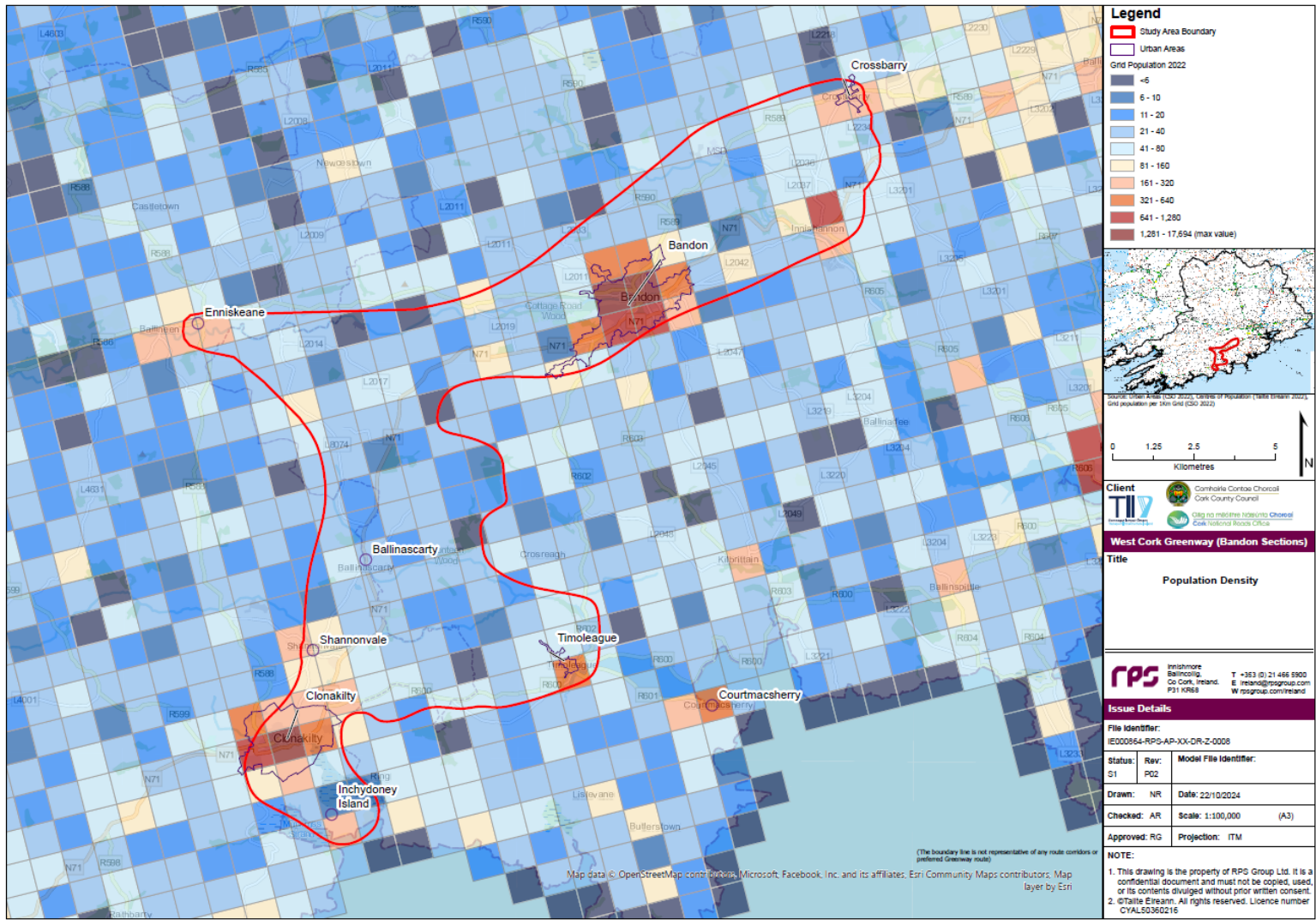
6.2.4 Population Density

As expected, the highest density of population is associated with the towns of Bandon, Clonakilty and Innishannon **Figure 6-2** presents the population density within and surrounding the immediate Study Area. Population density is sectioned into 1 km² squares with lower populated, more rural areas coloured in cooler tones and the higher populated villages and towns squares coloured in warmer red tones.

Smaller settlements such as Crossbarry, Shannonvale and Inchydoney Island are more highly populated than rural areas, but less populated than larger towns such as Bandon and Clonakilty. More rural areas such as Ballinascarty, settlements along the N71, and branching roads such as the L2019, L2017, L8074, and R600 are more sparsely populated.

Constraints and Opportunities Study

Figure 6-2: Population Density



Constraints and Opportunities Study

6.2.5 Employment

The employment status in the main towns and villages within the Study Area is presented **Table 6-2** which presents the overall percentages of 'principal status' as of the 2022 Census. The Study Area is mainly comprised of the employed, retired and student populations. Between 55% and 65% of those over 15 are employed. Between 8% and 17% of this cohort are students with retired people accounting for between 8% and 20% of the populations.

Nationally, there was a 16% increase in employment compared to the previous 2016 census⁵. The named locations in **Table 6-2** follow similar percentage totals as the National percentage figures.

Table 6-2: Principal Status: Population aged 15 years and over by principal economic status. (CSO.ie, 2022)

Principal Status	Bandon	Clonakilty	Innishannon	Crossbarry	Timoleague	Enniskeane	Cork County Council	National
At work/employed	55.9%	55.2%	65.2%	65.3%	55.8%	55.7%	13%	56.1%
Short term unemployed	1.7%	1.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	0.2%	4.3%* ⁶
Long term unemployed	2.9%	2.2%	1.3%	1%	2.2%	2.6%	3.2%	
Unable to work due to permanent sickness or disability	6.1%	6.4%	3%	1.7%	3.7%	6.7%	7.8%	4.6%
Retired	13.6%	17.9%	14.2%	8.6%	20.2%	18.4%	28.2%	15.9%
Student	10%	9.6%	10.3%	17.9%	7.8%	6.7%	19.3%	11.1%
Looking after home/family	7.6%	5.9%	5%	4.5%	8.1%	7.6%	13%	6.6%
Looking for first regular job	1.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	1%	0.8%
Other	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%	0.7%

*National unemployed, cso.ie 'Unemployed having lost or given up previous job' rather than split into short term and long-term unemployment as on CSO.ie interactive mapping.

Source: CSO.ie, 2022 Census

The three biggest employment sectors within the Study Area are commerce and trade, manufacturing industries and professional services, as can be seen in **Table 6-3**.

⁵ <https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-cpp7/census2022profile7-employmentoccupationsandcommuting/keyfindings/#:~:text=Principal%20Economic%20Status,and%20females%20for%201.1%20million.>

⁶ <https://data.cso.ie/table/FY046>

Constraints and Opportunities Study

Table 6-3: Persons at Work by Industry

Industry	Bandon	Clonakilty	Innishannon	Crossbarry	Timoleague	Enniskeane	Cork County Council
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.4%	1.2%	1.9%	2.1%	1.7%	1.7%	6.5%
Building and construction	6.3%	3.9%	3.3%	3.7%	5.6%	8.9%	6.4%
Manufacturing industries	22.4%	17.8%	24.7%	21.6%	42.5%	21.2%	17.9%
Commerce and trade	24%	23.5%	18.5%	22.6%	14%	21.2%	21.5%
Transport and communications	6.1%	5.6%	9.5%	10%	4.5%	6.2%	6.7%
Public administration	3.9%	5.7%	5%	4.7%	4.5%	4.5%	4.9%
Professional services	21%	22.1%	29.3%	24.2%	16.8%	19.8%	23.4%
Other	15%	20.2%	7.7%	11.1%	10.6%	16.5%	12.7%

Source: CSO.ie, 2022 Census

6.2.6 Connectivity

As Bandon and Clonakilty are 'on route' to West Cork via the N71, they can be considered strategic locations to stop along the way to other routes such as the 'Ring of Kerry' and as part of the 'Wild Atlantic Way' (Clonakilty, Timoleague and Inchydoney are named locations on this route). Bandon has further road connections from the N71, including N40/ N22/N72 towards Co Kerry, N27 to Cork Airport, N20 North, N25 east to Co Waterford and M8 with further connections to Limerick, Kilkenny and beyond.

Clonakilty's main road connection is the N71, east to Bandon and Cork city, and west to a scenic route on the Wild Atlantic Way through West Cork to Co. Kerry, the Ring of Kerry, Killarney/ National Park and beyond.

The Study Area is well connected with multiple bus routes connecting majority of named locations within the Study Area and beyond.

Neither Bandon nor Clonakilty are accessible by train as the old West Cork Railway was shut down in 1961.

In terms of integration for the scheme, it is important for users to have the option to access the Greenway by road and bus transport.

6.2.7 Human Health

Human health has the potential to be impacted by environmental factors (i.e., contaminated, or polluted environmental components such as air, water or soil which have the potential to cause harm, be transported or infect human beings). Hazards to human health can be identified due to potential exposure to the environmental factors as a result of surrounding land uses both within and immediately outside the Study Area. These factors have been considered with regards to the description of the baseline of each environmental component; and the identification and evaluation of the likely significant environmental effects of implementing the Plan.

Constraints and Opportunities Study

In relation to Cork County, overall, 85% stated their own health was ‘good’ or ‘very good’ compared with 88% in 2016.⁷ The decrease in health is in line with national figures in good/very good categories decreased 4% from 87% to 83% from 2016 to 2022. The health of individual towns is discussed below:

- In Bandon, 50% of the population (CSO, 2022) are in ‘Very Good’ health, with 84% overall stating their own health was ‘good’ or ‘very good’. In 2022, 9% classed their own health as ‘Fair’ and 2% stated ‘Bad’.
- In Clonakilty, 52% of the population (CSO, 2022) are in ‘Very Good’ health, with 83% overall stating their own health was ‘good’ or ‘very good’. In 2022, 10% classed their own health as ‘Fair’ and 2% stated ‘Bad’.
- In Innishannon, 63% of the population (CSO, 2022) are in ‘Very Good’ health, with 92% overall stating their own health was ‘good’ or ‘very good’. In 2022, 5% classed their own health as ‘Fair’ and 1% stated ‘Bad’.
- In Crossbarry, 68% of the population (CSO, 2022) are in ‘Very Good’ health, with 90% overall stating their own health was ‘good’ or ‘very good’. In 2022, 6% classed their own health as ‘Fair’ and 1% stated ‘Bad’.
- In Timoleague 46% of the population (CSO, 2022) are in ‘Very Good’ health, with 89% overall stating their own health was ‘good’ or ‘very good’. In 2022, 8% classed their own health as ‘Fair’ and 1% stated ‘Bad’.
- In Enniskeane, 45% of the population (CSO, 2022) are in ‘Very Good’ health, with 76% overall stating their own health was ‘good’ or ‘very good’. In 2022, 10% classed their own health as ‘Fair’ and 0.5% stated ‘Bad’.

One of the main opportunities for, and benefits to, human health as a result of this project will be the creation of an alternative safe travel greenway for locals and tourists by connecting key villages and towns with a ‘scenic pathway’ through County Cork. Cycling is very beneficial as a low impact exercise for either commuting or recreational use. Increased levels of cycling have the potential to shift current modes of transportation from motorised to non-motorised, reducing congestion and environmental pollution from existing transport whilst increasing accessibility in the local vicinity.

Another key need regarding human health is the promotion of mental health and wellbeing. There is also potential to encourage overall contribution/ promotion for a healthier society through both mental and physical health/wellbeing with inclusion of vulnerable and/or disadvantaged groups.

6.3 Identified Constraints and Opportunities

Settlements and population densities have been identified in the Study Area. Potential routes to these towns and villages will be considered as part of the development of the Phase 2 Option Selection. The settlement distributions across the Study Area have a range of population densities ranging from rural to urban settings. Socio-economic facilities will be identified in the scheme area. Considerations of the location of these facilities will be considered as part of the development.

Cognisance of the health benefits to populated areas is to be considered when potential Greenway options are reviewed to maximise local use. Options should be located away from busy existing roads as much as possible to avoid exposure for the Greenway users to traffic pollution, while still enhancing connectivity in the area.

⁷ [Press Statement Census of Population 2022 - Summary Results Cork - CSO - Central Statistics Office](#)

7 BIODIVERSITY

7.1 Introduction

This section provides an overview of the key biodiversity Constraints and Opportunities located within the Study Area. This overview aims to identify any areas of ecological significance within the Study Area which may form constraints to the design of the West Cork Greenway (Bandon Sections).

Sites that have been officially designated due to their conservation importance are the key Constraints and Opportunities to be considered at this stage of the Project. There are four main types of designation in this sense:

- Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) – Sites that have been designated for the conservation and protection of plants, animals (other than birds) and wildlife habitats that are of importance to the EU and designated under the EU Habitats Directive;
- Special Protection Areas (SPAs) – Sites that have been designated for the conservation and protection of birds and their habitats designated under the EU Birds Directive;
- Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs) – Sites that support elements of our natural heritage which are unique or of outstanding national importance and are legally protected under the Wildlife Amendment Act (2000); and
- Proposed Natural Heritage Areas (pNHAs) – Sites that support elements of our natural heritage which are unique, or of outstanding importance at the national level. These sites are of significance for wildlife and habitats and a process is underway to resurvey and formally designate some pNHAs as NHAs. Prior to statutory designation, pNHAs are subject to limited protection such as the recognition of their ecological value by Planning and Licencing Authorities.

In addition to the habitats and species protected as part of these site designations, other ecological factors (including but not limited to species-specific data for protected and invasive species) are considered to apply throughout the Study Area and can be assessed in more detail once route options have been identified.

The methodology comprised a desk study assessment and consultation with key stakeholders in order to identify, describe and map areas of known or potential ecological value. Specific ecological surveys can be carried out to inform the ecological assessment of the Greenway once route options have been identified.

The desk study included a review of NPWS data regarding designated sites within the Study Area⁸ (outlined in Section 7.2.3), the Site Synopses and Conservation Objectives produced by the NPWS for these sites, and spatial datasets and mapping using data obtained from the NPWS and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

7.2 Existing Environment and Key Constraints

7.2.1 Natura 2000 Sites

With the introduction of the Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora) came the obligation to establish the Natura 2000 network of Sites of Community Interest (SCIs), comprising a network of areas of highest biodiversity importance for rare and threatened habitats and species across the European Union (EU).

The Natura 2000 network of sites comprises SACs (including candidate SACs) designated under legislation transposing the obligations under Directive 92/43/EEC, and SPAs (including proposed SPAs) classified under the Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds) and designated under Irish legislation. SACs and SPAs make up the pan-European network of Natura 2000 sites in Ireland and are referred to as “European sites”.

⁸ Available at: <https://www.npws.ie/protected-sites>

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SACs are designated for the conservation of Annex I habitats (including priority types⁹ which are in danger of disappearance) and Annex II species (other than birds). SPAs are designated for the conservation of Annex I birds and other regularly occurring migratory birds and their habitats. The annexed habitats and species for which each site is designated correspond to the Qualifying Interests (QIs) of the sites in the case of SACs and Special Conservation Interests (SCIs) of the sites in the case of SPAs. From these qualifying features, the Conservation Objectives (COs) of the site are derived.

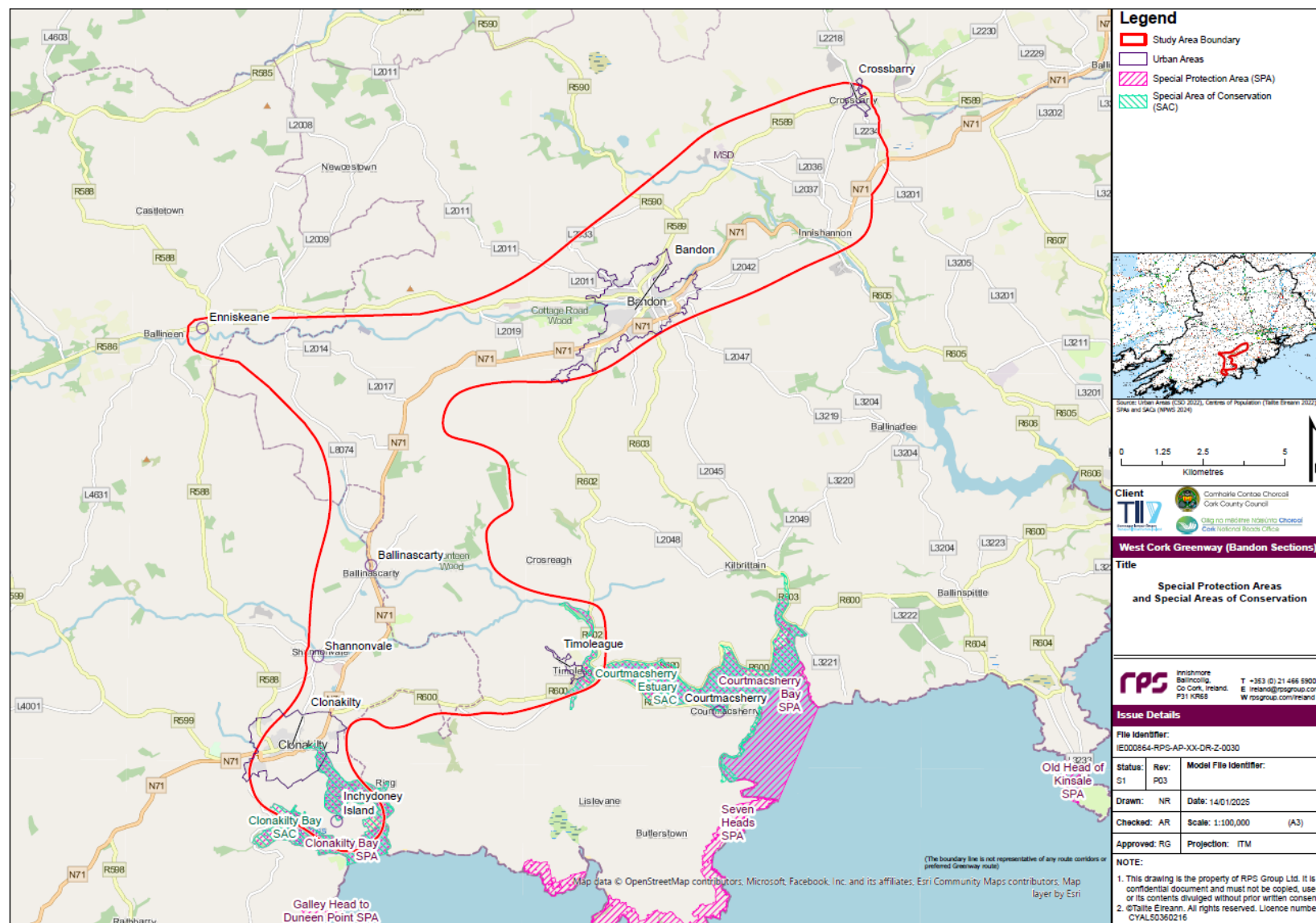
There are a total of 4 Natura 2000 sites¹⁰ located within the Study Area for the West Cork Greenway – Bandon Sections, as detailed in **Figure 7-1**. The most recently available QIs, SCIs and COs for these European sites are outlined below.

⁹ Priority habitats are denoted in this report using an asterisk (*).

¹⁰ The boundaries of protected areas may change and/or new sites may be proposed for designation during the lifetime of this Project. The most up to date information on boundaries and details of designated sites is available on the National Parks and Wildlife Service website (www.npws.ie).

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Figure 7-1: SACs and SPAs within the Study Area



Clonakilty Bay SAC (Site Code: 000091)

Clonakilty Bay is an intertidal expanse that stretches from Clonakilty out to the open sea and comprises two small estuarine bays, Clonakilty Harbour and Muckcross Strand, separated by Inchydoney Island. The site also includes adjacent sand dunes and inland marshes, and therefore is a coastal complex with a good diversity of habitats.

The site is a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) selected for the following habitats listed on Annex I / II of the EU Habitats Directive:

- Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140];
- Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210];
- Embryonic shifting dunes [2110];
- Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* (white dunes) [2120];
- Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130]*; and
- Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (*Calluno-Ulicetea*) [2150]*.

Habitats denoted with an asterisk (*) above are considered priority habitats and are listed under Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive. Annex I habitats are described in more detail in Section 7.2.3

Clonakilty Bay SPA (Site Code: 004081)

Clonakilty Bay is a wetland complex that stretches from the town of Clonakilty to the open sea. The area of the site is the same as the area of Clonakilty Bay SAC outlined above. As with the SAC, the SPA comprises two small estuarine bays, Clonakilty Harbour and Muckcross Strand, separated by Inchydoney Island. Several small rivers flow into the site and at low tide, substantial areas of sand and mud flats are exposed. The construction of a causeway across the inner part of Muckcross Strand created an extensive wetland complex known as Cloheen Strand Intake.

The site is a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the EU Birds Directive, of Special Conservation Interest (SCI) for the following bird species:

- Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*) [A048];
- Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*) [A149];
- Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*) [A156];
- Curlew (*Numenius arquata*) [A160]; and
- Wetland and Waterbirds [A999].

The EU Birds Directive pays particular attention to wetlands, and since wetlands form part of this SPA, the site and its associated waterbirds are of special conservation interest for Wetland and Waterbirds.

Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC (Site Code: 001230)

Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC is located approximately 12 km south of Bandon and immediately east of the village of Timoleague. The estuary consists of the drowned valley of the Argideen River, which is now filled with sediments, resulting in an extensive area of mudflats.

The SAC contains a complex of coastal habitats, including ten which are listed in the EU Habitats Directive. The site is a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) selected for the following habitats and/or species listed under Annex I / II of the EU Habitats Directive:

- Estuaries [1130];
- Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140];
- Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210];
- Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220];

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- Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310];
- Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*) [1330];
- Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*) [1410];
- Embryonic shifting dunes [2110];
- Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* (white dunes) [2120]; and
- Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130]*.

Habitats denoted with an asterisk (*) above are considered priority habitats and are listed under Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive. Annex I habitats are described in more detail in Section 7.2.3.

Courtmacsherry Bay SPA (Site Code: 004219)

Courtmacsherry Bay SPA is located in West Cork, approximately 12 km south of Bandon and immediately east of the village of Timoleague. The site, which is largely estuarine in nature, consists of the drowned valley of the Argideen River which is now filled with sediments, resulting in extensive mudflats and areas of saltmarsh. The estuary of the Kilbrittain River in the north-east of the site holds an area of well-developed saltmarsh. The seaward boundary for the site stretches from Coolmain Point to Barry Point and includes Coolmain Bay and Broadstrand Bay.

The site is a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the EU Birds Directive, of special conservation interest for the following species:

- Great Northern Diver (*Gavia immer*) [A003];
- Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*) [A048];
- Wigeon (*Anas penelope*) [A050];
- Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*) [A069];
- Golden Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*) [A140];
- Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*) [A142];
- Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*) [A149];
- Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*) [A156];
- Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*) [A157];
- Curlew (*Numenius arquata*) [A160];
- Black-headed Gull (*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*) [A179];
- Common Gull (*Larus canus*) [A182]; and
- Wetland and Waterbirds [A999].

The EU Birds Directive pays particular attention to wetlands, and since wetlands form part of this SPA, the site and its associated waterbirds are of special conservation interest for Wetland and Waterbirds.

7.2.2 Proposed National Heritage Areas (pNHAs)

Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs) are sites that support elements of natural heritage which are unique or of outstanding importance at the national level. Any development in, near or adversely affecting a Natural Heritage Area should avoid any significant adverse impact on the features for which the site has been designated. There are currently no designated NHAs located within the Study Area.

There are, however, six proposed National Heritage Areas (pNHAs) located within the Study Area. Although pNHAs are not subject to the same legal protection as NHAs, which are protected under the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000, pNHAs are taken into account in local and national land-use policy, agri-

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environmental farm planning schemes, and environmental assessments. They are typically also recognised in local authority development plans. A review of pNHAs is planned to take place in due course¹¹.

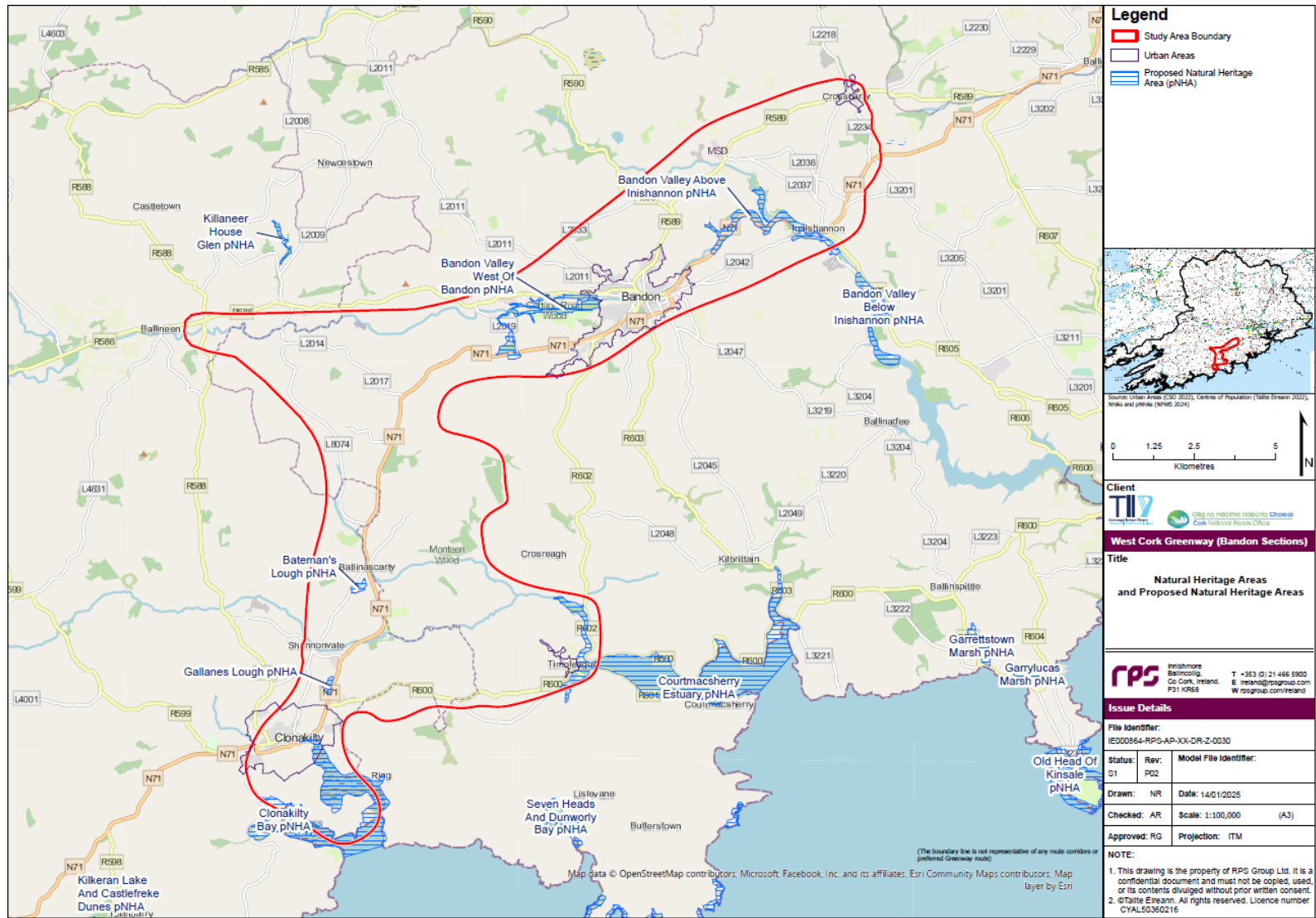
The six pNHAs located within the Study Area are as follows:

- **Bandon Valley Above Innishannon pNHA (Site Code: 001740)** – The Bandon Valley is considered valuable for its woodlands and unmodified river bed. This pNHA contains an example of oak woodland on steep valley sides which is also listed as an Annex I habitat. This habitat is described in further detail in (along with other Annex I habitats within the Study Area) in Section 7.2.3 and shown in **Figure 7-2** below;
- **Bandon Valley West Of Bandon pNHA (Site Code: 001034)** – As noted above, the Bandon Valley is considered valuable for its woodlands and unmodified river bed. This pNHA is considered valuable as it contains remnants of broadleaved oak woodland;
- **Bateman's Lough pNHA (Site Code: 001037)** – This pNHA is a small fluctuating lake located less than 1km south of Ballinascarty. This pNHA is considered valuable due to the variety of bird species that have been recorded at the site;
- **Clonakilty Bay pNHA (Site Code: 000091)** – This pNHA encompasses the same area as both Clonakilty Bay SAC and SPA and has been assigned the same Site Code as the SAC according to NPWS data. The ecological value associated with Clonakilty SAC and SPA has been described under Section 7.2.1 above;
- **Courtmacsherry Estuary pNHA (Site Code: 001230)** – This pNHA is located within the same area as Courtmacsherry SAC, excluding the section of the SAC along the coast south of Wood Point. The pNHA also overlaps with Courtmacsherry SAC as far as Wood Point to the west and the grounds of Coolmaine Castle to the east. The ecological value associated with Courtmacsherry SAC and SPA has been described under Section 7.2.1 above; and
- **Gallanes Lough pNHA (Site Code: 001052)** – This pNHA is a small waterbody located within a flat part of a stream valley approximately 1.5km northwest of Clonakilty. Similar to Bateman's Lough, this pNHA is considered to be of significant ornithological importance due to the variety of bird species recorded at the site.

¹¹ Source: Dáil Éireann Debate on Natural Heritage Areas, 25 January 2022. Available at: <https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/question/2022-01-25/90/>

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Figure 7-2: pNHAs within the Study Area



7.2.3 Annex I Habitats

The NPWS maintains records of all Annex I habitats located in Ireland. These locations are available to view online¹² or to download¹³ as spatial data. Based on a review of this data, there are 15 Annex I habitats located within the Study Area for the West Cork Greenway (Bandon Sections). These habitats are mapped in **Figure 7-3** below.

The following 11 Annex I habitats have been described within earlier sections of this report as they are listed as QIs for Clonakilty Bay SAC (Site Code: 000091) and/or Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC (Site Code: 001230):

- Estuaries [1130];
- Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide [1140];
- Annual vegetation of drift lines [1210];
- Perennial vegetation of stony banks [1220];
- Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand [1310];
- Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*) [1330];
- Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*) [1410];
- Embryonic shifting dunes [2110];
- Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* (white dunes) [2120];
- Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation (grey dunes) [2130]*; and
- Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (*Calluno-Ulicetea*) [2150]*.

Four additional Annex I habitat types are located within the Study Area but are not associated with a designated site:

- **Coastal lagoons [1150]:** Two examples of this habitat type, Inchydoney and Clogheen/White's Marsh are located within the Study Area boundary, approximately 2.1km south of Clonakilty town. A third example (a second section of Clogheen/White's March Lagoon) is located adjacent to the other lagoon habitats and overlaps partially with the Study Area boundary.
- **Large shallow inlets and bays [1160]:** One example of this habitat type, Clonakilty Bay, partially overlaps with the Study Area boundary. This habitat is located immediately south of Inchydoney Island.
- **Humid dune slacks [2190]:** A number of humid dune slacks are located among the fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation habitats [2130] at the eastern side of Inchydoney Island, approximately 3.1km southeast of Clonakilty town; and
- **Old oak woodlands [91A0]:** Three examples of this habitat type been recorded within the Study Area. The first two are located either side of the Bandon River, approximately 2.7km northeast of Bandon town. The third is located along the western bank of the Aultaghreagh River [EPA Code: 20A38], approximately 3km north of Timoleague town.

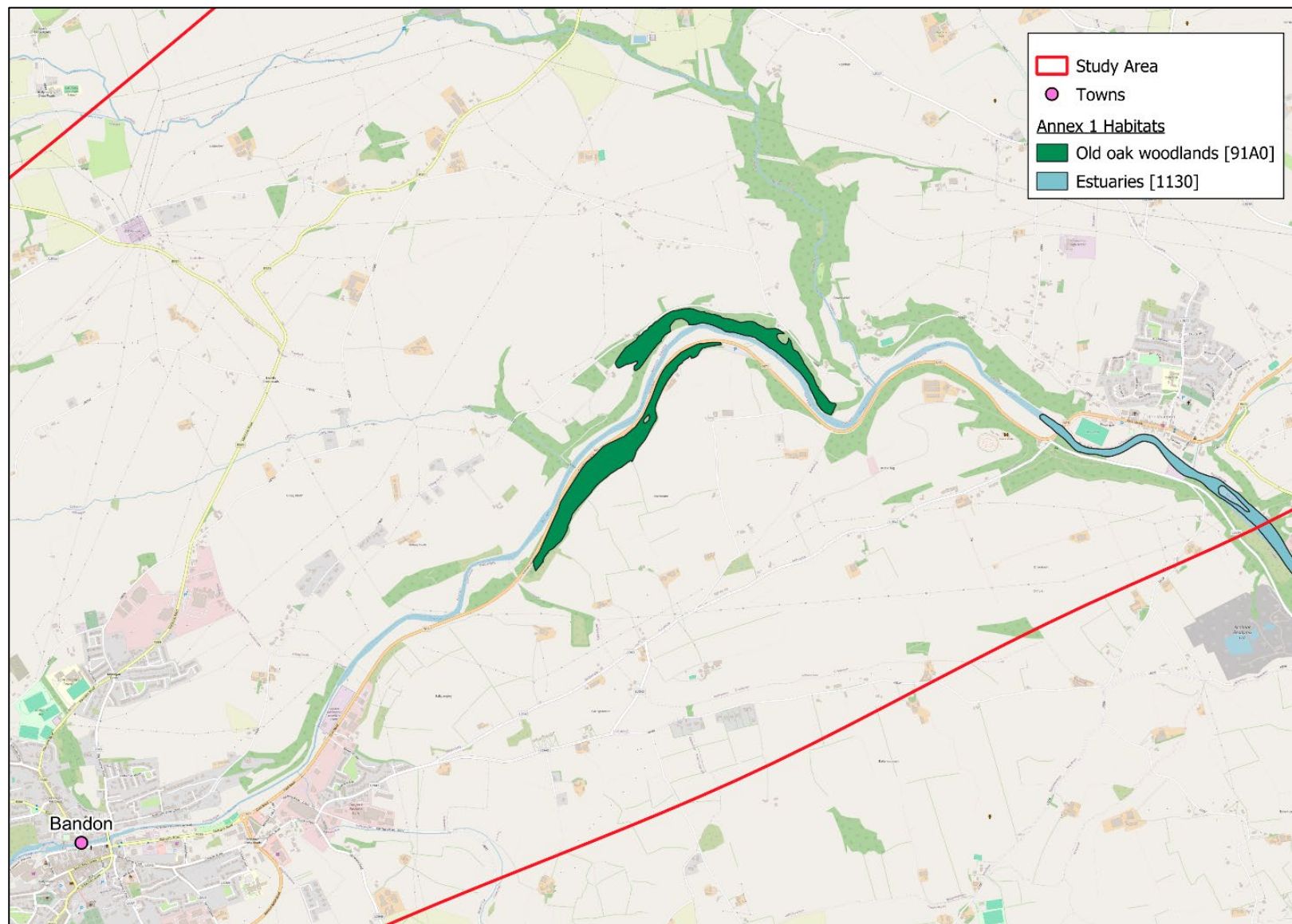
As outlined above, two examples of estuary habitats [1130] are located within the Study Area and are associated with SACs (Clonakilty Harbour and Courtmacsherry Estuary). It should also be noted that a section of the Kinsale Estuary (approximately 1.4km) overlaps with the Study Area boundary where the Bandon River begins to flow into the estuary immediately south of Innishannon village.

¹² <https://www.geohive.ie/>

¹³ <https://www.npws.ie/maps-and-data/habitat-and-species-data>

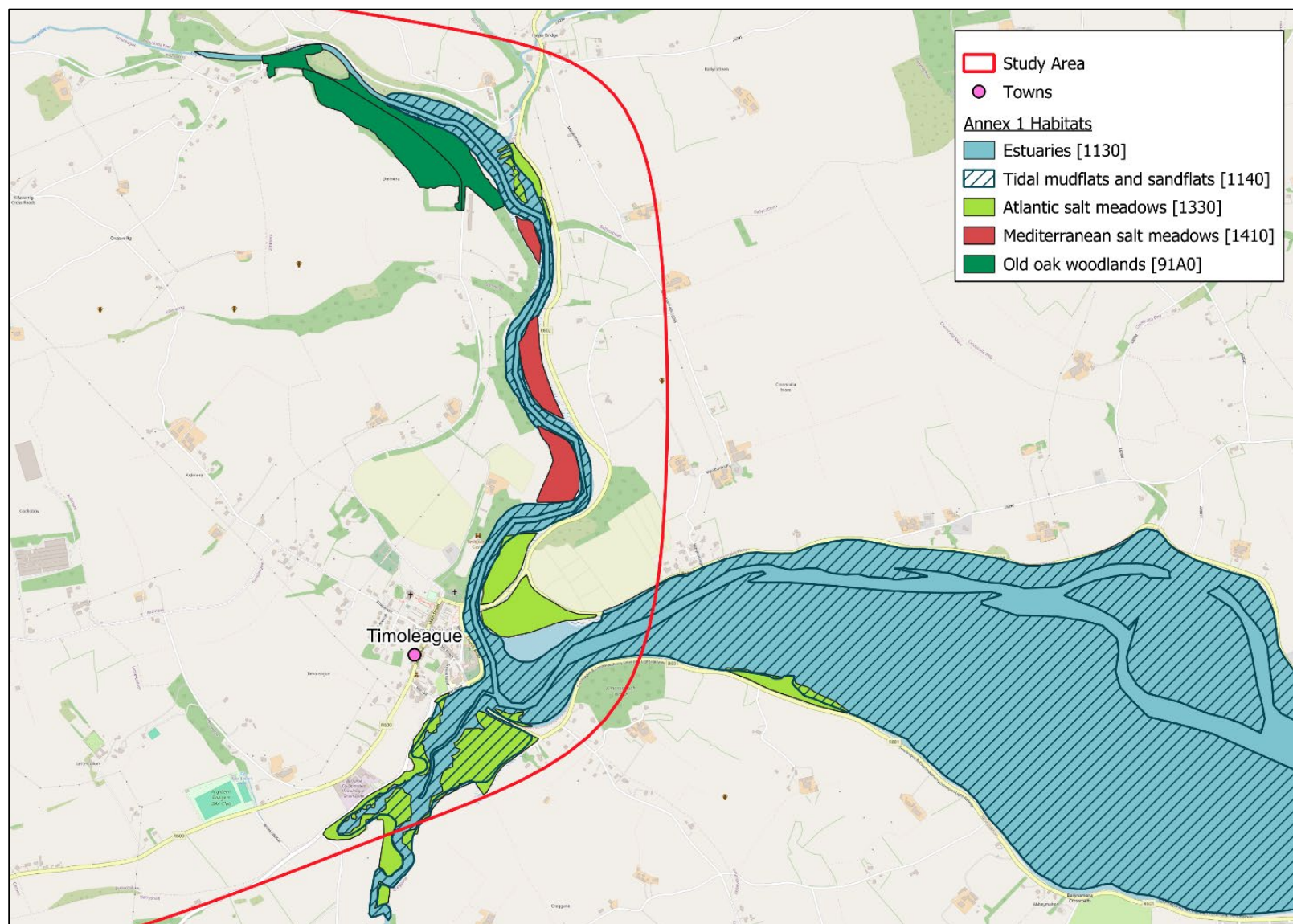
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Figure 7-3: Annex 1 Habitats located within the Study Area (Map 1 of 3)



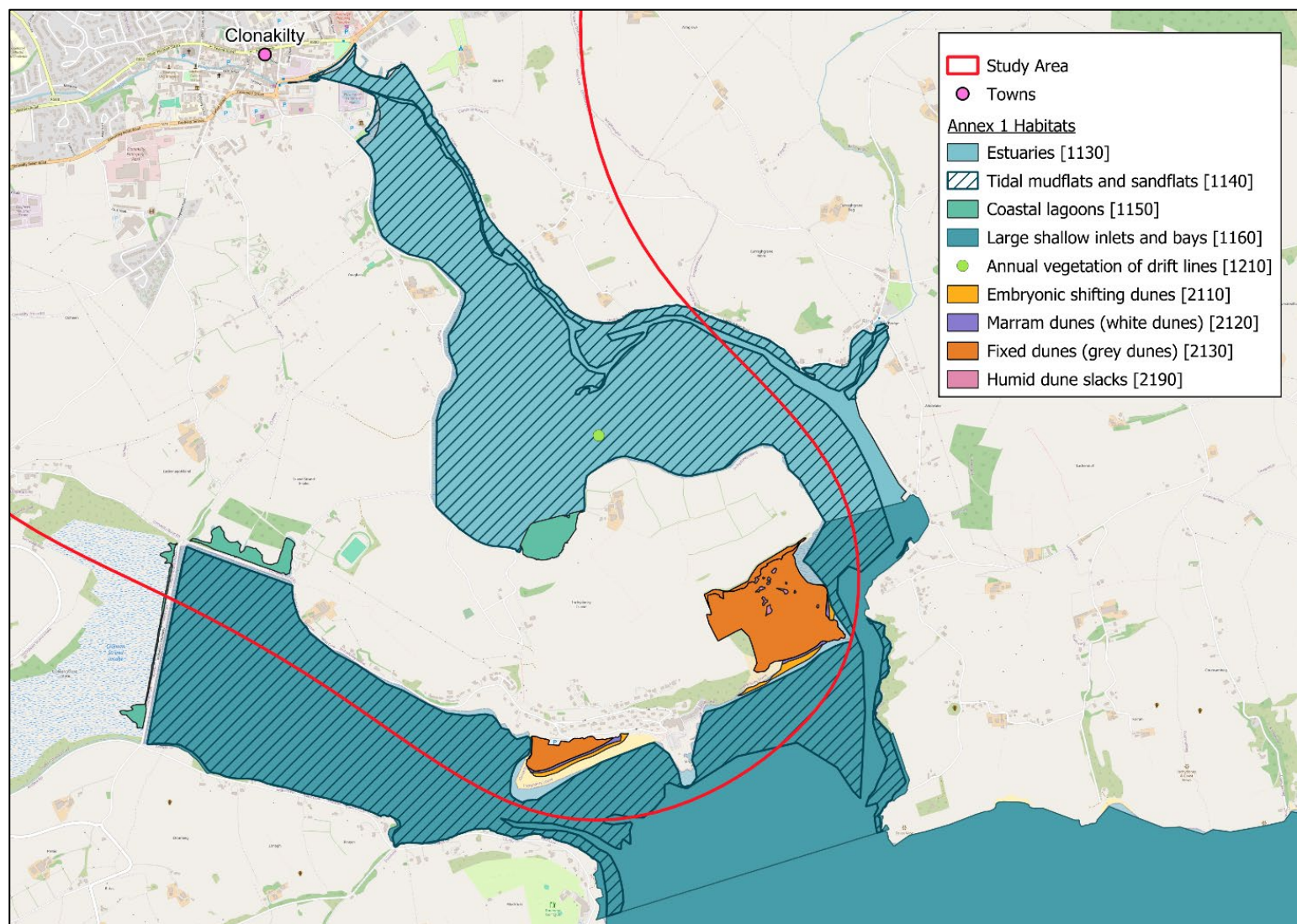
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Figure 7-4: Annex 1 Habitats located within the Study Area (Map 2 of 3)



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Figure 7-5: Annex 1 Habitats located within the Study Area (Map 3 of 3)



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7.2.4 Other Ecological Constraints

The National Biodiversity Data Centre regularly publish the most up to date data on species distribution in Ireland via their data portal and mapping system “Biodiversity Maps”. This data is available for grid squares of 1km², 2km², 10km² and 100km² across the island of Ireland. Data from the eight 10km² grid squares which overlap with the Study Area were used for the purpose of this desktop study (W33, W34, W35, W43, W44, W45, W55 and W56). The findings of the desktop study are presented in the sections below.

Invasive Species

The following invasive species have historically been recorded within the eight 10km² grid squares which overlap with the Study Area:

Table 7-1: Invasive Species

Species	Designation
Alga	
Wireweed (<i>Sargassum muticum</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland) ¹⁴
Birds	
Canada Goose (<i>Branta canadensis</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland) Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species
Greylag Goose (<i>Anser anser</i>) ¹⁵	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland) Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section II Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Crustacean	
<i>Elminius modestus</i>	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species
Fern	
Water Fern (<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Flatworm (<i>Turbellaria</i>)	
<i>Arthurdendyus triangulatus</i>	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species
Flowering Plants	
Cherry Laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species
Canadian Waterweed (<i>Elodea canadensis</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Common Cord-grass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)

¹⁴ S.I.477/2011 refers to the ‘Third Schedule’ list of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011.

¹⁵ Protected / invasive – check months and note here

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Species	Designation
<i>Fallopia japonica</i> x <i>sachalinensis</i> = <i>F. x bohemica</i>	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Giant Knotweed (<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Hottentot-fig (<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Indian Balsam (<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Japanese Knotweed (<i>Fallopia japonica</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Nuttall's Waterweed (<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Black Currant (<i>Ribes nigrum</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species
Butterfly-bush (<i>Buddleja davidii</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species
Canadian Fleabane (<i>Conyza canadensis</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species
Common Broomrape (<i>Orobanche minor</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species
Field Penny-cress (<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species
Himalayan Honeysuckle (<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species
Japanese Rose (<i>Rosa rugosa</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species
Red Oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species
Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species
Traveller's-joy (<i>Clematis vitalba</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species
Two-spined Acaena (<i>Acaena ovalifolia</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species
Wall Cotoneaster (<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species
Himalayan Knotweed (<i>Persicaria wallichii</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Salmonberry (<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Sea-buckthorn (<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)

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Species	Designation
Three-cornered Garlic (<i>Allium triquetrum</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Spanish Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Insect - Beetle	
Harlequin Ladybird (<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Molluscs	
Budapest Slug (<i>Tandonia budapestensis</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species
Common Garden Snail (<i>Cornu aspersum</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species
Jenkins' Spire Snail (<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species
White Snail (<i>Theba pisana</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species
Wrinkled Snail (<i>Candidula intersecta</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species
Terrestrial Mammals	
House Mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species
Raccoon (<i>Procyon lotor</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> EU Regulation No. 1143/2014
Chinese Muntjac (<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> EU Regulation No. 1143/2014 Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
American Mink (<i>Mustela vison</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Brown Rat (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Musk Rat (<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland)
Fallow Deer (<i>Dama dama</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland) Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Sika Deer (<i>Cervus nippon</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> High Impact Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Regulation S.I. 477 (Ireland) Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Bank Vole (<i>Myodes glareolus</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species
European Rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	Invasive Species: Invasive Species Invasive Species: Invasive Species >> Medium Impact Invasive Species

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Protected Fauna

Terrestrial Mammals – Bats

All bat species are listed on Annex IV of the Habitats Directive, with the Lesser Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*) also listed on Annex II of the same Directive.

The following bat species have historically been recorded within the eight 10km² grid squares which overlap with the Study Area:

- Brown Long-eared Bat (*Plecotus auritus*);
- Daubenton's Bat (*Myotis daubentonii*);
- Lesser Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*);
- Lesser Noctule (*Nyctalus leisleri*);
- Nathusius's Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus nathusii*);
- Natterer's Bat (*Myotis nattereri*);
- Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus sensu lato*);
- Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*); and
- Whiskered Bat (*Myotis mystacinus*).

Terrestrial Mammals – Other

A number of protected mammal species have historically been recorded within the 10km² grid squares which overlap with the Study Area. These are presented in **Table 7-2**.

Table 7-2: NBDC Records of Terrestrial Mammals Within 10km² Grid Squares.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Designation
Eurasian Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Eurasian Pygmy Shrew	<i>Sorex minutus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Eurasian Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
European Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex II Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex IV Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Pine Marten	<i>Martes martes</i>	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex V Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
West European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts

The Site Synopsis for Clonakilty Bay SAC noted that Otter spraints were found frequently during a past survey of the marsh area.

Birds

All bird species are protected under the EU Birds Directive.

The bird species which have historically been recorded within the eight 10km² grid squares which overlap with the Study Area are presented in **Table 7-3**.

Table 7-3: NBDC Records of Bird Species Within 10km² Grid Squares.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Designation
Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Designation
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Bewick's Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus subsp. bewickii</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Black Guillemot	<i>Cephus grylle</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Black-throated Diver	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section II Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section II Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Designation
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section I Bird Species
Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section II Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section II Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section III Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section III Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section I Bird Species
Corn Bunting ¹⁶	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts

¹⁶ A number of species listed in this table are not specifically mentioned in the EU Birds Directive but are considered to be covered by the general protection regime provided by Article 1 of the Directive (i.e. to all species of birds naturally occurring in the wild state in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies). Source: <https://eunis.eea.europa.eu/species/Emberiza%20calandra>

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Designation
Corn Crane	<i>Crex crex</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section II Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section II Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section II Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section III Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section II Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section III Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
European Storm-petrel	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Designation
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section II Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Great Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species
Great Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section II Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section III Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Jack Snipe	<i>Lymnocryptes minimus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section III Bird Species

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Designation
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Little Gull	<i>Larus minutus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species
Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section II Bird Species
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section I Bird Species
Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Mew Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section II Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section II Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section III Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Designation
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section II Bird Species
Red-footed Falcon	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species
Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Sky Lark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Slavonian Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Designation
Sooty Shearwater	<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Spotted Crake	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Stock Pigeon	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex II, Section I Bird Species Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex III, Section II Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Twite (Carduelis)		Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Wood Lark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Protected Species: EU Birds Directive Protected Species: EU Birds Directive >> Annex I Bird Species Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber List
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Protected Species: Wildlife Acts Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern Threatened Species: Birds of Conservation Concern >> Birds of Conservation Concern - Red List

Amphibians

Two amphibian species have historically been recorded within the eight 10km grid squares which overlap with the Study Area. Details of these records are presented in **Table 7-4**.

Table 7-4: NBDC Records of Amphibians Within 10km Grid Squares

Common Name	Scientific Name	Date of Last Record	Title of Dataset	Designation
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	26/01/2020	Amphibians and Reptiles of Ireland	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex V Protected Species: Wildlife Acts
Smooth Newt	<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	27/04/2011		Protected Species: Wildlife Acts

Aquatic Species – Freshwater Pearl Mussel

The freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*) is a bivalve mollusc found in clean, fast-flowing rivers, and occasionally in lakes. There has been a considerable decline in species distribution and numbers

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of freshwater pearl mussel in Ireland and across the EU, with the species classified as “critically endangered” in Ireland.

The Article 17 Report (2019) produced by NPWS indicates that the conservation status for freshwater pearl mussel is “bad” and declining, with few locations with recruiting populations showing near-adequate replenishment. The freshwater pearl mussel is protected under Annex II and V of the EU Habitats Directive and is legally protected in Ireland under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife Act 1976, as amended.

The West Cork Greenway (Bandon Sections) Study Area overlaps with two river catchments classified as ‘*Margaritifera Sensitive Areas Catchments of other extant populations*’.

The review of NBDC data identified two records of freshwater pearl mussel recorded within 10km² grid squares (W34 and W35, respectively) that overlap with the Study Area. These are presented in **Table 7-5**.

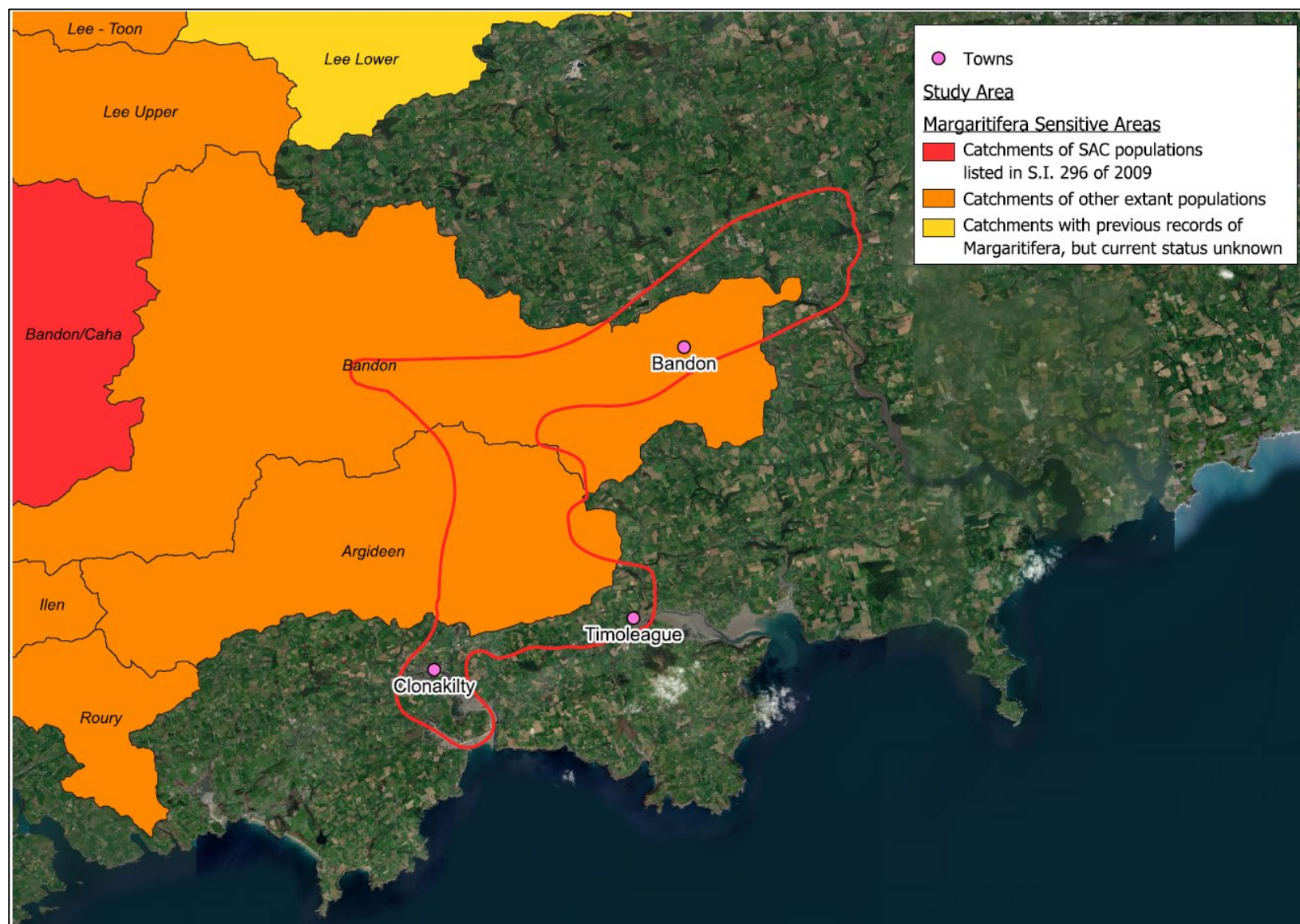
Table 7-5: NBDC Records of Freshwater Pearl Mussel Within 10km Grid Squares.

10km Grid Square	Record Count	Date of Last Record	Title of Dataset	Designation
W34	1	07/09/2006	River Biologists' Database (EPA)	Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive Protected Species: EU
W35	2	10/09/2009	River Biologists' Database (EPA)	Habitats Directive >> Annex II Protected Species: EU Habitats Directive >> Annex V Protected Species: Wildlife Acts

Source: <https://maps.biodiversityireland.ie>

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Figure 7-6: Margaritifera Sensitive Areas Located Within the Study Area



Salmonid Waters

The Study Area overlaps with one river waterbody (RWB) that has been designated as Salmonid Waters under the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD), the Argideen River. The Argideen River flows eastwards through the village of Shannonvale, approximately 3km north of Clonakilty town (see **Figure 7-7** below) and into the estuary at Timoleague before entering the sea at Courtmacsherry.

Figure 7-7: Designated Salmonid Waters within the Study Area



7.2.5 The Habitats Directive

Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires that–

“Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site’s conservation objectives. In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public.”

Thus, Article 6(3) provides a two-stage process:

- The first stage involves a screening for appropriate assessment; and
- The second stage arises where, having screened the proposed development, the competent authority determines that an appropriate assessment is required, in which case it must then carry out that appropriate assessment.

7.2.6 Irish legislation

For the purposes of applications for planning permission, Part XAB of the Planning and Development Act 2000, and as amended (“the PDA”) implement the obligations under Article 6(3) into Irish law. In relation to other consent regimes, the provisions of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011, as amended (“the 2011 Regulations”), transpose those obligations.

Screening for an Appropriate Assessment

Section 177U of the PDA requires inter alia that a screening for appropriate assessment of an application for consent for proposed development shall be carried out by the competent authority to assess, in view of best scientific knowledge, if that proposed development, individually or in combination with other plans or projects is likely to have a significant effect on a European site.

While the provisions of section 177U adopt the terminology used in Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive in terms of the test for screening, section 177U expands on this in light of the interpretation given in decisions of the Court of Justice of the European Union. Thus, section 177U gives effect to the requirement to screen an application for development consent for appropriate assessment by assessing whether the proposed development is likely to have a significant effect on a European site by considering whether such a significant effect can or cannot be excluded.

Appropriate Assessment

Section 177V of the PDA requires inter alia that an appropriate assessment carried out by the competent authority shall include a determination under Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive as to whether or not a proposed development would adversely affect the integrity of a European site and an appropriate assessment shall be carried out by the competent authority where it has made a determination under section 177U(4) that an appropriate assessment is required, before consent is given for the proposed development.

7.3 Identified Constraints and Opportunities

The main constraints within the Study Area relating to biodiversity are the designated sites (i.e. SACs, SPAs and pNHAs) located within the Study Area boundary. These include four Natura 2000 sites (Clonakilty Bay SAC, Clonakilty Bay SPA, Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC and Courtmacsherry Bay SPA) and six pNHAs (Bandon Valley Above Innishannon pNHA, Bandon Valley West Of Bandon pNHA, Bateman's Lough pNHA, Clonakilty Bay pNHA, Courtmacsherry Estuary pNHA and Gallanes Lough pNHA).

A variety of Annex I habitats are located within the Study Area, many of them QIs associated with the two SACs mentioned above. The areas near Clonakilty and Timoleague are of significant note, as both contain a variety of these habitats, including two 'priority' habitats. Regard should be given to these Annex I habitats and the designated sites listed above when designing route options, particularly in the vicinity of Clonakilty and Timoleague.

Whilst the above features present constraints, sensitive routing and design may provide opportunities for educational points of interest along the routes.

In addition to designated sites and associated Annex I habitats, other specific ecological factors such protected mammals (e.g. Badgers, Otters, Bats, etc.) and invasive alien plant species (IAPS) listed on the Third Schedule (e.g. Japanese Knotweed) are considered to apply throughout the Study Area and will be assessed in more detail once route options have been identified. These ecological factors are not considered to be Constraints and Opportunities which can inform the design of route options due to the size of the Study Area, as these factors will likely be relevant to any routes identified and will require further assessment.

8 LAND, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

8.1 Introduction

This section identifies the existing landcover, geological and hydrogeological features within the Study Area which may influence or pose constraint to the development of the proposed West Cork Greenway.

The constraints study has been prepared in accordance with Chapter 3 of the NRA publication *Guidelines on Procedures for Assessment and Treatment of Geology, Hydrology and Hydrogeology for National Road Schemes* (NRA, 2009).

The following publicly available data sources were reviewed to obtain information on the soils, geology, hydrology and hydrogeology of the study area:

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - <http://gis.epa.ie/Envision>;
- (<http://gis.epa.ie/>);
- Census of Agriculture 2012 and 2020, CSO – Final Results;
- Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) – Geology, soils and hydrogeology www.gsi.ie, accessed July 2024.
- Teagasc Irish Soil Information System (SIS) mapping (<http://gis.teagasc.ie/soils/map.php>),
- Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI) geology mapping (www.gsi.ie), accessed July 2024; and
- A review of Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSi) maps and orthophotography (www.osi.ie) accessed June 2024.

8.2 Existing Environment and Key Constraints

8.2.1 Topography

The topography of the Study Area is typical of county Cork with elevated plateaux, hills, lowlands, glaciated valleys, wide river valleys, rocky headlands and wide bays. The topography mirrors the east west bedrock stratigraphy with anticlines forming upland areas and the synclines occupied by valleys formed during the Pleistocene glaciations. Two main east west trending bedrock ridgelines are located within the Study Area, located to the north and south of Bandon, both of which are separated by the Bandon River valley.

Geomorphological features identified include glaciofluvial terraces associated with the River Bandon and a number of drumlins south of Crossbarry.

The topography within the Study Area ranges from elevations of circa 195m OD along the ridge line to the north of Crossbarry to circa 20m OD at the town of Bandon. South of Bandon the land rises again to circa 180m OD at Skeaf Woods to the east of Ballinascarthy. The N71 follows north-south valleys between these ridgelines towards the town of Clonakilty which is situated close to sea level at between circa 5m and 10m OD.

8.2.2 Land

8.2.2.1 Land Cover

Apart from the towns of Bandon, Innishannon and Clonakilty the Study Area is primarily rural with the principal land use being agricultural in nature with some forests and semi-natural forests spread throughout the region. The CORINE 2018 landcover map for the Study Area shown in **Figure 8-1** is dominated by pastures (CORINE Code 231). The remainder of the agricultural lands comprise heterogeneous agricultural areas - complex cultivation patterns (Code 242) and Arable land - non irrigated arable land (Code 211).

Other land use includes mix of forests such as coniferous forest (Code 312) particularly to the north-east of Ballinascarthy and south of Crossbarry; forest and semi-natural areas - broad leaved forest to the west of Bandon town along the Bandon River (Code 311) and areas of mixed forest (Code 313) adjacent to the N71

Constraints and Opportunities Study

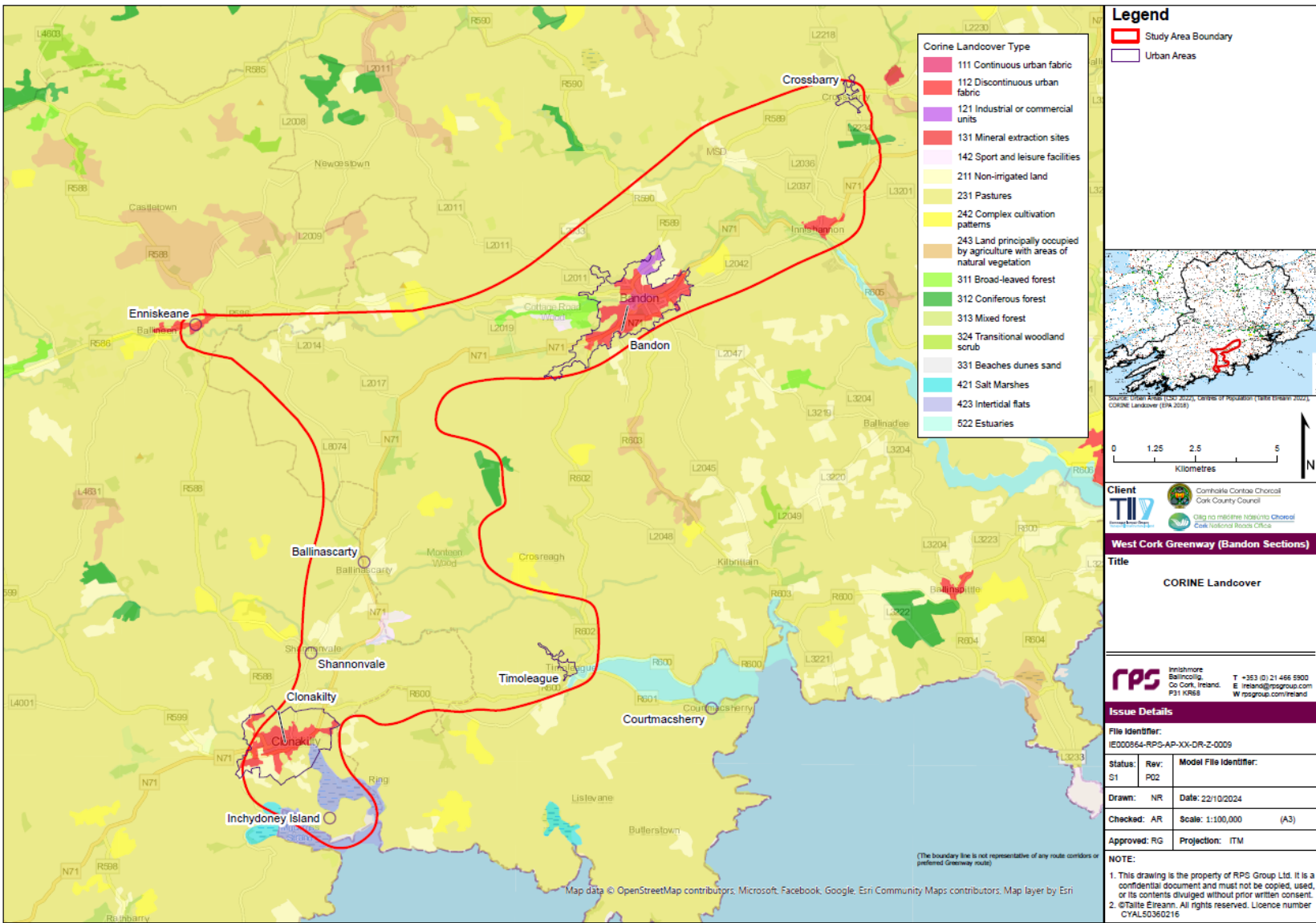
north of Ballinascarthy and at Monteen Wood to the east of Ballinascarthy. Mixed forest is also present along the banks of the river Bandon to the west of Innishannon.

As expected, areas around the towns of Bandon, Innishannon, Enniskeane and Clonakilty comprise Urban fabric- discontinuous urban fabric (Code 112) with some industrial landcover (Code 121).

To the south of Clonakilty landcover types include saltmarsh (Code 421) and Intertidal Flats (Code 423) around the areas of Inchydoney Island and Clonakilty Bay.

Constraints and Opportunities Study

Figure 8-1: Corine Landcover in the Study Area



8.2.2.2 Land Use

For the purpose of this study, constraints were considered principally in relation to agriculture with consideration of other significant land uses. Residential and commercial constraints have been discussed under Chapter 6: Population and Human Health. The principal land use in the Study Area is agricultural which is addressed in Chapter 12 Material Assets (Agriculture). In addition to agriculture there are extraction industries including;

- Timber - Commercial timber properties can be affected by greenway schemes. Land take and severance can impact on forestry and issues associated with “wind blow” from new exposed timber fringes can also be an issue;
- Sand and gravel - Land take and severance may be issues for these industries, but they will generally be avoided. However, these operations may, experience a positive benefit of a new greenway scheme in the area. Quarries are discussed in more detail in Section 8.2.6.

8.2.3 Bedrock Geology

The bedrock geology map for the Study Area is shown in **Figure 8-2**. The bedrock within the vast majority of the study area comprises mudstones and sandstones of Lower Carboniferous age and Devonian Old Red Sandstones.

The dominant bedrock formation in the study area comprises rock from the Kinsale Formation. The Kinsale Formation comprises flaser bedded sandstone and minor mudstones which occupy the low-lying terrain from Drimoleague to the west of the Study Area to Bandon, and from Skibbereen to Clonakilty, and most of area around the Bandon River and eastwards to the coast. These lithologies record episodes of sea level rise that occurred at the end of the Devonian as the sea encroached from the south onto the land. The Upper Devonian-Lower Carboniferous marine sandstones and mudstones comprise almost 20% of the total area of the county.¹⁷

Two bands of east-west trending Middle Devonian continental cross bedded red sandstone beds occur in the Study Area (Toe Head and Old Head Formations); between Clonakilty and Timoleague and west of Bandon towards Ballydehob.

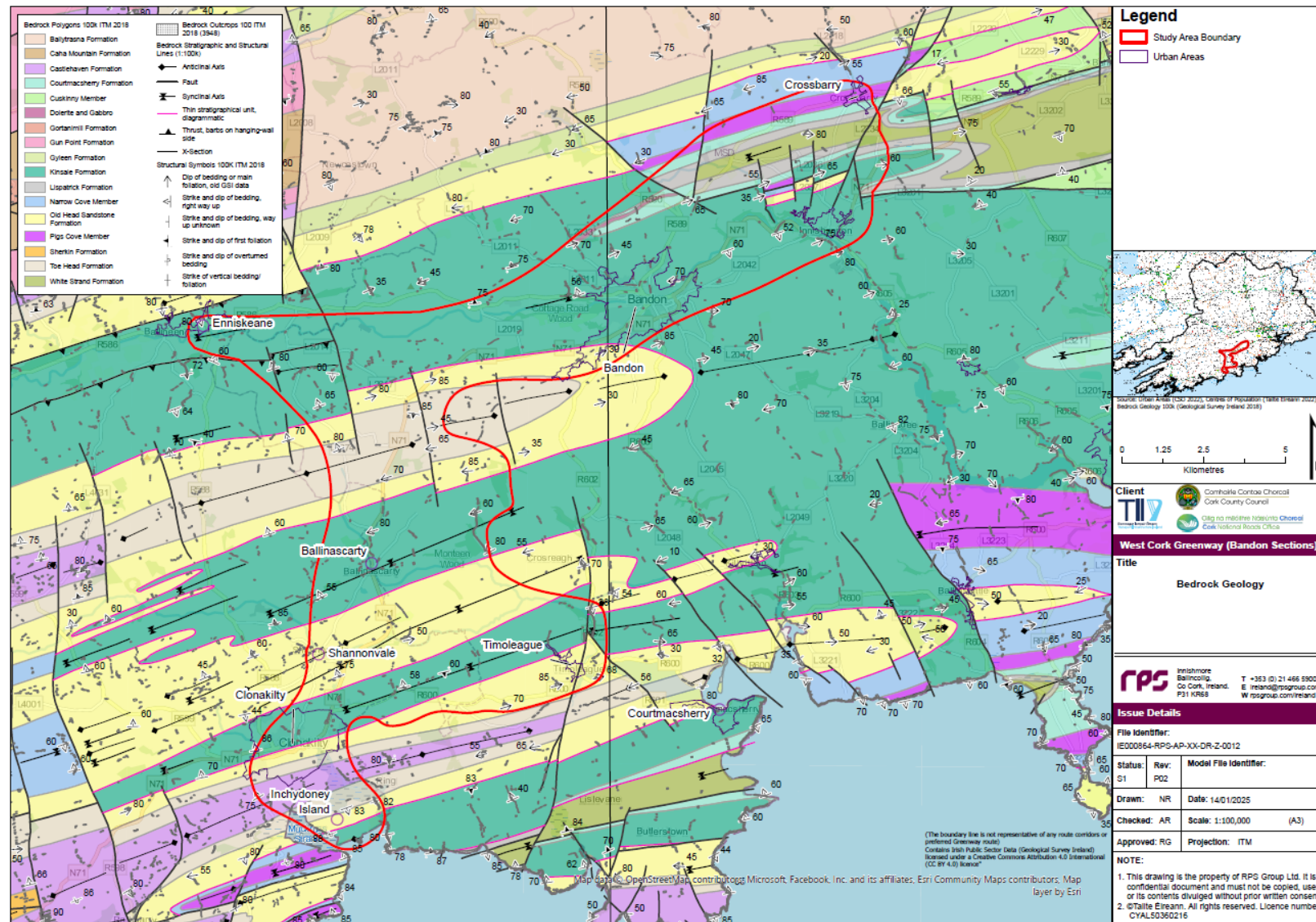
These rocks have been folded into anticlines and synclines, with approximately east-west axes.

As is expected given the nature of the bedrock geology, there are no karst features recorded within the study area.

¹⁷ https://gsi.geodata.gov.ie/downloads/Geoheritage/Reports/Cork_Audit.pdf

Constraints and Opportunities Study

Figure 8-2: Bedrock Geology



8.2.4 Quaternary Deposits

8.2.4.1 Soils

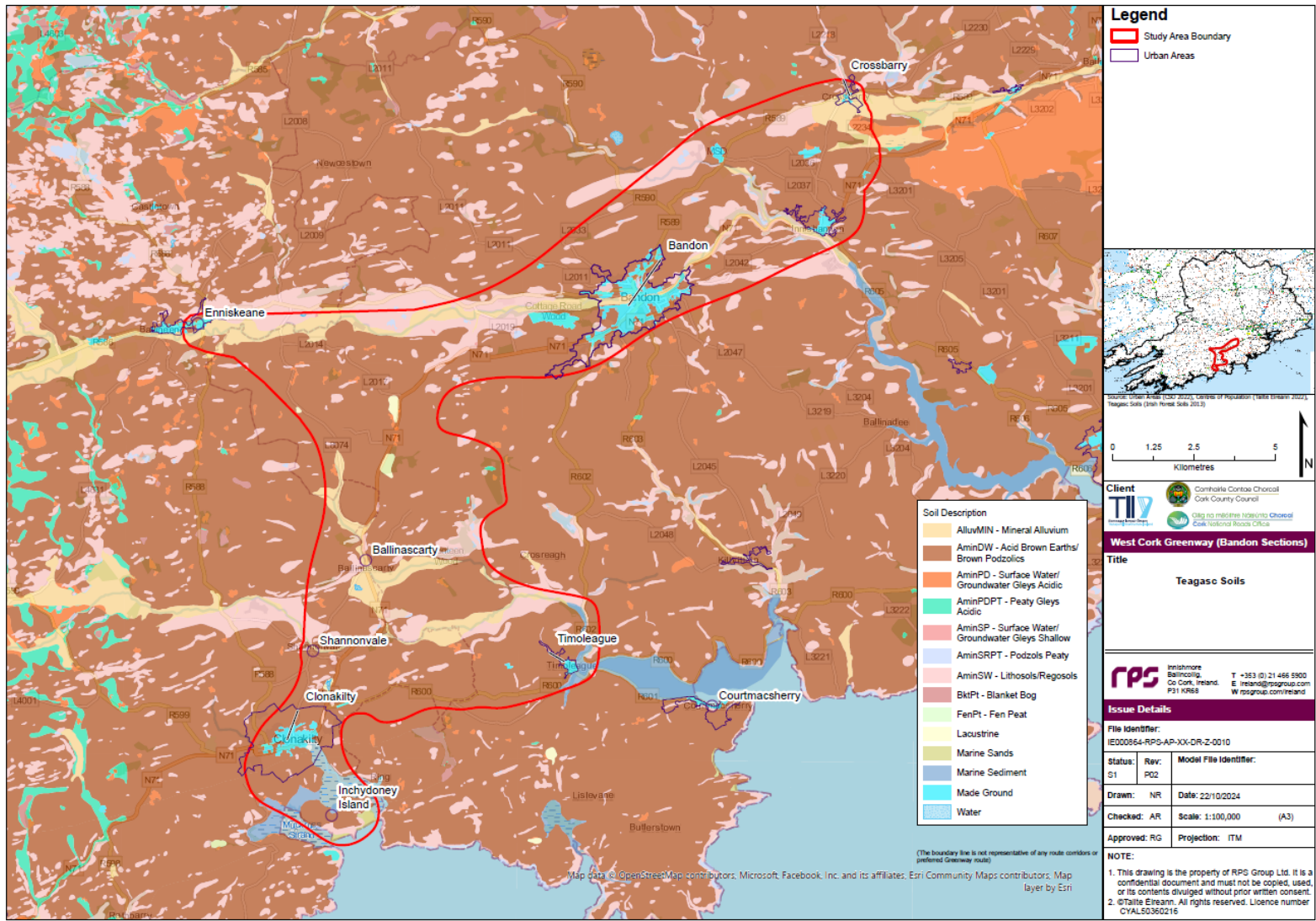
Soils in the area are reflective of the quality of the land and comprise mainly deep well-drained till comprising grey/brown earths and podzols which are derived from the underlying sandstone and glacial till classified under Teagasc's Irish SIS as coarse loamy drift with siliceous stones. Brown podzolics deriving from granite are found in the uplands located to the east of the R602 northeast of Ballinascorthy. River alluvium is to be found on the flood plains for the Bandon and Argideen rivers and their respective tributaries.

Also included in pockets within the study boundary are the following soils:

- Blanket Peat, Bedrock at surface, shallow well drained lithosols, regosols, peaty podzols
- Lake Sediments lacustrine type soils
- Glaciofluvial sands and gravels shallow well drained Lithosols, Regosols, west of Crossbarry and south of Innishannon.
- Marine/estuarine silts and clays
- Beach sands and gravels at Inchidoney Island
- Marine/estuarine silts and clays (Mesc) Soil Marine/ Estuarine sediments (MarSed) at Timoleague and Clonakilty

Constraints and Opportunities Study

Figure 8-3: Soils



8.2.4.2 Subsoils

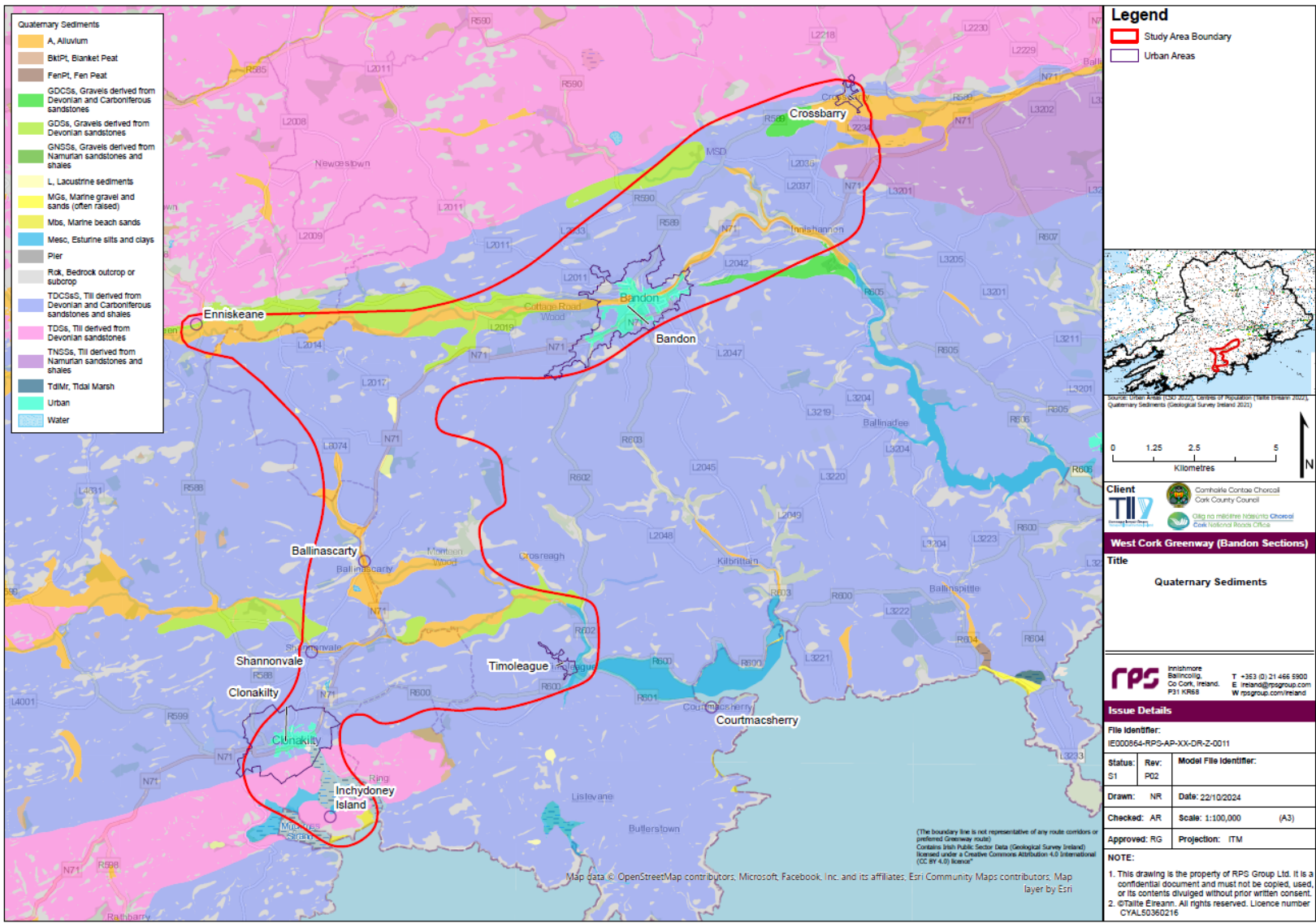
There is varied subsoil cover overlying the bedrock, see **Figure 8-4**. The dominant subsoil type in the area is till derived from Devonian and Carboniferous sandstone and shales (TDCSsS). Alluvium and sands and gravels are present along the flood plains of the Bandon, Argideen and Bawnleigh rivers.

Also included within the study boundary are the following subsoils:

- Urban: Made ground is found mainly in urban areas of Clonakilty, Bandon, Enniskeane and Innishannon;
- Gravels from Devonian sandstones (GDSs) along the Bandon and Argideen river valleys. Till (TDSs) derived from Devonian Sandstone south of Clonakilty;
- Lacustrine Sediments (L), centre of the Study Area along the existing N71.

Constraints and Opportunities Study

Figure 8-4: Subsoils- Quaternary Sediments



8.2.5 Geological Heritage

There is one Geological Heritage site within the Study Area at Timoleague/Courtmacsherry which is accessible via the R601 and R602; The Courtmacsherry Estuary (site code CK039). The Geological Survey Ireland Spatial Resources (GSI) mapping defines the Courtmacsherry site as:

'a wide estuarine / bay complex, comprising the drowned valley of the Argideen River, with many bounding areas of tidal mudflats and bounding headlands. Courtmacsherry Estuary is an impressive locality and estuarine mudflat, strandflat, beach, dune and marsh features, as well as the headlands, make the estuary textbook locality for the recognition of coastal erosion / deposition features'¹⁸.

Other geological heritage sites located outside but proximate to the Study Area include:

Broadstand code CK025, *this is an important County Geological Site owing to the stratigraphical sequence that records the transition from terrestrial Old Red Sandstone red-beds to tidal and marine sediments. The sequence plays a key role in understanding (1) the depositional environments in the South Munster Basin during Upper Devonian and Lower Carboniferous times and (2) the effects of Variscan deformation on the region at the end of the Carboniferous. The site is also very important in relation to the history of Quaternary studies in Ireland.*

Lady's Well Mine site code (CK060): *Lady's Well Mine is a disused mine site along the northern side of Duneen Bay, just over 4 km south-southeast of Clonakilty. Lady's Well is significant as probably the most significant barite mine in the West Cork Cu-Ba district and as such merits designations as a County Geological Site.¹⁹*

Simon's Cove site code CK081: *Simon's Cove is a secluded and very small beach at the end of a steep-sided sea inlet just over 5 km southeast of Clonakilty, facing south into Clonakilty Bay. CGS; recommended for Geological NHA. Simon's Cove is probably the best example of a wave-cut platform in the country, and the fact that it has been moulded by ice and incised by subglacial meltwater (as illustrated by the P-forms) makes it somewhat unique in a global sense also. There is also excellent exposure into the raised beach and capping glacial debris flows on either side of Simon's Cove.²⁰*

8.2.6 Commercial (Quarry and mines)

There are six active quarries/concrete batching plants within the Study Area:

- Keohane Readymix Ltd. (Drumkeen, Innishannon) (Concrete Batching Plant)
- Keohane Readymix Ltd.(Clonakilty)
- Keohane Readymix Ltd. (Shannonvale) operation type
- Innishannon Quarry (Brinny)
- Kilmore Concrete Ltd (Brinny) operation type P
- Murragh Pit - (Sand and Gravel) (east of Enniskeane)

Commercial quarries and mines within and in the vicinity of the Study Area are presented in **Figure 8-5**. The non-metallic mineral sites found within the Study Area are mainly historic sources of slate. In terms of metallic minerals, from the OPALS viewer ([OPALS Viewer \(arcgis.com\)](https://arcgis.com)) there is only one recorded deposit and occurrence of interest within the study boundary circa 1.5km east of Innishannon where lead and zinc are the named mineral deposits. No mining has occurred at this site.

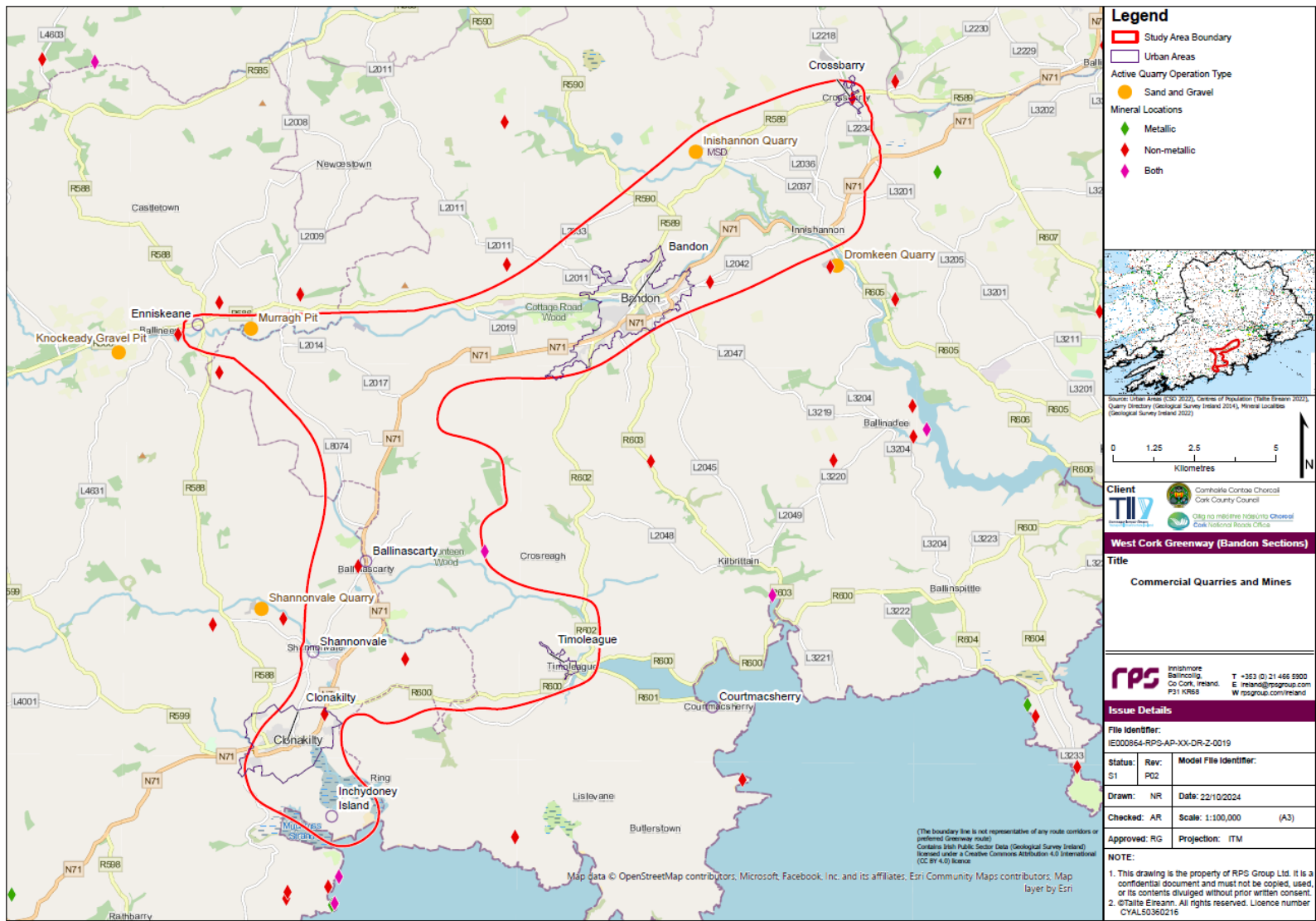
¹⁸ Hennessy et al., 2023. Geological Survey Ireland- CORK - COUNTY GEOLOGICAL SITE REPORT [The Geological Heritage of County Cork \(gsi.ie\)](https://gsi.ie) Hennessy et al., 2023. Geological Survey Ireland

¹⁹ CORK - COUNTY GEOLOGICAL SITE REPORT sourced from Geological Survey Ireland Spatial Resource map viewer.

²⁰ Hennessy et al., 2023. Geological Survey Ireland

Constraints and Opportunities Study

Figure 8-5: Commercial Quarries and Mines in the Study Area and Surroundings



8.2.7 Geohazards

Geohazards are natural earth processes that pose a risk to human life. They can range from geological hazards such as landslides, bog-bursts, coastal erosion and subsidence to hydrometeorological hazards like floods and high tides. Soft ground areas are also considered to be geo-hazards. Such hazards are identified as part of this Constraints and Opportunities assessment and will be considered throughout each stage of the scheme development.

In terms of landslides, the majority of the Study Area is classified as being of low susceptibility to landslides. Refer to **Figure 8-6**. Some areas, which correspond to steep sided river valleys, are rated as having moderate to high susceptibility to landslides.

There are two recorded landslide occurrences within the Study Area boundary. GSI_LS12-0328 is located northwest of Innishannon on the eastern bank of the River Brinny. The feature is described as 'a large depression in woodland, possible toe/river meander' measuring 60m wide x 169m long ²¹.

The second feature GSI_LS12-0329 measuring 74m x 36m is located in a field between the townlands of Callatrim and Mishnells.

According to the GSI spatial resources mapping, the term "susceptibility" refers to the identification of areas which are predisposed to landslides, and this is measured by the number of incidences per square km or density of landslides per UCU. These maps should not be treated as "*Hazard*" maps which show the potential to cause damage by frequency/probability or intensity or "*Risk*" maps which shows loss potential.

Groundwater Flooding: The GSI's Groundwater Flooding Data Viewer was also queried and the study area is not defined as an area with potential for groundwater flooding.

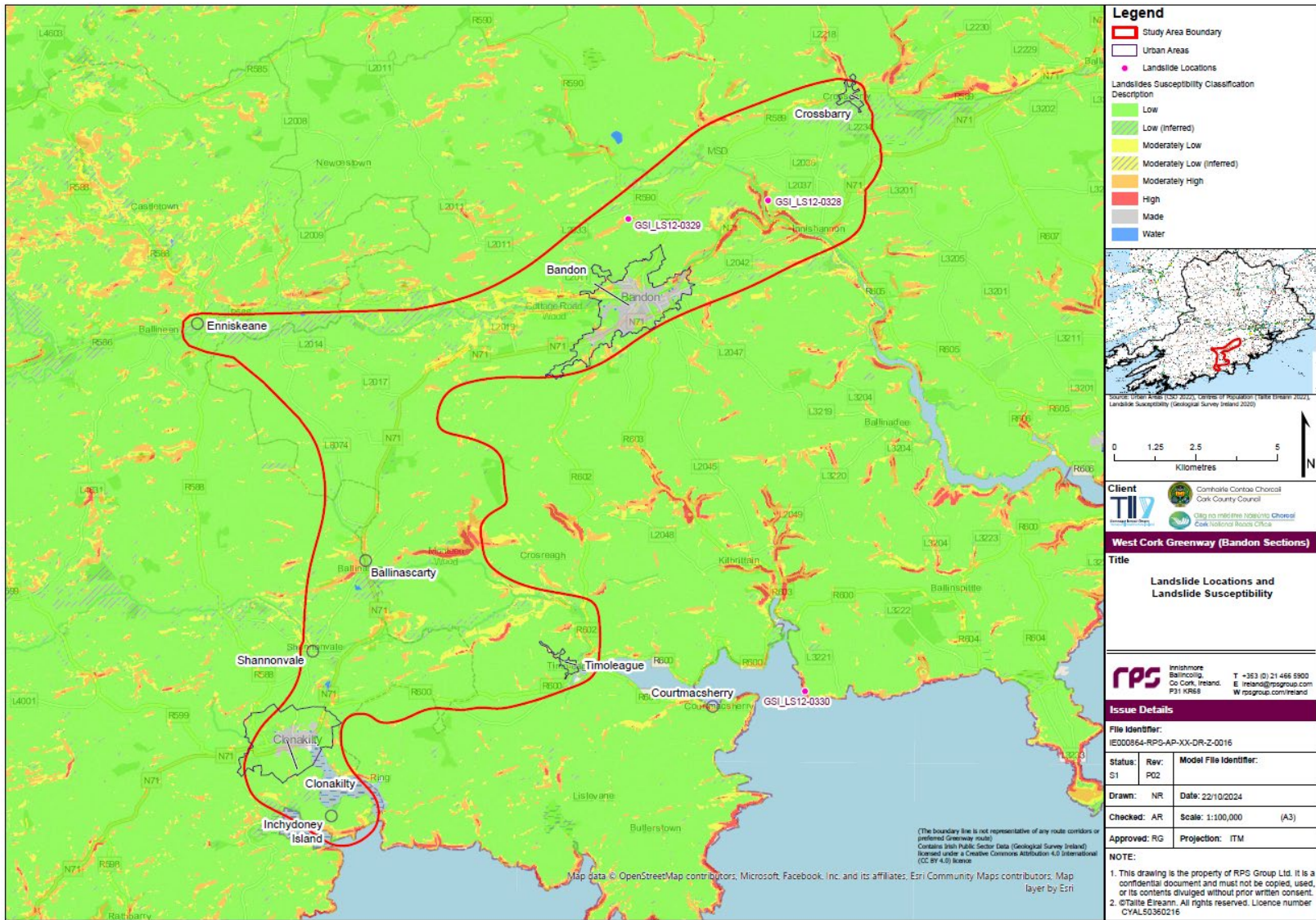
Karst: The presence of karst within the study area is addressed in Section 8.2.3 Bedrock Geology.

Soft ground: The presence of soft ground within the study area is addressed in Section 8.3.2 Subsoils and Soil.

²¹ [Geological Survey Ireland Spatial Resources \(arcgis.com\)](https://arcgis.com)

Constraints and Opportunities Study

Figure 8-6: Landslide Susceptibility and Landslide Locations in Study Area and Surroundings



Constraints and Opportunities Study

8.2.8 Contaminated Land

There are no operational landfill sites within the study boundary. There are two civic amenity sites; one in Bandon and one in Clonakilty, as can be seen in **Figure 8-7** below.

In terms of historic landfills, there is a historic landfill at Clonakilty (CCC Site Reference 02/W) on lands located circa 500m southeast of Clonakilty town on the coast road to Inchydoney island. The site was used as a landfill from the 1950s until it was closed in February 1999. The site of the former landfill comprises approximately 4 hectares²². The western portion of the lands have since been developed for commercial and residential, for use of the Model Railway Village in the east and for the Clonakilty Sewage Treatment Plant in the centre of the site. Tier 1 and Tier 2 Environmental Risk Assessments were undertaken by and on behalf of CCC in 2007 and 2010 respectively. Recommendations for monitoring were made.

Two other historic landfills are recorded on the EPA Section 22 Register. One is located at Bandon, approximately 1.3km south of the town at Clancool just off the R603 Bandon to Kilbrittain road and occupies an area of approximately 0.7 hectares. This private landfill was active between 1940 and 1979.

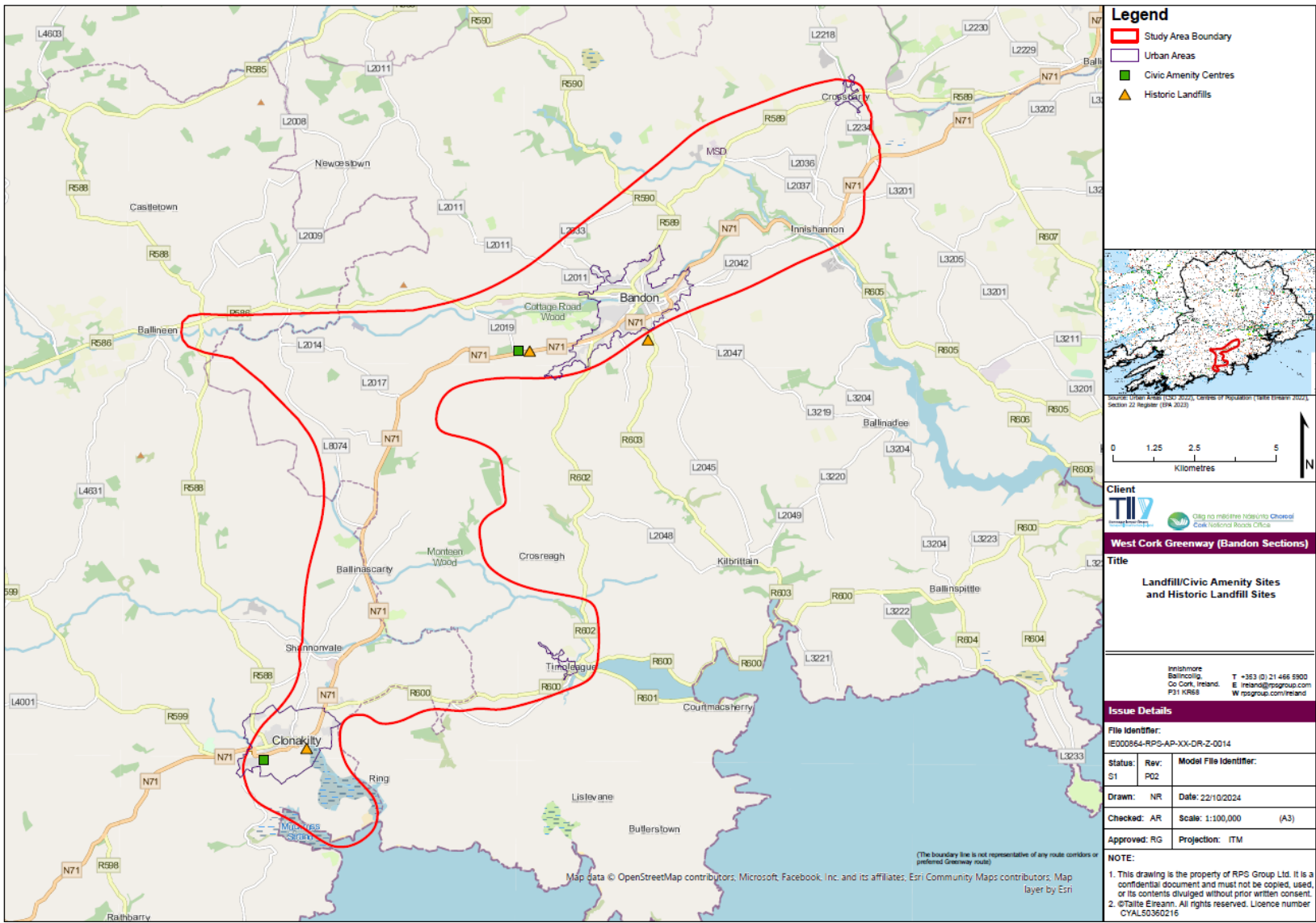
Another historic landfill is recorded at Blacksticks approximately 4 Km west of Bandon on the N71 Bandon to Clonakilty Road, occupying an area of approximately 2.3 hectares and was operational between 1975 and 2000.

Historic landfills should be considered when deciding on possible route corridors for the Clonakilty sections of the proposed greenway.

²² Clonakilty Tier II Site Investigation Report, 2011 (Cork Co Council and O'Callaghan Moran)

Constraints and Opportunities Study

Figure 8-7: Civic Amenity Sites and Historic Landfill Sites



8.3 Identified Constraints and Opportunities

There are no identified constraints associated bedrock, subsoil and soil types within the Study Area. Construction associated with soft (small pockets of peat are recorded within the Study Area). and made ground soil types will require adherences to best practice and construction standards to avoid any potential negative impacts.

Interaction with potential contaminated ground must also be considered as part of the scheme development: Three historic landfills are recorded within the Study Area: one 4ha site at Clonakilty at the site of the Model Railway Village; another site 1.3km south of the Bandon at Clancool, and another site at Blacksticks approximately 4 Km west of Bandon on the N71 Bandon to Clonakilty Road.

A site of geological heritage is identified within the Study Area.

Two records of landslides are recorded east of Innishannon.

Cognisance must be given to the constraints posed by the presence of historic landfills, potential for landslide and the protection of geological heritage within the Study Area.

9 WATER

9.1 Introduction

This section identifies the key Constraints and Opportunities within the Study Area relating to water resources including hydrology and drainage. This section should be read in conjunction with the Biodiversity and Land, Geology and Soils sections (Sections 7 and 8) of this report.

The hydrological and drainage features of the Study Area were determined by consulting the following data sources:

- GeoHive Environmental Sensitivity Mapping (<https://airomaps.geohive.ie/ESM/>);
- EPA Water Maps (<https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/Water>); and
- The Office of Public Works (OPW) (<https://www.floodinfo.ie/>).

9.2 Existing Environment and Key Constraints

9.2.1 Hydrology

The majority of the Study Area is located within the Bandon-Ilen WFD Catchment (Code: 20) and overlaps with the following eight sub-catchments:

- Agrideen_SC_010 (20_12);
- Bandon_SC_030 (20_10);
- Bandon_SC_040 (20_2);
- Bandon_SC_050 (20_5);
- Bandon_SC_060 (20_13);
- Clonakilty [Stream]_SC_010 (20_11);
- EastCruary_SC_010 (20_1); and
- Kilbrittain_SC_010 (20_4).

An area of approximately 6km² at the northernmost section of the Study Area (in the vicinity of Crossbarry) is located within the Lee, Cork Harbour and Youghal Bay WFD Catchment (Code: 19) and the following sub-catchment:

- Owenboy [Cork]_SC_010 (19_15) Sub-Catchment.

The catchments and sub-catchments located within the Study Area are presented in **Figure 9-1**.

Water Quality Status and Risk

Since 2000, the Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC) has directed water management in the EU. The WFD requires that all Member States implement the necessary measures to prevent deterioration of the status of all water bodies (surface waters including rivers, lakes, transitional and coastal, as well as groundwater) and to protect, enhance and restore all waters with the aim of achieving at least “Good” status.

A waterbody that is classified as ‘At Risk’ means that either the waterbody is currently not achieving its Water Framework Directive (WFD) environmental objective of ‘Good’ or ‘High’ ecological status, or that there is an upward trend in nutrients or ammonia and if this trend continues the waterbody status will decline by the end of Cycle 3 and will fail to meet its environmental objectives.

A waterbody can be considered as ‘Review’ for the following three reasons:

- The waterbody does not have status assigned to it yet, it is referred to as an unassigned waterbody, and therefore there is not enough evidence to determine if it is ‘At Risk’ or ‘Not At Risk’;

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- The waterbody has shown some slight evidence of improvement, but more evidence is needed before it can be considered as 'Not At Risk'; and
- Measures are planned or have already been implemented for the waterbody and no further measures should be applied until there is enough time to assess if these measures are working.

EU Member States implement the Water Framework Directive through River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) in six-year cycles. This process allows for assessment, planning, implementation, and review at regular intervals. Ireland's approach to water quality management has developed over the first and second RBMPs and will continue to evolve into the third cycle RBMP 2022 – 2027 to protect and improve water quality nationally and locally.

River Waterbodies

Most of the rivers within the Study Area are classified as having 'Good' WFD status.

The status of the River Brinny (Brinny_020) is classified as mostly 'High' but decreases to moderate about 4 km north of where it joins the River Bandon. The Aughnaboy River (Aughnaboy (Cork)_010), Owenboy River (Owenboy (Cork)_020) and Clonakilty Stream (Clonakilty_Stream_010) are all classified as having 'Moderate's status. These are presented in **Figure 9-2**.

The Agrideen River in general has 'Good' WFD status (Agrideen_020 and Agrideen_040), however, a stretch circa 5kms west of Shannonvale (Agrideen_030) is categorised at 'Moderate' status.

In terms of WFD Risk, a number of rivers within the Study Area are classified as 'At Risk'²³ of failing to meet their WFD objectives. These include a section of the Bandon River near Enniskeane (Bandon_060), the Aughnaboy River (Aughnaboy (Cork)_010), the Owenboy River (Owenboy (Cork)_020), the Argideen River (Argideen_030) and the Clonakilty Stream (Clonakilty_Stream_010). All other rivers within the Study Area are classified as either 'Good' or 'Review'. These are presented in **Figure 9-3**.

Transitional Waterbodies

The Study Area overlaps with three transitional waterbodies (TWBs): the Upper Bandon Estuary, Clonakilty Bay and Argideen Estuary.

Clonakilty Bay TWB is also designated as an SAC and SPA and contains Annex I habitats. Similarly, Argideen Estuary contains a number of Annex I habitats and overlaps with the area designated as Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC and Courtmacsherry Bay SPA. The Upper Bandon Estuary TWB, which overlaps with the Study Area for approximately 1.5km near Innishannon, contains an area of Annex I estuarine habitat. Natura 2000 Sites (SACs and SPAs) and Annex I habitats are described in more detail in Sections 7.2.1 and 7.2.3 of this report.

Clonakilty Bay is classified as having 'Good' WFD status, while the Argideen Estuary is classified as 'Moderate' and Upper Bandon Estuary is classified 'Poor' (see **Figure 9-3**). All three of these TWBs are classified as 'At Risk' with regards to failing to meet their WFD objective.

Coastal Waterbodies

The Study Area includes four coastal waterbodies: Clonakilty Bay, Inchydoney (Lagoon), White's Marsh and Clogheen Strand. All of these waterbodies are located in the vicinity of Clonakilty and Inchydoney Island. These four locations overlap with the area designated as Clonakilty SPA and SAC and contain Annex I habitats. Natura 2000 Sites (SACs and SPAs) and Annex I habitats are described in more detail in Sections 7.2.1 and 7.2.3 of this report.

²³ 'Risk' in this context refers to the risk for each waterbody of failing to meet their WFD objectives by 2027 (i.e. achieving 'Good' status, etc.).

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Clonakilty Bay is classified as having 'Good WFD status but is 'At Risk' with regards to failing to meet its WFD objectives (**Figure 9-2 and Figure 9-3**). Inchydoney, White's Marsh and Clogheen Strand have not been assigned a WFD status and are all classified as 'Review'²⁴ with regards to meeting the WFD objective.

Register of Protected Areas

Bathing Waters

There are two bathing water areas located within the Study Area, Inchydoney West Beach and Inchydoney East Beach (EPA, 2023). Both of these areas are located at Inchydoney Island, approximately 3.5km southwest of Clonakilty town. Inchydoney is a designated bathing location and both beaches are classified as having 'Excellent' bathing water quality at the time of writing²⁵. These locations are presented in **Figure 9-4**. Both bathing water areas overlap with the areas designated for Clonakilty Bay SAC, SPA and pNHA (see Section 7.2.1).

Inchydoney East Beach is a sandy, south-facing beach with a Blue Flag Award and a Green Coast Award. The designated bathing area extends approximately 500m along the beach, with a total area of approximately 0.12km². Inchydoney West Beach is a sandy, south-facing beach. The designated bathing area extends approximately 450m along the beach, with an area of approximately 0.14km². Inchydoney West Beach also has a Blue Flag Award.

Both beaches are located within the boundaries of Clonakilty Bay SAC and SPA (see Section 7.2.1). Both beaches are backed by a series of sand dunes, which are designated Annex I habitats. Annex I habitats are described in further detail in Section 7.2.3 of this report.

Nutrient Sensitive Areas

River Waterbodies (RWBs) – The Study Area overlaps with five RWBs classified as a Nutrient Sensitive Areas (NSAs)²⁶. Three of these RWBs are located in the northern section of the Study Area, including a section of the Bandon_100 RWB located immediately east and northeast of Innishannon and a section of the Laherfineen_010 RWB located immediately west and northwest of Innishannon. A small section of the Knocknacurra_20_010 RWB (approximately 600m in length) overlaps with the Study Area approximately 2km southwest of Innishannon. In the vicinity of Clonakilty in the south of the Study Area, two RWBs classified as NSAs overlap with the Study Area. These include the North Ring Curraghgrane_010 RWB (northeast of Clonakilty) and the Clonakilty Stream_010 RWB, which flows through Clonakilty town from the west, before discharging into Clonakilty Harbour.

Transitional Waterbodies (TWBs) – The Study Area overlaps with two TWBs which are classified as NSAs. These include the Upper Bandon Estuary (EU Code: IE_SW_080_0300) at the north of the Study Area and Clonakilty Harbour (EU Code: IE_SW_100_0100) located at the south.

Coastal Waterbodies (CWBs) – The Study Area overlaps with Clonakilty Bay CWB (EU Code: IE_SW_100_0000) which is classified as an NSA.

Natura 2000 Sites

The Study Area overlaps with a number of designated sites (SACs, SPAs and pNHAs). Courtmacsherry Estuary SAC, Courtmacsherry Bay SPA, Clonakilty Bay SAC and Clonakilty Bay SPA are all noted as having water dependent habitats/species. These are described earlier in this section and also in further detail in Section 7.2.1 of this report.

²⁴ A 'Review' status means that either (i) additional information is needed to determine the waterbody status before resources and more targeted measures are initiated or (ii) the measures have been undertaken but the outcome hasn't yet been measured/monitored.

²⁵ Source: <https://www.beaches.ie/> (most recent sample dated 01 July 2024 at the time of writing).

²⁶ Source: Nutrient Sensitive Areas Dataset (WFD RBMP Cycle 3, December 2018). Available at: <https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/Water>

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Shellfish Areas

There are no designated shellfish areas located within the Study Area. The closest shellfish areas are Kinsale and Oyster Haven (located approximately 9.2km 12.6km from the closest point of the Study Area, respectively). The Study Area overlaps with two river catchments classified as 'Margaritifera Sensitive Areas Catchments of other extant populations' which are described further in Section 7.2.4 of this report.

Salmonid Waters

The Study Area overlaps with one river waterbody which has been designated as Salmonid Waters (the Argideen River). This is described further in Section 7.2.4 of this report.

Drinking Water

All groundwater bodies (GWBs) nationally are identified as Drinking Water Protected Areas (DWPAs). Groundwater bodies within the Study Area are described in Section 9.2.2.

There are three RWBs designated for drinking water under the WFD. These are outlined in **Table 9-1** below.

Table 9-1: Drinking Surface Water within the Study Area Boundary.

Local/EPA Name	EU_CD	Sub-catchment	Drinking Water
Bandon_100	IE_SW_20B020900	Bandon_SC_050/ Bandon_SC_060	Drinking water- Rivers. Article 7 abstraction for Drinking water
Bandon_070	IE_SW_20B020700	Bandon_SC_030/ Bandon_SC_040	Drinking water- Rivers. Article 7 abstraction for Drinking water
Argideen_030	IE_SW_20A020100	Argideen_SC_010	Drinking water- Rivers. Article 7 abstraction for Drinking water

Flooding and Flood Events

Following a review of the Office of Public Works (OPW) Flood Maps (www.floodmaps.ie), it is noted that certain areas across the Study Area are at risk of flooding from several sources, including fluvial and coastal.

Fluvial (river) flooding occurs when watercourse capacity is exceeded or a channel is blocked, resulting in excess water spilling from the channel onto adjacent floodplains). Coastal flooding occurs when sea levels along the coast or in estuaries exceed neighbouring land levels (or overcome coastal defences where these exist) or when waves overtop over the coast.

Groundwater flooding (i.e. when the natural underground drainage system cannot drain rainfall away quick enough, causing the water table to rise above the ground surface), is not considered to apply within the Study Area due to the underlying bedrock. Groundwater flooding in Ireland occurs primarily in the western region of the country within the limestone lowlands to the west of the Shannon.

There are various predictive indicators of flood risk within the Study Area with Crossbarry, Innishannon, Bandon, Enniskeane and Clonakilty categorised as having a high probability of river flood events (**Figure 9-5**) while Innishannon and Clonakilty are also at risk from coastal flooding due to their proximity to the Upper Bandon Estuary and Clonakilty Harbour TWBs.

Historic Flooding

The OPW Flood Maps website (www.floodinfo.ie) shows a number of flood prone areas within the Study Area where historic flood events have occurred. These historic flood events have primarily occurred within the towns of Bandon and Clonakilty, with a number of events (both fluvial and coastal) also recorded in Crossbarry, Innishannon, Ballinascahy, Timoleague and Inchydoney (see **Figure 9-6** and **Figure 9-7**).

Bandon has a history of flooding due to heavy rainfall within the catchment of River Bandon and its tributaries. The stretch of the river Bandon at the town is also subject to tidal influence, which increases the

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flooding risk. Since the previous highest recorded flood in 1975, serious flooding has occurred in the town in November 2009 and in the years 1988, 1986, 1982 and 1978. Minor flooding in the past decade occurred in January 2011 and also in 2006, 2005 and 2004²⁷. Flooding events also occurred in 2020, 2015, 2014 and 2012²⁸ as recorded on www.floodmaps.ie. Bandon Flood Relief Scheme was completed in 2020, with 392 properties being protected as a result²⁹.

Clonakilty flood relief scheme was completed in 2021 protecting against both river and coastal flooding³⁰. Clonakilty experienced flooding in 2015, 2013, 2012, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2006, 2004, 1996, 1963 and 1961.

Innishannon has recurring flooding associated with the River Bandon. Ballinascarty experienced flooding in 2015, 2013 and 2012, associated with the Owenkeagh River. Timoleague experienced flooding in 2020 by coastal/estuarine waters. Inchydoney experiences reoccurring coastal and estuarine flooding. Crossbarry experienced a dated flood in 2009. **Table 9-2** provides a summary of flooding in the Study Area within the last 5 years.

Table 9-2: Summary of Historic Flooding Events within the Study Area in the last 5 years.

Flood Event ID	Flood Event	Record Type	Flood Source
ID-13732	Flooding at Bandon on 24/08/2020	Dated Flood- 24/08/2020	null
ID-13733	Flooding at Bandon on 24/08/2020	Dated Flood- 24/08/2024	null
ID-13746	Flooding at Timoleague on 19/10/2020	Dated Flood 19/10/2020	Coastal/Estuarine Waters

²⁷ <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/995fbc-bandon-flood-relief-scheme/>

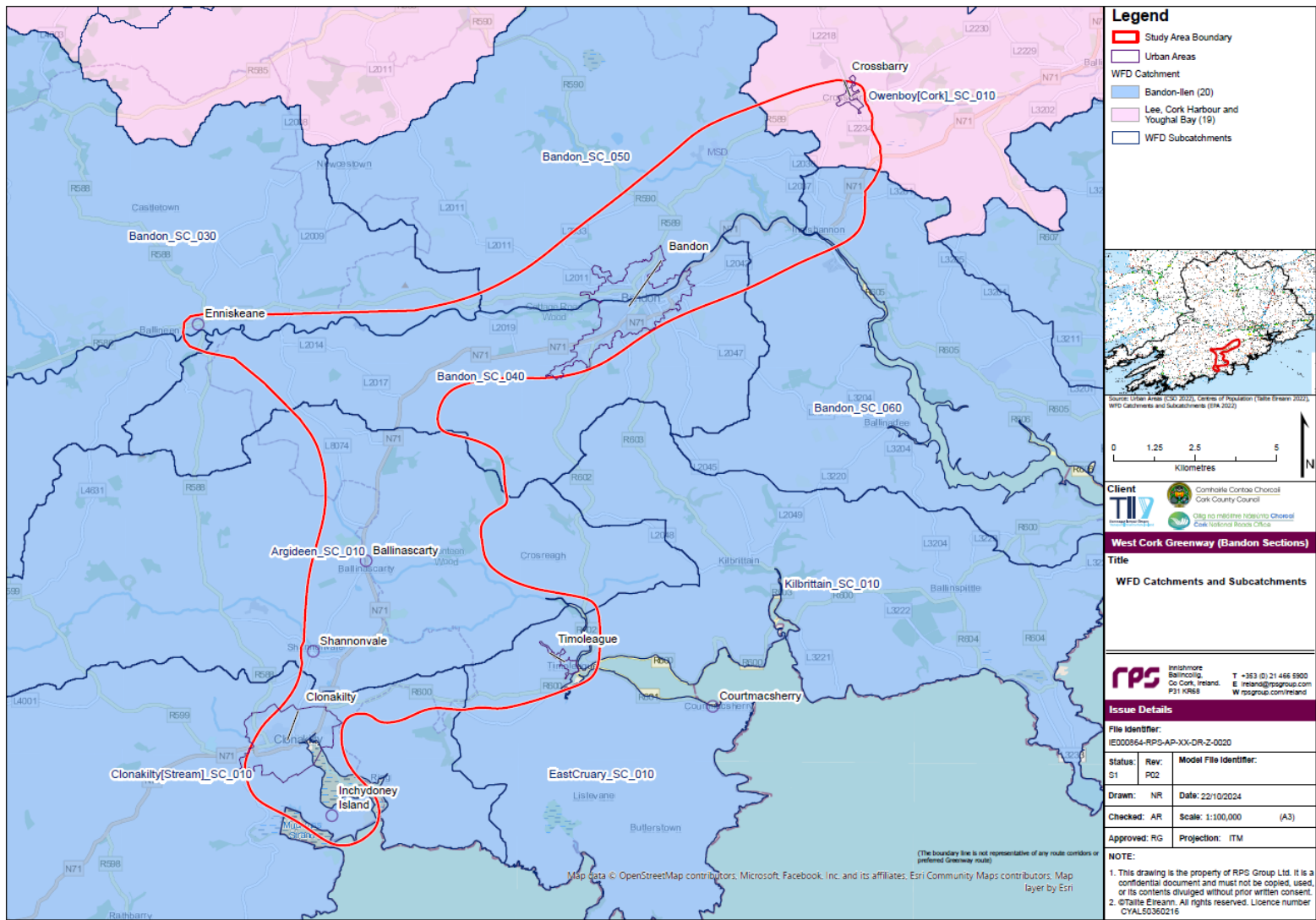
²⁸ www.floodmaps.ie

²⁹ <https://www.floodinfo.ie/scheme-info/>

³⁰ <https://www.floodinfo.ie/county-summary/pdf/?c=4>

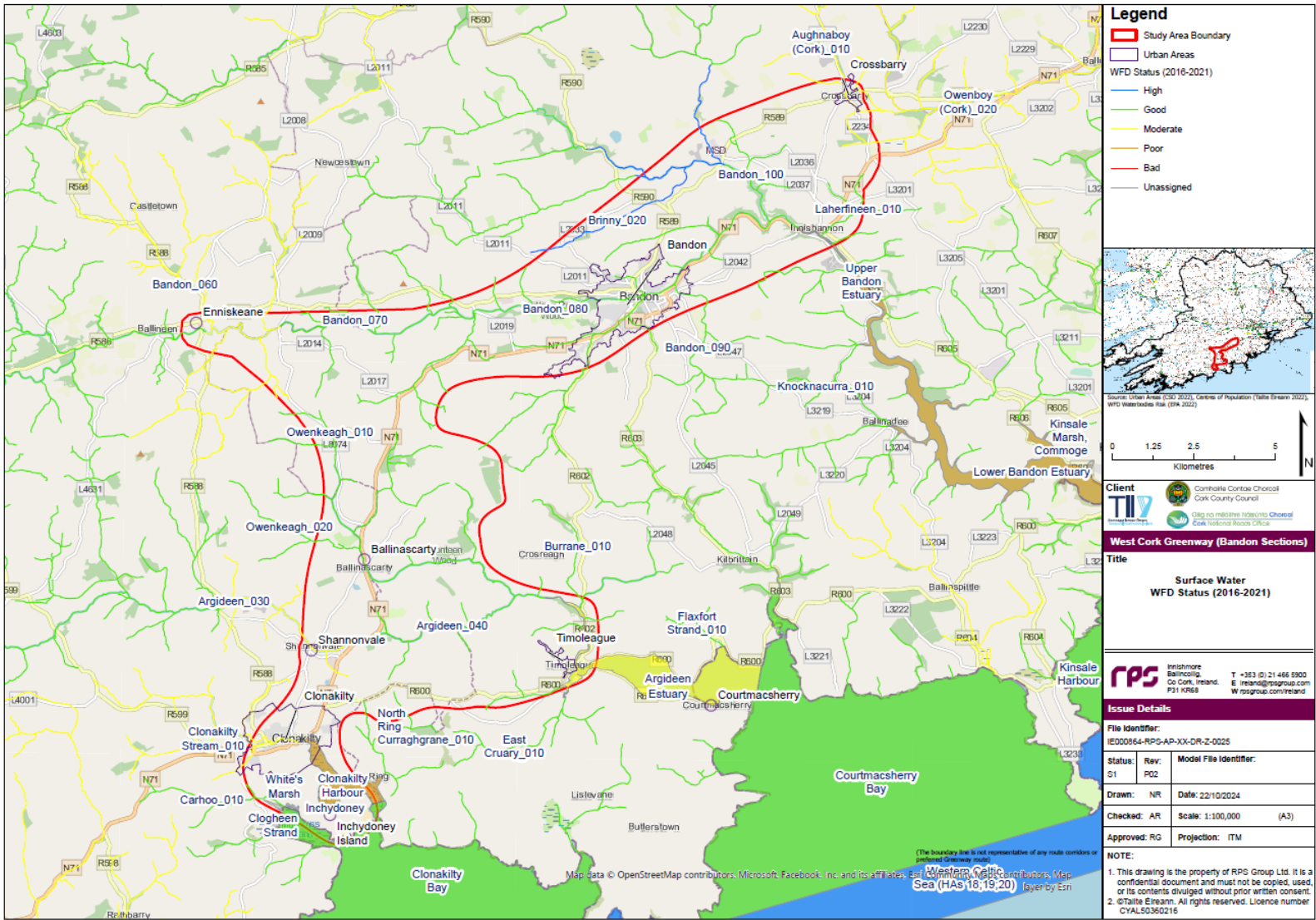
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Figure 9-1: WFD Catchments and Sub-Catchments



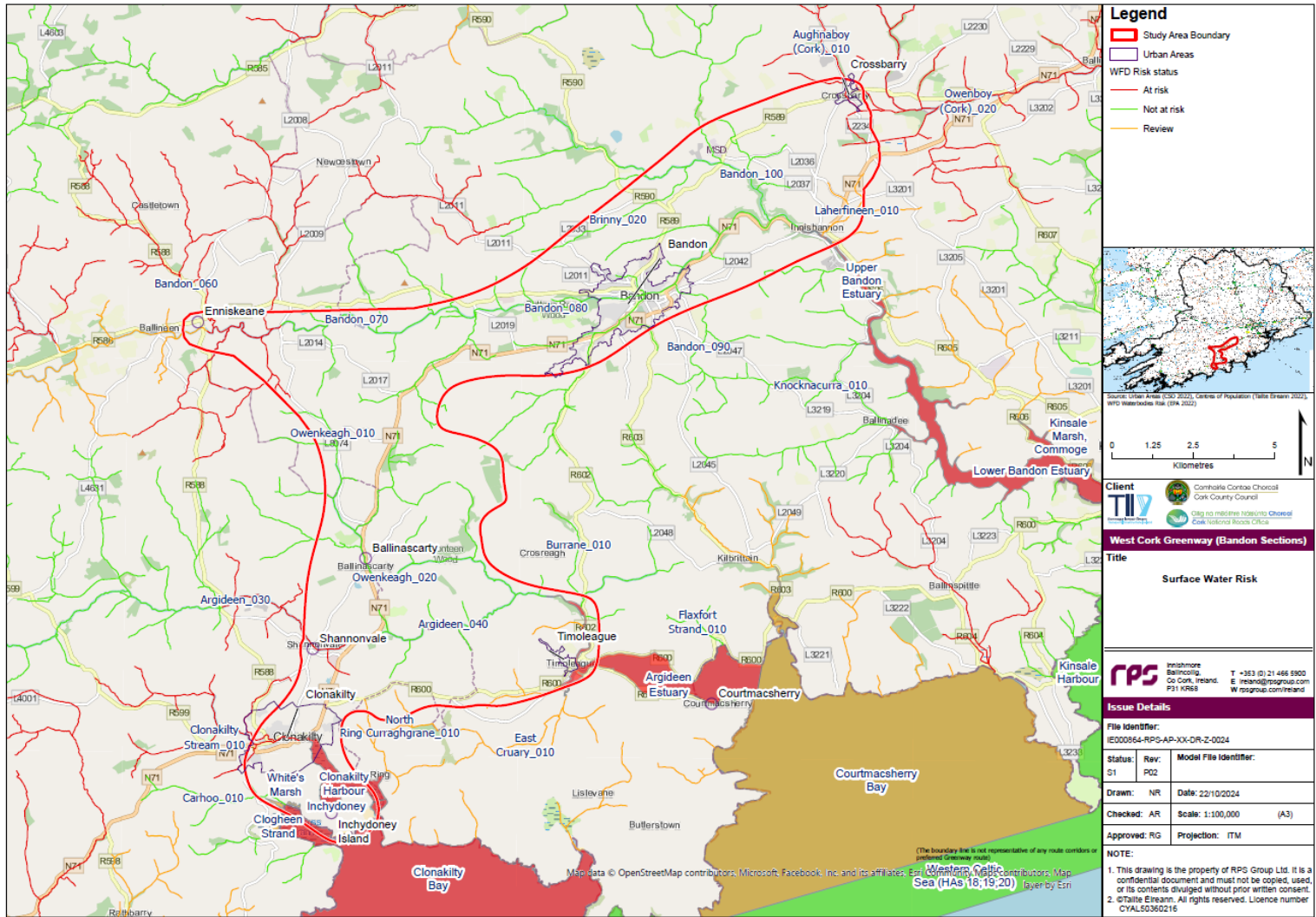
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Figure 9-2: WFD Status of Surface Water



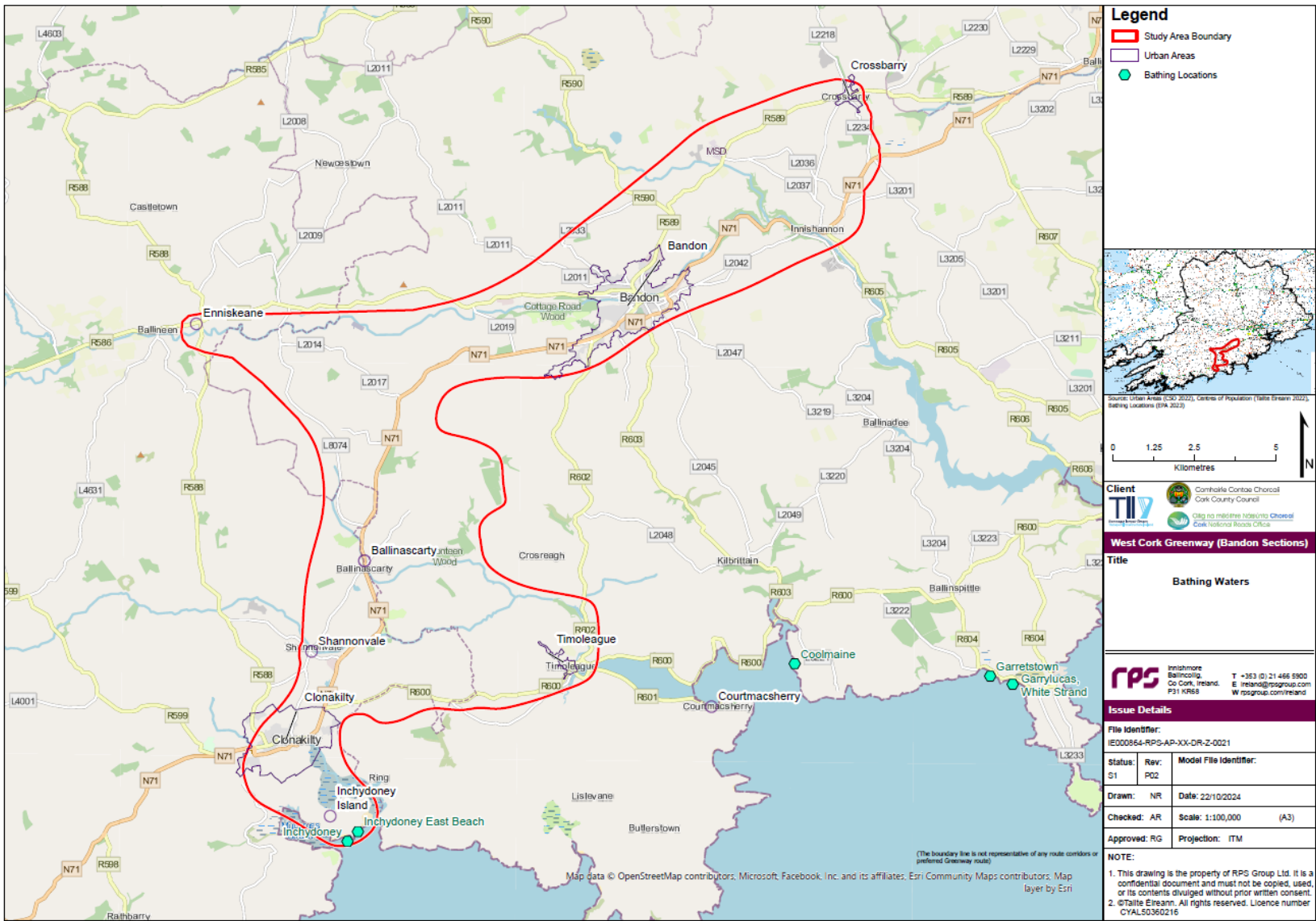
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Figure 9-3: Surface Water Risk (WFD)



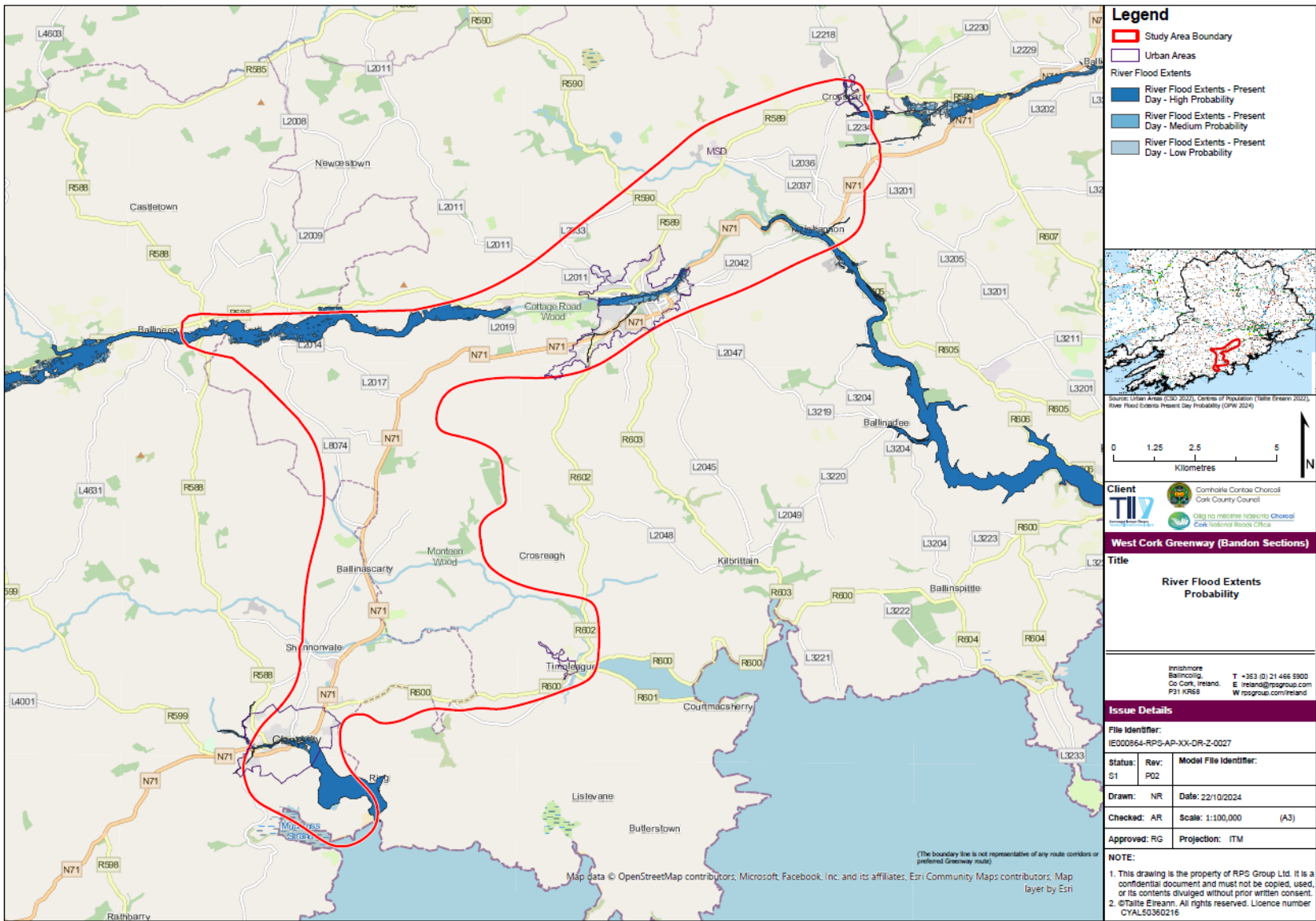
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Figure 9-4: Bathing Waters



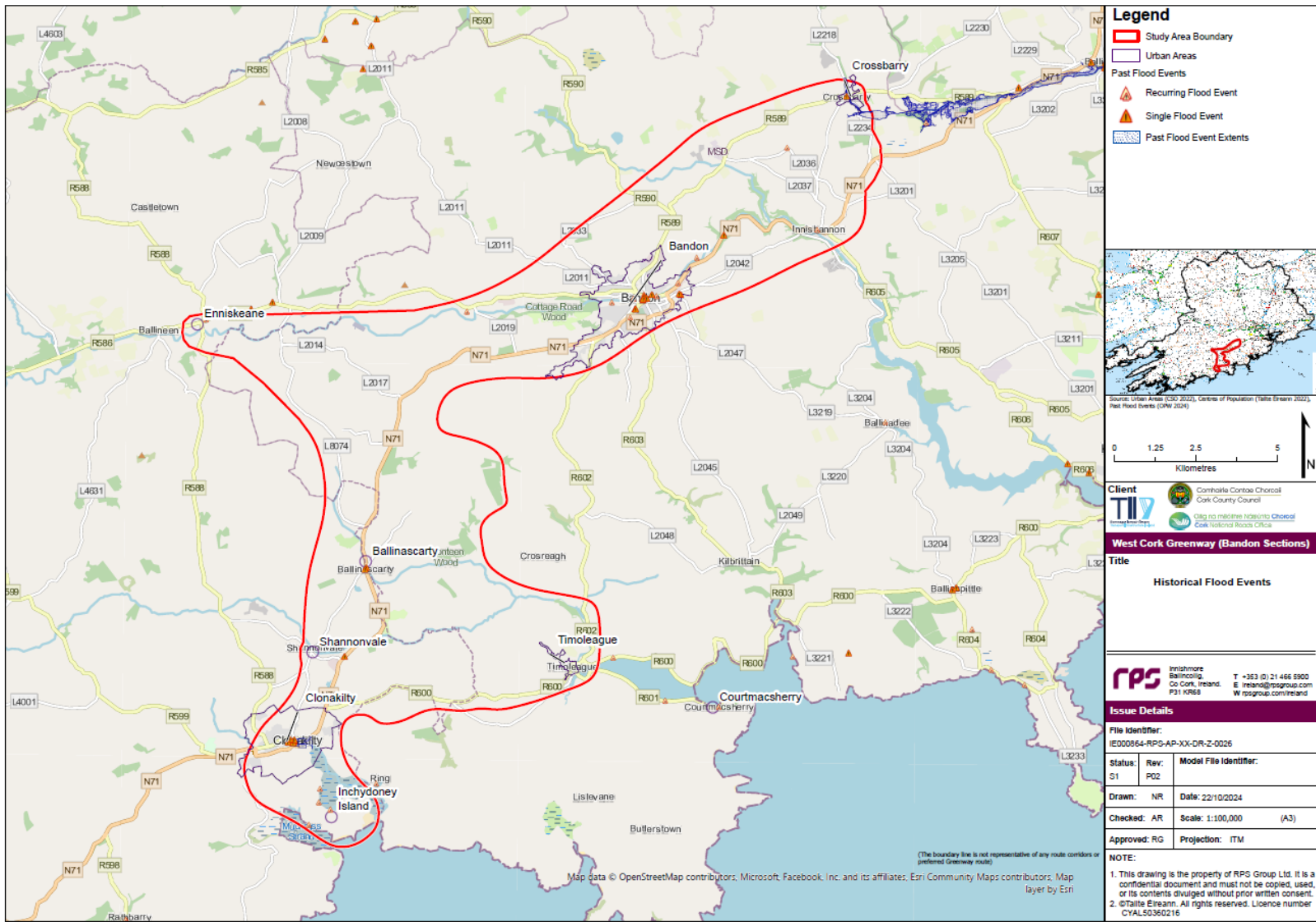
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Figure 9-5: River Flood Probability



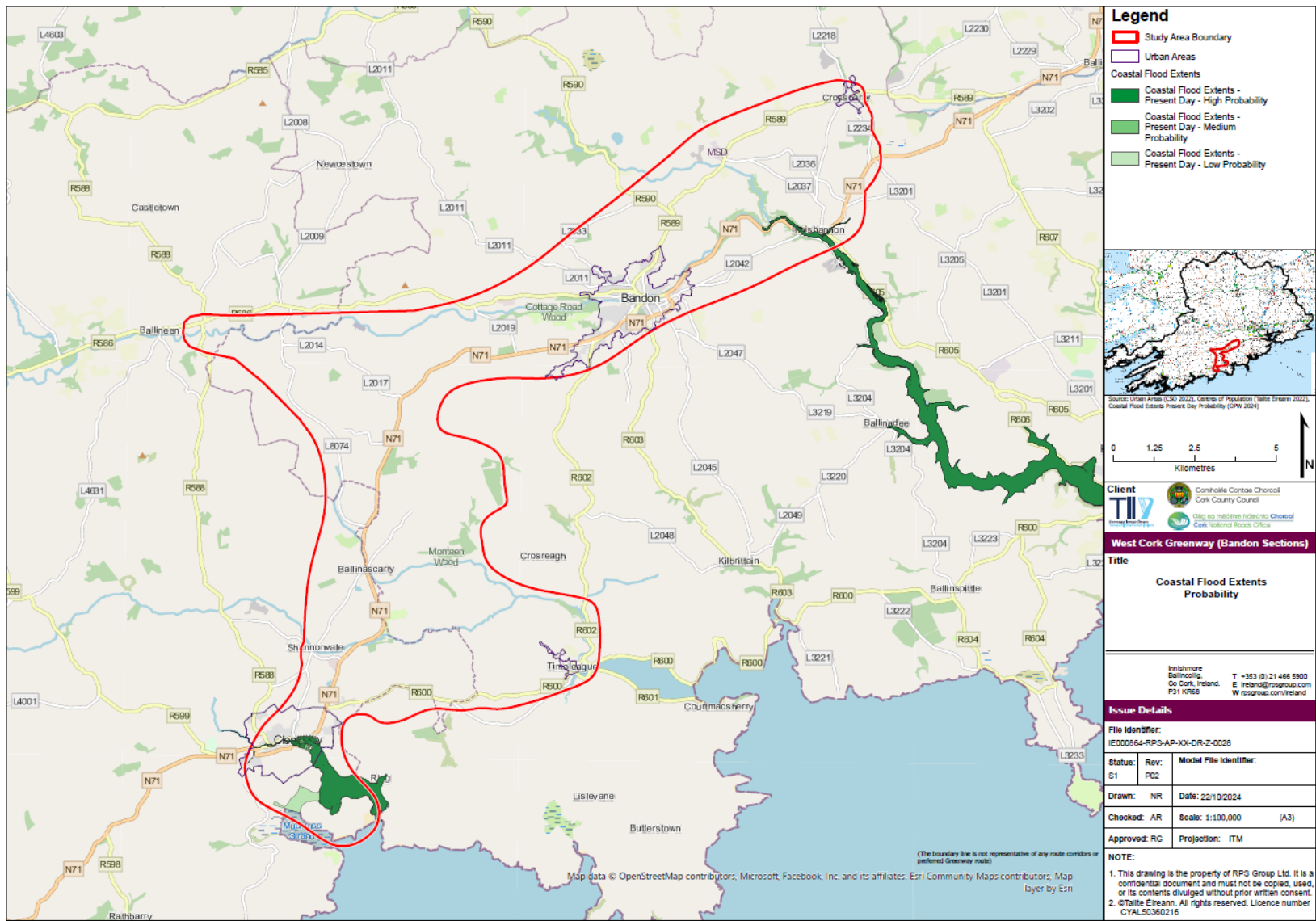
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Figure 9-6: Historic Flood Events



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Figure 9-7: Coastal Flood Extents Probability



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9.2.2 Hydrogeology

Groundwater Bodies

The Study Area is underlain by parts of five Ground Water Bodies (GWBs): Ballinhassig East, Brinny Gravels East, Brinny Gravels West, Bandon and Skibbereen-Clonakilty. See **Figure 9-8**. The majority of the Study Area is located within the Bandon and Skibbereen-Clonakilty GWBs, while the other three GWBs encompass an area of approximately 11km² at the north of the Study Area.

All of these GWBs are classified as having 'Good' WFD status for 2016-2021 period. The WFD status of GWBs associated with the Study Area is presented in **Figure 9-10**.

All GWBs within the Study Area are classified as 'Not At Risk' for each waterbody failing to meet their WFD objectives by 2027, except for Brinny Gravels West GWB which is classified as 'Review'. Groundwater risk with regards to the WFD is presented in **Figure 9-11**.

Three of the GWBs underlying the Study Area are classified as a NSAs: Ballinhassig East, Bandon and Skibbereen-Clonakilty.

Aquifer Classification

The majority of the Study Area is underlain by a Locally Important (LI) Aquifer – Bedrock, which is Moderately Productive only in Local Zones, as shown in **Figure 9-8**.

The following aquifer types are present within the Study Area boundary:

- Local Important (LI) Aquifer- Bedrock, which is Moderately Productive only in Local Zones.

This is the predominant bedrock aquifer in the Study Area. LI bedrock aquifers are aquifers with a limited and relatively poorly connected network of fractures, fissures and joints giving a low fissure permeability which generally decreases with depth. Higher permeability exists in the upper bedrock weathered zone and along fault zones. The lack of connection between the limited fissures results in relatively poor aquifer storage and flow paths that may only extend a few hundred metres. In general, Locally Important Aquifers would be capable of having moderate well yields of 100-400m³/day

- Locally important gravel aquifer (Lg). A locally important sand/gravel aquifer can supply regionally important abstractions (e.g. large public water supplies), or 'excellent' yields (>400 m³/d), it may however have less permeability than a regionally important sand and gravel aquifer with a smaller continuous area (1-10km²).

There are three aquifers in this category in the Study Area: a circa 9.5km² gravel body is located north of Innishannon in the Brinny area. Another locally important gravel aquifer runs west of Bandon towards Enniskeane, known as the Enniskeane-Bandon aquifer with an area of 11.9km². A smaller aquifer (1.62km²), known as the Garraneishal aquifer, is located approximately 5km north of Clonakilty. These gravel aquifers are associated with the deposits of Gravels from Devonian sandstones (GDSs) along the Bandon and Argideen river valleys.

- One Poor Aquifer (PI) - Bedrock which is Generally Unproductive except for Local Zones - runs in an east west band from a fault line south of Timoleague towards Castlefreke outside the Study Area. Poor aquifers comprises bedrock with few and poorly connected fractures with shot flow paths.

Groundwater Vulnerability

Groundwater Vulnerability is a term used to represent the natural ground characteristics that determine the ease with which groundwater may be contaminated by human activities. In terms of groundwater vulnerability, groundwater in the Study Area ranges from moderately vulnerable to extremely vulnerable (bedrock <3mbgl) with rock being present at or near the surface in several areas (at or <1mbgl). Approximately 45% of the aquifers are categorised as having high vulnerability (bedrock 3-10mbgl), 37% extreme, 8% low (bedrock >10mbgl) and circa 7% with rock being at or near the surface. The areas of extreme vulnerability occur at high ground. Refer to **Figure 9-9**.

Groundwater Dependant Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTE)

A review of NPWS Article 17 Terrestrial Habitats mapping identifies 2 no. Annex I GWDTE within the study area; a transition mire located 1.5km north of Clonakilty and an alluvial woodland 0.5km northwest of Innishannon.

9.3 Identified Constraints and Opportunities

River water quality is generally good or moderate within the Study Area according to WFD status and varies from 'Not At Risk' to 'At Risk' with regards to not meeting WFD objectives. In terms of transitional water bodies, Clonakilty Bay is classified as having 'Good' WFD status, while Argideen Estuary is classified as 'Moderate' with the Upper Bandon Estuary classified as 'Poor'. All three of these are classified as 'At Risk' with regards to failing to meet their WFD objectives. The Argideen river is designated as a Salmonid Water. Any routing of the Greenway should not impair water quality or increase the risk of waterbodies not meeting their WFD, or other legal objectives.

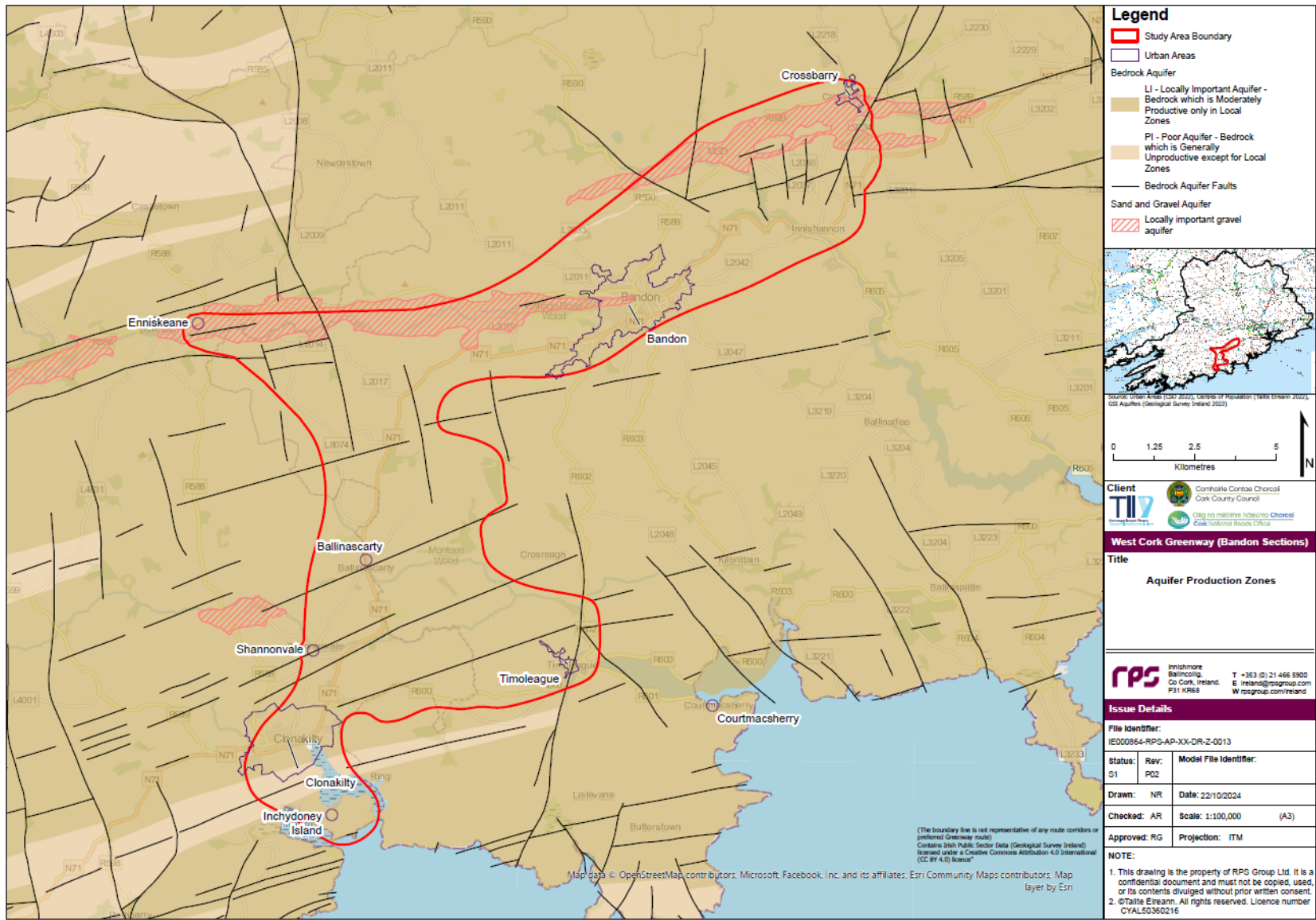
In terms of hydrogeology the main constraints to consider is that more than 80% of the Study Area is categorised as having groundwater with high-to-extreme vulnerability and the presence of 2 no. GWDTE within the study area. Alterations to local hydrogeology can lead to contamination or drainage of groundwater, leading to pollution or loss of groundwater dependant habitats. Cognisance must be given to the constraints posed by the presence of the varied groundwater vulnerability areas and the presence of sensitive receptors to avoid any negative adverse impacts.

The Study Area includes four Natura 2000 sites which are designated for water dependant habitats and species. These designations should be taken into careful consideration when developing route options.

There is a significant history of flooding in the towns of Bandon and Clonakilty and to a lesser degree at Innishannon, Crossbarry, Ballinascorthy and Shannonvale.

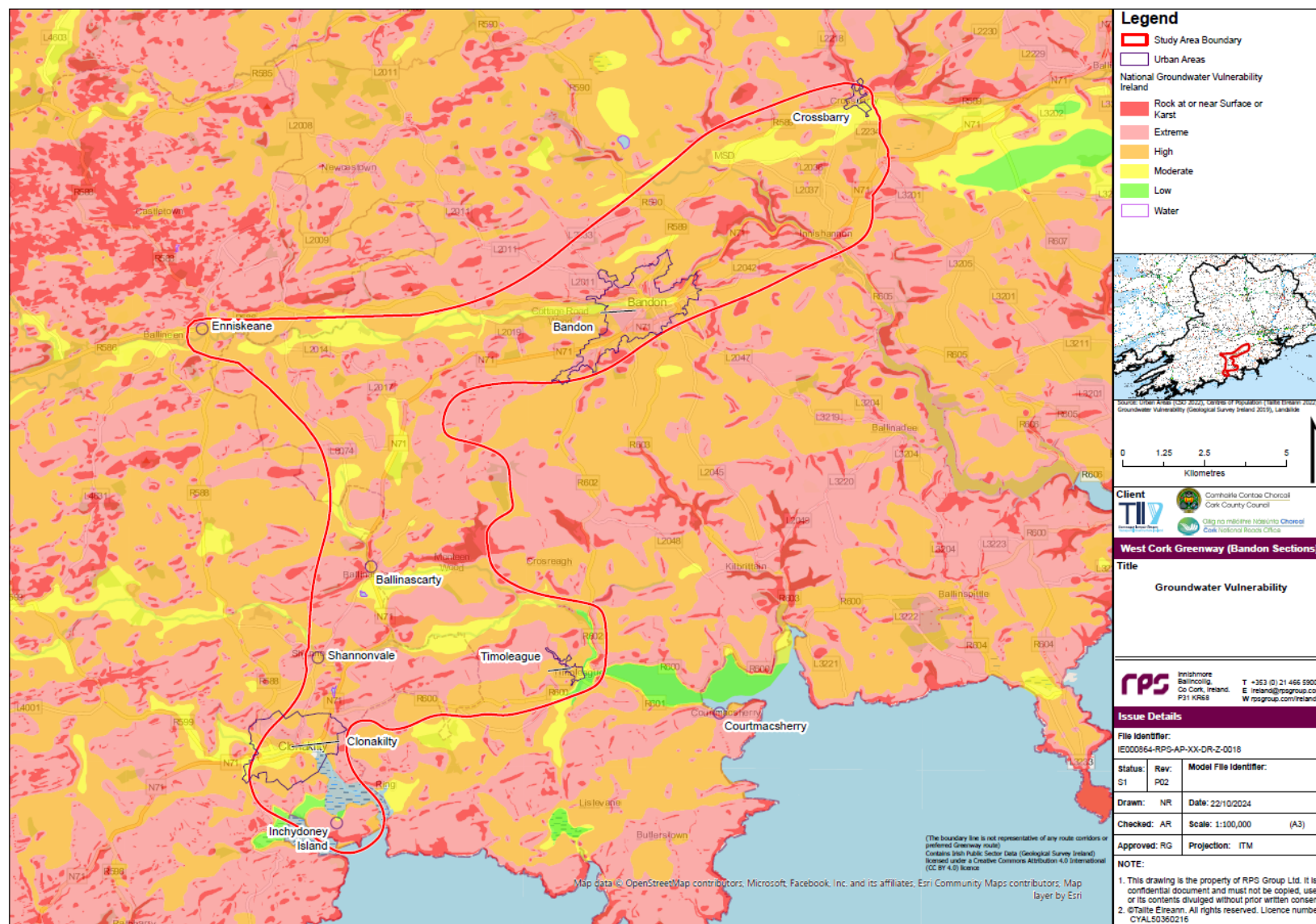
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Figure 9-8: Aquifer Production Zones



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Figure 9-9: Groundwater Vulnerability



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Figure 9-10: Groundwater Bodies and WFD Status

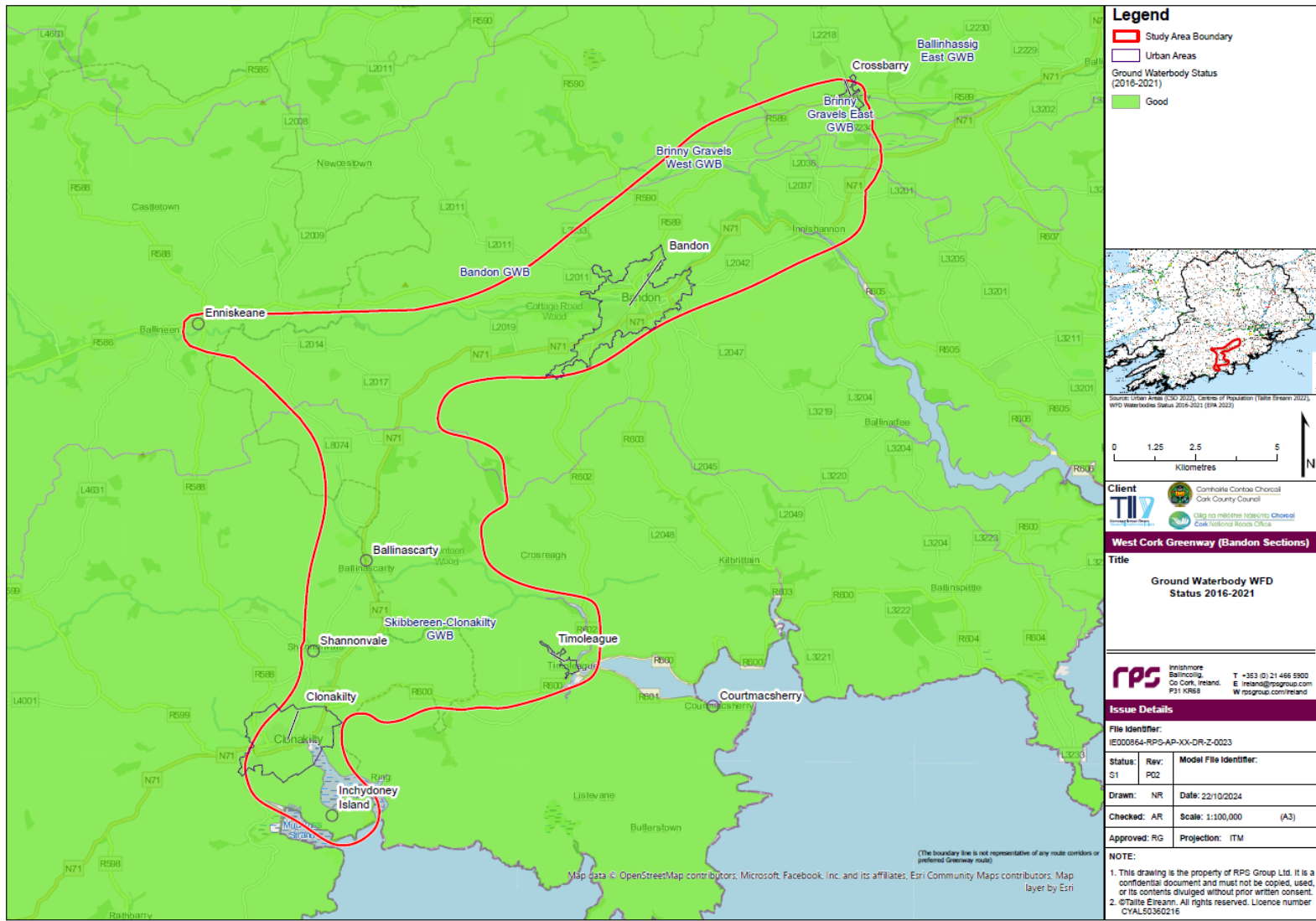


Figure 9-11: Groundwater Risk (WFD)



10 AIR QUALITY, CLIMATE AND NOISE

10.1 Introduction

This section identifies the Constraints and Opportunities associated with the West Cork Greenway (Bandon Sections) in relation to air quality, climate and noise.

This assessment has been carried out by means of a desktop review of available mapping from the proposed scheme and the designated Study Area with reference to potential Constraints and Opportunities. The following sources were used:

- Cork County Development Plan 2022-2028
- Cork County Council Climate Action Plan 2024-2029
- Cork Agglomeration Noise Action Plan 2018-2023
- Cork Agglomeration Draft Noise Action Plan 2024-2028
- Climate Action Plan 2024

10.2 Existing Environment and Key Constraints

10.2.1 Air Quality

Constraints and Opportunities with regard to Air and Climate for a development project are largely concerned with the potential for impacts to sensitive receptors. The TII document: *“Guidance for the Treatment of Air Quality During the Planning and Construction of National Road Schemes”* outlines recommended steps in the process of constraints assessment for Air Quality. This document also states that where local air quality monitoring data is not available, reference should be made to measurements or studies in other comparable areas. In the assessment of constraints, the sensitive receptor locations for Air Quality include areas of residential housing, schools, hospitals, places of worship, sports centres and shopping areas; i.e., locations where members of the public are likely to be regularly present.

Under the Clean Air for Europe (CAFE) Directive, EU member states must designate "Zones" for the purpose of managing air quality. For Ireland, four zones were defined in the Air Quality Standards Regulations (2011). The zones were amended on 1 January 2013 to take account of population counts from the 2011 CSO Census and to align with the coal restricted areas in the 2012 Regulations (S.I. No. 326 of 2012). The CAFE Directive was transposed into Irish legislation by the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 180 of 2011). The four air quality zones in Ireland are:

- **Zone A:** Dublin;
- **Zone B:** Cork;
- **Zone C:** Other cities and large towns comprising Limerick, Galway, Waterford, Drogheda, Dundalk, Bray, Navan, Ennis, Tralee, Kilkenny, Carlow, Naas, Sligo, Newbridge, Mullingar, Wexford, Letterkenny, Athlone, Celbridge, Clonmel, Balbriggan, Greystones, Leixlip and Portlaoise; and
- **Zone D:** Rural Ireland (i.e. the remainder of the State excluding Zones A, B and C).

Air quality is classified using a four-band scale of; Good, Fair, Poor, and Very Poor. The proposed scheme is situated within Zone D - Rural Ireland, i.e. in an area with the absence of any major sources of air pollution. The closest air quality monitoring location is Cork Airport – monitoring stations can be seen in **Figure 10-1** below. PM₁₀ is monitored at this location, and the air quality for this location was classified as “Good”.

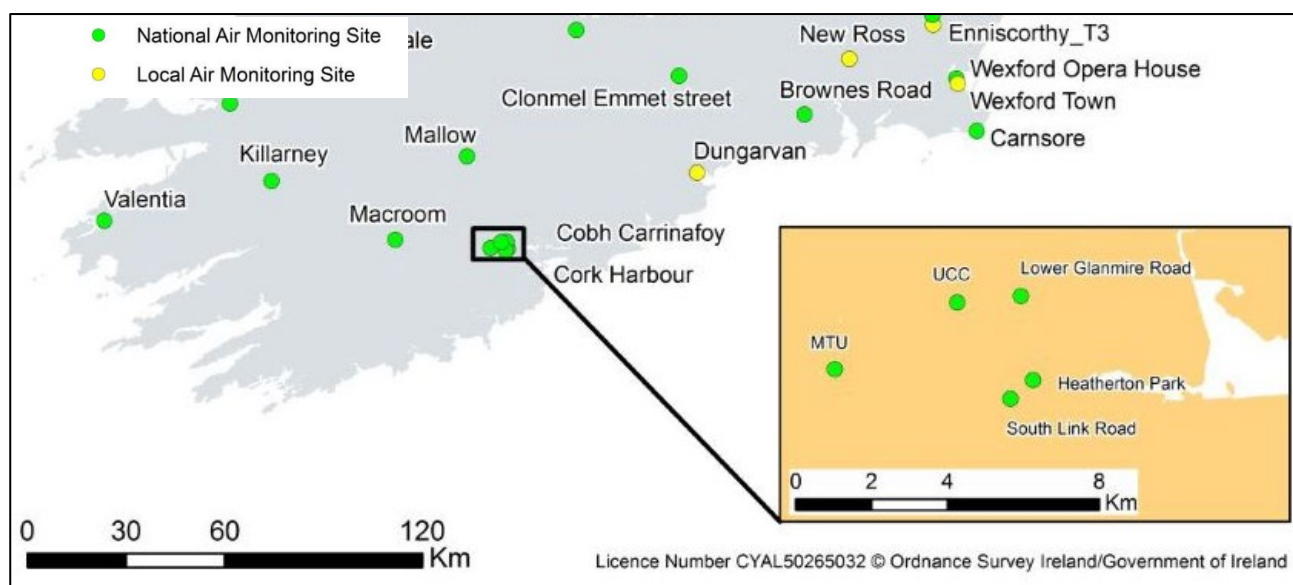
Existing sources of pollution in the area include road traffic on the local road network including the N71, agriculture (dusts, odours, etc.) and space heating (e.g. domestic heating systems). During the construction stage of the project the air quality of the area could be negatively impacted by dust particles that rise from works, this impact will be temporary and localised to the area of works.

All greenway route options to be considered will have an equally neutral to positive impact on air quality of the surrounding environment due to the implementation of the scheme. All routes serve to increase sustainable transport modes and decrease the use of motorised vehicles.

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However, from a user's perspective, options which run adjacent to the existing roads could be considered to have a more negative impact in terms of air quality, as it exposes users to more traffic pollution.

Figure 10-1: EPA Monitoring Sites (EPA, 2023)³¹



10.2.2 Climate

In May 2019, the Irish Government declared a Climate and Biodiversity Emergency and subsequently committed to Ireland transitioning to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050.

The Government declaration of a national Climate and Biodiversity Emergency represents the significance of the challenge facing this country in seeking to reduce its carbon dioxide emissions. In aiming to address this emergency, the mitigation measures identified at national level are outlined through two principal components.

The first component aims to reduce carbon dioxide emissions in electricity generation, the built environment and transport by 80% by 2050, relative to 1990 levels. The second component aims to provide for carbon neutrality in terms of activities related to agriculture, land use and forestry for the same period.

The first Climate Action Plan (2019), set out the national commitment to achieving a net zero carbon energy systems objective for Irish society and in the process, create a resilient, vibrant, and sustainable country.

The Climate Action Plan 2024 (CAP24) is the third annual update to Ireland's Climate Action Plan 2019. This plan is the second to be prepared under the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021. It also builds on the introduction of carbon budgets and sectoral emissions ceilings in Climate Action Plan 2023.

The Cork County Council Climate Action Plan (2024-2029) sets out the actions that Cork County Council will take across its own services to meet national emissions targets and to increase the resilience of its human and infrastructural assets against climate change impacts.

The framework for climate action is set out in the context of defined goals, overarching objectives and mitigation and adaptation actions within the following themes – community, biodiversity / natural environment / heritage / land use, economy, transportation, built environment and waste.

Flooding is one of the most evident impacts of climate change experienced in County Cork. The change in rainfall pattern is particularly evident in County Cork with the number of days with heavy rainfall increasing and the amount of extreme flooding events also rising significantly in the last 10 years. High and low temperature events have also become far more common in County Cork. This was witnessed recently in

³¹ EPA, 2023. <https://www.epa.ie/news-releases/news-releases-2023/irelands-ambition-to-move-towards-the-health-based-who-air-quality-guidelines-will-be-challenging-but-will-have-a-significantly-positive-impact-on-health.php>

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2018 moving from a Status Red weather warning for snow in February to one of the hottest summers on record during June and July of the same year. Flooding can occur through fluvial (rivers and watercourses) and pluvial (rainfall) flood events. It is clear that such events have increased in frequency in recent years, as a direct consequence of climate change.

Green infrastructure, such as greenways, play a functional role in helping to prevent flooding. Hard surfaces generally contribute to flooding, as surface water runs off these areas more quickly. Green areas can absorb and attenuate this water, and this is referred to as a more 'sustainable urban drainage system' (SUDS). These systems aim to reduce the rate of surface water runoff and thus contribute towards mitigating the impact of flooding as well as providing green spaces in built up areas.

All greenway options to be considered will have an equally neutral to positive impact on carbon emissions to the surrounding environment. Options will promote an increase in sustainable transport modes and decrease the use of motorised vehicles for commuters in the area.

Rainfall and Temperature

Ireland has a wet temperate oceanic climate. Met Eireann provides annual temperature and rainfall data which can be accessed on their website³². The nearest weather station is located at Cork Airport. The annual temperatures and precipitation amounts are set out in **Table 10-1** and **Table 10-2** below.

Table 10-1: Total Rainfall in Millimetres for Cork Airport.

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2024	99.5	157.7	168.2	107.1	109.6	35.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	677.2
2023	134.6	15.2	211.4	52.0	44.9	50.3	145.2	117.8	171.4	307.2	108.2	169.1	1527.3
2022	38.3	112.3	61.9	64.9	35.7	84.1	28.1	14.2	162.7	232.5	203.4	112.6	1150.7
2021	121.8	235.9	67.5	18.2	172.7	37.4	60.7	65.0	85.4	197.6	34.2	148.0	1244.4
LTA ³³	131.4	97.8	97.6	76.5	82.3	80.9	78.8	96.8	94.6	138.2	120.0	133.1	1228.0

Table 10-2: Mean Temperature in Degrees Celsius for Cork Airport.

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2024	4.8	8.0	7.5	9.3	12.4	13.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.2
2023	6.1	7.4	7.3	8.9	12.7	15.8	14.7	15.4	14.6	11.2	8.1	7.6	10.8
2022	6.5	7.0	7.3	9.0	12.1	13.4	16.1	17.1	13.8	11.9	8.8	4.7	10.7
2021	4.7	5.8	7.3	7.7	9.5	13.7	16.6	15.4	14.6	11.3	8.2	7.7	10.2
LTA	5.6	5.7	6.8	8.2	10.7	13.3	15.1	15.0	13.2	10.3	7.7	6.1	9.8

³² Met Eireann, 2024. [Monthly Data - Met Éireann - The Irish Meteorological Service](#) accessed 01/07/2024

³³ Long-Term Average.

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10.2.3 Noise

The Environmental Noise Directive (2002/29/EC) sets out the obligation of member states to assess and manage environmental noise and is the main EU instrument to identify noise pollution levels. The directive mandates that Member States must prepare and publish, every 5 years, noise maps and noise management action plans for:

- Agglomerations with more than 100,000 inhabitants;
- Major roads (more than 3 million vehicles a year);
- Major railways (more than 30,000 trains a year); and
- Major airports (more than 50,000 movements a year, including small aircrafts and helicopters).

Cork County and Cork City councils produced a Cork Agglomeration Noise Action Plan for 2018 – 2023 which identifies the N71 as a major road. There is no major rail or airport facility located in the scheme area. Based on the information provided in the Noise Action Plan, roads are the leading cause of noise pollution in Cork.

The noise environment in the scheme area arises from activities associated with an urban area and busy road network and quieter suburban residential areas.

Potential greenway route options will all serve to reduce noise impacts due to the reduction in traffic congestion realised by the scheme, as they all equally promote a more sustainable transport mode.

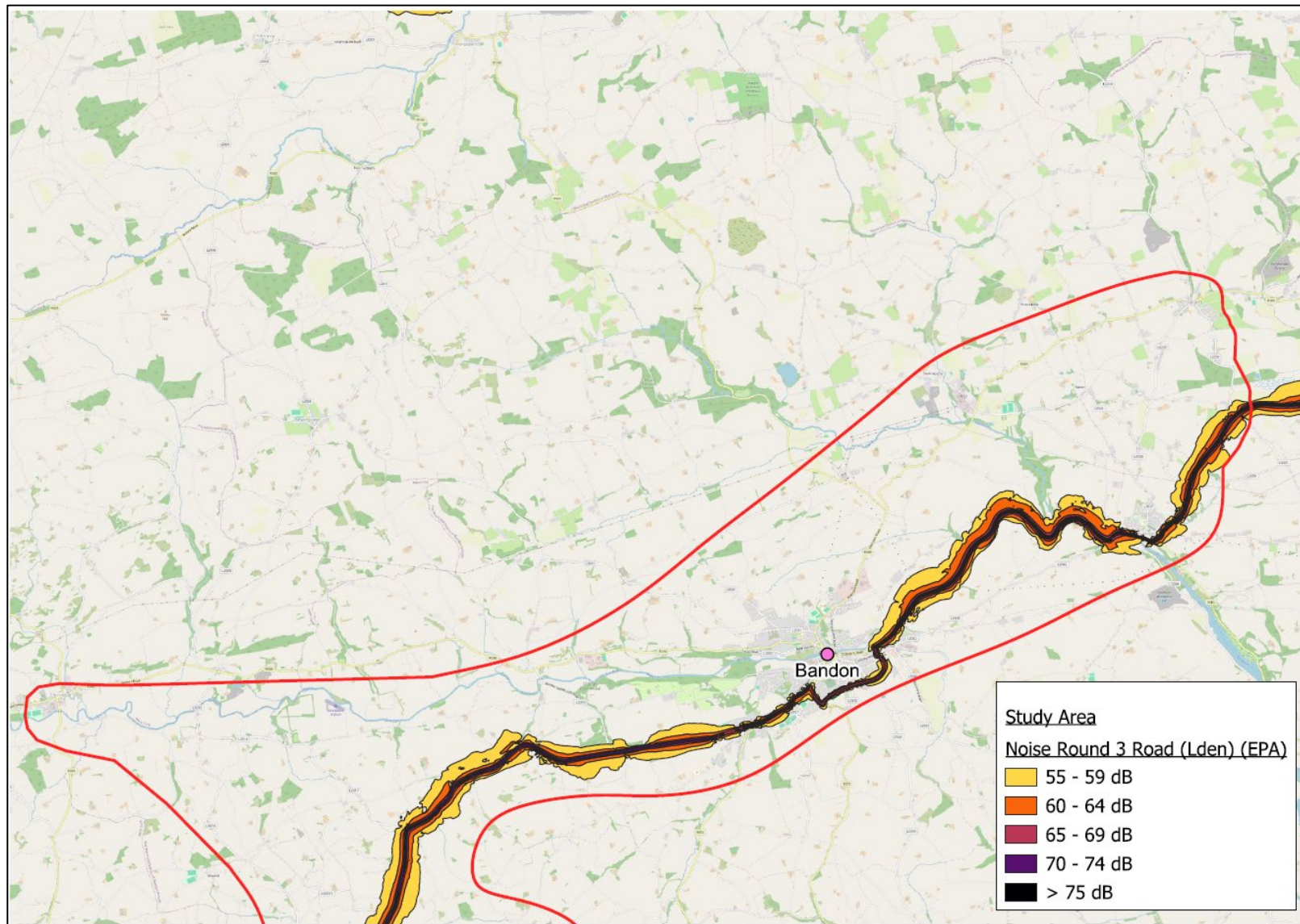
Similar to above, options which run adjacent to the existing roads could be considered less favourable in terms of noise quality, as it exposes users of the scheme to more traffic noise.

There will be no noise impacts associated with the operational stage. Significant noise levels will arise during construction (mainly caused by machinery), but they will be temporary and restricted to machinery operating in specific areas. Noise impacts will be temporary in nature and will be minimised using operating procedures in BS5228: Noise and vibration control on construction sites – Part 1 Noise. The location of the proposed scheme within an urban environment with existing noise impacts, reduces the significance of the noise constraints of the works. Some vibration impacts may arise during construction. A pre-construction survey of vibration sensitive properties such as the Abbey and control measures outlined in BS5228: Part 2 Noise and vibration control on construction sites – Part 2 Vibration will be utilised to control any potential impacts.

Strategic noise data of the area from the EPA is shown in **Figure 10-2, Figure 10-3, Figure 10-4, Figure 10-5, and Figure 10-6** below.

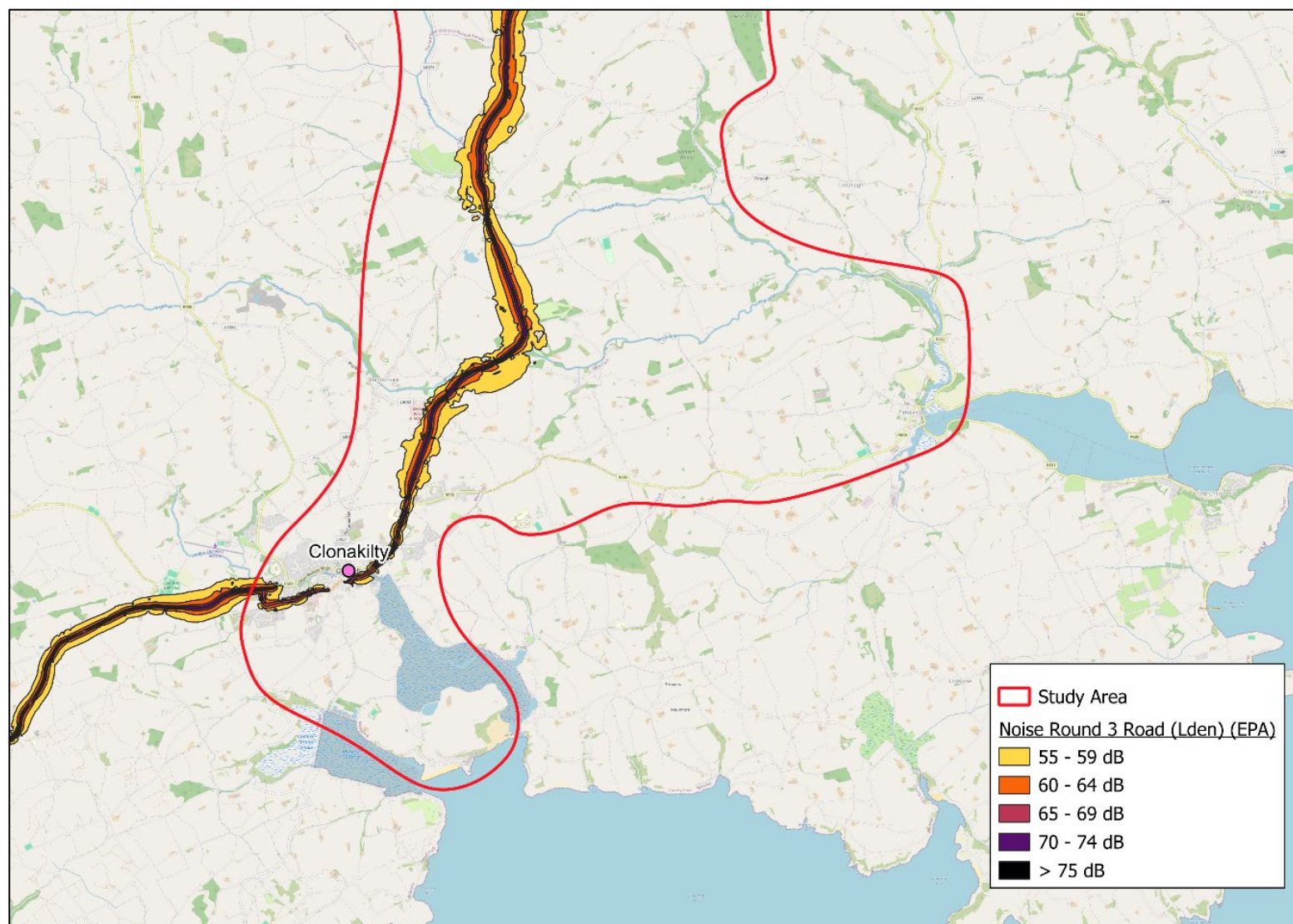
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Figure 10-2: Daytime Noise in the vicinity of the Study Area (Map 1 of 2)



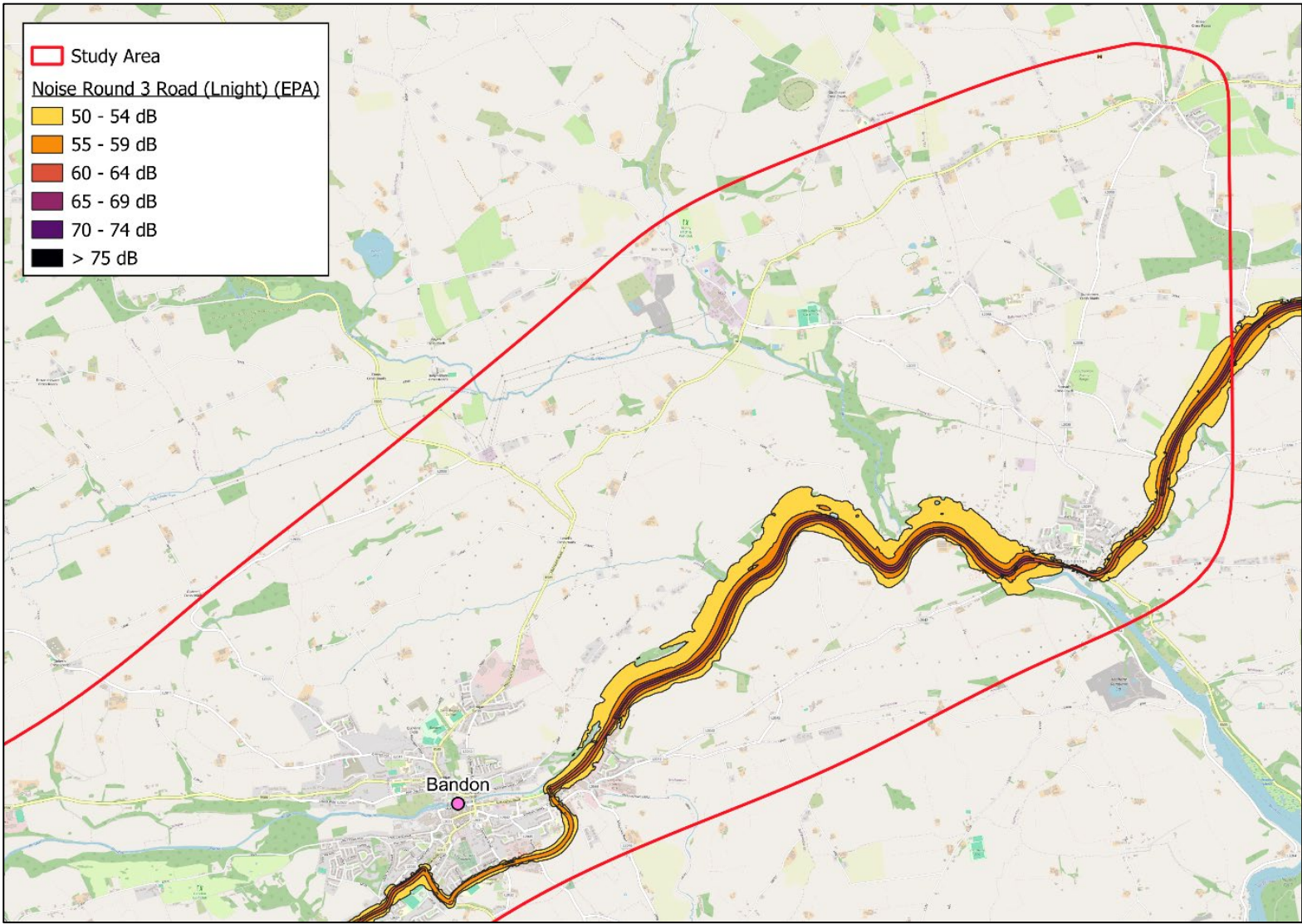
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Figure 10-3: Daytime Noise in the vicinity of the Study Area (Map 2 of 2)



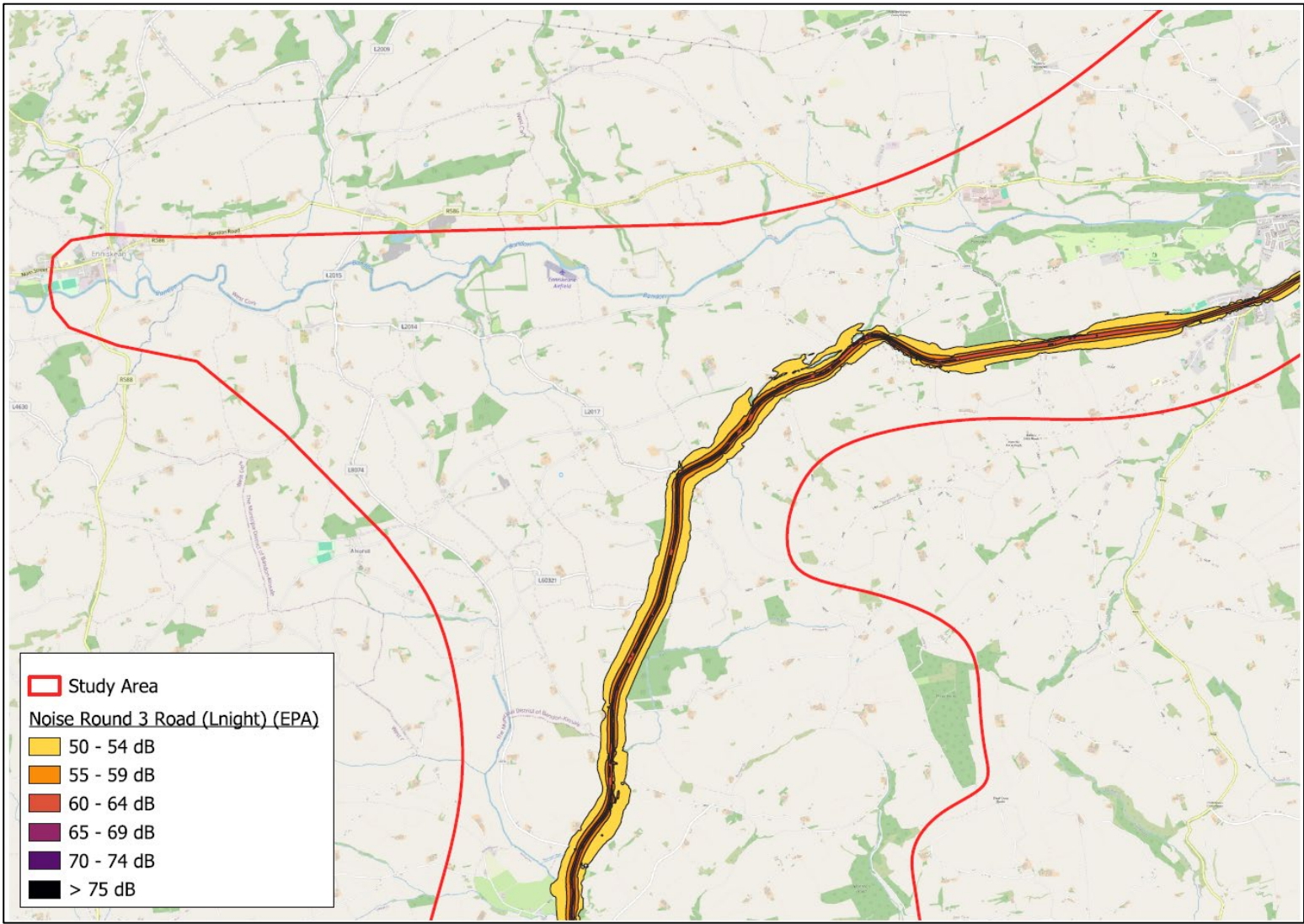
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Figure 10-4: Nighttime Noise in the vicinity of the Study Area (Map 1 of 3)



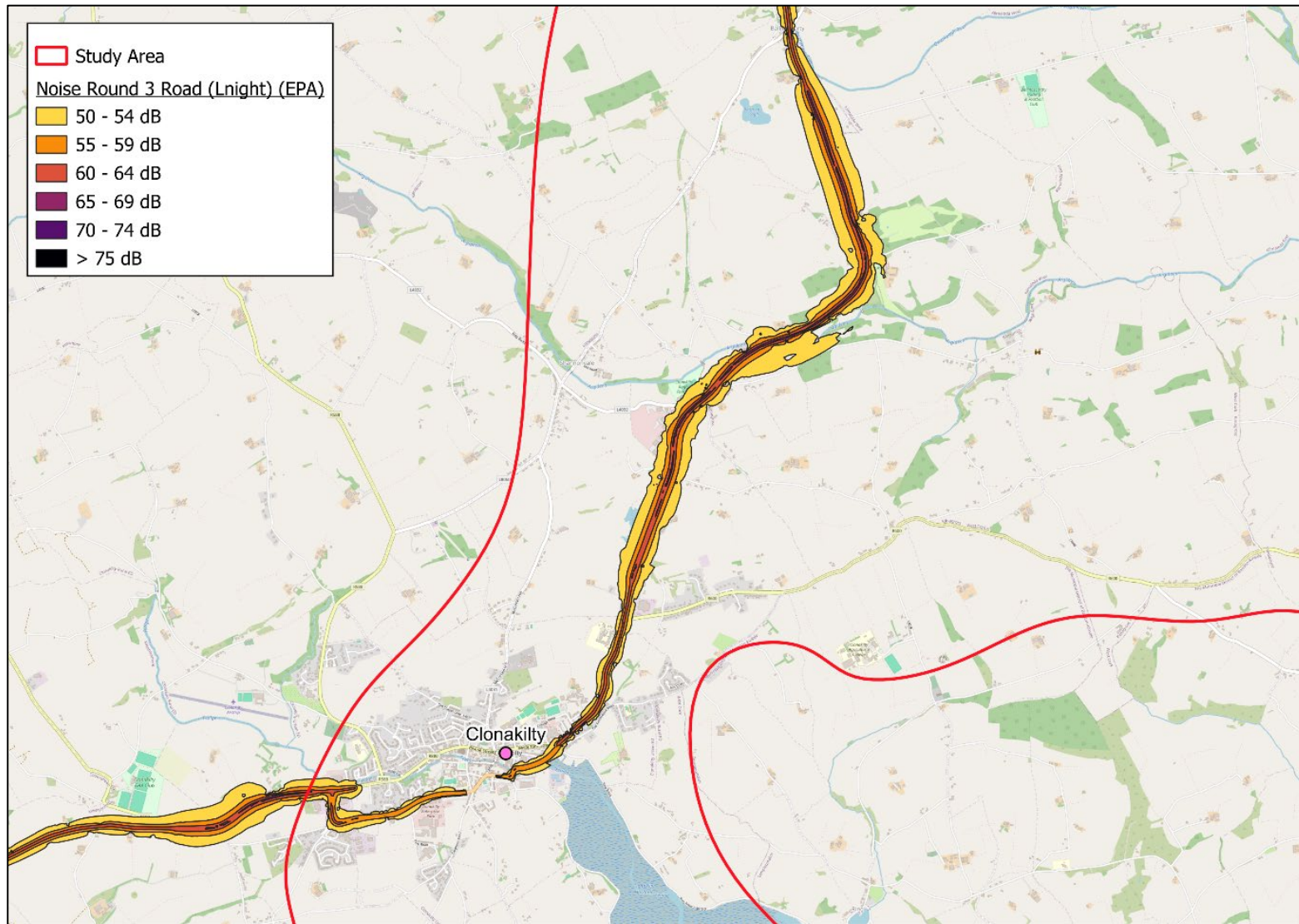
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Figure 10-5: Nighttime Noise in the vicinity of the Study Area (Map 2 of 3)



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Figure 10-6: Nighttime Noise in the vicinity of the Study Area (Map 3 of 3)



10.3 Identified Constraints and Opportunities

At the Constraints and Opportunities study stage, air quality is considered in terms of the current or baseline condition. Where feasible, it may be necessary to route potential route corridors away from sources of poor air quality. For greenway users and the protection of human health, a suitable buffer may be required from a road within which a sensitive receptor may experience an air quality impact.

The construction stage provides the greatest opportunity for potential impacts to the air, climate, and noise through the potential release of emissions (e.g. dust). Vehicle and machinery emissions during this phase will contribute to greenhouse gas emissions and as such will have an impact on climate in terms of the macro scale.

The main noise impacts associated with the project will be during the construction phase due to machinery movements. The impacts can be mitigated by avoiding noise sensitive receptors and by using light machinery. Noise during the construction phase is also temporary with minimal potential for noise and vibration to be an issue, particularly for sensitive receptors, where significant earthwork activities and engineering such as rock breaking are very unlikely.

Due to the nature of the West Cork Greenway (Bandon Sections) development, it is not envisaged that the operational phase will contribute negatively towards the local air, climate, and noise quality.

11 MATERIAL ASSETS (NON AGRICULTURAL)

11.1 Introduction

The primary Constraints and Opportunities within the Study Area are the existing utilities and existing transport infrastructure. Early consideration of how options can integrate with or avoid the existing material assets in the area is essential and will require engagement with service providers to ensure that utilities can be avoided and/ or modified to mitigate impacts.

Regard must also be had to future changes that are likely to take place in the Study Area e.g., through the Water Services Investment Programme, investment by Transport Infrastructure Ireland, Irish Rail, EirGrid, etc.

Material assets can be defined as economic assets of natural and human origin, or cultural assets of a physical and social type. This section identifies the Constraints and Opportunities aspects of the proposed study in relation to material assets with particular reference to transport infrastructure, utilities and non-agricultural land use. It identifies the existing material assets and aims to ascertain any key proposals for future development of material assets within the Study Area, i.e., new roads, water mains etc. that may pose a constraint to works associated with the project in the future.

11.2 Existing Environment and Key Constraints

11.2.1 Publicly Owned Land

The preferred model for future greenways is to use lands already available in the undisputed ownership or control of the State, either through government agencies, government departments or local authorities.

The public lands within the Study Area were identified using landownership data obtained from the Property Registration Authority (PRAI). This data was interrogated and the main state bodies in the area include Coillte, Iarnród Éireann, Transport Infrastructure Ireland and the ESB. A large proportion of the lands are privately owned.

11.2.2 Tourism

The Study Area offers a variety of tourism amenities and attractions. These were mapped using information from Fáilte Ireland, the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, and the Sites and Monuments Records. Fáilte Ireland have developed a number of regional tourism brands in the Study Area.

These brands are used to promote and market tourism in the regions both nationally and internationally. The brands capitalise on the particular strengths and attractions of the area.

West Cork is rich in history and heritage, and benefits from a range of popular attractions which attract both domestic and international tourists. Some examples of amenities and attractions within the Study Area include Inchydoney Beach (near Clonakilty), Courtmacsherry Bay, Timoleague Abbey, the Model T Ford Monument in Ballinascarty, Clonakilty Golf Club and the Bandon River. The West Cork coastline is part of the Wild Atlantic Way tourism trail, which begins in Kinsale and continues along the west coast of Ireland as far north as Inishowen Peninsula in County Donegal.

Clonakilty town is a designated stop along the Wild Atlantic Way which attracts both international and domestic tourists. The town is known for its rich history, with key figures and events in Irish history occurring near the area. Some notable attractions include The Model Railway Village, Clonakilty Black Pudding Factory, tours of the Clonakilty Distillery and the Michael Collins Museum. Inchydoney Island is located just south of Clonakilty and is home to Inchydoney Beach, which has often been named Ireland's favourite beach by international tourists on TripAdvisor (most recently in 2019)³⁴.

³⁴ <https://www.wildatlanticwayonline.com/map-of-cork-wild-atlantic-way/discovery-points/inchydoney-beach/>

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In 2022, Fáilte Ireland worked with the Wild Atlantic Way to create a West Cork Coast Destination and Experience Development Plan³⁵, with the Study Area located in the project being a key element of this plan.

11.2.3 Road Network

Due to its location as a destination for many travellers, County Cork and its main urban centres are served by a hierarchy of roads including sections of motorways, national roads, regional roads, local roads and urban roadways. Cork County Council is responsible for the maintenance of 12,200 km of road network. The M8/N8, N40, N27, N22, N20, N72, N73, N71, N28 and N25 traverse the County providing important linkages and networks within, into and out of the County. In relation to the Study Area, the N71 is the most prominent road. In terms of integration for the scheme, it is important for users to have the option to access the Greenway by road and public transport.

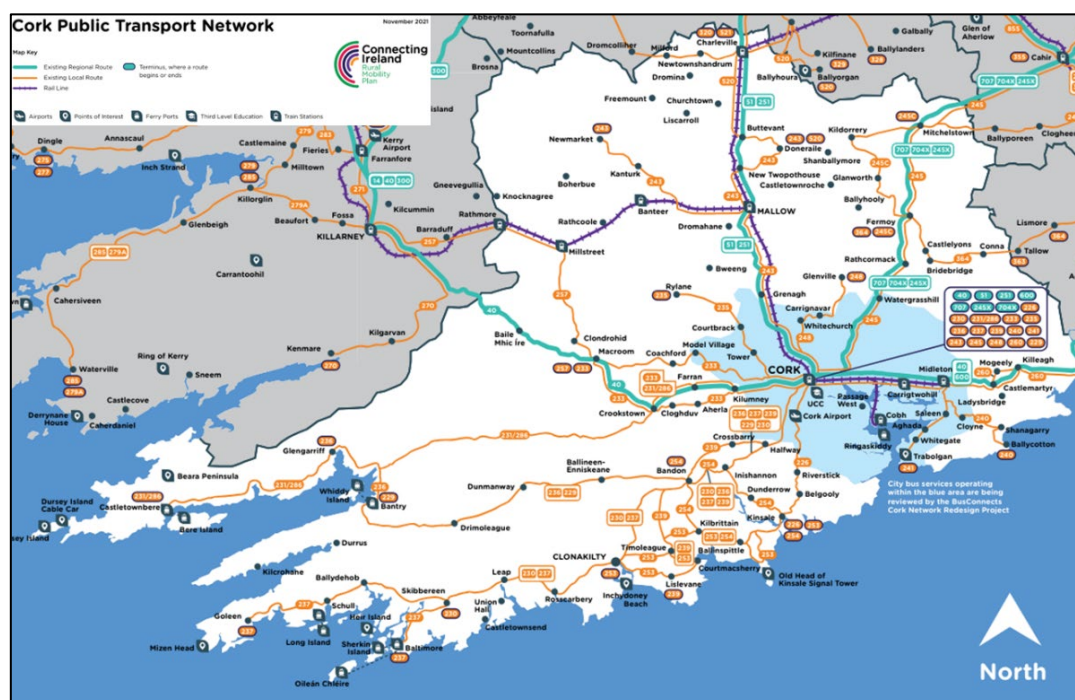
11.2.4 Public Transport

Within county Cork, a number of locations are accessible by rail such as Cork City, Midleton, Mallow and Cork, with trains operating on each route several times each day. Currently there are no other train stations operating within the county although a historic route to West Cork existed until 1961, with stations in Bandon, Upton, Ballinascarthy, Timoleague, Skeaf and Clonakilty. At present, there are no plans to extend the railway in the direction of West Cork, therefore it is not currently an option to make the Greenway accessible by rail.

Bus Éireann operate regional and local bus services, as well as the School Bus Service, which travel on the N71 and regional and local roads through the Study Area. The West Cork Connect and Local Links services also regularly run through the Study Area.

A full breakdown of public transport systems (excluding West Cork Connect services) for County Cork is illustrated in

Figure 11-1: Cork Public Transport Network (2021)



11.2.5 Walking and Cycling facilities

Off-road looped walking trails are located at various locations in West Cork, including Dromkeen Wood, Seven Heads Walk, the Inchydoney Island Loop, Clogheen Marsh Nature Reserve and Argideen Valley

³⁵ Available at: <https://www.failteireland.ie/westcorkcoast.aspx>

Constraints and Opportunities Study

Trail. There are no long-distance National Waymarked Ways located in the Study Area. A number of woodlands offer smaller trails for walking and cycling such as Dromkeen Wood, Innishannon (located within the Bandon Valley Above Innishannon pNHA – see Section 7.2.2).

There are existing greenways in Cork County. The Cork Harbour Greenway links Ballintemple to Passage West, with a loop around Blackrock. The Midleton-Youghal Greenway Stage 1 has also been constructed, linking Midleton to Mogeely. The greenways give the public an opportunity to walk, cycle and run in safe spaces, removed from vehicular traffic.

The West Cork Greenway – Bandon Sections will form part of the National Cycle Network Plan, as published by the Department of Transport and TII in January 2024, as it will aid in linking Bandon to Cork City. Clonakilty and Timoleague are key destinations along the EuroVelo 1: Atlantic Coast Route, and will become part of a trans-European network of long-distance routes connecting and uniting the whole European Continent. A proportion of EuroVelo 1 users are likely to vary their trips to include the West Cork Greenway (Bandon Sections) and broader West Cork Greenway given the opportunity and what attractions they most wish to see.

A number of supporting tourism development policy objectives identified in the CCDP are related to greenways, cycling and walking facilitates and are detailed below:

- **CDPO 10-7: Long Distance Walks** - a) Support and promote the development of long-distance walkways at appropriate locations around the County, while having consideration for any environmental, social, and economic impacts. Proposals for development of long-distance walks will be subject to ecological impact assessment and, where necessary Appropriate Assessment, with a view to ensuring the avoidance of negative impacts on designated sites, protected species and on-sites or locations of high biodiversity value.
b) Promote cross boundary linkages and walkways to develop a network of wider routes and long walkways beyond the county boundary.
- **CDPO 10-8: Walking/Cycling and Greenways** - Promote the development of greenways, walking and cycling routes throughout the County as an activity for both international visitors and local tourists in a manner that is compatible with nature conservation and other environmental policies.
- **CDPO 10-9: Greenways** - Support the development of a county-wide greenway strategy in Cork, building on the feasibility studies that have already been carried out to date and having regard to the changing national and regional policy context. The strategy would identify and prioritise suitable greenway routes to be progressed through the relevant environmental and ecological impact assessment/design/consent processes and to support the funding and delivery of such projects.

Policy Objectives where CDPO 10 includes aims to

“The National Planning Framework highlights how agriculture and tourism are linked in many ways and tourism can have a direct impact on sustaining communities. NPO 22 emphasises the importance placed on developing Greenways, Blueway’s and Peatways to help promote rural tourism and the many social and economic benefits they can provide locally”.

The Plan also mentions how and why greenways are becoming a priority for the government and local authorities (pg. 219):

“In 2018, the Department of Transport Tourism and Sport launched the Strategy for Future Development of National and Regional Greenways. The objective is to help choose and deliver significant Greenways in appropriate locations, constructed to an appropriate standard to deliver a quality experience for all Greenway users. It also aims to increase the number and geographical spread of Greenways of scale and quality around the country over the next 10 years with a consequent significant increase in the number of people using Greenways as a visitor experience and as a recreational amenity.

Greenways can attract visitors from busy cities to the most rural areas and can provide a very different experience. The length of a greenway should be at least 20kms at a minimum but preferred to be closer to 40kms to encourage visitors to have a longer stay or potentially stay overnight to complete the route. National Greenways are required to be 100 kms in length. Greenways offer a fantastic opportunity to greatly enhance activity-based tourism around the country and this is also reflected at county level with the current and proposed developments seen in Cork.”

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11.2.6 Public Rights of Way

Existing public rights of way constitute an important amenity and they enable the enjoyment of high-quality landscapes, providing a valuable link to natural assets and places of natural beauty such as the lakes, bogs and forests to those that live and visit the County. Cork County recognises the importance of protecting the rights of way to encourage the greater use of frequently associated amenity areas.

The individual important public rights of way in this project will be further examined in future documents and reports.

It is a policy objective of Cork County Council, outlined in the Cork County Development Plan 2022, to:

- **14.6.6** - recognise the importance of maintaining established rights of way and support initiatives for establishing walking routes and general accessibility. It is also noted that routes such as pilgrim routes or mass paths can have a unique and local cultural heritage value.
- **14.6.7** - include an objective for ‘the preservation of public rights of way which give access to seashore, mountain, lakeshore, riverbank or other place of natural beauty or recreational utility, which public rights of way shall be identified both by marking them on at least one of the maps forming part of the development plan and by indicating their location on a list appended to the development plan’. This is, by its nature, a lengthy process which will be considered through the lifetime of this Development Plan.
- **GI 14-8: Rights of Way** - To examine the feasibility of identifying and mapping Public Rights of Way across the county in the context of emerging national guidance over the lifetime of the plan.

11.2.7 Utilities

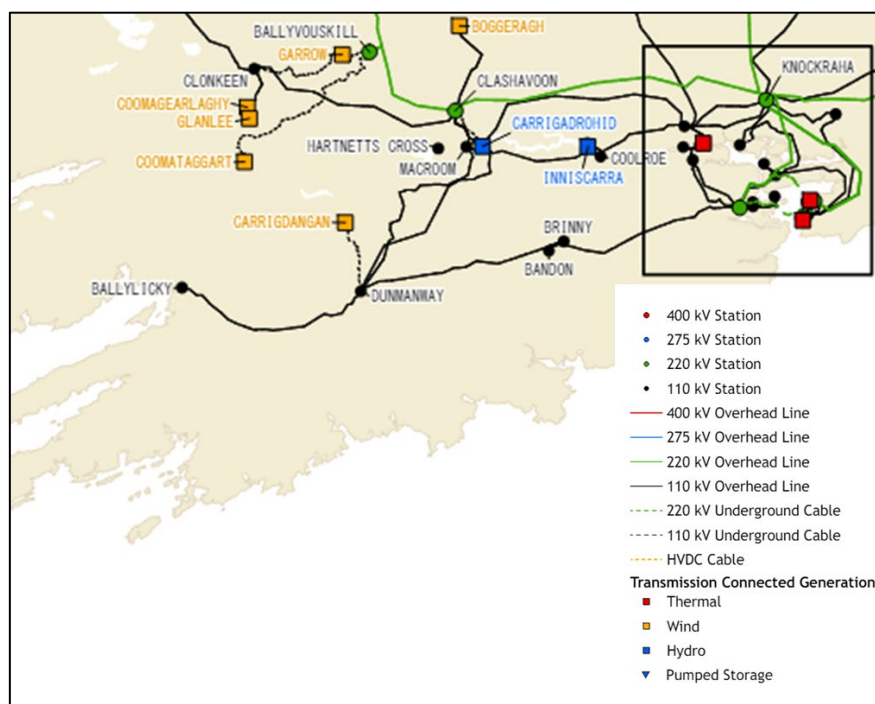
Utilities in the Study Area include water supply networks, telecommunications, storm and foul sewers, electricity supply and gas pipelines. The potential for conflict with such utilities will be investigated during the detailed design phase.

Electricity

The electricity infrastructure across the Study Area was examined, which showed that within Bandon town centre there was predominately 110kV Overhead Lines. There is also a 110kV station in Bandon and Brinny, as illustrated in **Figure 11-2**.

Constraints and Opportunities Study

Figure 11-2: Electricity Infrastructure across the Study Area

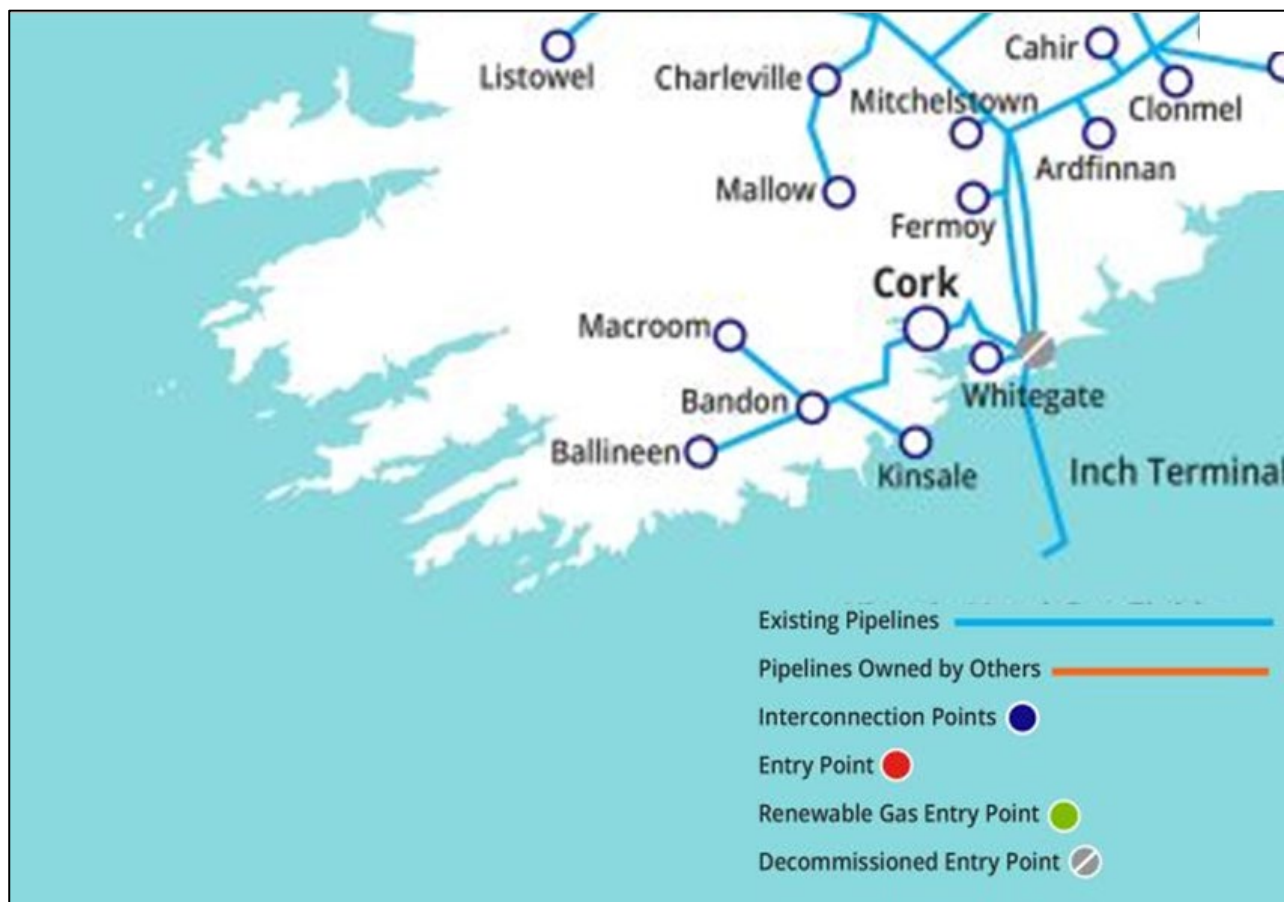


Gas

A number of gas pipelines run throughout Ireland in order to supply households and businesses with natural gas, as can be seen in

Figure 11-3 below. There is a high-pressure transmission gas pipeline within the Study Area, to the northeast, near Brinny.

If intended excavations are within 10m of this pipeline Gas Networks Ireland must be consulted before work proceeds. The exact location of the line must be verified by a GNI representative on site. All other pipe networks in the area are distribution pipelines.

Figure 11-3: Gas Pipelines in the vicinity of the Study Area.

Water

According to Irish Water mapping, the following wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) are located within the Study Area and its surroundings:

- Annaghmore WWTP (near to Crossbarry)
- Innishannon WWTP
- Bandon WWTP
- Bandon IDA Laragh WWTP
- Clonakilty WWTP

Water treatment plants in the Study Area and surroundings include:

- Clashnamid WTP (near Crossbarry)
- Innishannon WTP
- Carhue WTP (near Bandon)
- Clonakilty Jones Bridge WTP

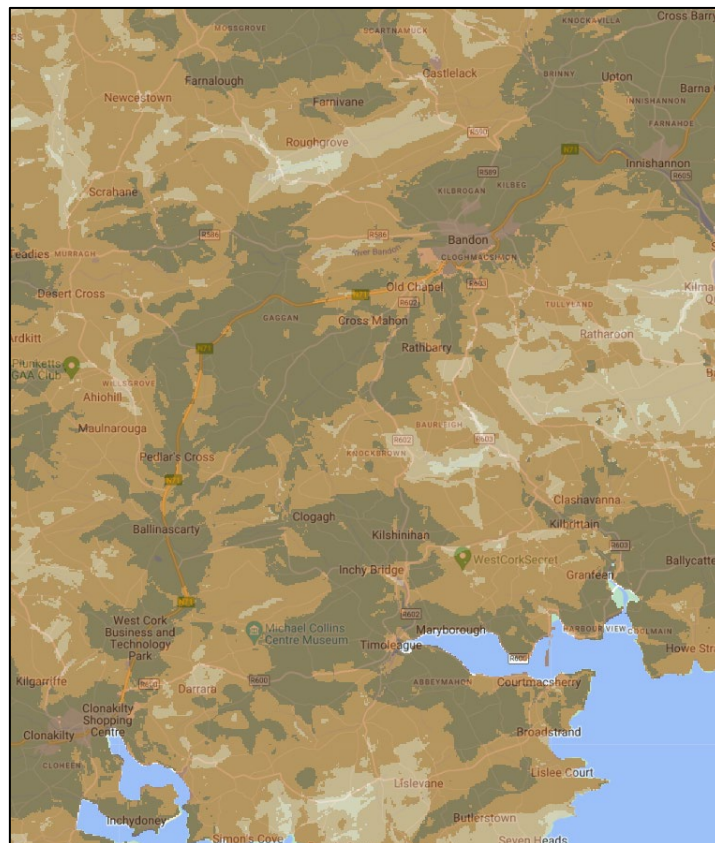
A system of pipe networking is also present in the Study Area and surroundings, as well as a number of waste water pumping stations and septic tanks.

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Telecommunications

The telecommunications policy for the county is based on the Guidelines for Planning Authorities with regard to Telecommunications Antennae and Support Structures and any revisions. A review of the outdoor mobile phone coverage for one of Ireland's leading service providers shows fair coverage for the majority of the Study Area. The built-up areas with larger populations all had very good coverage. Some areas of poor phone coverage were noted (indicated by the paler colours on **Figure 11-4** below), including Knockbrown and anything east of that area, west of the West Cork Business and Technology Park between Garranecore and Tawnies, west of Bandon along the River Bandon and the area between and to the west of Ballinascarty and Pedlar's Cross. **Figure 11-4** below shows an example of the Eir coverage mapping of the area.

Figure 11-4: Eir 3G Coverage



11.2.8 Waste Management

There will be a requirement to handle, store, remove and dispose of any waste material in accordance with the relevant waste management legislation. Waste material will be generated from two sources:

- Wastes resulting from general construction on-site (i.e. waste fuels, oils from machinery, cement and concrete from required masonry works and wastewater from sanitary facilities); and
- Any excess excavated materials generated from general site clearance and earthwork excavations, including, where necessary, bridge abutments, as well as construction and demolition waste from proposed bridge works and other construction activities.

The nature of the waste generated from site clearance and earthworks will generally be vegetation and topsoil. Where this material is to be stored on-site and reused it is important that it is not stored close to any watercourses or lakes. Any excavated material which is deemed unacceptable for re-use in the works will have to be removed off-site for disposal or for processing and as such may be required to be removed or disposed of under a waste permit or certificate of registration from the local authority. Waste will be managed in accordance with a Resource Waste Management Plan for the project.

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11.2.9 EPA Licensed Facilities

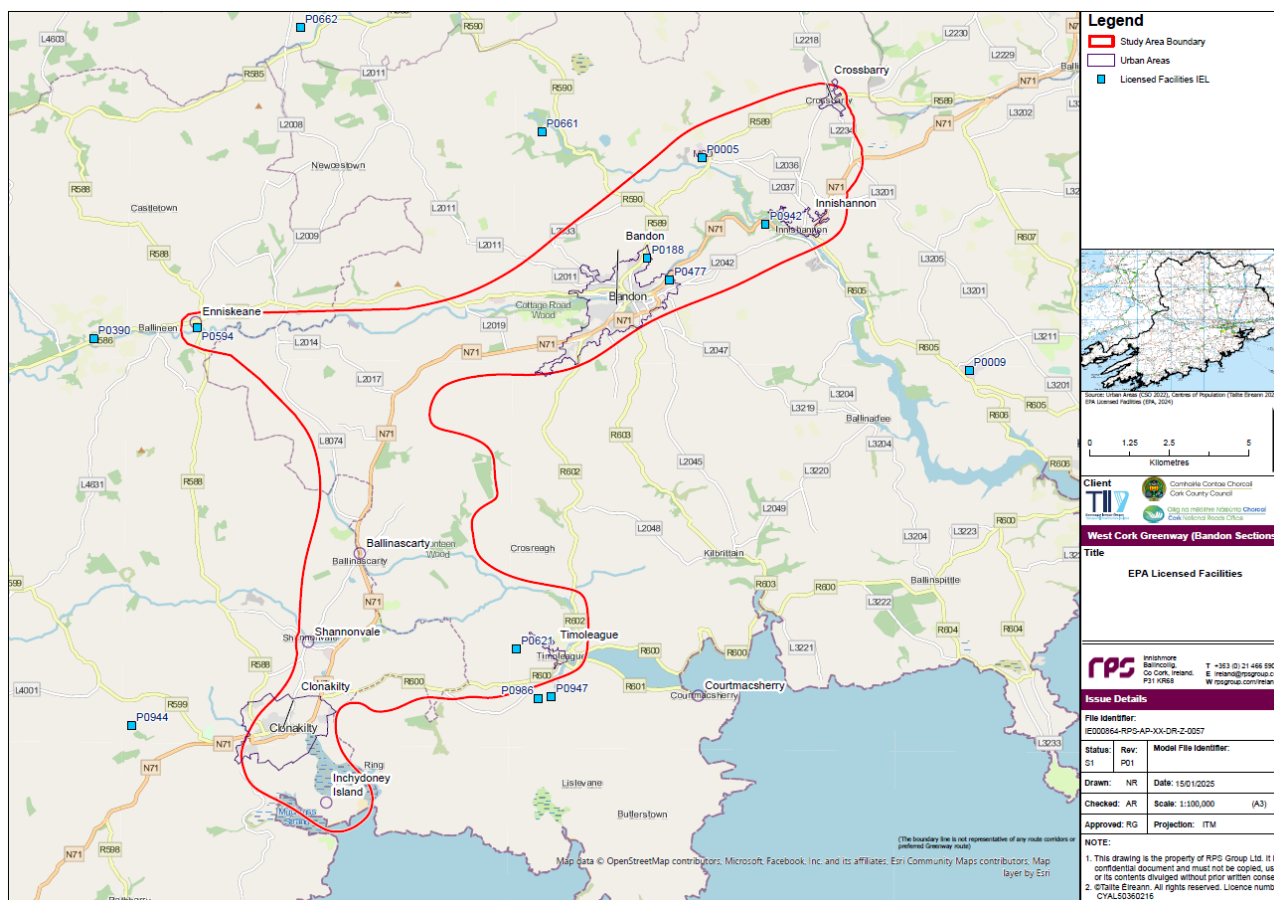
There are 11 facilities licensed by the EPA in and around the study area, as outlined in **Table 11-1** and **Figure 11-5** below. Four of the facilities are licensed for Intensive Agriculture activities; three for Food and Drink; two fall under the class of Chemicals; one Waste facility and; one Wood, Paper, Textiles and Leather (sawmill). Some of these facilities provide employment for significant numbers of employees who may be potential users of any future greenway.

Table 11-1: EPA Licensed Facilities

Registration number	Applicant Name	Location	Main Class of Activity
P0005	MSD Ireland (Brinny)	Brinny, Innishannon	Chemicals
P0661	Oldpark Pigs Limited	Templemartin, Bandon	Intensive Agriculture
P0942	Derek Good	Ardraclogh, Innishannon	Intensive Agriculture
P0188	Anglo Beef Processors Ireland Unlimited Company	ABP Bandon, Kilbrogan, Bandon	Food and Drink
P0477	Acorn Water Limited	Glasslyn Road, Ballylangley, Bandon	Chemicals
P0594	GP Wood Limited	Enniskeane	Wood, Paper, Textiles and Leather
P0390	Carbery Food Ingredients Limited	Ballineen	Food and Drink
P0621	Carhue Piggeries Limited	Cooliboy, Timoleague	Intensive Agriculture
P0947	Staunton Foods Limited	Spital Cross, Timoleague	Food and Drink
P0986	Timoleague Agri Gen Limited	Barryshall, Timoleague	Waste
P0944	Michael O Hea Poultry Farm	Woodfield, Clonakilty	Intensive Agriculture

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Figure 11-5: EPA Licensed Facilities



11.3 Identified Constraints and Opportunities

The main features and/or Constraints and Opportunities within the Study Area relating to material assets are the utilities and existing transport infrastructure. Utility service infrastructure (electricity, gas, water/wastewater and telecommunications). Exact locations of all utilities, as well as existing transport services and infrastructure, will be identified as the project progresses.

There are several large industrial facilities within the study area, the employees of which may benefit from access to the active travel opportunities associated with any future greenway. Early consideration of how options can integrate with the existing material assets in the area is essential and will require engagement with service providers to ensure that utilities can be avoided and/or modified to mitigate impact.

12 MATERIAL ASSETS (AGRICULTURE)

12.1 Introduction

For the purpose of this study, constraints were considered in relation to agriculture and other significant land uses such as amenity and forestry.

12.1.1 Guidance

This section outlines the material assets and agricultural constraints identified within the Study Area for the West Cork Greenway – Bandon Sections Project.

The following guidelines and data sets informed the preparation of this report:

Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII):

- Code of Best Practice for National and Regional Greenways (Dec 2021) - Provides best practice guidelines for developing greenways, which can impact agricultural land use and practices.

Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ireland:

- CSO Agriculture Census - Provides comprehensive data on the number of farms, types of farming practices, and demographic information about farmers in Ireland.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):

- Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (May 2022) - Offers guidelines for conducting Environmental Impact Assessments, which can be important when evaluating agricultural constraints related to development projects.

CORINE Land Cover:

- CORINE Land Cover - Provides data on land use and land cover across Europe, which is important for understanding agricultural land constraints and environmental impacts.

Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Ireland (DAFM):

- DAFM Publications - Provides information on agricultural policies, regulations, and research relevant to the Irish agricultural sector.

Teagasc (Agriculture and Food Development Authority):

- Teagasc Market Research - Offers market analysis and economic data related to the agricultural sector in Ireland.

Tailte Éireann

- National Land Cover Map, 2023. Mapping which includes 36 land classifications, many of which are unique to Ireland.

In accordance with the TII and EPA guidelines, this constraints study aims to identify critical issues relevant to the environmental assessment process to guide the design team in implementing preventative measures. The study involved a comprehensive interpretation of published data and online resources, including aerial photography, to identify features that reflect both the agricultural potential and sensitivity of the Study Area. Various sources of information were considered to ensure a thorough understanding of the landscape.

12.2 Land Use in Study Area

The study area comprises a total of 15,268 hectares. Apart from the environs of Clonakilty, Bandon, Innishannon and other villages, the study area is a rural area and as such the principal land cover in the area is agricultural in nature. At least 70% of the land use in the study area comprises improved grassland (59%) and cultivated land (11%). Hedgerows account for 4% of the landcover with forestry (broadleaved and

Constraints and Opportunities Study

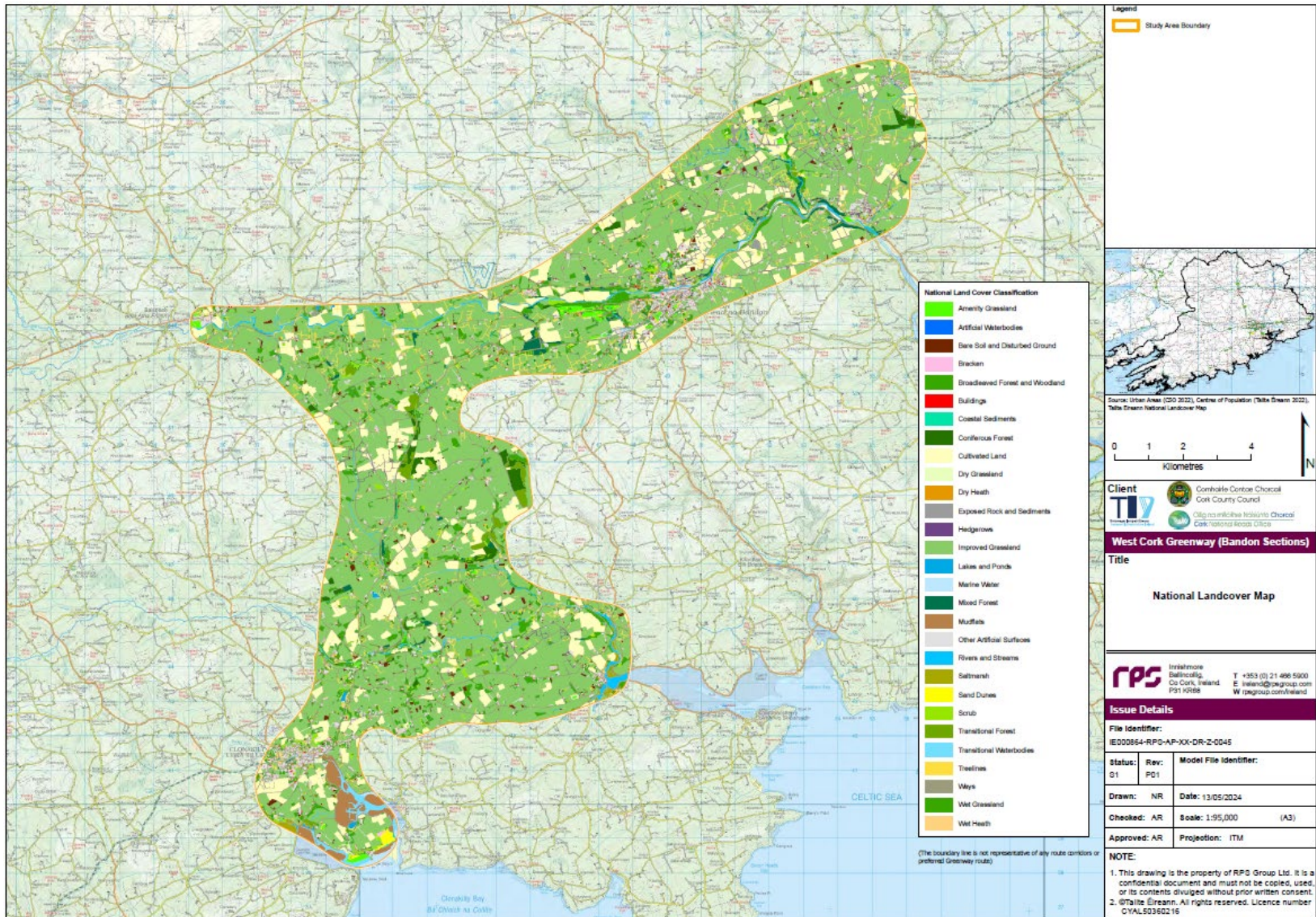
coniferous) covering 5% of the land area. Landuse in the Study Area is outlined in **Figure 12-1** and **Table 12-1**.

Table 12-1: Proportion of Land Use types within Study Area

Landcover	Area (Ha)	% of Study Area
Total Area	15,268.51	100
Improved Grassland	8,977.43	59
Cultivated Land	1,726.73	11
Hedgerows	616.77	4
Broadleaved Forest and Woodland	571.43	4
Wet Grassland	492.44	3
Other Artificial Surfaces	491.68	3
Ways	440.29	3
Treelines	249.57	2
Amenity Grassland	246.71	2
Buildings	182.79	1
Coniferous Forest	162.48	1
Rivers and Streams	161.77	1
Bare Soil and Disturbed Ground	154.72	1
Scrub	151.52	1
Mudflats	150.97	1
Mixed Forest	139.65	<1
Transitional Forest	129.32	<1
Transitional Waterbodies	51.12	<1
Exposed Rock and Sediments	35.48	<1
Dry Grassland	33.35	<1
Saltmarsh	32.73	<1
Lakes and Ponds	18.38	<1
Marine Water	16.33	<1
Sand Dunes	15.26	<1
Wet Heath	6.48	<1
Bracken	6.41	<1
Coastal Sediments	4.88	<1
Artificial Waterbodies	1.44	<1
Dry Heath	0.37	<1

Constraints and Opportunities Study

Figure 12-1: National Land Cover Map of Study Area (Source Táilte Éireann)



12.3 Farming Practice

Based on the preliminary results of the 2020 Census of Agriculture³⁶ conducted by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), County Cork has approximately 13,704 farms, representing about 10.15% of all farms in Ireland, with a focus on dairy farming, cattle rearing, and other livestock production, alongside some arable farming activities. County Cork has approximately 4,789 dairy farms, making it the county with the highest number of dairy farms in Ireland, which accounts for about 27.4% of the country's total of approximately 17,500 dairy farms. Refer to **Table 12-2**.

Specialist beef production is also a dominant farm type in County Cork which is home to approximately 5,080 beef farms, representing about 26.9% of the total 18,900 beef farms in Ireland.

Table 12-2: Farming Practices in Cork

County Cork		
Farm Type	Number of Farms	Percentage of Total (%)
Specialist Tillage	513	4
Specialist Dairy	3,083	23
Specialist Beef Production	3,817	29
Specialist Sheep	505	4
Mixed Grazing Livestock	1,364	10
Mixed Crops and Livestock	1823	14
Mixed Field Crops	682	5
Other*	1480	11
Total	*13,267	100

* This figure will include some level of overlap where certain farms are considered both specialist and general mixed grazing. Other farm types include specialist horticulture or fruit, specialist pig or poultry, mixed crops or mixed livestock as well as "unclassified" farms.

Field sizes vary throughout the study area. However, the field sizes would be considered the largest in size from a national perspective and are reflective of the quality of the lands and the large farm size in the area. Many of the fields are bordered by low hedgerows and scattered trees or linear treelines.

³⁶ [Census of Agriculture interactive mapping app | CSO Ireland](#)

Constraints and Opportunities Study

12.3.1 Type of Farm Enterprises

The Study Area overlaps with a total of 18 Electoral Divisions (EDs). Data from the Census of Agriculture 2020 was extracted for each of the EDs using the AgriMap interactive tool³⁷. It was calculated that there are a total of 732 farms across the 18 EDs which overlap with the Study Area, utilising a total of 26,951.1ha of agricultural land excluding commonage. The average farm size for the EDs within the Study Area is 35.2 ha, which is higher than the national average of 32.7ha. The breakdown of the number of farms, average farm size, total cattle, total dairy cows and percentage of dairy for each ED is displayed in **Table 12-3**.

It should be noted that data on farm types for each individual ED are not available and therefore have not been included in the table, however, one can assume that specialist beef production and specialist dairy are the dominant enterprise for agricultural land within the Study Area. This conclusion is also consistent with the CORINE 2018 database, which indicates that pastures are the dominant land use within the Study Area. While these farms do require moving cattle on a regular basis, the frequency of movement is measured in days rather than hours as can be found in dairy farms and, as such, are of low constraint. As the scheme progresses agricultural activity will be assessed through aerial photography and windshield surveys.

Table 12-3: The number of farms, average farm size, livestock units and the total area farmed for each electoral division that overlaps with the Study Area.

Electoral Division	Number of farms	Average farm size (ha)	Total Cattle	Total Dairy Cows	% Dairy
Abbeymahon	52	24.9	3571	1245	35
Ballymodan	59	40.8	6016	2634	44
Ballymurphy	29	50.2	3593	1640	46
Boulteen	66	33.1	6291	2507	40
Brinny	40	39.8	3271	1182	36
Cashel	28	35.8	2879	913	32
Clonakilty rural	58	42.4	6434	2848	44
Clonakilty urban	0	0	0	0	0
Inishannon	34	34.9	2171	802	37
Kilbrogan	66	40.4	5974	3028	51
Kilmaloda East	37	34.6	3873	1861	48
Kilmaloda West	28	38.8	3282	1191	36
Kilmoylerane	24	40	2889	1312	45
Kilnagross	46	28.1	3599	1035	29
Knockroe	48	38.1	6,280	1,827.0	31
Rathclarin	45	31.3	4,534	1,407.9	35
Templeomalaus	40	32.1	3,622	1,282.7	23
Timoleague	32	48.5	6,664	1,551.9	41
Total	732	35.2	65,518	26,951.1	

In terms of other agricultural enterprises, there are four EPA-licensed intensive agriculture facilities in the vicinity of the study area. See **Table 12-4**. There are two piggeries, one at Cooligboy, Timoleague and one at Templemartin, Bandon. Two poultry production units are located at Innishannon and Clonakilty.

³⁷ [Census of Agriculture interactive mapping app | CSO Ireland](#)

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There are several equine facilities including riding stable and equestrian centres spread throughout the study area, mainly located on the outskirts of Clonakilty, Bandon and Innishannon. Refer to **Table 12-5**.

Table 12-4: Intensive Agriculture IPPC Licences in the Vicinity Of The Study Area

Registration number	Location	National Grid reference	Licensed Activity
P0621-02 (current licence)	Cooligboy, Timoleague, Bandon, Cork		Pig Rearing; Recovery or disposal of waste
P0621-01 (replaced by P0621-02)	Cooligboy, Timoleague, Bandon, Cork.		Pig rearing
P0661-01	Oldpark Pigs Limited, Oldpark, Templemartin, Bandon, Cork		Pig Rearing
P0942-01	Arднаlug, Innishannon, Cork	E153476, N572990	Poultry Rearing
P0944-01	Woodfield, Clonakilty, Cork	E133517, N41595	Poultry Rearing

Table 12-5: Equine Facilities in the vicinity of the Study Area

Name	Location	Type
Skevanish Equestrian Centre	Skevanish Innishannon Co.Cork	Equestrian Centre
Hawthorn Villa Equestrian Centre	Dromkeen, Innishannon, Co. Cork, T12 K261	Equestrian Centre
West Cork Equine Centre	West Cork Equine Centre, Garryndruig, Kilbrittain Bandon P72 H599	Equestrian Centre
Clonakilty Equestrian Centre	Youghals, the Retreat, Co. Cork	Equestrian Centre
DOS SportHorses	The Stables Western Rd Clonakilty, Co Cork	Sporthorse breeder
West Cork Riding School	Turnstone, Desert, Clonakilty, Co. Cork	Riding School
Kingston Riding School	Kilgarraff, Clonakilty, Co. Cork	Riding School
Railway Stables	Upton, Innishannon, Co. Cork	Stables
Highfort Stud	Upton, Innishannon, Co. Cork	Stud
Springmount Stud	Springmount Lodge, Carhoo, Clonakilty, Co. Cork	Farm
Meelin Stud	Meelon, Bandon, Co. Cork	Stud

12.4 Forestry

There is a total of 97,800 hectares of forestry in County Cork. The study area encompasses various types of forested land, primarily consisting of coniferous, broadleaf, and mixed woodlands. Commercial forestry, featuring species such as Sitka spruce and Douglas fir, is prevalent due to its suitability for timber production. Additionally, broadleaf woodlands with native species like oak and ash contribute to biodiversity and provide vital habitats for wildlife. Mixed woodlands, where coniferous and broadleaf trees coexist, enhance ecological diversity and resilience.

Some areas are designated for community and amenity use, promoting recreational activities and fostering local engagement with nature. Furthermore, ongoing afforestation projects and the presence of protected areas, such as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) or Natural Heritage Areas (NHA), highlight the ecological significance of the region.

Within the study area, as seen in **Figure 12-1**, large clusters of broadleaf and coniferous forests are evident to the west of Bandon along the Bandon river adjacent to Bandon Golf Course and along the River Bandon

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between Innishannon and Bandon, including Dromkeen Wood, a mixed woodland covering approximately 27 hectares, known for its scenic walking trails.

Pockets of mixed and coniferous forest are present throughout the study area: to the north and east of Ballinascarthy and in the eastern section of the study area near Skeaf and at Monteen Wood along the Argideen valley.

As outlined in **Table 12-6**, forestry accounts for 6.6% (1000 hectares) of the landcover within the study area. Broadleaved Forest and Woodland accounts for 4%, with Coniferous Forest accounting for 1% and Mixed and Transitional Forest each making up less than 1% of the land cover within the study area. In addition, there are approximately 616 hectares of hedgerow and 250 hectares of treelines within the study area.

Table 12-6: Types of Forestry within the Study Area

Landcover	Area (ha)	% of Study Area (15,268 ha)
Broadleaved Forest and Woodland	571.43	4
Coniferous Forest	162.48	1
Mixed Forest	139.65	<1
Transitional Forest	129.32	<1
Total Forestry	1002.88	6.6%

Understanding the interactions between the proposed greenway and the existing forest resources will ensure that the project promotes ecological sustainability while enhancing local biodiversity and opportunities for community access to natural environments. This consideration will help balance development objectives with the conservation of valuable forestry resources in the area. Opportunities arise in terms of the use of state owned forestry for potential greenway routes.

12.5 Identified Constraints and Opportunities

- Land take and severance are likely to be the biggest potential impact of greenway schemes.
- Dairy farms require stock to be moved to and from the place of milking to the grazing area twice daily. Where possible dairy farms, particularly the paddocks used by the dairy herd for daily grazing should be avoided. Avoidance of the areas used for silage or hay or the areas used for grazing replacement stock would be desirable, but severance of these areas would have a much lower significance.
- Horses are more sensitive than other stock types and are prone to stress caused by irregular noise. This risk increases in situations where there are close human interactions with the horse such as training, horse riding or horse jumping. However, it should be noted that horses are regularly seen grazing alongside major roads throughout the country with seemingly no ill effects.
- Drystock - Enterprises such as beef and sheep are generally of lower constraint than dairy farms. Stock on these farms is not moved from field to field as frequently as on a dairy farm. Although there may be an impact, the farming practices on these farms may be adapted to mitigate the overall impact.
- Poultry/ Pig Units – These are intensive agricultural facilities and while the footprint occupied by these facilities may be small, they can be particularly sensitive to disturbance which is reflected in reduced productivity. Furthermore, and of particular note, these facilities have very strict disease control protocols and access to these facilities for site investigations will be by invite only.
- Tillage - This agricultural enterprise is generally less severely affected than livestock farms. Machinery can move from one land parcel to another although there are additional costs involved especially where the remaining areas are of a less regular shape.
- Farm buildings – Total removal of a farm buildings or severance of access farm buildings from areas such as primary grazing platforms can impact on the day-to-day management of a farm particularly in the case of dairy farms.

In summary, given the extensive range of agricultural activities within the study area, including the significant role that agriculture plays in Cork's economy and community, cognisance will be taken of these constraints during the route selection process for the proposed project. Recognizing the importance of farming practices, land use, and potential impacts on local farms will ensure that the route minimizes disruption to agricultural operations while promoting sustainability. Particular attention will be paid to land take and land severance

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and to sensitive agricultural operations such as equine, pigs and poultry farms. By integrating this awareness into the planning stages, the project can better align with the needs of the agricultural community, protecting vital farmland and supporting the economic viability of local farming enterprises. There may also be opportunities associated with the greenway for some enterprises such as riding stables. Opportunities also exist for the use of state owned forestry for potential greenway routes.

13 CULTURAL HERITAGE

13.1 Introduction

This section identifies the Constraints and Opportunities associated with the West Cork Greenway (Bandon Sections) Study Area in relation to Cultural Heritage within the Study Area. This section should be read in conjunction with the Appendix 13-2 Inventory of Cultural Heritage Assets within the Study Area, as well as supporting information.

The findings of the desk study and identified Constraints and Opportunities are presented in the sections below.

13.2 Aim and Scope of the Cultural Heritage Assessment

In line with Transport Infrastructure Ireland's (TII) 2022 Project Manager's Manual (PMM) for Greenway Projects and their 2023 Project Management Guidelines (PMG) and the 2024 *Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of TII National Road and Greenway Projects* (PE-ARC-02009), the main purpose of this current study is to identify the nature and extent of Cultural Heritage Assets (CHA), at an appropriate level of detail, within the defined Study Area and to map these receptors, such that options under consideration during the next stage can be designed taking cognisance of these receptors.

Cultural Heritage is a broad term that can be defined as:

A group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as an expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge, and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time. Cultural Heritage is an expression of the lifeways developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation, including customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expression, and values (TII 2024, 114).

It includes Archaeological Heritage, Built Heritage (of which Architectural Heritage is an aspect), Portable Heritage and other Tangible and Intangible Heritage, including, but not limited to, history and folklore (TII 2024, 113, 114).

These various aspects of Cultural Heritage can be designated or previously recorded — meaning that the importance of the asset has been assessed and it has either been formally protected and/or inscribed on a statutory register or recorded on a non-statutory list (TII 2024)³⁸ — or Cultural Heritage can be undesignated/previously unrecorded, meaning that the receptor has not previously been identified, assessed and/or formally protected.

The scope of this present study focuses on identifying (a) designated/previously recorded Tangible Cultural Heritage and (b) undesignated/previously unrecorded Tangible Cultural Heritage within the Study Area.

13.2.1 Relevant Legislation Guidance and Policy

The preparation of the Cultural Heritage Constraints and Opportunities Study was carried out in accordance with the *Code of Best Practice for National and Regional Greenways* (DoT 2021) and the *Code of Practice for Archaeology, as agreed between TII and the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs* (TII & DAHRRGA 2017), as well as in line with the aforementioned PMG (TII 2023) and PMM (TII 2022). The methodology is primarily based on TII's newly published guidance document for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessments (CHIA):

- *Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of TII National Road and Greenway Projects PE-ARC-02009* (TII 2024)

³⁸ (including UNESCO World Heritage properties, National Monuments [NM], Preservation Orders [PO], Registered Monuments, Recorded Monuments, Sites and Monuments Record [SMR], Architectural Conservation Areas [ACA], Protected Structures, National Inventory of Architectural Heritage [NIAH], Wreck Inventory and the National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage [NIIH]; see Table 13-1 for further details.)

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The aim of this document is to provide guidance on the assessment of Cultural Heritage impacts during the planning and design of national road and greenway projects in Ireland. It specifically outlines the approach to be adopted in the assessment of Cultural Heritage across TII's PMG Phases 1 to 4, namely: Concept and Feasibility (Phase 1); Options Selection (Phase 2), which includes the preparation of the Constraints and Opportunities Study for greenway projects, as well as options' assessment; Design and Environmental Evaluation (Phase 3); and Statutory Processes (Phase 4). The overall objective of the guidelines is to ensure, where possible, that TII projects both minimise the impact on Cultural Heritage and enhance the opportunities for Cultural Heritage (TII 2024, 1).

The methodology is also consistent with other guidance including the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) *Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports* (EPA 2022).

Please note, a summary of the legal and regulatory protections for Cultural Heritage in Ireland is included in Appendix 13-3.

13.3 Methodology of Cultural Heritage Assessment

13.3.1 Defining the Cultural Heritage Receiving Environment

This study comprises a high-level desk-based quantitative summation and assessment, and a visual presentation of key CHAs.

The Cultural Heritage receiving environment has been defined using the sources listed in **Table 13-1** and **Table 13-2**. Datasets from these sources were incorporated into a Geographical Information System (GIS) in order to spatially assess them in relation to the former historic railway corridors, the proposed greenway routes, and the wider Study Area.

The spatial datasets will be used in each Phase to build the Cultural Heritage Dataset, a key Cultural Heritage output outlined in TII's CHIA guidance document (TII 2024). This key output, which contains information pertaining to each identified CHA, forms the study's underlying archive, and provides a foundation for subsequent assessment phases and stages. Sources listed in **Table 13-1** were used to identify all designated/previously recorded CHAs within the Study Area and, where deemed necessary, immediately adjacent to the Study Area.

Table 13-1 Sources consulted for designated/previously recorded Cultural Heritage

Source	Weblink (Accessed October 2024)
UNESCO World Heritage Properties in Ireland	https://www.worldheritageireland.ie/category/heritage-property/
UNESCO Tentative List for World Heritage	https://www.worldheritageireland.ie/category/tentative-property/
List of National Monuments (NM) in State care (Ownership and Guardianship) for Co. Cork, published in 2009. A National Monument, as defined in Section 2 of the <i>National Monuments Act 1930</i> , 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...'	https://www.archaeology.ie/national-monuments/search-by-county
List of monuments subject to a Preservation Order (PO), published in 2019. Section 8 of the National Monuments Act 1930 provides for the Minister placing a PO on a monument which they consider to be a NM under threat.	https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/po19v1-all-counties.pdf
Register of Historic Monuments (RHM) – a statutory list of historic monuments and archaeological areas (known as 'Registered Monuments') established under Section 5 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987; when registering a monument, it is a requirement to publish details in <i>Iris Oifigiúil</i> ; however, presently there is no publicly available list of Registered Monuments.	N/A – consultation with the National Monuments Service (NMS) or Local Authority is required.
Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) – a statutory list of protected places and monuments (known as Recorded Monuments) with accompanying constraints maps established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994; issued for Cork in 1998.	https://www.archaeology.ie/publications/forms-legislation/record-of-monuments-and-places

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Source	Weblink (Accessed October 2024)
Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) – a list/ database of all known archaeological sites and monuments maintained by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland, a unit of the NMS, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH); accessible via the online Historic Environment Viewer.	https://maps.archaeology.ie/HistoricEnvironment/
Wreck Inventory of Ireland Database (WIID) – a list of all recorded wrecks from inland waterways and Irish maritime waters. Of the approximate 18,000 records, only 4,000 (22%) have precise locations. Only those with a precise location are visible in the online Wreck Viewer; however, a complete list is available via the data download link in the viewer.	https://www.archaeology.ie/underwater-archaeology/wreck-viewer
Record of Protected Structures (RPS) – a statutory list of Protected Structures; published for Cork in Vol. 2 of the <i>County Development Plan (CDP) 2022–2028</i> ; Protected Structure locations are shown in the Cork County Development Plan (CCDP) Map Browser, accessed in Vol. 6 of the CDP 2023–2029.	https://www.corkcoco.ie/sites/default/files/2022-06/volume-2-heritage-amenity.pdf https://www.corkcoco.ie/sites/default/files/2023-08/volume-6-maps-updated-browser-link-july-2023.pdf
Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA) – a statutory provision supplementary to the RPS, allowing a clear mechanism for the protection of areas, groups of structures or townscapes which are either of intrinsic special interest or contribute to the appreciation of Protected Structures; published for Cork in Vol. 2 of the CDP 2022–2028; ACA locations are shown in the CCDP Map Browser, accessed in Vol. 6 of the CDP 2023–2029.	https://www.corkcoco.ie/sites/default/files/2022-06/volume-2-heritage-amenity.pdf https://www.corkcoco.ie/sites/default/files/2023-08/volume-6-maps-updated-browser-link-july-2023.pdf
National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) – Building Survey (BS) and Garden Survey (GS) – nationwide surveys carried out under the terms of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999.	https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/ https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/resources/ NIAH BS data is also available via: https://maps.archaeology.ie/HistoricEnvironment/
National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage (NIICH).	https://www.corkcoco.ie/en/resident/heritage-and-conservation/cultural-heritage and https://nationalinventoryich.tcagsm.gov.ie/
National Museum of Ireland's (NMI) online Finds Database (current to 2010) – dataset (hosted via Heritage Maps) which is compiled from the NMI Irish Antiquities Division's Collections Database (in particular the Topographical Files).	https://heritagemaps.ie/WebApps/HeritageMaps/index.html

Undesignated CHAs are those assets that have not previously been recorded or entered on any statutory or national registers, inventories, or lists. Identification is undertaken through a review of documentary sources including, but not limited to, published and unpublished survey and research, archival material and cartographic evidence, as well as an analysis of aerial/satellite photography and Google Street View (GSV).

The scope of the undesignated/previously unrecorded Cultural Heritage survey for this study was desk-based and focused on identifying receptors directly associated with the historic railways, and other key assets located in the immediate area adjacent to the former railway and proposed greenway routes. The assets were identified through a review of the sources listed in **Table 13-2**, supported by cursory cartographic assessments of the first-edition six-inch and 25-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) maps, along with a review of aerial/satellite imagery and GSV. Detailed assessment, including field surveys, to be undertaken in subsequent stages will inevitably identify further previously unrecorded CHAs.

It should be noted that undesignated Cultural Heritage also includes areas of archaeological potential where previously unknown subsurface archaeological remains could survive. For the present study, it was not considered feasible to identify specific areas of archaeological potential along the route of the proposed greenways or within the wider Study Area. It should be anticipated that lands such as undeveloped greenfield, including riverine environments, and particularly those located in areas with a high density of known archaeological receptors, will, in very broad terms, be considered to have a higher potential for the survival of previously unrecorded archaeological remains than lands that have been subject to ground disturbance.

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Table 13-2 Further sources consulted

Source	Weblink (Accessed October 2024)
Database of Irish Excavation Reports (DIER) – summary accounts of archaeological excavations carried out in Ireland from 1969 to 2023, compiled from the published <i>Excavations Bulletins</i> (1970–2010) and including additional online-only material from 2011 onwards; maintained by Wordwell publishers with the support of the NMS.	https://excavations.ie/
Irish Historic Railway dataset – from Ronan Hennessy’s ‘ <i>National Animated Timeline Map of Irish Railways</i> ’ project (funded by the Heritage Grant Scheme 2012).	http://geoscene.blogspot.com/2013/03/animate-d-timeline-map-of-irish-railway.html
Workhouses of Ireland – dataset (hosted via Heritage Maps) based on a survey by Pat Reid commissioned by the Heritage Council.	https://heritagemaps.ie/WebApps/HeritageMaps/index.html See also: https://www.workhouses.org.uk/Ireland/
Cork County Historic Town Maps (with links to Bandon and Clonakilty).	https://www.corkcoco.ie/en/visitor/cork-county-historic-town-and-archaeological-maps
University College Cork’s <i>The Irish Revolution Project</i>	https://www.ucc.ie/en/theirishrevolution/
CCDP 2022–2028	https://www.corkcoco.ie/en/resident/planning-and-development/cork-county-development-plan-2022-2028

13.3.2 Limitations

A number of the sources detailed in **Table 13-1** have limitations/constraints that are highlighted below and will be addressed as required during more detailed assessments in subsequent stages. These include the mapping of historic demesnes listed in the NIAH GS, which are currently marked with a point location as per the available online dataset and do not reflect the true extent of the demesnes. However, the extent of each demesne is visible on historical mapping that can be viewed using the weblinks provided in **Table 13-1** and **Table 13-2**. The extents will be digitised as part of more detailed assessments in subsequent stages.

With respect to the WIID dataset, only those entries that have a precise location were evaluated for this study. As part of more detailed assessments in subsequent stages, the dataset will be further interrogated to ascertain whether any of the entries without precise locational information could potentially come from waterbodies close to/crossed by the proposed scheme. The NMS also maintains a list of log boat finds, which will be consulted in future phases.

For previous archaeological investigations recorded in the DIER, a geospatial dataset was used and cross-checked with information available in the online DIER. As part of more detailed assessments in subsequent stages, the full online DIER will be interrogated using a list of placenames generated in GIS.

Additionally, it should be noted that the online Finds Database does not represent the complete inventory of finds recorded in the NMI Collections Database and is only current to 2010. It is therefore possible that there are archaeological objects recorded in the museum’s archive at Kildare Street (Dublin) from within the Study Area that are not included in the online database. Furthermore, it should be noted that many of the objects have no precise locational information and are located to townland only. Nevertheless, even when located only to a townland, they serve as indicators of archaeological activity in the area. As such, to facilitate identifying areas of archaeological potential as part of more detailed assessments in subsequent stages, the museum’s Kildare Street Topographic Files will be consulted.

13.3.3 Cultural Heritage Potential

Additional previously unrecorded/undesigned CHAs (including areas of archaeological potential) are inevitably present within the Study Area. These could be revealed through further desktop research (e.g., LiDAR, cartographic, and aerial/satellite imagery analyses) and/or through field inspections and surveys to be undertaken in subsequent assessment stages, as well as through geophysical surveys, archaeological test excavations and monitoring. However, collating this level of detail as part of the current study was not considered commensurate with the applicable TII PMG phase/stage.

13.3.4 Potential Notification, Licence and Consent Requirements

Potential notification, licence and consent requirements for archaeological investigations and for works at or in proximity to CHAs are summarised in Appendix 13-4, and where applicable, will need to be agreed/approved in advance by the relevant statutory authority.

13.4 Existing Environment and Key Constraints

13.4.1 Receiving Environment

This section and its associated subsections provide a summary of the Cultural Heritage receiving environment, highlighting the key findings of the study.

Over 1,000 CHAs have been identified within the Study Area. These include both designated/previously recorded and undesignated CHAs. Eleven (11) of the designated/previously recorded CHAs have been classed as a 'Redundant record' on the SMR (see Section 13.4.2.6 for a description of this classification).

An inventory of all identified CHAs is provided in Appendix 13-2.

Table 13-3 quantifies the identified CHAs based on their status (or designation). It should be noted, however, that some assets appear on more than one list (e.g. Recorded Monuments will generally also be listed on the SMR and some Recorded Monuments may also be included in the RPS). Additionally, one designation may be used for multiple assets; therefore, combining the quantities in **Table 13-3** does not equate to the total number of CHAs within the Study Area.

Table 13-3: Summary table of CHA by status/designation

Status/Designation	Number
World Heritage property	0
World Heritage Tentative List property	0
Townlands	170
NM in State care	One (1) receptor represented by one (1) Nat. Mon. number
PO	Four (4) receptors represented by two (2) PO numbers
Register of Historic Monuments	Three (3) receptors represented by three (3) RHM numbers
Recorded Monuments	347
Listed on the SMR	379
Recorded wreck (in waterways; lakes; maritime waters)	0
ACA	Nine (9)
Protected Structures	305
Listed on the NIAH BS	547
Listed on the NIAH GS	52
Revolutionary Period	11
Undesignated (previously unrecorded)	70

13.4.2 Tangible Cultural Heritage

13.4.2.1 UNESCO World Heritage Properties/Tentative List Properties

There are no UNESCO World Heritage Properties, or properties included on the Tentative List — an inventory of properties that each State intends to submit for nomination to the UNESCO World Heritage List — within the Study Area. The closest World Heritage Property, Scelig Mhichíl, lies c.111km to the west-northwest; the Rock of Cashel (a NM) is one element of the Royal Sites of Ireland serial nomination included on the Irish UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List; c.95km to the northeast.

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13.4.2.2 Administrative Boundaries

There are 170 townlands within the Study Area, which is within 22 civil parishes and six (6) baronies (Appendix 13-2: **Table 1**). These administrative units are located to the southwest of Cork City.

13.4.2.3 National Monuments in State Care

The NMS publishes lists of the NM in State care for each county; the list for Cork was published in 2009. There is one NM located within the Study Area (Table 13-4). Timoleague Abbey, a Franciscan religious house, which is also a Recorded Monument is located on Argideen River estuary, within the village of Timoleague. It includes two other monuments listed on the SMR: a bullaun stone (CO123-050003-) and graveyard (CO123-050001-). The graveyard is also a Recorded Monument listed in the RMP.

It should be noted that the NMS has advised that any Recorded Monument which is in the ownership/guardianship of a local authority could be a NM, where for instance, its preservation is considered a matter of national importance by reason of its historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest. There is currently no readily available list of Recorded Monuments (or indeed NMs) in the ownership/guardianship of Cork County Council (CCC).³⁹ During the later Phases of assessment, the question of NM status being applicable to Recorded Monuments in the ownership/guardianship of CCC within the Study Area will be addressed through consultation with the NMS/CCC.

Table 13-4: List of NMs in State Care within the Study Area

NM Ref.	SMR Ref.	Class Description	Townland Name	Monuments	ITM E	ITM N
21	CO123-050002-	Religious house – Franciscan friars	Timoleague	Timoleague Abbey	547157	543672

13.4.2.4 Preservation Orders

There are two POs, each of which refer to two sites, within the Study Area (Table 13-5). These are:

- PO 26/1976: This PO refers to the ringfort (CO109-053001-) and associated souterrain (CO109-053002-) in Lisnacunna townland.
- PO 5/2002: This PO refers to the Recorded Monuments and Protected Structures Castle Bernard tower house (SMR & RMP CO110-012001-; RPS No. 651) and Castle Bernard House (SMR & RMP CO110-012002-; RPS No. 652), both now in ruins, in Castlebernard townland. Castle Bernard House is also listed on the NIAH (No. 20911017).

Table 13-5: List of Sites Subject to a PO within the Study Area

SMR Ref.	Class Description	Townland Name	PO Date	ITM E	ITM N
CO109-053001-	Ringfort - rath	Lisnacunna	19/07/1976	540458	550467
CO109-053002-	Souterrain	Lisnacunna	19/07/1976	540454	550486
CO110-012001-	Country house	Castlebernard	23/05/2002	547389	554477
CO110-012002-	Castle - tower house	Castlebernard	23/05/2002	547356	554461

13.4.2.5 Register of Historic Monuments

The RHM was established under Section 5 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987. It requires the responsible Minister to establish and maintain an RHM that includes 'historic monuments' known at the commencement of the Act, in addition to 'archaeological areas' entered in the Register subsequent to the Act.

³⁹ As per consultation with CCC county archaeologist (Annette Quinn) on 22 May 2024.

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Historic sites and archaeological areas included on the RHM are subject to legal protection. The NMS maintains the RHM on behalf of the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage. This Register is not publicly available, so the following information regarding the identification of RHM within the Study Area was obtained through consultation with the NMS.

There are three (3) RHM (Table 13-6) within the Study Area. RHM no. 600 and RHM no. 627 each represent ringforts. RHM no. 600 (SMR & RMP CO135-034-) is located in Lackanalooha townland, c.87m north of the R600 and the Lackanalooha–Carhoogarriiff townland boundary. RHM no. 627 (SMR & RMP CO135-021-) is located in Scartagh townland, c.947 northeast of Clonakilty town. The third site (RHM no. 637; SMR & RMP CO0122-076-) represents a stone circle located in Templebryan North townland, immediately adjacent to the L8060 and the Templebryan North–Templebryan South townland boundary.

Table 13-6: List of Sites Listed on the Register of Historic Monuments within the Study Area

ID	Name	Townland Name	County	Date Signed	Date Published	RMP Ref.
600	Ringfort	Lackanalooha	Cork	15-Apr-76	30-Apr-76	CO135-034
627	Ringfort	Scartagh	Cork	25-Jan-78	03-Feb-78	CO135-021
637	Stone Circle	Templebryan	Cork	15-May-77	26-Jul-77	CO122-076

13.4.2.6 Recorded Monuments and Sites and Monuments Record

In total, there are 379 recorded archaeological sites and monuments within the Study Area. These include 347 assets that are both Recorded Monuments and listed on the SMR, and 32 additional assets listed on the SMR only (i.e., not a Recorded Monument) (see Appendix 13-2: **Tables 2 & 3; Figure 13-1 & Figure 13-2**).⁴⁰

The RMP/SMR datasets indicate that the Study Area has a long, rich and varied history of human settlement. The 379 sites relate to a wide variety of archaeological site types spanning almost the complete timeframe of the Irish archaeological record. Both secular and religious sites are represented and many of the sites have surviving above-ground remains. The most numerous site type in the Study Area are ringforts. Ringforts represent the enclosed farmsteads of relatively prosperous farmers, the majority of which were constructed over a 300-year period from the beginning of the seventh until the end of the ninth century AD (Stout 1997, 24). The full range of recorded archaeological site types (including NMs, sites on the RHM and those subject to a PO) are detailed in Table 13-7 below.

Eleven (11) of the sites are classified as ‘redundant records’ on the RMP and SMR, and include: one holy well, one *fulacht fiadh*, one possible circular enclosure, one mill, one possible souterrain, two records listed as ‘potential site – documentation’, one site listed as ‘potential site – tradition’, one site listed as ‘potential site – cartographic’, and one site listed as ‘non-antiquity’. Redundant records are described as:

(1) a record identifying a location where, according to documentary sources (e.g., published reference, cartographic sources) or personal communication, a monument might have existed, but which, on inspection, was found not to be an archaeological monument (e.g. a natural feature); (2) a record classified using a term which is now obsolete (e.g. ecclesiastical remains); (3) a record created in error, a duplicate record or one which has no supporting evidence recorded on file or in the database; (4) an archaeological object (i.e. an artefact), e.g. a quernstone.” (NMS 2023, 38).

Redundant records are still afforded statutory protection until such a time that the RMP is revised; these sites will be included in ongoing assessments for that reason.

⁴⁰ A number of these Recorded Monuments/SMR sites also have other designations (e.g. subject to a PO, NM, listed on the Register of Historic Monument, Protected Structure and/or listed on the NIAH).

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Table 13-7: SMR Records Identified Within the Study Area.

Site Type (Class Description)	NM	Subject to PO	RHM	RMP	SMR
Ringfort – rath		1	2	83	88
Church		1		30	30
Souterrain				26	30
Fulacht fia				21	30
Graveyard				19	19
Country house		1		14	14
Enclosure				13	13
Standing stone				10	12
Redundant record				11	11
Burial ground				10	10
Ritual site – holy well				10	10
Bridge				9	10
Mill (corn)				8	8
Moated site				8	8
Quarry				7	7
Mill – unclassified				7	7
Castle - tower house		1		5	5
Market-house				4	4
Ogham stone				4	4
Brewery				3	3
Burnt mound					3
Historic town				3	3
Ecclesiastical enclosure				3	3
Cist				2	2
House – 18 th /19 th century				2	2
Inscribed stone				2	2
Mass-rock				1	2
Prison				2	2
Standing stone (present location)				2	2
Bullaun stone				1	2
Earthwork				1	2
Anomalous stone group				1	1
Architectural fragment					1
Barracks				1	1
Barrow – mound barrow				1	1
Barrow – ring-barrow				1	1
Castle – Anglo-Norman masonry castle				1	1
Castle – unclassified				1	1
Cross				1	1
Cross – Market cross				1	1
Cross-inscribed stone				1	1
Designed landscape – belvedere				1	1

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Site Type (Class Description)	NM	Subject to PO	RHM	RMP	SMR
Distillery				1	1
Gasworks				1	1
Hearth					1
House – 17 th century					1
Icehouse				1	1
Metalworking site				1	1
Military camp					1
Mill – bleaching				1	1
Mill – cotton				1	1
Mound				1	1
Pit-burial				1	1
Quay				1	1
Religious house – Franciscan friars	1			1	1
Ring-ditch					1
Road – road/trackway					1
Shambles				1	1
Standing stone – pair				1	1
Stone circle – multiple-stone			1	1	1
Town defences				1	1
Watchman's hut – burial ground				1	1

13.4.2.7 Wreck Inventory of Ireland Database

There are no wrecks recorded in the WIID within the Study Area.

13.4.2.8 Architectural Conservation Areas

There are nine (9) ACAs located within the Study Area: seven are located in and around Bandon town, one is located in Timoleague town, and one is located in Clonakilty town (Appendix 13-2 Table 4). The CCDP 2022–2028 (Vol. 1, 365) describes ACAs as “a place, area, group of structures or townscape that is of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest or contributes to the appreciation of protected structures” and notes that “ACAs can be entire streetscapes, designed landscape associated with a country house, medieval towns, industrial complexes, designed open spaces, religious complexes and so forth. The special character of an ACA is made up of its architectural features, setting, spatial qualities and land uses”.

The nine ACAs are as follows:

- **Bandon:** Barretts Hill Conservation Area, Castlebernard Conservation Area, Christchurch Conservation Area, Irishtown Conservation Area, Knockbrogan East Conservation Area, South Main Street Conservation Area and St Peters Conservation Area;
- **Timoleague:** Abbey View Conservation Area; and
- **Clonakilty:** Clonakilty Conservation Area.

13.4.2.9 Record of Protected Structures

There are 305 Protected Structures located within or in close proximity to the Study Area (Appendix 13-2: Table 5). The majority of these (204) are concentrated in the town of Clonakilty, with a smaller concentration (56) in Bandon town.

13.4.2.10 NIAH Building Survey

There are 547 built heritage assets listed on the NIAH BS within the Study Area (Appendix 13-2: Table 6). Many of these are also included in the RPS. 172 of the built heritage assets in the NIAH are located within Clonakilty town, with a further 207 concentrated in Bandon town. Of the 547 NIAH records, four are classified as being of national significance, while the remaining 543 are classified as being of regional significance. The four records of national significance are as follows:

- Christ Church, Bandon (NIAH Reg. No.: 20844035);
- St Peter's Church of Ireland Church, Bandon (NIAH Reg. No.: 20844137);
- Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, Clonakilty (NIAH Reg. No.: 20846160); and
- The Church of the Ascension, Timoleague (NIAH Reg. No.: 20856005).

13.4.2.11 NIAH Garden Survey

There are 52 historic demesnes/gardens listed on the NIAH GS within the Study Area (Appendix 13: Table 7). Their full extent can be viewed at the individual weblinks provided in Section 13.3.1. All 52 of the demesnes fall entirely within the Study Area. It is likely that there are further previously unrecorded historic demesnes within the Study Area. Any such receptors will be identified as part of more detailed surveys and assessments for undesignated CHAs in subsequent stages.

13.4.2.12 The Revolutionary Period

County Cork was a hotbed of activity and conflict during the War of Independence and the Civil War, with Cork considered the “most violent county in Ireland” from 1919–1921.⁴¹ Thus, there are numerous sites relating to this period across the county, with a significant potential for identifying undesignated sites. The guidelines on *Researching and Protecting the Archaeological Heritage of the Easter Rising, War of Independence and Civil War* (Brück & Shiels 2024) offers a non-exhaustive list of site types that may be identified, as follows:

- Sites of conflict
- Sites of organisation/support
- Sites of control
- Sites of civilian life
- Sites of memory

A preliminary list of Revolutionary Period sites (Appendix 13-2: Table 8) comprises 11 such sites, mostly represented by more recent memorials.

13.4.2.13 Other Undesignated Cultural Heritage

In addition to the nine (9) former historic railway lines, a preliminary non-exhaustive list of 63 other undesignated CHAs has been identified (Appendix 13-2: Table 9). These largely comprise structures associated with Bandon's industrial heritage (such as mills and factories), other features associated with the former railway lines (such as signal houses), schools, and country houses (as well as their associated features).

13.4.2.14 Previous Archaeological Investigations

Eighty-two (82) previous archaeological investigations are recorded within the Study Area (Appendix 13-2: Table 10). Archaeological sites and/or features of historical significance were identified in 43 of the investigations, with the remaining 39 investigations yielding no archaeological features, finds, or deposits. Six

⁴¹ Available at: <https://www.ucc.ie/en/theirishrevolution/collections/mapping-the-irish-revolution/the-war-of-independence-in-cork-and-kerry/> [Accessed: 23.10.2024]

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(6) of the total previous archaeological investigations comprised dive surveys. Sixty-five (65) of the total investigations took place within urban areas, with 41 of the urban investigations located in Bandon town alone.

13.4.2.15 NMI Finds (Online Database)

The online NMI Finds database contains one (1) find within the Study Area: a stone mortar (1975:133) in Lackanallooha townland.

As noted above, the online Finds Database does not represent the complete inventory of finds recorded in the NMI Collections Database and is only current to 2010. It is therefore possible that there are archaeological objects recorded in the museum's archive/Topographic Files at Kildare Street (Dublin) from within the Study Area that are not included in the online database.

13.4.3 Intangible Cultural Heritage

The importance of the Intangible Cultural Heritage is recognised in the 2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (Paris Convention; TII 2024, 16) and “refers to the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage”.⁴² There are currently 42 cultural practices listed on the NIICH which include many traditions practised throughout the country (e.g. hurling, uilleann piping).

Regionally, Cork is home to two Gaeltacht areas: Cape Clear (Oileán Chléire) and Muskerry (Múscraí), located c.6km from Baltimore off the southern coast, and in north Cork, respectively.

Intangible Cultural Heritage, including folklore and local history, will be investigated further in subsequent Phases.⁴³

⁴² Available at: <https://ich.unesco.org/en/convention> [Accessed: 18.07.2024].

⁴³ See the National Folklore Schools' Collection available at <https://www.duchas.ie/en>.

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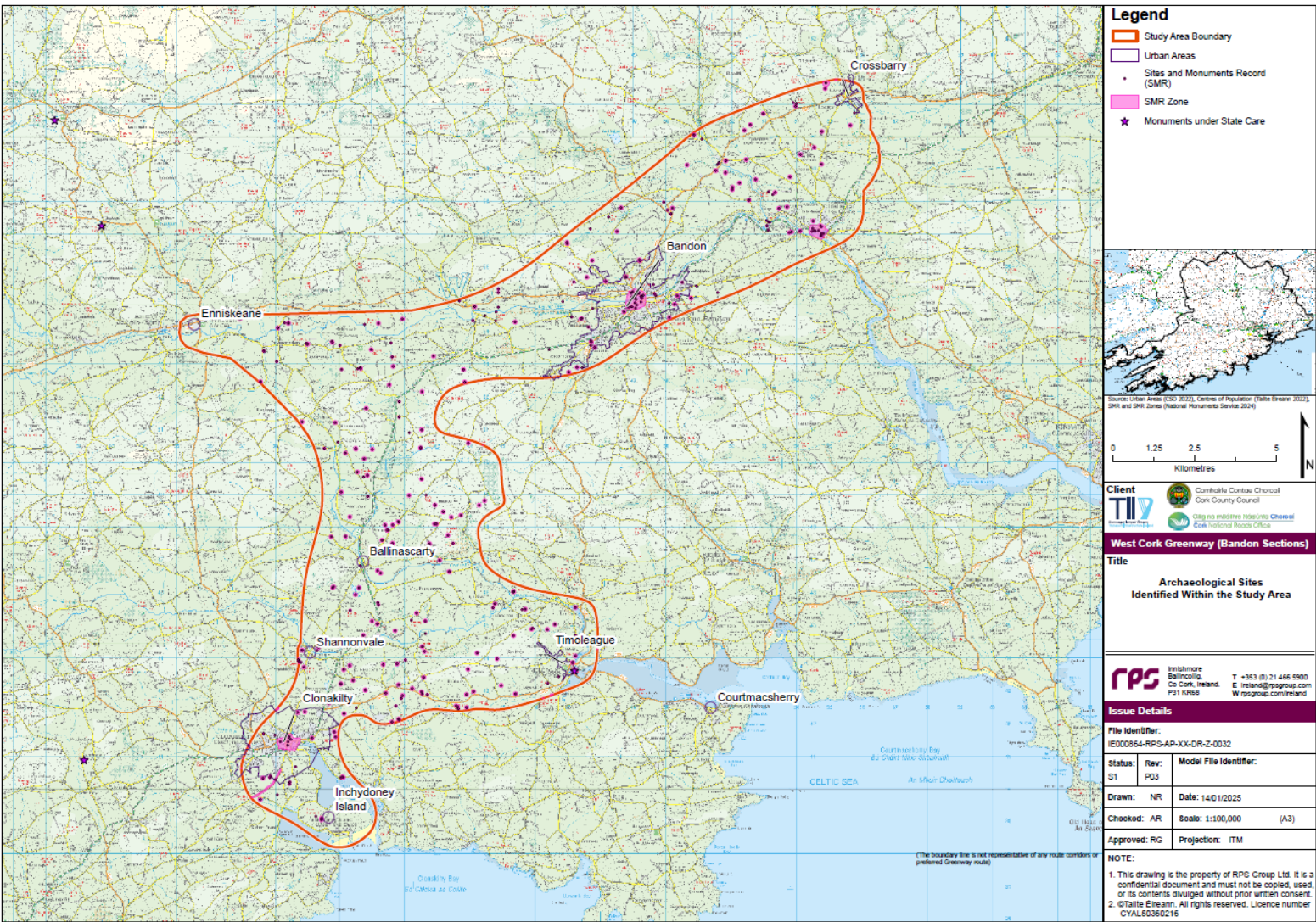


Figure 13-1: Archaeological Sites on the Sites and Monuments Record Identified Within the Study Area.

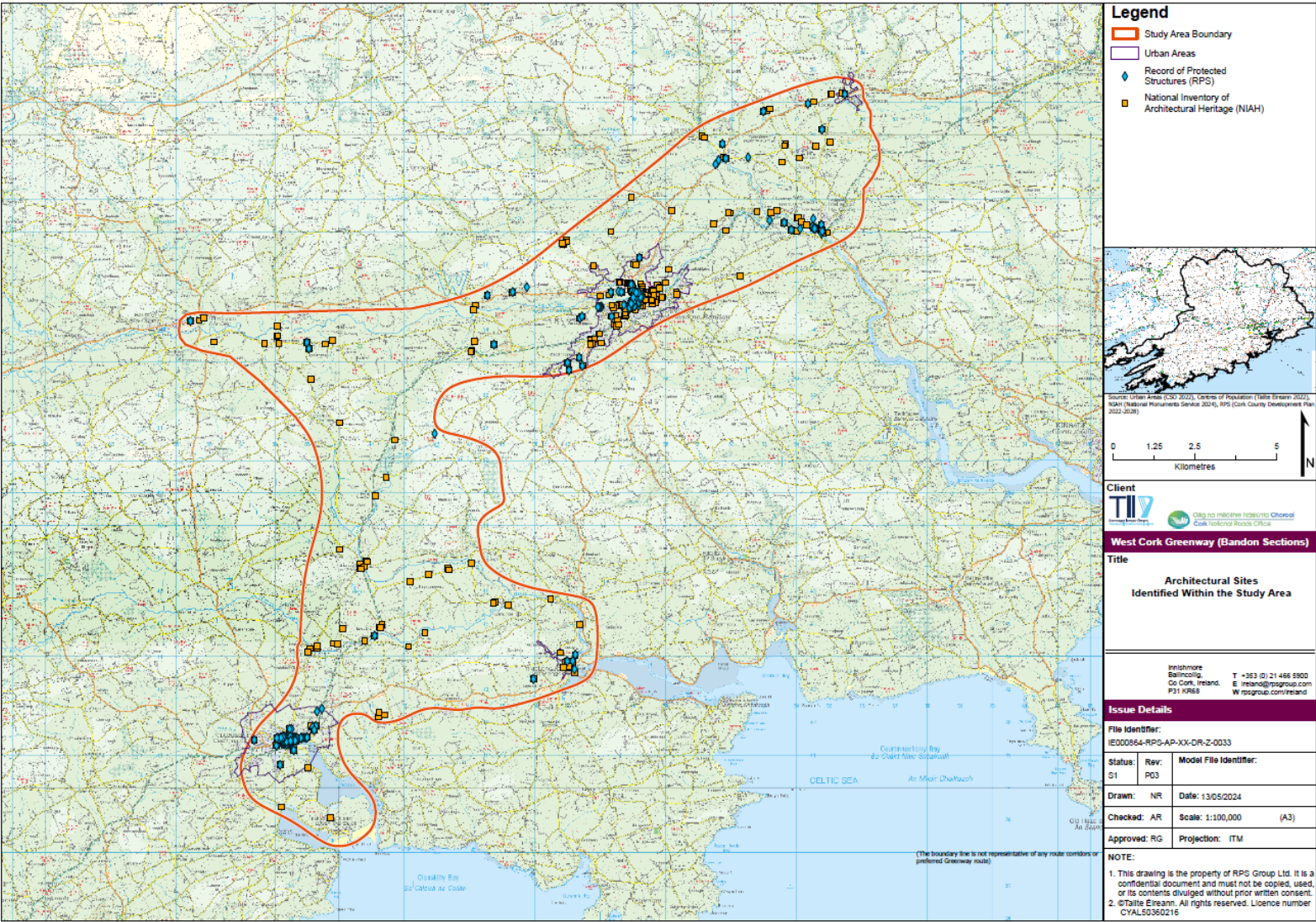


Figure 13-2: Built Heritage Sites Identified Within the Study Area.

13.5 Identified Constraints and Opportunities

A significant number of sites of archaeological and built heritage importance have been identified throughout the Study Area. Regard should be given to these important sites when designing route options, particularly in the urban areas of Bandon, Clonakilty, Innishannon and Timoleague. Due to the concentration of archaeological and built heritage at these locations, these towns can be considered key constraints with regard to cultural heritage. However, these towns can also be considered key opportunities for the greenway in terms of bringing visitors to these settlements where they can engage with their unique cultural heritage. This is of particular importance given that one of the objectives of the West Cork Greenway–Bandon Sections is to improve connectivity between these urban areas. There is also potential for opportunities including improved access and amenity to certain other CHAs and the promotion of Cultural Heritage through public engagement, which could create a positive impact. Sensitive routing should be undertaken in relation to these sites and best practice adhered to in terms of implementing appropriate buffer zones.

13.6 References

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14 LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL AMENITY

14.1 Introduction

This section identifies the Constraints and Opportunities associated with the West Cork Greenway - Bandon Sections in relation to landscape and visual amenity.

A desktop study was conducted which involved a review of the most recent data and mapping available, as well as a review of the Cork County Development Plan (CCDP). The following sources were used to inform the desktop study for landscape and visual amenity:

- Cork County Development Plan (CCDP) 2022-2028; and
- OS mapping and aerial photography.

14.2 Existing Environment and Key Constraints

14.2.1 Landscape Character Types (LCTs)

A review was undertaken of the CCDP 2022-2028 to establish the relevant landscape-related designations located within the Study Area. The landscape character of the county is classified according to its visual sensitivity and ability to absorb new development without compromising the scenic character of the area.

The CCDP refers to the results of the Landscape Character Assessment of County Cork which was published in 2007. The Landscape Character Assessment established a set of 76 Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) reflecting the complexity and diversity of the entire County (**Figure 14-1**). These LCAs are unique, geographically specific areas of a particular landscape type. Each has its own individual character and identity, even though it shares the same generic characteristics with other areas of the same type.

Due to the expanse and variety of Cork County's landscape, the LCAs have been amalgamated into a set of 16 Landscape Character Types (LCTs) based on similarities evident within the various areas (**Figure 14-2**). LCTs are distinct landscapes that are relatively homogeneous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different areas in different parts of the country, but wherever they occur they broadly share similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation, historical land use and settlement pattern.

This distinction is reflected in the naming of types and areas (i.e. Landscape Character Types have generic names, while Landscape Character Areas are based on the names of specific places).

Of the 16 LCTs outlined above, three are present within the Study Area. These are presented in **Figure 14-3** below and further outlined in **Table 14-1**. Each landscape character area is assigned a ranking in terms of value in accordance with four classes: Exceptional Value, Very High Value, High Value and Moderate Value.

Relevant descriptions of each LCT within the Study Area are included in this section. These descriptions make reference to a number of environmental factors and should be read in conjunction with the following sections of this Constraints and Opportunities Report:

- Land, Geology and Soils
- Biodiversity
- Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas

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Figure 14-1: Landscape Character Areas (Source: Cork County Council, 2007)

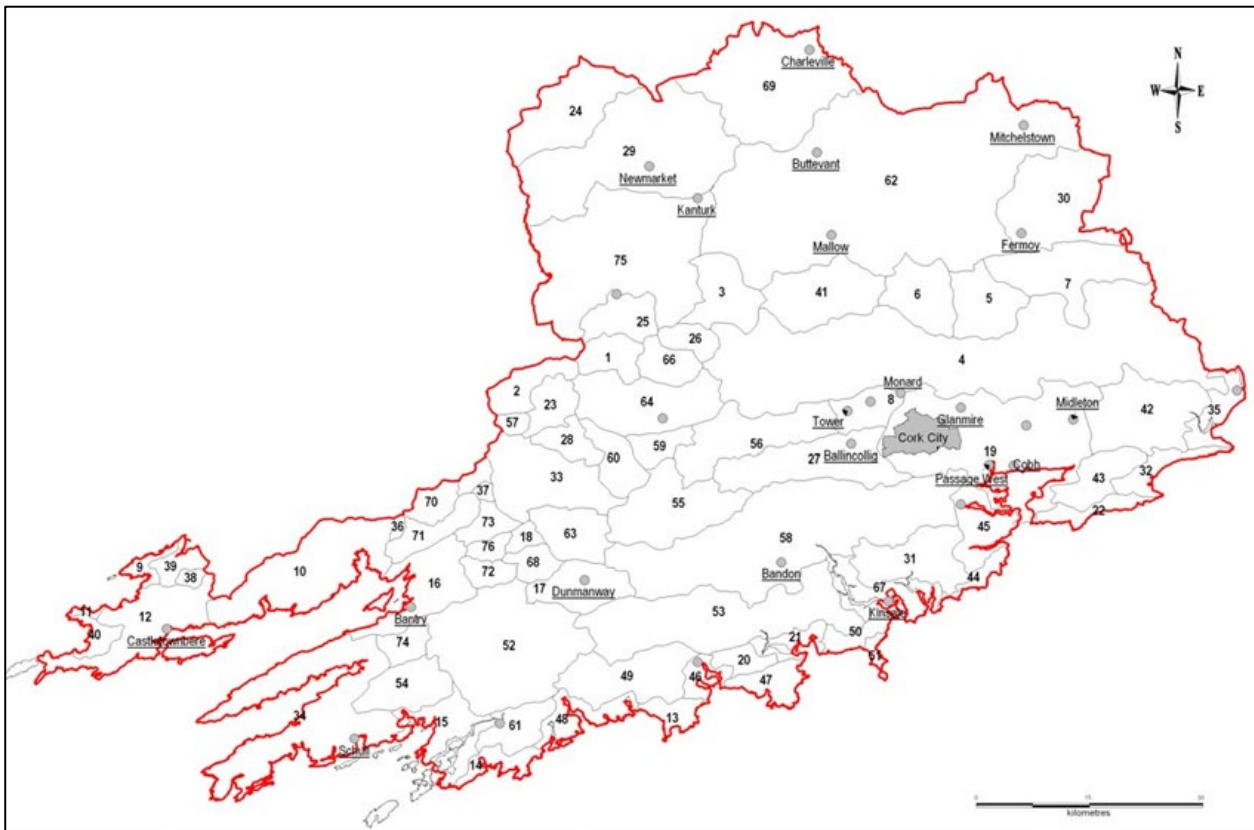
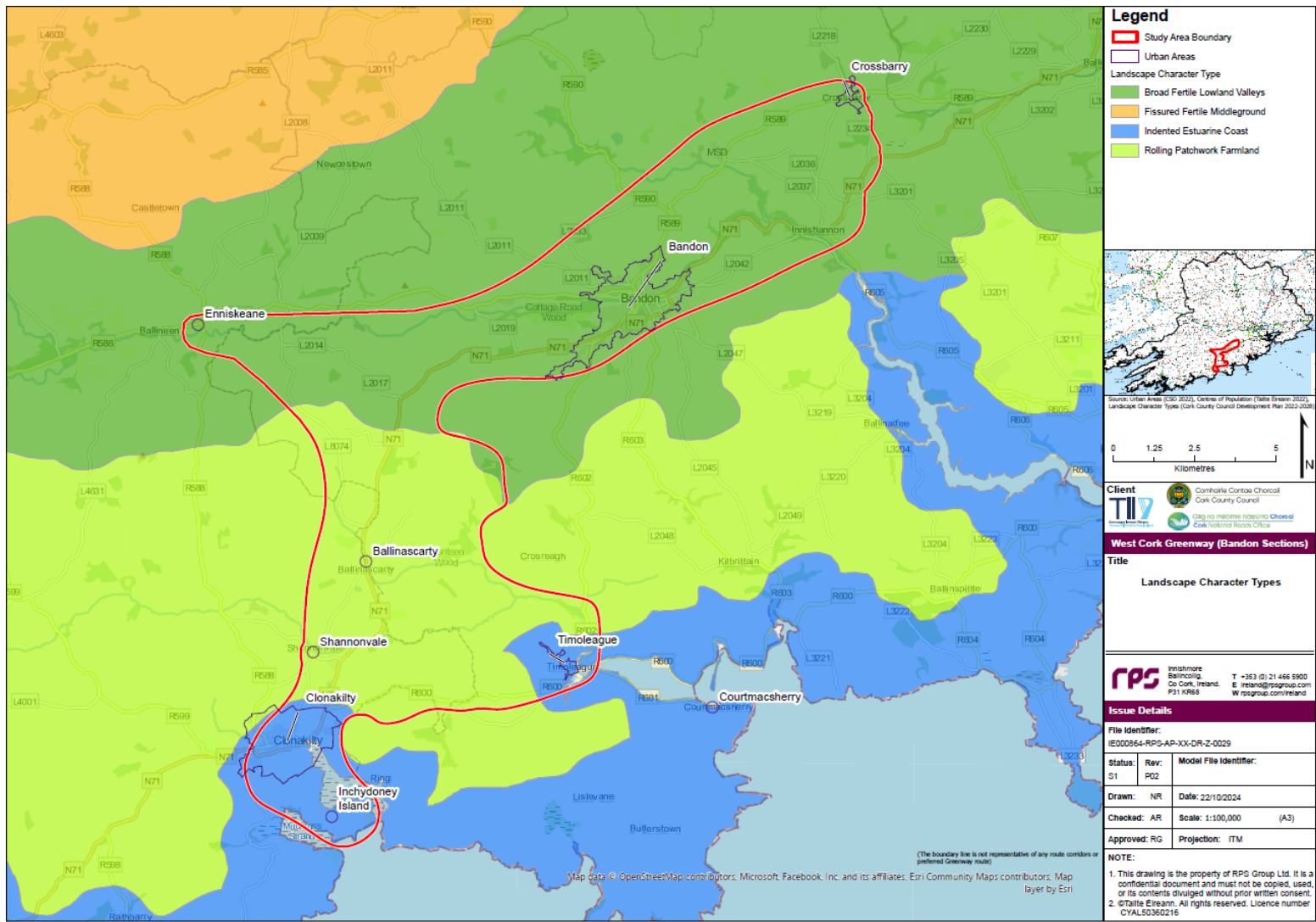


Figure 14-2: Landscape Character Types CCDP (Cork County Council, 2022)



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Figure 14-3: Landscape Character Types within the Study Area



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Table 14-1: Landscape Character Types within the Study Area

Landscape Character Type ¹	Landscape Character Areas relevant to the Study Area within each LCT ²	Landscape Value	Landscape Sensitivity	Landscape Importance
Indented Estuarine Coast (CCDP Code 3 see Figure 14-2 and 10-3).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 – Courtmacsherry (Incised Patchwork and Wooded Estuaries with Mudflats); and 46 – Inchydoney (Incised Patchwork and Wooded Estuary with Mudflats and Islands). 	Very High	Very High: Landscapes which are extra vulnerable (e.g. seascape area with national importance) which are likely to be fragile and susceptible to change.	National
Broad Fertile Lowland Valleys (CCDP Code 6a, see Figure 14-2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 58 – Enniskeane / Bandon / Ballinhassig (Broad Shallow Patchwork Lower Valley). 	High	High: Vulnerable landscapes with the ability to accommodate limited development pressure. In this rank landscape quality is at a high level, landscape elements are highly sensitive to certain types of change. If pressure for development exceeds the landscape's limitations the character of the landscape may change.	County
Rolling Patchwork Farmland (CCDP Code 7a, see Figure 14-2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 53 – Argideen and Owenkeagh Rivers (Rolling Patchwork Farmland); Connonogh (Rolling Intimate Mosaic Farmland with Scrub Outcrops); and Clasflugh Crossroads (Undulating Patchwork Farmland Valley). 	Medium	Medium: Landscapes that can accommodate development pressure but with limitations in the scale and magnitude. In this rank of sensitivity, landscape elements can accept some changes while others are more vulnerable to change.	County

1. The LCTs in County Cork are presented in Figure 14-2

2. The LCAs in County Cork are presented in Figure 14-1.

Type 3: Indented Estuarine Coast (Rosscarbery – Timoleague – Kinsale)

The CCDP described this LCT as follows:

“The indented estuarine coast landscape type stretches from Baltimore in the west to the mouth of Cork Harbour, in the east. This landscape comprises gently undulating topography incised by shallow river estuaries or ‘drowned’ valleys formed by glacial activity. The shoreline comprises low but steep cliffs of purple mudstone and siltstone to the south forming promontories and sandstone immediately to the north and inland which rise and fall with the topography, and stony or sandy beaches. The coastline is punctuated by a series of these promontories, such as Old Head of Kinsale, Seven Heads, Galley Head and Toe Head, which recede to bays, such as Kinsale Harbour, Courtmacsherry Bay, Clonakilty Bay and Rosscarbery Bay.

In terms of landcover, fertile soils predominantly of brown podzolics allow the undulating landscape to be farmed relatively intensively. Fields of moderate size gently rise and fall with the topography, creating a patchwork further articulated by bounding broadleaf hedgerows of generally low height as well as post and wire fencing. Patches of rush are also found, indicating wet ground conditions. Occasional swaths of coniferous plantation rise to the crests of the low hills that enclose the shallow bays.”

The CCDP notes that this landscape type is considered to be a designated High Value Landscape (HVL).

Type 6a: Broad Fertile Lowland Valleys (Castlelyons – Rathcormack)

The CCDP described this LCT as follows:

“This landscape type stretches west and east from the environs of Cork City but also includes a smaller area east of Rathcormack. The valleys in these areas are created by the rivers flowing east to west and are surrounded by low well-spaced ridges. These shallow and flat valleys wind as they follow the course of the river, rising to the north and south with gentle slopes where the valley is wide but with steeper faced slopes where the valley narrows. Further upstream to the west the broad flatness narrows and winds between low hills.

Landcover comprises highly fertile, regularly shaped fields typically of medium size and with mature broadleaf hedgerows. Agricultural use primarily involves intensive dairying as well as tillage, with farmsteads relatively well screened by the hedgerows. Some of the larger settlements include Bandon, Ballincollig and Blarney to the west of Cork City, Castlemartyr to the east and Rathcormack to the north. Major roads such as the N22 between Macroom and Cork City and the N71 between Innishannon and Bandon tend to follow the rivers, often providing distant views across the landscape.”

Type 7a: Rolling Patchwork Farmland (Bandon – Clonakilty – Leap and Environs)

The CCDP described this LCT as follows:

“This landscape mediates between the Indented Estuarine Coastline and the Broad Fertile Lowland Valleys, stretching approximately between Leap in the west and the outskirts of Ballinspittle in the east. Geologically the upper ground comprises weather resistant old red sandstone flanked by shale and sandstone, while valleys comprise softer carboniferous limestone. There is a concentration of shale and sandstone in the southern portion of this landscape type around Bandon and Clonakilty. They are similar to the latter river valleys but are not structured with the same clearly identifiable linearity. Rather they roll in many directions with interlocking landform according to the irregular pattern of rivers. Even within larger river valley catchments such as that served by the Argideen and Owenkeagh rivers small hills prevail, thus creating a topographic complexity similar to a drumlin landscape but on a larger scale.

The rolling landform is characterised by low and subtly defined rounded hills and interweaving shallow valleys. In terms of landcover, a mosaic of small to medium sized fields prevails, predominantly comprising brown podzolic soils. These fields are defined by mature but relatively low broadleaf hedgerows, many of which are tightly clipped, and some post and wire fencing. Occasional broadleaf clumps and copses or conifer shelterbelts punctuate the landscape and small swaths of coniferous plantation ascend the slopes to higher ground. Here and there, larger fields can also be seen. While broadleaf hedgerows are common in many of the shallow valleys, the more incised ‘galleried’ valleys are articulated by gorse and bracken.

Land use comprises intensive dairying and tillage, carried out on gently sloping fields. Farmsteads are mostly invisible and scattered throughout the landscape or peep out from behind the hill slopes and mature

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hedges and broadleaf hedgerows. These houses and settlements are located on lower ground close to roads. Local villages include Ballinascarty in the west and Ballinspittle in the east.

In certain respects, this landscape can be described as a 'classic Irish farmland' with its rolling and verdant patchwork of fields. Here nature is controlled through relatively intensive agricultural production, broken in some instances by the incisive 'galleried' valleys which are articulated by scrubby banks. Regarding landscape dynamic, no characteristic spatial flow dominates other than a general restless meandering, in some instances multi-directional, along interweaving valleys. Views are, thus, generally limited in extent."

14.2.2 Scenic Routes

The CCDP identifies a number of scenic routes within County Cork (i.e. vantage points from which views and prospects of great natural beauty may be obtained over both seascape and rural landscape). These locations are considered valuable economic assets due to their significant amenity value to residents and tourists.

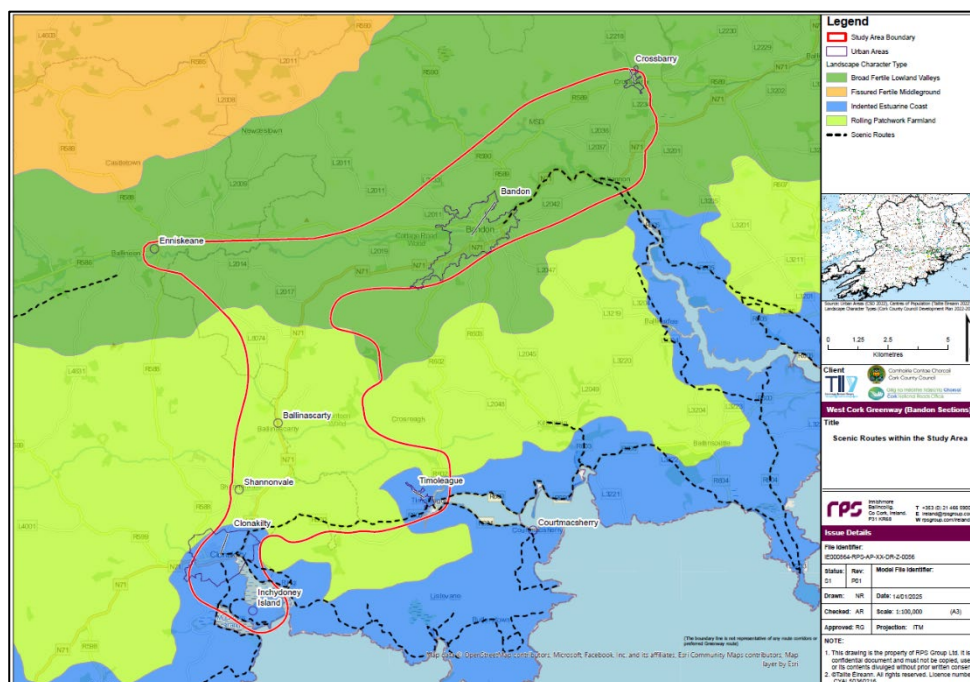
Scenic Routes highlight the quality of the overall environment and landscape present within an area. The CCDP notes the importance of protecting the character and quality of particular stretches of Scenic Routes that have special views and prospects, particularly those associated with HVLs.

There are eight designated Scenic Routes located within the Study Area. These are listed below, with an asterisk (*) denoting Scenic Routes which are associated with the Indented Estuarine Coast LCT/HVL within the Study Area (see **Figure 14-4**).

The eight designated Scenic Routes within the Study Area are:

- S63 – Road between Innishannon and Kinsale via Shippool;
- S64 – Road between Bandon and Innishannon;
- S65 – Road between Innishannon to Ballinadee to Kinsale Western Bridge;
- S67* – Road from Old Head to Timoleague via Garrettstown, Coolmaine and Harbour View;
- S69* – Road between Timoleague and Courtmacsherry;
- S72* – Road between Barry's Cove and Lehenagh to Dunworley to North Ring;
- S73* – Road between Timoleague and Clonakilty via North Ring; and
- S74* – Coastal Road from Clonakilty to Inchydoney and Ardfield.

Figure 14-4: Scenic Routes within the Study Area



14.3 Identified Constraints and Opportunities

Regard will be given to the sensitive landscape areas present within the Study Area during the option selection process in order not to significantly impact the characteristic features of the LCTs present. Opportunities to enhance the amenity value of the area should be explored during detailed design.

A summary of the key constraints and potential opportunities are as follows:

- The LCTs outlined in Section 14.5.1 present opportunities for options which incorporate visual enjoyment where the user can attain long range views of the various landscapes located within the Study Area (Indented Estuarine Coast, Broad Fertile Lowland Valleys and Rolling Patchwork Farmland);
- These LCTs may also be considered constraints, particularly the Indented Estuarine Coast located towards the south of the Study Area. This Indented Estuarine Coast is considered a to be of high value and national importance and regard must therefore be given to the sensitivity of this landscape during detailed design; and
- Potential route options could be aligned to take advantage of some of the Scenic Routes identified in Section 14.5.2. As with the LCTs outlined above, regard must be given to the sensitivity of these Scenic Routes during the design process, particularly any which are associated with the Indented Estuarine Coast LCT/HVL (i.e. Scenic Routes S67, S69, S72, S73 and S74).

15 PLANNING

15.1.1 Southern Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy

The Southern Regional Spatial & Economic Strategy (RSES) 2020-2040, provides a strategic plan and investment framework to shape future growth and to better manage regional planning and economic development throughout the Southern Region, which includes County Cork.

The RSES notes that greenways and cycleways can enhance areas, contributing to liveable places, creating opportunities to be physically active and ensuring transition to a climate resilient society.

In relation to Clonakilty, the RSES notes (p.33) that the town plays a “Key sub regional role in network of strong towns, significant employment role with potential enhanced role in combination with other West Cork settlements such as Skibbereen and Bantry” and that it is a “vibrant town with strengths in food production and tourism”. Clonakilty Bay is also highlighted as a site of natural heritage to protect and enhance.

15.1.2 Cork County Development Plan 2022-2028

The Cork County Development Plan 2022-2028 guides the overall proper planning and sustainable development of County Cork over the plan period. The Plan includes Cork Key Town Economic Development Policy Objectives where CDPO 10 includes aims to

“The National Planning Framework highlights how agriculture and tourism are linked in many ways and tourism can have a direct impact on sustaining communities. NPO 22 emphasises the importance placed on developing Greenways, Blueways and Peatways to help promote rural tourism and the many social and economic benefits they can provide locally”.

Generally, the Cork County Development Plan is very supportive of cycleway development (p.219-220), with objectives 10-8 and 10-9 being:

“Promote the development of greenways, walking and cycling routes throughout the County as an activity for both international visitors and local tourists in a manner that is compatible with nature conservation and other environmental policies”.

“Support the development of a county-wide greenway strategy in Cork, building on the feasibility studies that have already been carried out to date and having regard to the changing national and regional policy context. The strategy would identify and prioritise suitable greenway routes to be progressed through the relevant environmental and ecological impact assessment/design/consent processes and to support the funding and delivery of such projects.”

The Plan also mentions how and why greenways are becoming a priority for the government and local authorities (pg. 219):

“In 2018, the Department of Transport Tourism and Sport launched the Strategy for Future Development of National and Regional Greenways. The objective is to help choose and deliver significant Greenways in appropriate locations, constructed to an appropriate standard to deliver a quality experience for all Greenway users. It also aims to increase the number and geographical spread of Greenways of scale and quality around the country over the next 10 years with a consequent significant increase in the number of people using Greenways as a visitor experience and as a recreational amenity.

Greenways can attract visitors from busy cities to the most rural areas and can provide a very different experience. The length of a greenway should be at least 20kms at a minimum but preferred to be closer to 40kms to encourage visitors to have a longer stay or potentially stay overnight to complete the route. National Greenways are required to be 100 kms in length. Greenways offer a fantastic opportunity to greatly enhance activity-based tourism around the country and this is also reflected at county level with the current and proposed developments seen in Cork.”

The plan also mentions the intended development of greenway in relation to Cork:

“Existing greenways in the county include the Cork Harbour Greenway along the old coastal rail line on the western side of Cork Harbour linking Blackrock in the City to Rochestown and

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on to Passage West. There is also a greenway from Carrigaline to Crosshaven. A feasibility study is being prepared on developing a greenway from Passage West to Carrigaline. If successful, it would link the existing greenways and 25km of linked greenway from the city to Crosshaven. This route also offers the potential to make important links with transport connections at the Carrigaloe cross river ferry (and hence onwards to Cobh) and more significantly, the passenger ferry terminal at Ringaskiddy.

Work has also commenced on the construction of the 23km Middleton to Youghal greenway which is due to be completed by 2023.

A study of the feasibility of providing greenways along the abandoned rail lines of South and West Cork was completed in 2011. Nine sections of rail line including routes from Cork to Kinsale, Clonakilty, Skibbereen, Baltimore, Schull and Bantry, totalling 188km, have been identified. The report concludes that no section of the line should be precluded on engineering grounds for the construction of a greenway. The study found that, while it should be possible to provide the majority of the routes on the existing track alignment, there may be a need for local diversions and deviations following detailed survey and design work, landowner consultation and having regard to environmental sensitivities. Further work, including environmental and ecological assessment etc, would be required to identify the most feasible route/ design etc. Part of some of the rail lines are located close to sites that have been designated for the protection of habitats and species or may pass through other environmentally sensitive areas. Full regard would need to be had to potential impacts of the development and use of Greenways on such sites and areas at the detailed design stage, in order to avoid significant impacts. Measures which may be implemented could potentially include minor rerouting, or the buffering or screening of particularly sensitive areas along the Greenways. Until such time as potential greenway routes can be identified, adequate protection needs to be given to the abandoned rail lines so as to avoid inappropriate development that could compromise the viability or delivery of the routes."

The Cork County Development Plan also contains policies and objectives relating to the natural environment and the protection of biodiversity that will be considered in the development of all West Cork Greenway – Bandon Sections.

16 ENGINEERING

16.1 Topography

The profile of the topography varied significantly due to the scale of the study area. In the northeast corner of the study area the topography is undulating with low lying hill between Upton and the N71 (51m to 93m AOD). However, the topography becomes steep on approach to Innishannon as the land sweeps down towards the River Bandon and River Brinny. The River Bandon Valley travels east-west across the study area with steep and heavily vegetation/tree cover on the sloping valley sides between Innishannon and Bandon. The town of Bandon is located at the base of the valley. On the northern side of Bandon, the levels vary between 84m to 110m AOD and slope down to 46m AOD north of the River Bandon and go back up to 57m AOD by the N71 and up to 159 AOD at the southern side of the study area.

Travelling south towards Clonakilty there is a high landscape that runs down through the eastern side of the of the Study Area, where it varies in height between 110m and 205m AOD. On the western side of the study area the landscape is not as high where levels vary from 78m to 84m AOD.

Between Clonakilty and Timoleague the landscape is consistently high at levels circa 144m AOD and it then sweeps down to both Clonakilty Bay and Courtmacsherry Bay.

16.2 Transport Infrastructure - Roads

The primary road through the study area is the N71 National Secondary Road, which travels from Cork City to Killarney via West Cork. This road runs through the spine of the study area and goes through Innishannon, Bandon, Pedlars Cross, Ballinascarthy and Clonakilty.

A number of Regional Roads traverse the study area, with key ones including the R589 from Crossbarry to Bandon, the R586 from Bandon to Enniskeane and the R600 between Clonakilty and Timoleague (part of the Wild Atlantic Way). A network of local roads of varied width and surface quality traverse the entire study area.

16.3 Transport Infrastructure - Public Transport

Bus Éireann route (236) provides eight services during weekdays (five on Saturday and four on Sunday), between Cork and Glengarriff that serve Innishannon, Bandon and Enniskeane.

Bus Éireann route (237) provides eight services weekdays (five on Saturday and eight on Sunday between Cork and Goleen (via Skibbereen) that serve Innishannon, Bandon, Ballinascarthy and Clonakilty and Enniskeane.

Bus Éireann route (239) provides seven services weekdays (five on Saturday and one on Sunday between Cork and Butlerstown (via Bandon) that serve Innishannon, Crossbarry, Brinny and Bandon (The services vary between servicing Innishannon or Bandon/Brinny). Two of the weekday services go through Timoleague.

West Cork Connect provide six services every weekday (five on Saturday and four on Sunday), between Cork City and Skibbereen (Route 230) that service Innishannon, Bandon, Ballinascarthy and Clonakilty.

West Cork Connect provide two services every day, between Cork City and Bantry (Route 229) that service Innishannon, Bandon, Murragh and Enniskeane.

Local Link bus services (254) provide six services every weekday (five on Saturday and four on Sunday) that travel between Bandon, Innishannon and Kinsale. Local Link bus services (253) provide five services every weekday (six on Saturday and three on Sunday) that travel between Clonakilty, Timoleague and Kinsale.

The extend of services across the study area provides a huge opportunity for inter modal trips through public transport and active travel through the Greenway. It provides the scope for improved modal shift in commuter and school trips within the study area.

16.4 Former Railway Infrastructure

The former Cork, Bandon and South Coast railway runs through the study area and although it is closed since 1961, there are many features of the railway still evident today, including former railway tunnels, viaducts, bridges and other physical features that could form part of a new Greenway route and provide valuable heritage links.

16.5 Safety

Due to the primarily rural nature of the study area, the road network does not have an extension footway or segregated cycle facilities. The towns of Bandon and Clonakilty have a network of active travel measures in place that provide safe routes for active travel users in these towns. The villages of Crossbarry, Innishannon, Enniskeane, Ballinascorthy, Timoleague, Gaggan and Shannonvale have footways but overall, there is a need for improved active travel facilities across the study area.

The development of a Greenway would fundamentally improve and provide a safe segregated network across the study area for active travel users and link employment, residential, educational and recreational facilities. An active travel network will provide an opportunity for more cycling and walking commuter and school related trips.

The provision of road crossings and places of interface between roads and accesses will be a design constraint that will be considered initially at a high level during the option selection phase but in more detail during the design and environmental evaluation phase.

16.6 Spatial Planning and National Roads, Guidelines for Planning Authorities

These guidelines set out planning policy considerations relating to development affecting national primary and secondary roads, including motorways and associated junctions, outside the 50-60 kph speed limit zones for cities, towns and villages.

The provision of a regional wide Greenway that serves employment development could provide a sustainable alternative to the need to use private vehicles on the national roads, which would provide a scope for sustainable land use growth and protection of the strategic function of the TII network.

The development of regional wide Greenway is in line with local policy documents such as the Cork County Development which are prepared in line with the Spatial Planning and National Roads guidelines.

Any associated ancillary development such as Trailheads, car parks, potential commercial elements will need to be planned in line with the Spatial Planning and National Roads guidelines.

17 OTHER POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES

17.1 Tourism

When providing a complete West Cork Greenway, with the Bandon Sections as an integral part, the benefits could extend over an even wider area. This project has the potential for County Cork to further boost its image as an attractive location for sustainable tourism, by giving increased opportunities to showcase the natural beauty of the area and the coastline for local people, domestic and international tourists. The Wild Atlantic Way route is already one of the most popular activities in Ireland for both international and domestic tourists, so to be able to create a sustainable mode of transport for tourists travelling the route would make a large difference to the experience and the greenhouse gas emissions. As the Wild Atlantic Way revolves around the natural beauty of Ireland, the option of a slower, more environmentally friendly mode of travel would only enhance the experience. The Wild Atlantic Way begins in Cork in the Old Head of Kinsale; therefore, a safe, scenic active travel route may encourage tourists to slow down on the Cork section of the route, increasing tourism in all towns along the route of the Greenway.

The West Cork Greenway - Bandon Sections also gives an opportunity to increase visitor numbers to the extensive existing network of greenways and blueways in Munster such as the Waterford, Limerick and Middleton Greenways. It also opens the potential for future local greenway connections and access points to be developed in the broader region, such as other sections of the Wild Atlantic Way.

Clonakilty and Timoleague are key destinations along the EuroVelo 1: Atlantic Coast Route, so will be part of a trans-European network of long-distance routes connecting and uniting the whole European Continent. The Atlantic Coast Route runs along the whole west side of Europe, beginning in Portugal and travelling up to the final destination in Northern Norway. A proportion of EuroVelo 1 users are likely to vary their trips to include the West Cork Greenway (Bandon Sections) and broader West Cork Greenway given the opportunity and what attractions they most wish to see. Such integrated greenways can help to maximise economic potential by attracting more multi-day trips.

An indication of the potential benefits to the local economy is provided by data in the National Development Plan 2021-2030 (DPE, 2021), which states (p.27) that the Waterford Greenway's economic benefits included the opening of one new hostel and eight new B&B's, eight new restaurants, five new bike hiring firms and approximately 139 new jobs.

In 2013, market research consultants were commissioned by Fáilte Ireland to undertake a Target Cycling Market Survey (Failte Ireland, 2013) in Germany, Britain, Netherlands, and France for cycling holidays to Ireland by overseas visitors. The research identified a core potential market of 19.5 million people with the largest segment from Germany. The key requirements of the target market both internationally and domestically were that the cycleway would run through scenic landscapes, offer traffic free cycling, and offer a high standard of safety.

According to Fáilte Ireland's Key Tourism Facts 2019 (Failte Ireland, 2021), overseas tourist participation in walking/ hiking and cycling activities had risen to 2.75 million people in 2019, while 51% of domestic holidaymakers engaged in similar activities. This represents a significant increase from figures recorded in 2013 (Failte Ireland, 2014) where an estimated 0.98 million overseas tourists engaged in walking/ hiking and cycling activities and 32% of domestic holidaymakers. These figures provide valuable information to support the need for the project.

The Target Cycling Market survey (Failte Ireland, 2013) shows that there is significant demand for cycle tourism in Ireland, including from international tourists. These tourists desire cycleway routes through attractive landscapes that have substantial off-road segregation with lots to see and do. This tourism market nationally and internationally has the potential to generate significant revenue. The research also indicates that the scale of the project is very important in attracting international cycling tourists who will typically wish to partake in a weeklong holiday. Therefore, the minimum length required for a cycle route to be marketable internationally is 200 km and preferably 300 km. The greenway from Crossbarry through Bandon to Timoleague and Clonakilty will connect with the other sections of the West Cork Greenway in the future, so that the full route will include the Kinsale Section, connecting the city to the popular tourist destination, and the Skibbereen section, connecting Clonakilty to Schull, Drimoleague and Baltimore. This opens the prospect of long-distance looped greenway routes of the required scale to be attractive to both the international and domestic markets.

Constraints and Opportunities Study

Cycle tourism also brings other benefits. As noted in a Sustrans report (p.9, 2017) cycle tourism contributes to enhancing public health and fitness and improves facilities for local people leading to a reduction in pollution and traffic congestion.

17.2 Economic Benefits

Greenways can have a positive impact on economic development and regeneration in the local area. Locally, greenways provide improved access to the main towns and villages in the area, a pathway to schools and work for some children and adults and access to the local amenities such as sports fields, shops, bars, and restaurants. The local economy is also affected positively by the day trips and overnight stays in the area.

Greenways have proven to be successful for the local economy in other parts of the country especially the Waterford Greenway, with Waterford having a previously similar small tourism base. A survey carried out in the opening year of 2017 indicates that people spent an average of €16.90 per day on food, drink, bicycle hire, and accommodation; 54% of people responded that they had spent money in the area in connection with their greenway visit. Another scheme - The Great Western Greenway in Mayo attracted 484,000 users in 2016 and was worth €38.9m to the local economy, supporting 200 jobs and 710 indirect jobs.

In an economic impact case study of the Great Western Greenway (Failte Ireland, p.ii, 2011), the report finds that the Great Western Greenway contributed to an additional economic spend of €3.8m per annum in the local economy from the combination of domestic and international tourist visitors with the average spend by domestic tourists being €49.85 and for overseas tourists €50.71. In the U.K., Sustrans reported (p.8, 2017) that "long distance cycle routes, which are predominantly rural, can generate as much as £30 million per year to the local economy; enough to sustain over 600 full time equivalent jobs." The report further states (p.9) that leisure based cyclists can spend £9.20 per day with overnight tourists spending £22.90 per day. This is very similar to the findings from the 2017 survey of the Waterford Greenway.

Research carried out by Tourism Ireland (2019) states that tourism in Ireland generated €8.9bn in revenue in 2019. This research also indicates that Ireland's midlands areas, do not receive a large share of the tourist and holidaymakers to Ireland market. The research also surveyed the age demographic of visitors to Ireland. This showed that 83% of visitors were between the ages of 16 to 64. This is a demographic that could be expected to have good mobility and could be targeted by this type of greenway and potentially increase visitor numbers and the local economy.

17.3 Promoting Healthy Living

In the 2019, Healthy Ireland Summary Report produced by the Department of Health (Department of Health, p.7, 2019), only 46% percent of the population were achieving the minimum standard of physical activity (150 minutes per week) recommended by the national guidelines. Of those who were surveyed, 8% stated that they had participated in no physical activity in the last seven days.

The National Physical Activity Plan 2016 (Department of Health, 2016) set a target of increasing the highly active cohort of the population by 1% year on year. The plan endeavours to achieve this through policy, infrastructure, and marketing interventions. The plan places a strong emphasis on supporting investment in active travel infrastructure to encourage people to become active in their local areas. The National Physical Activity Plan Implementation Summary (Department of Health, 2020) notes that amenities such as greenways, blueways, cycle paths and parks can provide opportunities, choices and support for being more physically active.

Cancer, diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases can all be reduced through increased physical activity. Increased exercise also has benefits for wellbeing and mental health. The Covid-19 pandemic encouraged more people to take up exercise with almost 50% of the population exercising more frequently than before the pandemic (Barrett, Wyse & Forde, 2022). The provision of a local greenway, substantially segregated from road traffic, will provide further opportunities for locals to undertake physical activities, such as walking, running and cycling.

17.4 Preserving our History and Culture

Trails and greenways have the power to connect us to our cultural heritage by linking historic places, providing easier access to them and renewing interest in them.

Constraints and Opportunities Study

In all towns and routes along the West Cork Greenway - Bandon Sections, there are major industrial and transport heritage features in the area, and they are of national cultural heritage importance. There are many other historic cultural sites within the study area including Kilpatrick Tunnel and Timoleague Abbey. Chapter 13 Cultural Heritage lists more historical and cultural sites within the study area that could be linked with a greenway.

Appendix 13-1 List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
ACA	Architectural Conservation Area
BS	Building Survey
CCC	Cork County Council
CCDP	Cork County Development Plan
CDP	County Development Plan
CHA	Cultural Heritage Asset
CHIA	Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment
DHLGH	Department of Housing, Heritage and Local Government
DIER	Database of Irish Excavation Reports
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GS	Garden Survey
GSV	Google Street View
NIAH	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
NIICH	National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage
NM	National Monuments
NMI	National Museum of Ireland
OS	Ordnance Survey
PMG	Project Management Guidelines
PMM	Project Manager's Manual
PO	Preservation Order
RHM	Register of Historic Monuments
RMP	Record of Monuments and Places
RPS	Record of Protected Structures
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
TAF	Transport Appraisal Framework
TII	Transport Infrastructure Ireland
WIID	Wreck Inventory of Ireland Database

Appendix 13-2 Inventory of Cultural Heritage Assets within the Study Area

Table of Townlands within the Study Area

Table 1: List of Townlands within the Study Area

Townland Name (OSM)	Civil Parish Name	Barony Name
<i>Abbeymahon</i>	Abbeymahon	Ibane and Barryroe
<i>Aghyoghil Beg</i>	Desertserges	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Aghyoghil More</i>	Desertserges	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Ahalisky</i>	Kilmaloda	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Annagh More</i>	Inishannon	Kinalea
<i>Ardkitt East</i>	Desertserges	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Ardkitt West</i>	Desertserges	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Ardmore</i>	Timoleague	Ibane and Barryroe
<i>Arднаlug</i>	Inishannon	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Ashgrove</i>	Desert	Ibane and Barryroe
<i>Ballinoroher</i>		East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Ballycatteen</i>	Rathclarin	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Ballyhandle</i>	Knockavilly	Kinalea
<i>Ballylangley</i>	Ballymodan	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Ballymacowen</i>	Kilnagross	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Ballymountain</i>	Inishannon	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Barna</i>	Inishannon	Kinalea
<i>Barryshall</i>	Timoleague	Ibane and Barryroe
<i>Beanhill North</i>	Kilnagross	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Beanhill South</i>	Kilnagross	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Boulteen</i>	Desertserges	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Breaghna</i>	Desertserges	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Brinny</i>	Brinny	Kinalea
<i>Burrane</i>	Kilmaloda	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Cahergal</i>	Desert	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Callatrim</i>	Kilbrogan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Capeen</i>	Kilgariff	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Cappaknockane</i>	Desertserges	Kinalmeaky
<i>Carhoo</i>	Kilgariff	Ibane and Barryroe
<i>Carhoo</i>	Timoleague	Ibane and Barryroe
<i>Carhoogariff</i>	Kilnagross	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Carhoon East</i>	Kilbrogan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Carhoon West</i>	Kilbrogan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Carrig</i>		East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Carriganookery</i>	Kilnagross	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Carrigannon</i>	Ballymodan	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Carrigroe</i>	Desertserges	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Cashel Beg</i>	Desertserges	Kinalmeaky
<i>Cashel Commons</i>	Desertserges	Kinalmeaky

Townland Name (OSM)	Civil Parish Name	Barony Name
<i>Cashel More</i>	Desertserges	Kinalmeaky
<i>Castle Lower</i>	Timoleague	Ibane and Barryroe
<i>Castle Upper</i>	Timoleague	Ibane and Barryroe
<i>Castlebernard</i>	Ballymodan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Castlelands</i>	Kinneigh	East Carbery (West Division)
<i>Castlenalact</i>	Brinny	Kinalmeaky
<i>Clancool Beg</i>	Ballymodan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Clancool More</i>	Ballymodan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Clashafree</i>	Ballymodan	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Clashanimud</i>	Brinny	Kinalea
<i>Clogagh North</i>	Kilmaloda	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Clogagh South</i>	Kilmaloda	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Clogheenavodig</i>	Ballymodan	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Cloghgriffin</i>	Templequinlan	Ibane and Barryroe
<i>Cloghmacsimon</i>	Ballymodan	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Cloheen</i>	Kilgarraff and Island	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Cloheen Strand Intake</i>	Kilkerranmore	Ibane and Barryroe
<i>Clooncalla More</i>	Rathclarin	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Coolcullitha</i>	Templemichael	Kinalea
<i>Coolfadda</i>	Kilbrogan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Cooligboy</i>	Timoleague	Ibane and Barryroe
<i>Coolmoreen</i>	Inishannon	Kinalea
<i>Creggane</i>	Abbeymahon	Ibane and Barryroe
<i>Crosses</i>	Inishannon	Kinalea
<i>Curra</i>	Inishannon	Kinalea
<i>Curraghcrowly East</i>	Ballymoney	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Curranure</i>	Inishannon	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Curravarahane</i>	Ballymodan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Curryclogh</i>	Kilbrogan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Darray</i>	Templeomalus	Ibane and Barryroe
<i>Derrigra</i>	Kinneigh	East Carbery (West Division)
<i>Derrycool</i>	Kilbrogan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Desert</i>	Desert	Ibane and Barryroe
<i>Dromavane</i>	Murragh	East Carbery (West Division)
<i>Drombofinny</i>	Desertserges	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Dromgarraff</i>	Kilmaloda	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Dromgarraff East</i>	Kilnagross	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Dromkeen</i>	Inishannon	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Dunkereen</i>	Inishannon	Kinalea
<i>Faranhoe</i>	Inishannon	Kinalea
<i>Farran</i>	Kilmaloda	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Farrannasheshery</i>	Desertserges	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Finnis</i>	Brinny	Kinalmeaky
<i>Gaggan</i>	Ballymodan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Gallanes</i>	Kilnagross	East Carbery (East Division)

Townland Name (OSM)	Civil Parish Name	Barony Name
<i>Garranagoleen</i>	Kilkerranmore	Ibane and Barryroe
<i>Garraneishal</i>	Kilnagross	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Garranelahan</i>	Desertserges	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Garryhankard</i>	Knockavilly	Kinalea
<i>Grillagh</i>	Kilnagross	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Gully</i>	Ballymodan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Gurteen</i>	Ballymodan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Gurteen</i>	Kilbrogan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Inchydoney Island</i>	Island	Ibane and Barryroe
<i>Island Strand Intake</i>	Island	Ibane and Barryroe
<i>Kilbeg North</i>	Kilbrogan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Kilbeg South</i>	Kilbrogan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Kilbrogan</i>	Kilbrogan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Kilcolman</i>	Desertserges	Kinalmeaky
<i>Kilcolmanpark</i>	Desertserges	Kinalmeaky
<i>Killavarrig</i>	Timoleague	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Killeen</i>	Inishannon	Kinalea
<i>Killountain</i>	Ballymodan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Killountane</i>	Inishannon	Kinalea
<i>Kilmaloda</i>	Kilmaloda	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Kilmore</i>	Brinny	Kinalmeaky
<i>Kilmoylerane North</i>	Desertserges	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Kilmoylerane South</i>	Desertserges	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Kilnameela</i>	Desertserges	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Kilpatrick</i>	Brinny	Kinalmeaky
<i>Kilrush</i>	Desertserges	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Knockanreagh</i>	Ballymodan	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Knockaveale</i>	Ballymodan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Knockbrogan</i>	Kilbrogan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Knockmacool</i>	Desertserges	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Knockmullane</i>	Inishannon	Kinalea
<i>Knocknagallagh</i>	Desertserges	Kinalmeaky
<i>Knocknagarrane</i>	Ballymodan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Knocknanuss</i>	Desertserges	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Knocknastooka</i>	Desertserges	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Lackanalooha</i>	Kilnagross	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Lackenagobidane</i>	Island	Ibane and Barryroe
<i>Laherfineen</i>	Inishannon	Kinalea
<i>Laragh</i>	Kilbrogan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Lettercollum</i>	Timoleague	Ibane and Barryroe
<i>Lisnacunna</i>	Desertserges	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Lissagroom</i>	Knockavilly	Kinalea
<i>Lissanisky</i>	Knockavilly	Kinalea
<i>Lisselane</i>	Kilnagross	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Littlesilver</i>	Kilbrogan	Kinalmeaky

Townland Name (OSM)	Civil Parish Name	Barony Name
<i>Madame</i>	Kilmaloda	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Maulbrack East</i>	Desertserges	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Maulbrack West</i>	Desertserges	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Maulnagearagh</i>	Kilnagross	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Maulnarouga North</i>	Desertserges	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Maulnarouga South</i>	Desertserges	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Maulnaskeny</i>	Kilgarriff	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Maulrour</i>	Kilmaloda	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Mawbeg East</i>	Killowen	Kinalmeaky
<i>Mawbeg West</i>	Killowen	Kinalmeaky
<i>Mawmore East</i>	Killowen	Kinalmeaky
<i>Mawmore West</i>	Killowen	Kinalmeaky
<i>Meelon</i>	Ballymodan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Miles</i>	Kilgarriff	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Mishells</i>	Kilbrogan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Moanarone</i>	Ballymodan	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Moneens</i>	Desertserges	Kinalmeaky
<i>Monteen</i>	Kilmaloda	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Murragh</i>	Murragh	East Carbery (West Division)
<i>Palaceanne</i>	Kinneigh	East Carbery (West Division)
<i>Rathnaruogy</i>	Inishannon	Kinalea
<i>Reengarrigeen</i>	Kilmaloda	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Rockfort</i>	Brinny	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Roundhill</i>	Ballymodan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Russelhill</i>	Knockavilly	East Muskerry
<i>Scartagh</i>	Kilgarriff	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Shinagh</i>	Kilbrogan	Kinalmeaky
<i>Skeaf</i>	Kilmaloda	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Skeaf West</i>	Kilmaloda	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Skevanish</i>	Inishannon	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Tawnies Lower</i>	Kilgarriff	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Tawnies Upper</i>	Kilgarriff	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Tadies Lower</i>	Kinneigh	East Carbery (West Division)
<i>Tadies Upper</i>	Kinneigh	East Carbery (West Division)
<i>Templebryan North</i>	Templebryan	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Templebryan South</i>	Templebryan	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Timoleague</i>	Timoleague	Ibane and Barryroe
<i>Tullig</i>	Kilmaloda	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Tullymurrihy</i>	Desertserges	East Carbery (East Division)
<i>Ummerra</i>	Timoleague	Ibane and Barryroe
<i>Youghals</i>	Kilgariff and Island	East Carbery (East Division)

Table of SMR & RMP Sites within the Study Area

Table 2: List of SMR/RMP Sites within the Study Area

RMP Ref.	Monument Type	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
CO122-084----	Anomalous stone group	LISSELANE	540282	545523
CO110-019013-	Barracks	COOLFADDA	548894	555253
CO123-004----	Barrow - mound barrow	MONTEEN	543436	547580
CO122-022----	Barrow - ring-barrow	KNOCKNANUSS (Carbery East (E.D) By.)	540824	549018
CO110-019003-	Brewery	GULLY	548819	554816
CO110-025001-	Brewery	KNOCKBROGAN	549611	555230
CO135-052002-	Brewery	YOUGHALS	538142	541493
CO096-062002-	Bridge	GURTEEN (Kinalmeaky By., Kilbrogan Par.)	546940	556760
CO097-050001-	Bridge	SKEVANISH	553108	557432
CO097-054005-	Bridge	FARNAHOE	554788	557074
CO109-065----	Bridge	FARRANNASHESHERY, MURRAGH	538065	554181
CO110-019009-	Bridge	COOLFADDA,GULLY	549230	555140
CO110-095----	Bridge	COOLFADDA,GULLY	549214	555130
CO110-099----	Bridge	COOLFADDA,GULLY	549001	555097
CO110-100----	Bridge	GULLY	549196	554980
CO110-101----	Bridge	GULLY	549070	554887
CO122-109----	Bullaun stone	TEMPLEBRYAN NORTH	538704	543959
CO096-071----	Burial ground	MISHELLS	548585	557870
CO096-078----	Burial ground	KILPATRICK (Kinalmeaky By.)	551994	558420
CO097-032----	Burial ground	DUNKEREEN	554506	559714
CO109-076----	Burial ground	MAWMORE WEST	541885	554455
CO110-035----	Burial ground	CLOGHEENAVODIG	550223	554909
CO110-040----	Burial ground	GULLY	548678	554672
CO122-018----	Burial ground	TULLIG (Carbery East (E.D) By.)	539702	547779
CO122-025----	Burial ground	TULLYMURRIHY	542090	549049
CO122-093----	Burial ground	BALLINOROHER (Carbery E. (E.D.) By., Templequinlan Par.)	542561	544263
CO135-038----	Burial ground	BALLINOROHER (Carbery E. (E.D.) By., Kilnagross Par.)	542539	543467
CO097-009----	Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle	BALLYHANDLE	554867	561693
CO097-050002-	Castle - tower house	ARDNACLUG	553143	557421
CO110-012002-	Castle - tower house	CASTLEBERNARD	547356	554461
CO122-055----	Castle - tower house	MONTEEN	543026	547056
CO123-052----	Castle - tower house	CASTLE LOWER	547193	544127
CO122-092001-	Castle - tower house	BALLINOROHER (Carbery E. (E.D.) By., Templequinlan Par.)	542492	544409
CO096-065001-	Castle - unclassified	KILBEG SOUTH	550891	556650
CO096-064001-	Church	KILBROGAN	549153	556274
CO096-069001-	Church	BRINNY	551796	559315
CO097-053002-	Church	FARNAHOE	554729	557284
CO097-054002-	Church	LAHERFINEEN	554458	557231
CO097-054007-	Church	FARNAHOE	554734	557012
CO109-029003-	Church	KNOCKMACOOL	538967	553683
CO109-029004-	Church	KNOCKMACOOL	538980	553693
CO109-033003-	Church	KILCOLMAN (Kinalmeaky By.)	540603	552937
CO109-011----	Church	MURRAGH	538396	554326
CO110-008----	Church	KILLOUNTAIN	545340	554365
CO110-019006-	Church	GULLY	548918	554833
CO110-019008-	Church	COOLFADDA	549132	555238

RMP Ref.	Monument Type	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
CO110-019010-	Church	CLOGHMACSIMON	549223	555093
CO110-019011-	Church	KNOCKBROGAN	549262	555182
CO110-021001-	Church	KILBROGAN	548730	555756
CO110-023----	Church	CASHEL COMMONS	543902	550650
CO110-051002-	Church	ROUNDHILL	547672	553752
CO122-075005-	Church	TEMPLEBRYAN NORTH	538704	543942
CO122-098002-	Church	BEANHILL SOUTH	539918	544450
CO122-102001-	Church	TEMPLEBRYAN NORTH	538807	544301
CO122-105----	Church	BEANHILL SOUTH	539919	544451
CO123-024002-	Church	KILMALODA	543321	546713
CO123-025002-	Church	CLOGAGH SOUTH	545298	546112
CO123-051----	Church	CASTLE LOWER	547106	543926
CO123-073----	Church	CASTLE LOWER	547108	543926
CO135-019002-	Church	TAWNIES UPPER	538412	541642
CO135-053002-	Church	DESERT (Carbery East (E.D.) By.)	540048	540412
CO135-104004-	Church	INCHYDONEY ISLAND	539404	539145
CO135-130----	Church	TAWNIES UPPER	538413	541642
CO136-002003-	Church	CLOGHGRIFFIN	543578	542568
CO123-041002-	Cist	KILLAVARRIG (Carbery East (E.D.) By.)	545879	544972
CO123-041003-	Cist	KILLAVARRIG (Carbery East (E.D.) By.)	545879	544972
CO096-036----	Country house	GARRYHANKARD	552949	560755
CO096-062001-	Country house	GURTEEN (Kinalmeaky By., Kilbrogan Par.)	546930	556808
CO096-068001-	Country house	KILMORE (Kinalmeaky By.)	550821	560103
CO097-051----	Country house	ARDNACLUG	553808	557129
CO097-052----	Country house	LAHERFINEEN	554472	557463
CO097-066----	Country house	DUNKEREEN	554740	560204
CO109-030002-	Country house	KILCOLMANPARK	539733	553743
CO110-012001-	Country house	CASTLEBERNARD	547389	554477
CO110-048----	Country house	KNOCKNAGARRANE	546987	552828
CO110-049----	Country house	KNOCKNAGARRANE	547236	552972
CO122-041001-	Country house	MADAME	539748	546221
CO122-078----	Country house	GRILLAGH (Carbery East (E.D.) By., Kilnagross Par.)	539303	544392
CO123-045002-	Country house	KILMALODA	544718	545722
CO135-028----	Country house	CLOHEEN (Carbery East (E.D.) By., Kilgariff Par.)	537527	539722
CO135-103----	Cross	INCHYDONEY ISLAND	539236	539206
CO110-091----	Cross - Market cross	COOLFADDA	549023	555225
CO122-102002-	Cross-inscribed stone	TEMPLEBRYAN NORTH	538807	544301
CO097-031----	Designed landscape - belvedere	ARDNACLUG	553099	557179
CO110-037----	Distillery	MOANARONE	550307	555170
CO110-019015-	Earthwork	COOLFADDA	549138	555265
CO109-029001-	Ecclesiastical enclosure	KNOCKMACCOOL	538930	553713
CO109-033002-	Ecclesiastical enclosure	KILCOLMAN (Kinalmeaky By.)	540594	552958
CO122-075001-	Ecclesiastical enclosure	TEMPLEBRYAN NORTH	538704	543950
CO097-006----	Enclosure	LISSANISKY (Kinalmeaky By.)	553935	560983
CO097-071----	Enclosure	ARDNACLUG	553742	557104
CO109-036----	Enclosure	CAPPAKNOCKANE	541598	553005
CO110-102----	Enclosure	CLOGHMACSIMON	550064	554506
CO122-019----	Enclosure	TULLIG (Carbery East (E.D.) By.)	540144	547791
CO122-042----	Enclosure	MADAME	540446	546001
CO122-048----	Enclosure	AHALISKY	541583	547578

RMP Ref.	Monument Type	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
CO123-040----	Enclosure	KILLAVARRIG (Carbery East (E.D) By.)	545648	545560
CO123-044----	Enclosure	CARHOO (Ibane and Barryroe By., Timoleague Par.)	544784	544039
CO135-026----	Enclosure	GALLANES	540370	543374
CO135-132----	Enclosure	DESERT (Carbery East (E.D.) By.)	539115	541607
CO135-135----	Enclosure	DARRARY	541563	542099
CO136-005----	Enclosure	CARHOO (Ibane and Barryroe By., Timoleague Par.)	544066	543032
CO096-096----	Fulacht fia	KILPATRICK (Kinalmeaky By.)	550115	557679
CO096-097----	Fulacht fia	KILPATRICK (Kinalmeaky By.)	550115	557679
CO096-098----	Fulacht fia	KILPATRICK (Kinalmeaky By.)	550115	557679
CO096-099----	Fulacht fia	KILPATRICK (Kinalmeaky By.)	550115	557679
CO096-100----	Fulacht fia	KILPATRICK (Kinalmeaky By.)	550012	557795
CO096-101----	Fulacht fia	KILPATRICK (Kinalmeaky By.)	549897	558041
CO109-028001-	Fulacht fia	FARRANNASHESHERY	537638	553483
CO109-028002-	Fulacht fia	FARRANNASHESHERY	537637	553473
CO109-031----	Fulacht fia	KILCOLMANPARK	539970	553650
CO109-032----	Fulacht fia	MAULBRACK WEST	540020	552913
CO109-037----	Fulacht fia	CAPPAKNOCKANE	541572	553294
CO109-050----	Fulacht fia	MAULNAROUGA NORTH	539494	550486
CO109-058----	Fulacht fia	CASHEL MORE	541790	551925
CO109-087----	Fulacht fia	FARRANNASHESHERY	538034	553152
CO110-003----	Fulacht fia	LARAGH (Kinalmeaky By.)	544825	555379
CO110-009----	Fulacht fia	CURRYCLOGH	547139	555590
CO110-038----	Fulacht fia	BALLYLANGLEY	550462	555580
CO110-077----	Fulacht fia	CASTLEBERNARD	547587	554208
CO122-111----	Fulacht fia	LACKANALOOHA (Carbery East (E.D) By.)	541978	544000
CO135-035001-	Fulacht fia	CARHOOGARRIFF (Carbery E. (E.D.) By.)	541849	542827
CO135-126----	Fulacht fia	DARRARY	541683	542592
CO110-025002-	Gasworks	CLOGHMACSIMON	549655	555173
CO096-064002-	Graveyard	KILBROGAN	549161	556247
CO096-069002-	Graveyard	BRINNY	551795	559308
CO097-053001-	Graveyard	FARNAHOE	554699	557312
CO097-054006-	Graveyard	FARNAHOE	554714	557012
CO109-029002-	Graveyard	KNOCKMACCOOL	538969	553694
CO109-086----	Graveyard	MURRAGH	538382	554325
CO110-019005-	Graveyard	GULLY	548911	554831
CO110-019007-	Graveyard	COOLFADDA	549116	555255
CO122-075003-	Graveyard	TEMPLEBRYAN NORTH	538704	543950
CO122-098001-	Graveyard	BEANHILL SOUTH	539917	544439
CO123-024001-	Graveyard	KILMALODA	543324	546703
CO123-025001-	Graveyard	CLOGAGH SOUTH	545291	546088
CO123-050001-	Graveyard	TIMOLEAGUE	547162	543635
CO123-072----	Graveyard	CASTLE LOWER	547099	543925
CO135-019001-	Graveyard	TAWNIES UPPER	538403	541622
CO135-023----	Graveyard	GALLANES	539636	542678
CO135-053001-	Graveyard	DESERT (Carbery East (E.D.) By.)	540071	540405
CO135-104001-	Graveyard	INCHYDONEY ISLAND	539406	539139
CO136-002002-	Graveyard	CLOGHGRIFFIN	543578	542571
CO097-054008-	Historic town	FARNAHOE	554641	557174
CO110-019001-	Historic town	COOLFADDA,GULLY	549044	555058
CO135-052001-	Historic town	SCARTAGH,TAWNIES UPPER,YOUGHALS	538382	541489
CO097-054003-	House - 18th/19th century	LAHERFINEEN	554535	557155

RMP Ref.	Monument Type	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
CO097-073----	House - 18th/19th century	LAHERFINEEN	554512	557161
CO110-078----	Icehouse	CASTLEBERNARD	547070	554512
CO096-056002-	Inscribed stone	BRINNY	551542	559197
CO097-072----	Inscribed stone	KILPATRICK (Kinalmeaky By.)	553047	557477
CO097-054004-	Market-house	FARNAHOE	554737	557080
CO110-096----	Market-house	GULLY	549010	554955
CO110-098----	Market-house	COOLFADDA	549023	555225
CO135-133----	Market-house	TAWNIES UPPER	538467	541560
CO096-091----	Mass-rock	MISHELLS	547644	557222
CO097-049----	Metalworking site	KILPATRICK (Kinalmeaky By.)	553059	557311
CO097-054001-	Mill - bleaching	LAHERFINEEN	554437	557142
CO096-055----	Mill - corn	KILMORE (Kinalmeaky By.)	551064	559971
CO096-056001-	Mill - corn	BRINNY	551583	559258
CO110-018----	Mill - corn	KNOCKNAGARRANE	546385	553519
CO110-051001-	Mill - corn	ROUNDHILL	547657	553797
CO110-052----	Mill - corn	ROUNDHILL	547661	553647
CO122-044----	Mill - corn	DROMGARRIFF (Carbery E. (E.D.) By.)	540596	546893
CO122-077----	Mill - corn	GRILLAGH (Carbery East (E.D) By., Kilnagross Par.)	539273	544286
CO122-091----	Mill - corn	BALLINOROHER (Carbery E. (E.D.) By., Templequinlan Par.)	542591	544807
CO110-050----	Mill - cotton	KNOCKNAGARRANE	547393	552960
CO096-068002-	Mill - unclassified	KILMORE (Kinalmeaky By.)	550821	560103
CO109-030001-	Mill - unclassified	KILCOLMANPARK	539728	553770
CO110-001----	Mill - unclassified	GURTEEN (Kinalmeaky By., Ballymodan Par.)	544046	554411
CO110-092----	Mill - unclassified	COOLFADDA	548927	555136
CO110-097----	Mill - unclassified	CLOGHMACSIMON	549027	554791
CO122-099----	Mill - unclassified	LISSELANE	541133	544745
CO123-045001-	Mill - unclassified	KILMALODA	544659	545601
CO096-026----	Moated site	BRINNY	552419	559346
CO096-088----	Moated site	KILMORE (Kinalmeaky By.)	550609	559178
CO097-013----	Moated site	ANNAGH MORE	555611	560397
CO097-047001-	Moated site	SKEVANISH	553426	557849
CO109-017----	Moated site	MAWBEG EAST	541147	554323
CO109-034----	Moated site	KILCOLMAN (Kinalmeaky By.)	540928	553516
CO122-054----	Moated site	MONTEEN	542715	547563
CO123-003----	Moated site	MONTEEN	543281	547827
CO096-065002-	Mound	KILBEG SOUTH	550912	556627
CO122-049003-	Ogham stone	AHALISKY	541423	547985
CO122-049004-	Ogham stone	AHALISKY	541423	547985
CO122-049005-	Ogham stone	AHALISKY	541423	547985
CO122-075004-	Ogham stone	TEMPLEBRYAN NORTH	538701	543959
CO110-006----	Pit-burial	KILLOUNTAIN	544414	554562
CO110-094----	Prison	COOLFADDA	549191	555151
CO135-052003-	Prison	YOUGHALS	538369	541382
CO109-059----	Quarry	CASHEL MORE	542094	550969
CO110-002----	Quarry	CARHOON WEST	543631	555010
CO110-004----	Quarry	LARAGH (Kinalmeaky By.)	544824	554821
CO110-007----	Quarry	KILLOUNTAIN	544742	554403
CO110-013----	Quarry	CASTLEBERNARD	547712	554777
CO110-039----	Quarry	BALLYLANGLEY	550897	555474
CO123-048----	Quarry	TIMOLEAGUE	546676	543491
CO123-032----	Quay	BURRANE	547189	545611

RMP Ref.	Monument Type	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
CO097-012----	Redundant record (<i>fulacht fiadh</i>)	LISSAGROOM	555740	560778
CO096-063----	Redundant record (holy well)	MISHELLS	548202	557582
CO110-093----	Redundant record (mill)	COOLFADDA	549011	555137
CO110-014----	Redundant record (misc)	SHINAGH	546803	554991
CO123-039----	Redundant record (non antiquity)	KILLAVARRIG (Carbery East (E.D) By.)	545549	545548
CO110-016----	Redundant record (poss circular enclosure)	CLASHAFREE	551545	555267
CO122-092002-	Redundant record (possible souterrain)	BALLINOROHER (Carbery E. (E.D.) By., Templequinlan Par.)	542492	544409
CO135-033----	Redundant record (potential site – carographic)	GALLANES	540468	542532
CO135-104002-	Redundant record (potential site – documentation)	INCHYDONEY ISLAND	539406	539139
CO109-051----	Redundant record (potential site – tradition)	GARRANELAHAN	539906	550682
CO135-053003-	Redundant record (potential site -documenttion)	DESERT (Carbery East (E.D.) By.)	539996	540390
CO123-050002-	Religious house - Franciscan friars	TIMOLEAGUE	547157	543672
CO122-087----	Ringfort - rath	CARRIG (Carbery East (E.D.) By., Templequinlan Par.)	541660	544899
CO122-089----	Ringfort - rath	CARRIG (Carbery East (E.D.) By., Kilmaloda Par.)	542318	545438
CO122-090----	Ringfort - rath	CARRIG (Carbery East (E.D.) By., Kilmaloda Par.)	542587	545193
CO096-057----	Ringfort - rath	KILPATRICK (Kinalmeaky By.)	551487	559007
CO096-058----	Ringfort - rath	KILPATRICK (Kinalmeaky By.)	552002	558495
CO096-059----	Ringfort - rath	ROCKFORT	552711	558739
CO096-072----	Ringfort - rath	CALLATRIM	548463	557141
CO096-087----	Ringfort - rath	CLASHANIMUD	552550	560415
CO097-011----	Ringfort - rath	LISSAGROOM	554843	561521
CO097-029----	Ringfort - rath	ROCKFORT	553763	558814
CO097-030----	Ringfort - rath	DUNKEREEN	554081	559501
CO097-033----	Ringfort - rath	BARNA (Kinealea By.)	554732	559202
CO097-048----	Ringfort - rath	SKEVANISH	553674	557896
CO109-008001-	Ringfort - rath	TEADIES LOWER	536898	554453
CO109-035----	Ringfort - rath	KILCOLMAN (Kinalmeaky By.)	541482	552442
CO109-038----	Ringfort - rath	CAPPAKNOCKANE	542837	553315
CO109-048----	Ringfort - rath	AGHYOHIL MORE	538810	551302
CO109-049----	Ringfort - rath	BOULTEEN	539828	551281
CO109-052----	Ringfort - rath	GARRANELAHAN	540140	550344
CO109-053001-	Ringfort - rath	LISNACUNNA	540458	550467
CO109-054----	Ringfort - rath	LISNACUNNA	540713	550167
CO109-055----	Ringfort - rath	LISNACUNNA	540961	550459
CO109-056----	Ringfort - rath	CARRIGROE (Carbery E. (E.D.) By.)	540776	551717
CO109-057----	Ringfort - rath	CASHEL BEG	542485	552226
CO109-060----	Ringfort - rath	CASHEL MORE	542474	551057
CO109-061001-	Ringfort - rath	CASHEL MORE	542441	550508
CO109-078----	Ringfort - rath	ARDKITT EAST	537536	552535
CO110-011----	Ringfort - rath	CURRYCLOGH	547537	555738
CO110-015----	Ringfort - rath	MOANARONE	550732	555096
CO110-041001-	Ringfort - rath	GAGGAN	543755	552904
CO110-042----	Ringfort - rath	GAGGAN	543793	552524
CO122-020----	Ringfort - rath	KNOCKNANUSS (Carbery East (E.D) By.)	540275	548390

RMP Ref.	Monument Type	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
CO122-021----	Ringfort - rath	KNOCKNANUSS (Carbery East (E.D) By.)	540008	549151
CO122-023----	Ringfort - rath	LISNACUNNA	540506	549766
CO122-026001-	Ringfort - rath	TULLYMURRIHY	542473	549549
CO122-028001-	Ringfort - rath	MAULROUR	542881	548755
CO122-029----	Ringfort - rath	MAULROUR	543136	548543
CO122-043----	Ringfort - rath	MADAME	540556	546216
CO122-046----	Ringfort - rath	AHALISKY	541217	546666
CO122-047001-	Ringfort - rath	AHALISKY	541259	547673
CO122-049001-	Ringfort - rath	AHALISKY	541425	547979
CO122-050----	Ringfort - rath	AHALISKY	541356	548138
CO122-051----	Ringfort - rath	AHALISKY	541589	548140
CO122-052001-	Ringfort - rath	AHALISKY	541768	548236
CO122-053001-	Ringfort - rath	MONTEEN	542867	548172
CO122-053002-	Ringfort - rath	MONTEEN	542925	548170
CO122-079----	Ringfort - rath	GRILLAGH (Carbery East (E.D) By., Kilnagross Par.)	540086	543702
CO122-080----	Ringfort - rath	BALLYMACOWEN	540272	543827
CO122-081----	Ringfort - rath	BALLYMACOWEN	541294	543859
CO122-082----	Ringfort - rath	BALLYMACOWEN	541719	543879
CO122-083----	Ringfort - rath	LISSELANE	540686	544758
CO122-085----	Ringfort - rath	LISSELANE	540952	545192
CO122-086001-	Ringfort - rath	LISSELANE	541116	545105
CO123-036----	Ringfort - rath	BALLINOROHER (Carbery E. (E.D.) By., Templequinlan Par.)	543892	543716
CO122-094001-	Ringfort - rath	LISNACUNNA	540809	549662
CO123-001----	Ringfort - rath	MAULROUR	543382	548381
CO123-002----	Ringfort - rath	MAULROUR	543675	548438
CO123-005----	Ringfort - rath	FARRAN (Carbery East (E.D.) By.)	544237	548745
CO123-037----	Ringfort - rath	KILLAVARRIG (Carbery East (E.D) By.)	544172	544217
CO123-038----	Ringfort - rath	KILLAVARRIG (Carbery East (E.D) By.)	545291	544747
CO123-041001-	Ringfort - rath	KILLAVARRIG (Carbery East (E.D) By.)	545844	544945
CO123-042----	Ringfort - rath	KILLAVARRIG (Carbery East (E.D) By.)	546325	544939
CO123-043----	Ringfort - rath	UMMERA (Ibane and Barryroe By.)	546557	545090
CO123-046----	Ringfort - rath	CASTLE UPPER	546882	544515
CO123-054----	Ringfort - rath	CLOONCALLA MORE	547848	544665
CO135-020----	Ringfort - rath	SCARTAGH	538671	542389
CO135-021----	Ringfort - rath	SCARTAGH	538895	542411
CO135-022----	Ringfort - rath	GALLANES	540097	542354
CO135-025001-	Ringfort - rath	GALLANES	539999	543265
CO135-027001-	Ringfort - rath	BALLYMACOWEN	540749	543068
CO135-031001-	Ringfort - rath	DARRARY	541773	542179
CO135-032----	Ringfort - rath	DARRARY	541376	542985
CO135-034----	Ringfort - rath	LACKANALOOHA (Carbery East (E.D) By.)	541767	543243
CO135-035002-	Ringfort - rath	CARHOOGARRIFF (Carbery E. (E.D.) By.)	541890	542913
CO135-036----	Ringfort - rath	BALLINOROHER (Carbery E. (E.D.) By., Kilnagross Par.)	542184	543127
CO135-037----	Ringfort - rath	BALLINOROHER (Carbery E. (E.D.) By., Kilnagross Par.)	542469	543024
CO135-054----	Ringfort - rath	DESERT (Carbery East (E.D.) By.)	539837	541640
CO135-055----	Ringfort - rath	DESERT (Carbery East (E.D.) By.)	539800	541795
CO136-002001-	Ringfort - rath	CLOGHGRIFFIN	543530	542599
CO136-003----	Ringfort - rath	CLOGHGRIFFIN	543852	542546
CO136-006----	Ringfort - rath	CARHOO (Ibane and Barryroe By., Timoleague Par.)	544911	543221

RMP Ref.	Monument Type	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
CO136-007----	Ringfort - rath	CARHOO (Ibane and Barryroe By., Timoleague Par.)	545351	542961
CO136-001----	Ringfort - rath	BALLINOROHER (Carbery E. (E.D.) By., Templequinlan Par.)	543847	542941
CO097-005----	Ritual site - holy well	LISSANISKY (Kinalea By.)	553860	561090
CO097-007----	Ritual site - holy well	LISSANISKY (Kinalea By.)	553969	561067
CO109-033001-	Ritual site - holy well	KILCOLMAN (Kinalmeaky By.)	540513	552931
CO109-074----	Ritual site - holy well	KILCOLMAN (Kinalmeaky By.)	541534	553727
CO110-021002-	Ritual site - holy well	KILBROGAN	548742	555735
CO110-021003-	Ritual site - holy well	KILBROGAN	548749	555737
CO122-027----	Ritual site - holy well	TULLYMURRIHY	542613	549063
CO122-075006-	Ritual site - holy well	TEMPLEBRYAN NORTH	538775	543932
CO123-047----	Ritual site - holy well	CASTLE UPPER	547192	544762
CO136-008----	Ritual site - holy well	LETTERCOLLUM	546341	543289
CO110-020----	Shambles	COOLFADDA	548943	555293
CO096-082----	Souterrain	KILPATRICK (Kinalmeaky By.)	552215	558628
CO096-083----	Souterrain	CLASHANIMUD	552364	560242
CO109-008002-	Souterrain	TEADIES LOWER	536898	554453
CO109-053002-	Souterrain	LISNACUNNA	540454	550486
CO109-061003-	Souterrain	CASHEL MORE	542441	550508
CO109-080----	Souterrain	KILCOLMAN (Kinalmeaky By.)	540928	553516
CO109-081----	Souterrain	ARDKITT EAST	537536	552535
CO110-041002-	Souterrain	GAGGAN	543755	552904
CO110-104----	Souterrain	ROUNDHILL	547776	553585
CO122-026002-	Souterrain	TULLYMURRIHY	542473	549549
CO122-028002-	Souterrain	MAULROUR	542881	548755
CO122-041002-	Souterrain	MADAME	539773	546246
CO122-045----	Souterrain	AHALISKY	541122	546737
CO122-047002-	Souterrain	AHALISKY	541259	547673
CO122-049002-	Souterrain	AHALISKY	541423	547985
CO122-052002-	Souterrain	AHALISKY	541756	548240
CO122-075002-	Souterrain	TEMPLEBRYAN NORTH	538694	544008
CO122-086002-	Souterrain	LISSELANE	541116	545105
CO122-094----	Souterrain	LISNACUNNA	540809	549662
CO123-006----	Souterrain	FARRAN (Carbery East (E.D.) By.)	544404	548884
CO135-025002-	Souterrain	GALLANES	539994	543277
CO135-027002-	Souterrain	BALLYMACOWEN	540746	543081
CO135-031002-	Souterrain	DARRARY	541771	542188
CO135-031003-	Souterrain	DARRARY	541773	542179
CO135-104003-	Souterrain	INCHYDONEY ISLAND	539404	539100
CO135-124----	Souterrain	DARRARY	541773	542179
CO136-104----	Souterrain	CLOGHGRIFFIN	543852	542546
CO097-045----	Standing stone	SKEVANISH	553106	558364
CO097-046----	Standing stone	SKEVANISH	553235	558270
CO110-005----	Standing stone	KILLOUNTAIN	544752	554673
CO110-010----	Standing stone	CURRYCLOGH	547334	555983
CO110-024----	Standing stone	KNOCKBROGAN	549576	555511
CO110-026----	Standing stone	CLOGHMACSIMON	550057	554939
CO122-024----	Standing stone	LISNACUNNA	540693	549618
CO135-024002-	Standing stone	GALLANES	540050	542925
CO135-128----	Standing stone	LACKENAGOBIDANE	538048	539865
CO135-131----	Standing stone	TAWNIES LOWER	537977	541698

RMP Ref.	Monument Type	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
CO122-088----	Standing stone - pair	CARRIG (Carbery East (E.D.) By., Templequinlan Par.)	542154	545220
CO109-061002-	Standing stone (present location)	CASHEL MORE	542441	550508
CO135-024001-	Standing stone (present location)	GALLANES	540033	542869
CO122-076----	Stone circle - multiple-stone	TEMPLEBRYAN NORTH	538866	543784
CO110-019014-	Town defences	GULLY	548848	554990
CO123-025003-	Watchman's hut - burial ground	CLOGAGH SOUTH	545273	546095

Table of SMR (non-RMP) Sites within the Study Area

Table 3: List of SMR (non-RMP) Sites within the Study Area

RMP Ref.	Monument Type	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
CO096-116----	Architectural fragment	GARRYHANKARD	552949	560755
CO123-050003-	Bullaun stone	TIMOLEAGUE	547185	543680
CO109-095----	Burnt mound	CASHEL MORE	541783	551448
CO135-140----	Burnt mound	CLOHEEN (Carbery East (E.D.) By., Island Par.)	538434	540252
CO135-141----	Burnt mound	CLOHEEN (Carbery East (E.D.) By., Island Par.)	538424	540195
CO109-069----	Earthwork	MURRAGH	538274	554338
CO122-118----	Fulacht fia	CARRIG (Carbery East (E.D.) By., Kilmaloda Par.)	541131	545760
CO122-119----	Fulacht fia	CARRIG (Carbery East (E.D.) By., Kilmaloda Par.)	541150	545694
CO135-142----	Fulacht fia	BALLINOROHER (Carbery E. (E.D.) By., Templequinlan Par.)	542492	542956
CO135-143----	Fulacht fia	BALLINOROHER (Carbery E. (E.D.) By., Templequinlan Par.)	542651	542941
CO135-144001-	Fulacht fia	CLOHEEN (Carbery East (E.D.) By., Kilgariff Par.)	537843	540422
CO135-144002-	Fulacht fia	CLOHEEN (Carbery East (E.D.) By., Kilgariff Par.)	537838	540433
CO135-145----	Fulacht fia	MILES	537170	541378
CO135-144003-	Fulacht fia	CLOHEEN (Carbery East (E.D.) By., Kilgariff Par.)	537819	540401
CO110-109----	Fulacht fia	LARAGH (Orrery and Kilmore By.)	544822	555266
CO122-117----	Hearth	GRILLAGH (Carbery East (E.D.) By., Kilnagross Par.)	539292	544445
CO110-110----	House - 17th century	COOLFADDA	549054	555207
CO135-136----	Mass-rock	TAWNIES LOWER	537626	541742
CO109-098----	Military camp	MAWBEG EAST	540726	554290
CO135-149----	Ring-ditch	YOUGHALS	538611	540725
CO135-051----	Ringfort - rath	CLOHEEN (Carbery East (E.D.) By., Kilgariff Par.)	537609	540376
CO096-108001-	Ringfort - rath	KILPATRICK (Kinalmeaky By.)	552503	558101
CO096-109----	Ringfort - rath	KILPATRICK (Kinalmeaky By.)	550161	557860
CO110-082----	Ringfort - rath	COOLFADDA	548114	555604
CO110-107----	Ringfort - rath	CARHOON EAST	544098	554838
CO135-150----	Road - road/trackway	CLOHEEN (Carbery East (E.D.) By., Kilgariff Par.)	537995	540331
CO096-102----	Souterrain	CURRYCLOGH	547701	556252
CO096-103001-	Souterrain	KILPATRICK (Kinalmeaky By.)	551788	558940

RMP Ref.	Monument Type	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
CO096-108002-	Souterrain	KILPATRICK (Kinalmeaky By.)	552503	558101
CO097-085----	Souterrain	SKEVANISH	553305	558336
CO109-102----	Standing stone	CASHEL MORE	542441	550508
CO136-119----	Standing stone	CLOGHGRIFFIN	543601	542499

Table of ACA within the Study Area

Table 4: List of ACA within the Study Area

ACA Name	Townland(s)	Settlement
Abbey View Conservation Area	Caslte Lower, Timoleague	Timoleague
Barretts Hill Conservation Area	Coolfadda	Bandon
Castlebernard Conservation Area	Coolfadda, Shinagh, Laragh, Castlebernard, Gully, Roundhill, Knocknagarrane, Killountain, Carhoon East, Curravarahane, Knockaveale, Gurteen	Bandon
Christchurch Conservation Area	Coolfadda	Bandon
Clonakilty Conservation Area	Tawnies Upper, Scartagh, Youghals	Clonakilty
Irishtown Conservation Area	Cloghmacsimon	Bandon
Knockbrogan East Conservation Area	Knockbrogan	Bandon
South Main Street Conservation Area	Gully	Bandon
St Peters Conservation Area	Gully	Bandon

Table of Cork County RPS within the Study Area

Table 5: List of Cork County RPS within the Study Area

RPS ID	Structure	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
412	J. Lyons & Son Hardware	Gully	549173	555035
462	O' Donovan's (Dwelling)	Gully	549166	555032
612	Tuck Mill	Brinny	551543	559195
613	Dardan Bridge	Garryhankard	552500	559349
614	"The Old Rectory"	Brinny	551692	559772
615	Corn Mills	Brinny	551612	559252
616	Church of Ireland (In Ruins)	Brinny	551798	559314
617	Upton House	Garryhankard	552951	560754
618	School	Kilpatrick	551485	559135
621	Kilbrogan RC Chapel	Kilbrogan	549152	556273
622	Crossbarry Bridge	Lissagroom	555445	561279
623	Dunkereen House	Dunkereen	554746	560202
626	Old Church of Ireland & Tower (In Ruins)	Faranhoe	554732	557010
627	Christ Church (Church of Ireland)	Laherfineen	554452	557232
628	St. Mary's Catholic Church	Faranhoe	554729	557285
629	Georgian Terraced Houses	Laherfineen	554527	557185
630	Market House	Faranhoe	554751	557080
631	Cor Castle	Arднаlug	553807	557130
646	"The Farm" Period Residence	Curravarahane	544699	553617
647	Old Cotton Mill	Knocknagarrane	547405	552961
648	Milton House	Knocknagarrane	546971	552851

RPS ID	Structure	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
649	Mount Prospect Country House	Knocknagarrane	547309	553222
650	Crossmahon School	Knocknagarrane	546951	553063
651	Castlebernard Tower House	Castlebernard	547296	554425
652	Castlebernard Country House	Castlebernard	547357	554462
653	Mount Bernard Country House	Carhoon East	544501	555123
654	Laragh House	Laragh	545271	555224
659	Bandon Medical Hall P72 XN56	Gully	549192	555065
693	St. Mary's Catholic Church Enniskean	Derriga	535404	554337
696	Church Hill House	Knockmacool	539029	553489
697	Garrivol Church of Ireland Church (St. Mary's)	Knockmacool	538969	553680
698	Cashelmore House	Cashel More	542921	550904
699	Old Garda Siochana Building	Gully	548911	554939
700	Old Shambles	Coolfadda	548931	555277
701	Christ Church	Coolfadda	549122	555236
702	Shinagh House	Shinagh	545706	555373
703	Old Orange Lodge	Gully	548678	554828
704	Oaklands Country House	Gully	548299	554473
705	No. 1 Castle Cottages	Gully	548000	554776
706	No. 2 Castle Cottages	Gully	547990	554775
707	No. 3 Castle Cottages	Gully	547984	554774
708	No. 4 Castle Cottages	Gully	547948	554766
709	No. 5 Castle Cottages	Gully	547925	554765
710	No. 6 Castle Cottages	Gully	547882	554764
748	Lisselane House & Demesne	Lisselane	541046	544701
749	Timoleague Abbey (Fransiscan)	Timoleague	547167	543675
750	Timoleague Castle	Castle Lower	547187	544126
751	St. Mary's Church with Harry Clarke Windows	Timoleague	546945	543919
802	Thatch House	Lissanisky	554034	560947
813	Shop House	Gully	549235	555066
850	Dundaniel Castle	Skevanish	553140	557421
864	Number 7 Cavendish Quay	Gully	549134	554910
887	Townhouse	Laherfineen	554520	557164
888	Townhouse	Laherfineen	554537	557162
889	Townhouse	Laherfineen	554494	557171
890	Townhouse	Laherfineen	554507	557166
941	St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church	Cloghmacsimon	549129	554800
942	Town Hall	Coolfadda	549004	555191
943	Court House	Coolfadda	548996	555223
944	"Carberry Rewinds"	Gully	548933	554914
945	St. Peter's Church of Ireland Church	Gully	548909	554829
946	Hickey's Shopfront & Townhouse	Gully	549180	555037
947	Bank of Ireland	Gully	549131	555024
948	"Downing Outfitter" Shopfront & Townhouse	Gully	549085	555004
949	Scannell's Medical Hall	Gully	549115	554996
950	The Wool Store	Cloghmacsimon	549029	554820
951	Methodist Church	Gully	549222	555094

RPS ID	Structure	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
952	Bandon Bridge	Gully	549229	555134
953	Bandon Shopping Centre	Gully	549007	554935
954	"The Retreat" Country House	Coolfadda	548281	555219
955	Ball Alley	Coolfadda	548511	555247
956	Ballymodan Boys National School	Gully	549124	554895
957	Market Street Bridge	Gully	549070	554890
958	Townhouse	Gully	549097	554889
959	Wall (Surrounding possible Bridewell/Mill)	Gully	548830	554816
960	Bandon Male National School	Gully	548838	554715
961	3-Storey Townhouse	Gully	548862	554875
962	Hamilton High School	Coolfadda	548602	555224
970	Archway off Mill Street	Gully	548856	554755
971	Terrace adjoining Archway	Gully	548862	554763
972	3-Storey Townhouse (adjacent to Keohanes Shop)	Cloghmacsimon	548974	554758
973	Keohane's Shop	Cloghmacsimon	548978	554763
974	"Robert Deane" (Townhouse)	Gully	549073	555001
975	AIB Bank	Gully	549062	554998
976	3-Storey Townhouse	Coolfadda	548902	555455
992	Number 6 Cavendish Quay	Gully	549138	554913
1021	Letercollum House	Lettercollum	545903	543377
1190	Number 1 of Terrace of Three	Gully	548955	554924
1191	Number 2 of Terrace of Three (Door)	Gully	548961	554927
1192	Number 3 of Terrace of Three	Gully	548967	554930
1194	Old Mill Building	Gully	548946	555046
1195	Number 1 of 3-storey Terrace (of 3)	Gully	548844	554731
1196	Number 2 of 3-storey Terrace (of 3)	Gully	548848	554737
1197	Number 3 of 3-storey Terrace (of 3)	Gully	548851	554743
1245	Belmont (Country House)	Ardnaclug	553590	557349
1368	Gates/Railings?Walls	Coolfadda	549121	555200
1370	17th Century Timber Framed House	Coolfadda	549054	555207
1375	The Church of the Ascension	Castle Lower	547108	543927
1392	Gates Railings Walls St. Peters Church	Gully	548900	554865
1484	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1820.	Scartagh	538516	541554
1485	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1820.	Scartagh	538520	541554
1486	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1820.	Scartagh	538524	541555
1487	Terraced single-bay three-storey house, built c.1820.	Scartagh	538528	541555
1488	Quirky Kitchen.Terraced three-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Scartagh	538531	541556
1489	The Jagged Edge.Terraced three-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Scartagh	538537	541557
1490	Hart.Â¶Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1820.	Scartagh	538543	541558

RPS ID	Structure	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
1491	The Choc Box.Â¶Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1820	Scartagh	538547	541558
1492	McCarthy & Co. Solicitors.Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1820.	Scartagh	538550	541559
1493	Thornhill Bros.Â¶Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1820.	Scartagh	538554	541559
1494	Keenanâ€™s Italian Restaurant.Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1800.	Scartagh	538558	541560
1495	Taraâ€™s Childrenâ€™s Wear.Terraced single-bay three-storey house, built c.1800.	Scartagh	538562	541561
1496	Madison.Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1830.	Scartagh	538577	541563
1497	Rowenaâ€™s Jewellers.Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1830.	Scartagh	538582	541564
1498	Kerrâ€™s Bookshop.Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1830.	Scartagh	538588	541565
1499	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1830.	Scartagh	538593	541566
1500	Elizabethâ€™s.Terraced two-bay two-storey house with dormer attic, built c.1830.	Scartagh	538600	541566
1501	John Lowney Jewellers.Terraced three-bay two-storey house with dormer attic, built c.1830.	Scartagh	538615	541570
1502	Tourist Office.Terraced three-bay two-storey house with dormer attic, built c.1830.	Scartagh	538625	541572
1503	Corner-sited end-of-terrace five-bay three storey house, built c. 1850.	Scartagh	538621	541554
1504	Tony Hayes.Â¶Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1840.	Scartagh	538611	541553
1505	Gallery.Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1840.	Scartagh	538606	541552
1506	Malt House Granary Restaurant. Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1840 as a pair with adjoining house to the west.	Scartagh	538602	541551
1507	Malt House Granary Restaurant. Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1840 as a pair with adjoining house to the west.	Scartagh	538597	541551
1508	MTM Bike Shop. Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1820.	Scartagh	538589	541550
1509	Knitwell Wools.Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1820.	Scartagh	538584	541549

RPS ID	Structure	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
1510	O'Leary's. Terraced two-bay two-storey house, built c.1750.	Scartagh	538579	541549
1511	John F. Kerr. Terraced two-bay two-storey house (with dormer addition), built c.1750.	Scartagh	538574	541548
1512	Cobra Restaurant. Terraced two-bay two-storey house, built c.1750.	Scartagh	538569	541547
1513	The Kebab House. Terraced two-bay two-storey house, built c.1750.	Scartagh	538564	541546
1514	Bargain Store. Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1800.	Scartagh	538559	541544
1515	Etain Hickey. Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1800.	Scartagh	538554	541543
1516	Key Properties. Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1800.	Scartagh	538549	541543
1517	Mrs. Quinn's Charity Shop. Terraced three-bay three-storey house, built c.1800.	Scartagh	538543	541542
1518	Goose Berry. Corner-sited end-of terrace three-bay three storey house with chamfered corner to the north-west built c.1800.	Scartagh	538537	541540
1519	1798 Memorial. A Monument, c.1900, comprising of stepped plinth, pedestal with inscribed plaques on ea	Scartagh	538525	541539
1520	Nuala's Corner. Corner-sited end-of-terrace three-bay three storey houses with curved corner to the n	Scartagh	538504	541533
1521	House on South Side. Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1820 with altered and blocked openi	Scartagh	538507	541533
1522	The Lucky House. Terraced two-bay two-storey house, built c.1800.	Scartagh	538523	541523
1523	Post Office. Detached gable-fronted former Presbyterian church, built 1861, now in use as a post offi	Tawnies Upper	538302	541499
1524	Spiller's Lane. Detached five-bay three storey warehouse with integral carriage arch, built c.1860.	Tawnies Upper	538297	541518
1525	Terraced three-bay two-storey house, built c.1850.	Youghals	538482	541382
1526	Warehouse. Detached ten-bay three storey warehouse with loading doors to upper floors, built c.1840	Scartagh	538640	541468
1527	MIO Restaurant/IFG Mortgages. Former pair of two- and three-bay two-storey houses, built c. 1840.	Youghals	538473	541446

RPS ID	Structure	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
1528	Old Linen Hall. Corner-sited end-of-terrace three-bay two-storey former linen hall, built 1817, with	Youghals	538449	541390
1529	Wheel of Fortune. Cast-iron water pump, c.1890. Comprising of cast-iron wheel set in supports, with	Youghals	538428	541377
1530	Terraced two-bay two-storey house, built c.1860.	Youghals	538416	541390
1531	Clonakilty Courthouse. Detached three-bay single storey courthouse, built 1829.comprising of a doubl	Youghals	538400	541378
1532	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1850.	Youghals	538418	541395
1533	Terraced four-bay three storey house built c.1850, formerly a pair of two-bay houses.	Youghals	538420	541400
1534	Corner-sited end-of-terrace two-bay three-storey house, built c.1820.	Youghals	538447	541450
1535	Gate Lodge. Detached single-bay single storey gate lodge, built c.1850.	Scartagh	539245	541940
1536	Convent “ Sister of Mercy. Detached eleven-bay three-storey convent, completed 1864. Comprising of c	Scartagh	539144	541905
1537	Post Box. Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, c.1905, with ER VII monogram.	Scartagh	539193	541812
1538	Emmet Hotel. Terraced five-bay two-storey house, built c.1795, now in use as hotel.	Youghals	538293	541450
1539	Terraced four-bay two storey house, built c.1795, now in use as restaurant.	Youghals	538291	541437
1540	Terraced four-bay two storey house, built c.1795.	Youghals	538290	541425
1541	Terraced four-bay two storey house, built c.1795.	Youghals	538292	541415
1542	Corner-sited end-of-terrace three-bay two-storey house, built c.1795.	Youghals	538291	541404
1543	Corner-sited end-of-terrace two-bay three-storey house, built c.1795.	Youghals	538271	541401
1544	Terraced three-bay three-storey house, built c.1795.	Youghals	538263	541402
1545	Terraced three-bay three-storey house, built c.1795.	Youghals	538255	541402
1546	Terraced three-bay three-storey house, built c.1795.	Youghals	538246	541403

RPS ID	Structure	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
1547	Terraced three-bay three-storey house, built c.1795.	Youghals	538239	541405
1548	Terraced three-bay three-storey house, built c.1795.	Youghals	538230	541407
1549	Terraced three-bay three-storey house, built c.1795.	Youghals	538223	541407
1550	Terraced four-bay three-storey house, built c.1795.	Youghals	538213	541408
1551	Terraced three-bay three-storey house, built c.1795.	Youghals	538200	541417
1552	Terraced three-bay three-storey house, built c.1795.	Youghals	538202	541428
1553	End -of-terrace three-bay three-storey house, built c.1795.	Youghals	538203	541436
1554	End -of-terrace three-bay three-storey house, built c.1795.	Youghals	538203	541448
1555	End -of-terrace three-bay three-storey house, built c.1795.	Youghals	538204	541457
1556	Former Brewery House. Detached four-bay two-storey former brewery manager's house, built c.1810, now	Youghals	538204	541478
1557	Deasy's Brewery. Remains of former brewery, c.1807, comprising of central cobbled courtyard with a w	Youghals	538158	541510
1558	Sisters of Charity Convent. Detached irregular-plan multiple-bay two-storey convent and nursing home	Maulnaskeny	538036	541335
1559	Cork County Council Offices. Former water mill, built c.1820, comprising of ten-bay three storey blo	Youghals	538398	541473
1560	Terraced three-bay two-storey house, built c.1780 as a pair with the adjoining house to the west.	Youghals	538389	541454
1561	Terraced three-bay two-storey house, built c.1780 as a pair with the adjoining house to the east.	Youghals	538382	541453
1562	Clonakilty Methodist Church. Detached gable-fronted church and school, built c.1860, comprising of t	Youghals	538366	541446
1563	Roughly dressed stone walls, built c.1850. Built as a boundary wall for the courthouse and gaol rema	Youghals	538354	541379
1564	The Store. Gable-fronted three-bay three storey former warehouse, built c.1820, with former loading	Scartagh	538662	541542
1565	Strand House. Terraced five-bay three-storey house, built c.1800.	Scartagh	538659	541532

RPS ID	Structure	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
1566	Bluetts Chemist. Corner-sited end-of-terrace three-bay three storey house with chamfered corner to	Tawnies Upper	538475	541553
1567	01567	Tawnies Upper	538466	541565
1568	Terraced six-bay two-storey house with dormer attic and integral carriage arch, built c.1830.	Tawnies Upper	538463	541597
1569	Garda Station. Detached nine-bay two-storey station, built c.1800, comprising of five recessed	Scartagh	538458	541761
1570	Terraced two bay three-storey house, built c.1800.	Scartagh	538484	541602
1571	Mc Ilhattons. Terraced four-bay three-storey house, built c.1830.	Scartagh	538495	541566
1572	FBD Insurance. Terraced four-bay three-storey house, built c.1830, now in use as offices.	Scartagh	538496	541559
1573	Roman Catholic Church. Detached gable-fronted church, opened 1880, comprising of three-bay entrance	Tawnies Upper	538243	541546
1574	The Oracle. Corner-sited end-of-terrace four-bay three-storey house, built c. 1880.	Tawnies Upper	538287	541594
1575	Parochial Hall, Church of Ireland. Detached gable-fronted parochial hall with projecting porch, built	Tawnies Upper	538253	541626
1576	Semi-detached two-bay three-storey house, built c.1830, as a pair with adjoining house to the west.	Tawnies Upper	538243	541593
1577	Detached four-bay two storey house, built c. 1780. Pitched slate roof having rendered chimneystacks.	Tawnies Upper	538213	541595
1578	Clonakilty Parochial House. Detached eight-bay two-storey parochial house, built c.1780 and remodelled	Tawnies Upper	538195	541595
1579	End-of-terrace four-bay two storey house, built 1820.	Tawnies Upper	538093	541557
1580	Museum. Detached three-bay single-storey former school, built c.1887, with gabled projecting porch	Tawnies Upper	538066	541573
1581	Technical School. Detached nine-bay two-storey school, built c.1880, comprising of three-bay gabled	Tawnies Upper	538081	541524
1582	Wall-mounted cast - iron postbox, c.1890, with VR monogram.	Tawnies Upper	538146	541558

RPS ID	Structure	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
1583	Detached seven-bay single-storey national school, built 1884, comprising of gable-fronted two-bay block to the east, five-bay block to the west, with gabled porch addition.	Tawnies Upper	538162	541542
1584	Church of Ireland. Detached Board of First Fruits style church, built 1818, comprising of three-stage tower to the west, with three-bay side elevations to the nave to the east and having transepts to	Tawnies Upper	538413	541642
1585	Clontackle and Leisure Ltd. Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1820, now in use as retail outlet. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystack and wide eaves.	Tawnies Upper	538463	541551
1586	Noel Walsh Foodmarket. Group of three two-bay three-storey terraced houses, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538450	541552
1587	M. J O'Neill & Sons. Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538441	541553
1588	Barry Kirby. Pair of two-bay three-storey terraced houses, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538432	541555
1589	Irish Wheelchair Shop. Terraced two-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538423	541556
1590	Trendy Kids. Terraced two-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538418	541558
1591	Clonakilty Bookshop. Terraced two-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538413	541560
1592	Terraced House. Terraced single-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538409	541561
1593	W Murphy & Sons Insurance Ltd. Terraced two-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538405	541562
1594	Coigir. Terraced single-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538401	541562
1595	Edward Twomey. Terraced two-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538396	541563
1596	Terraced House. Terraced three-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538391	541565
1597	Gearoidin's. Terraced three-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538385	541567
1598	Burke by Design. Terraced two-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538381	541569
1599	China House (Take Away). Terraced two-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538377	541569

RPS ID	Structure	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
1600	Happy Go Lucky. Terraced two-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538372	541570
1601	Lehaneâ€™s. Group of three two-bay three-storey terraced houses with integral carriage arch, built c.1830.	Tawnies Upper	538362	541573
1602	SuSu. Terraced two-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538351	541576
1603	W. Fahey. Terraced three-bay three storey house with integral carriage arch, built c.1840.	Tawnies Upper	538345	541578
1604	Michelle Milton. Former pair of two-bay three-storey terraced houses, built c.1840.	Tawnies Upper	538336	541580
1605	Terraced two-bay three storey house, built c.1840.	Tawnies Upper	538332	541582
1606	Claire Ryan. Terraced two-bay three storey house, built c.1840.	Tawnies Upper	538328	541582
1607	The Phoenix Bar. Terraced three-bay three storey house, built c.1840.	Tawnies Upper	538323	541583
1608	Clon Business Solutions. Terraced two-bay three storey house, built c.1840.	Tawnies Upper	538317	541585
1609	Decâ€™s Diner. Terraced two-bay three storey house, built c.1840.	Tawnies Upper	538313	541587
1610	Oyster. Terraced two-bay three storey house, built c.1840.	Tawnies Upper	538308	541588
1611	Mick Finn. Corner-sited end-of-terrace two-bay three storey house, built c.1840.	Tawnies Upper	538303	541589
1612	AIB. Corner-sited end-of-terrace five-bay three storey bank, built c.1900 with chamfered corner to the north-west.	Tawnies Upper	538300	541560
1613	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1860.	Tawnies Upper	538311	541564
1614	Bank of Ireland. Detached three-bay three-storey bank, built c.1875, with single-storey bay to the east and single-storey carriage arch to the west.	Tawnies Upper	538321	541562
1615	Mango Crafts. Pair of two-bay three-storey terraced houses, built c.1870, now in use as retail outlets.	Tawnies Upper	538338	541557
1616	Donâ€™s Discount Store. Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538349	541554
1617	Xtra-Vision. Terraced two-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538358	541552

RPS ID	Structure	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
1618	Brophy's. Terraced two-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538363	541550
1619	Meade Newsagents. Terraced two-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538368	541548
1620	O'Donovan's Hotel. Terraced four-bay three storey hotel, built c.1875.	Tawnies Upper	538379	541545
1621	Next Door. Terraced two-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538411	541540
1622	Gallweys. Terraced two-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538417	541539
1623	Collins. Terraced three-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538423	541538
1624	Kon Hair. Terraced single-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538428	541537
1625	Terraced House. Terraced single-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538432	541537
1626	Ice Cream Coffee Shop. Terraced single-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538436	541536
1627	Dental Practice. Terraced single-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538439	541536
1628	De Barra. Terraced two-bay three storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Upper	538444	541535
1629	West Cork Mobiles. Terraced two-bay three storey house, built c.1830.	Tawnies Upper	538449	541535
1630	Bateman's Shoes. Pair of two-bay three-storey terraced houses, built c. 1830.	Tawnies Upper	538457	541535
1631	Betty Brosnan. Terraced two-bay three storey house, built c.1830.	Tawnies Upper	538463	541534
1632	Forristal's Pharmacy. Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1830.	Tawnies Upper	538467	541534
1633	Forristal's Pharmacy. Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1830.	Tawnies Upper	538473	541535
1634	Scullys. Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1830.	Tawnies Upper	538479	541534
1635	J. Mac Carthy. Corner-sited end-of-terrace two-bay three storey house, built c.1820, with curved corner to north-east.	Tawnies Upper	538489	541535
1636	Tom Sheehy. Pair of three-bay three-storey houses, built c.1850.	Scartagh	538503	541515
1637	Bernie O'Regan. Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1850. No.5 Rossa Street.	Scartagh	538502	541505

RPS ID	Structure	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
1638	Collins, Brooks & Associates Solicitors.Terraced three-bay three-storey house, built c.1850.	Scartagh	538501	541492
1639	Timothy Coughlan & Co.Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1850.	Scartagh	538499	541479
1640	EBS Clonakilty.Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1850.	Scartagh	538498	541475
1641	Coughlan.Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1850.	Scartagh	538497	541470
1642	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1750.	Scartagh	538494	541467
1643	A Cut Above.Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1750.	Youghals	538491	541464
1644	Labels.Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1750.	Youghals	538487	541461
1645	Permanent TSB.Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1840.	Tawnies Upper	538483	541500
1646	The Organic Shop.Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1840.	Tawnies Upper	538483	541505
1647	Terraced House.Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1840.	Tawnies Upper	538484	541510
1648	Cash & Co.Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1840.	Tawnies Upper	538485	541514
1649	Cash & Co.Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1840.	Tawnies Upper	538487	541521
1650	Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, c.1905 with ER VII monogram.	Tawnies Upper	538492	541525
1651	Building at Fax Bridge.Detached three-bay single-storey retail outlet, built c.1890.	Scartagh	538928	541575
1652	Animal Health Centre.End-of-terrace three-bay two storey house, built c.1800.	Scartagh	538821	541575
1653	Imperial Hotel.Terraced five-bay two-storey house, built c.1820.	Scartagh	538808	541573
1654	Imperial Hotel.Former pair of three-bay and two-bay three-storey houses, built c.1800 now in use as hotel.	Scartagh	538797	541572
1655	Terraced House.Terraced three-bay two-storey house, built c.1820.	Scartagh	538785	541571
1656	An Sugaun. Corner-sited end-of-terrace four-bay three-storey house with chamfered corner to the north-east, built c.1800.	Scartagh	538665	541559
1657	Terraced three-bay three-storey house, built c.1800.	Scartagh	538657	541558

RPS ID	Structure	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
1658	Paulineâ€™s B&B.Terraced three-bay two-storey house with dormer attic, built c.1880.	Scartagh	538658	541578
1659	Detached four-bay two-storey house, built c.1820.	Tawnies Lower	537357	541508
1660	Murrays Menswear.Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1830.	Scartagh	538567	541562
1661	Concrete telephone box, erected c.1950, with moulded concrete cap, glazed panels and glazed door.	Scartagh	538533	541534
1662	The Pub.Corner-sited end-of-terrace three-bay three-storey house with chamfered corner to the south-west, built c.1800.	Scartagh	538537	541532
1663	Stone Bridge.Triple-arch road bridge over river, built c.1800. Roughly dressed stone walls having dressed stone voussoirs.	Youghals	538279	541485
1664	St.Maryâ€™s Technical School.Detached three-bay three-storey fever hospital, built c.1850, now vacant.	Youghals	538566	541201
1665	Pair of Cast Iron former Filling Pump, c.1950, now disused.	Scartagh	538626	541530
1666	John Atkins.Corner-sited end-of-terrace eight-bay three-storey former warehouse, built c.1840.	Scartagh	538601	541457
1667	Wall Mounted cast-iron Post Box, c.1970.	Scartagh	539426	542466
1668	Hospital.Ranges of former workhouse, built c.1850, now in use as a Hospital.	Scartagh	539279	542381
1669	SWS Property Service.Corner-sited end-of-terrace four-bay three-storey office with chamfered corner to the north-west, built c.1920.	Youghals	538290	541465
1670	Cast-iron water pump, c.1870, with fluted neck, cap and spout, horizontal bands to shaft, decorative pointed finial, and curved pumping handle.	Desert	538964	541586
1671	Detached House.Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1880.	Desert	538974	541586
1672	Stone Bridge.Double-arch road bridge over river, built c.1800. Roughly dressed stone walls having dressed stone voussoirs.	Tawnies Upper	538414	541485
1673	Terraced three-bay three-storey house, built c.1870. No 11 Kent Street.	Youghals	538350	541459

RPS ID	Structure	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
1674	End-of-terrace three-bay two-storey house, built c.1870. No. 12 Kent Street.	Youghals	538343	541459
1675	Cast-iron water pump, c.1870, with fluted neck, cap and spout, horizontal bands to shaft, decorative pointed finial, and curved pumping handle.	Cloheen	538147	540745
1676	Former Railway Station, comprising of three-bay two-storey former station master's house, six-bay single-storey former station building, and six-bay single-storey former goods shed, built c.1885.	Scartagh	538534	541881
1677	Pair of two-bay three-storey houses, built c.1890.	Tawnies Upper	538439	541845
1678	Terraced two-bay two-storey house with projecting bay windows and integral carriage arch, built c.1880.	Tawnies Upper	538457	541611
1679	C. Fitzpatrick.Terraced former pair of two-bay two-storey houses, built c.1820, now in use as four-bay house and public house. .	Tawnies Upper	538119	541544
1680	O'Neill . Pair of two-bay three-storey houses, built c.1890. Two storey bay to the west.	Tawnies Upper	538276	541593
1681	Limestone kerb stones c.1850.	Tawnies Upper	538204	541584
1682	Sherry, Fitzgerald, O'Neill.Corner-sited semi-detached two-bay three-storey house, built c.1830, as a pair with the adjoining house to the east.	Tawnies Upper	538239	541593
1683	Limestone kerb stones, c.1850.Oliver Plunkett Street.	Tawnies Upper	538175	541576
1684	Detached three-bay two-storey former teacher's house with gabled central bay, built c.1890.	Tawnies Upper	538048	541565
1685	Triple-arch road bridge over river, built c.1800.	Tawnies Upper	538479	541474
1686	Corner-sited end-of-terrace four bay three-storey former warehouse, built c.1860, now in use as house and printing premise.	Tawnies Upper	538468	541482
1687	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1840.	Scartagh	538502	541499
1842	Harrington. Corner-sited end-of-terrace two-bay three-storey house, built c.1820 with dormer addition	Scartagh	538504	541553
1843	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1820.	Scartagh	538512	541553

Table of NIAH Structures within the Study Area

Table 6: List of NIAH Structures within the Study Area

NIAH Reg. No.	Name	Street	Town	ITM E	ITM N
20844001	Presentation Convent	Convent Hill	Bandon	548544	555514
20844002		Convent Hill	Bandon	548556	555530
20844003	Presentation Convent	Convent Hill	Bandon	548572	555517
20844004		Convent Hill	Bandon	548712	555513
20844005		Convent Hill	Bandon	548739	555510
20844006		Convent Hill	Bandon	548800	555497
20844007		Convent Hill	Bandon	548821	555498
20844008		Convent Hill	Bandon	548835	555487
20844009		Convent Hill	Bandon	548848	555481
20844010		Convent Hill	Bandon	548862	555478
20844011	The Forge	Convent Hill	Bandon	548868	555475
20844012		Kilbrogan Hill	Bandon	548907	555399
20844013		Kilbrogan Hill	Bandon	548928	555369
20844014		Kilbrogan Hill	Bandon	548951	555343
20844016	Hamilton High School	Allen Square	Bandon	548597	555249
20844017	Hamilton High School	Allen Square	Bandon	548600	555223
20844018	Hamilton High School	Allen Square	Bandon	548610	555225
20844019	Hamilton High School	Allen Square	Bandon	548618	555227
20844020		Kilbrogan Place	Bandon	548866	555512
20844021		Kilbrogan Place	Bandon	548874	555515
20844022		Kilbrogan Hill	Bandon	548902	555483
20844023	Kilbrogan House	Kilbrogan Hill	Bandon	548907	555458
20844025		Kilbrogan Hill	Bandon	548933	555416
20844026		Kilbrogan Hill	Bandon	548936	555411
20844027		Kilbrogan Hill	Bandon	548939	555405
20844028		Kilbrogan Hill	Bandon	548941	555398
20844029		Kilbrogan Hill	Bandon	549001	555248
20844032		North Main Street	Bandon	549095	555222
20844033		North Main Street	Bandon	549100	555219
20844034	Christ Church	North Main Street	Bandon	549123	555199
20844035	Christ Church		Bandon	549131	555239
20844038	Post Office	Bank Place	Bandon	549228	555216
20844039		Bank Place	Bandon	549220	555200
20844040	Glen View	Cork Road	Bandon	549184	555478
20844042		Cork Road	Bandon	549229	555371
20844043		Cork Road	Bandon	549241	555304
20844044		Cork Road	Bandon	549256	555243
20844045		Watergate Street	Bandon	549347	555232
20844048		Watergate Terrace	Bandon	549536	555287
20844052	Summerhill House	Knockbrogan Hill	Bandon	549710	555445
20844053	Ardnacarrig		Bandon	549942	555520

NIAH Reg. No.	Name	Street	Town	ITM E	ITM N
20844054	Ardnacarrig		Bandon	549784	555374
20844055	Eversleigh House		Bandon	549774	555338
20844058	The Haven	Watergate Street	Bandon	549571	555253
20844061	Riverside Hall	Bank Place	Bandon	549261	555180
20844062	Allin Institute	Bank Place	Bandon	549249	555187
20844063	Bandon Bridge	St Finbarr Place	Bandon	549229	555132
20844064	Kellehers	Glasslinn Road	Bandon	549283	555116
20844065	Irishtown Bridge	Oliver Plunkett Street	Bandon	549253	555049
20844067		Oliver Plunkett Street	Bandon	549447	554984
20844069		Oliver Plunkett Street	Bandon	549523	554996
20844070	Cork County Council Offices	Glasslinn Road	Bandon	549687	555128
20844071		Connolly Street	Bandon	549876	555066
20844072		Connolly Street	Bandon	549850	555061
20844073	Dr. A. W. Harrison-Barbet	Connolly Street	Bandon	549665	554998
20844074		Connolly Street	Bandon	549659	554996
20844075		Parnell Street	Bandon	549575	554969
20844076		Parnell Street	Bandon	549627	554920
20844077		Parnell Street	Bandon	549637	554910
20844078	The Manse	Parnell Street	Bandon	549549	554856
20844079		Oliver Plunkett Street	Bandon	549541	554972
20844080		Oliver Plunkett Street	Bandon	549534	554972
20844081		Oliver Plunkett Street	Bandon	549460	554981
20844082		Oliver Plunkett Street	Bandon	549453	554983
20844083		Oliver Plunkett Street	Bandon	549441	554982
20844084	D. P. McSweeney Trailers	Oliver Plunkett Street	Bandon	549325	555004
20844085	Shannon Lodge		Bandon	549254	554988
20844086	Shannon Lodge		Bandon	549244	554988
20844087		Casement Road	Bandon	549282	554947
20844088	The Presbytery		Bandon	549229	554797
20844089	The Presbytery		Bandon	549237	554796
20844090	St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church		Bandon	549136	554801
20844091			Bandon	549038	554671
20844092		Chapel Street	Bandon	548484	554362
20844093		New Road	Bandon	548698	554508
20844094	Millbrook Medical Centre	New Road	Bandon	548712	554511
20844095	The Children's Lodge Montessori School	New Road	Bandon	548734	554519
20844097	P. Keohane	New Road	Bandon	548995	554795
20844098	Hanover Tyres Ltd	New Road	Bandon	549000	554821
20844099		St Patrick's Quay	Bandon	549133	554896
20844100	St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church	St Patrick's Place	Bandon	549092	554849
20844101		St Patrick's Quay	Bandon	549141	554911
20844102	FDC Business Centre	St Patrick's Quay	Bandon	549145	554916

NIAH Reg. No.	Name	Street	Town	ITM E	ITM N
20844103		Watergate Street	Bandon	549150	554919
20844104		St Patrick's Quay	Bandon	549155	554922
20844105		St Patrick's Quay	Bandon	549160	554925
20844106	The Presbytery		Bandon	549173	554794
20844107		Bridge Lane	Bandon	549204	554982
20844108		Pearse Street	Bandon	549207	555032
20844109		South Main Street	Bandon	549194	555013
20844110		South Main Street	Bandon	549188	555020
20844111	Tot A-Long	South Main Street	Bandon	549174	555006
20844112	Crowley Calnan	South Main Street	Bandon	549169	554998
20844113	Kevin Bowens	South Main Street	Bandon	549162	554999
20844114	Kevin Bowens	South Main Street	Bandon	549153	555008
20844115	O'Leary's	South Main Street	Bandon	549151	554998
20844116	Crowley	South Main Street	Bandon	549136	554998
20844117	T. O'Leary	South Main Street	Bandon	549140	554976
20844118	Hair Line	South Main Street	Bandon	549124	554994
20844119	O'Farrell	South Main Street	Bandon	549119	554992
20844120	O'Farrell	South Main Street	Bandon	549113	554992
20844121	The Early Bird	South Main Street	Bandon	549109	554989
20844122	Abbies	South Main Street	Bandon	549104	554984
20844123	Hilsers Jewellers	South Main Street	Bandon	549100	554978
20844124	Martin Carey	South Main Street	Bandon	549096	554966
20844127	Desmond's	Market Street	Bandon	549045	554952
20844128	Youngwear Boutique	Market Street	Bandon	549049	554946
20844129	Sean Lordan & Sons Furniture and Bedding	South Main Street	Bandon	548987	554935
20844130	Paddy Murray Auctioneers	South Main Street	Bandon	548978	554933
20844131	Fleming and Barrett Solicitors	South Main Street	Bandon	548972	554929
20844132	R. Neville & Co. Solicitors	South Main Street	Bandon	548966	554923
20844133		St Patrick's Place	Bandon	549007	554852
20844134	Myra Dinneen Solicitor	South Main Street	Bandon	548961	554897
20844135	Carbery Rewinds	South Main Street	Bandon	548934	554912
20844136	St Peter's Church of Ireland Church	Ballymodan Place	Bandon	548900	554861
20844137	St Peter's Church of Ireland Church		Bandon	548904	554833
20844138		Hill View	Bandon	548868	554772
20844139		Hill View	Bandon	548865	554763
20844140		Chapel Street	Bandon	548857	554756
20844141		The Green	Bandon	548874	554758
20844142		The Green	Bandon	548883	554754
20844143		The Green	Bandon	548892	554751
20844144	Kingston Buildings	The Green	Bandon	548860	554747
20844145	Kingston Buildings	The Green	Bandon	548857	554741

NIAH Reg. No.	Name	Street	Town	ITM E	ITM N
20844146	Kingston Buildings	The Green	Bandon	548853	554735
20844147	Kingston Buildings	The Green	Bandon	548849	554729
20844148	Bandon Male National School	Chapel Street	Bandon	548830	554705
20844149		Chapel Street	Bandon	548715	554595
20844150		Hill Terrace	Bandon	548704	554741
20844151		Hill Terrace	Bandon	548702	554747
20844152		Hill Terrace	Bandon	548699	554754
20844153		Hill Terrace	Bandon	548697	554761
20844154		Hill Terrace	Bandon	548693	554767
20844155		Hill Terrace	Bandon	548688	554774
20844156		O'Mahoney Avenue	Bandon	548679	554828
20844159		O'Mahoney Avenue	Bandon	548498	554801
20844160		O'Mahoney Avenue	Bandon	548490	554815
20844161		O'Mahoney Avenue	Bandon	548530	554831
20844162		O'Mahoney Road	Bandon	548628	554864
20844163	Sherry FitzGerald	South Main Street	Bandon	548918	554947
20844164	Bandon Florists/Broleus	South Main Street	Bandon	548960	554967
20844165	AIB	South Main Street	Bandon	549070	555007
20844167	Bandon Credit Union	South Main Street	Bandon	549024	554988
20844168	Bandon Credit Union	South Main Street	Bandon	549013	554995
20844169	Murray's Menswear	South Main Street	Bandon	549008	554982
20844170	James Murphy & Sons	South Main Street	Bandon	548980	554997
20844171	C&G Barbers & Salon	South Main Street	Bandon	549089	555011
20844172	Garbo's	South Main Street	Bandon	549094	555014
20844173	Scannell's Medical Hall	South Main Street	Bandon	549100	555014
20844175	Shorten	South Main Street	Bandon	549121	555031
20844176	O'Briens Saddlery & Country Clothing	South Main Street	Bandon	549126	555036
20844177	Bank of Ireland	South Main Street	Bandon	549135	555036
20844178	Bank of Ireland	South Main Street	Bandon	549144	555034
20844179	O'Donovan's TV & Electrical	South Main Street	Bandon	549160	555037
20844180	O'Donovan's TV & Electrical	South Main Street	Bandon	549166	555039
20844181	Hickeys	South Main Street	Bandon	549188	555042
20844182	Bandon Medical Hall	Bridge Street	Bandon	549181	555061
20844183	Bandon Medical Hall	Bridge Street	Bandon	549187	555070
20844185	Gorta	Bridge Street	Bandon	549211	555056
20844186	5th Avenue	Pearse Street	Bandon	549208	555046
20844187	Methodist Church		Bandon	549223	555093
20844188		McSwiney Quay	Bandon	549221	555103
20844190	Head 2 Toe	South Main Street	Bandon	549235	555058
20844191	Lee Property/The Bridge House	Bridge Place	Bandon	549214	555175
20844192	Boyles Photography	North Main Street	Bandon	549214	555183

NIAH Reg. No.	Name	Street	Town	ITM E	ITM N
20844193	Fireplaces	North Main Street	Bandon	549186	555167
20844194	O'Reilly's Funeral Home	North Main Street	Bandon	549203	555179
20844195	Reen	North Main Street	Bandon	549190	555168
20844196	Rexton Bikes	North Main Street	Bandon	549174	555170
20844197		North Main Street	Bandon	549153	555175
20844198		North Main Street	Bandon	549095	555198
20844199		North Main Street	Bandon	549074	555212
20844200		North Main Street	Bandon	549033	555207
20844201	Bandon Town Hall		Bandon	549009	555198
20844202	Bandon Court House	North Main Street	Bandon	548991	555222
20844203	Floraville House	Mill Place	Bandon	548972	555221
20844204	Kingdom Hall	Emmet Row	Bandon	548986	555233
20844205	Mac Curtain	Emmet Row	Bandon	548915	555248
20844206	The Shambles	Knockbrogan Hill	Bandon	548942	555292
20844207	Bandon Footbridge	McSwiney Quay	Bandon	549002	555102
20844208		The Green	Bandon	548719	554710
20844209	J. Lyons & Sons Hardware	South Main Street	Bandon	549162	555060
20844211	Jimmy's Kebab House	Bridge Street	Bandon	549208	555064
20844212	Linehans Menswear	South Main Street	Bandon	549153	555036
20844213	Lulu Blu	South Main Street	Bandon	549149	555034
20844214	Oaklands House	Doherty's Road	Bandon	548433	554508
20844215	St Mary's	New Road	Bandon	548413	554236
20844217			Bandon	548459	554188
20844218		The New Road	Bandon	548484	554239
20844219	The Old Still	Monarone Road	Bandon	550293	555216
20844220			Bandon	550315	555173
20844221	Farm Supply Stores Ltd		Bandon	550284	555148
20844223		Dunmanway Road	Bandon	548882	555303
20844224		Emmet Row	Bandon	548904	555264
20844225		Glasslinn Road	Bandon	549600	555126
20844228		Ballymodan Place	Bandon	548917	554889
20844229		O'Mahoney Avenue	Bandon	548400	554813
20844230		O'Mahoney Avenue	Bandon	548408	554812
20844231	The Rectory	O'Mahoney Avenue	Bandon	548360	554749
20844232		The Green	Bandon	548724	554699
20844233		Oliver Plunkett Street	Bandon	549532	554978
20844234	James Murphy & Sons	South Main Street	Bandon	548991	554985
20844235	D. P. McSweeney Trailers	Oliver Plunkett Street	Bandon	549334	554976
20844236		St Patrick's Quay	Bandon	549164	554930
20844238	Golden Scissors Barber Shop	South Main Street	Bandon	548981	554980
20844239		South Main Street	Bandon	549030	554994
20844240	Bateman Shoes	South Main Street	Bandon	549034	555004
20844241	Robert Deane	South Main Street	Bandon	549045	554995
20846001	The Jagged Edge	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538535	541567
20846002	Hart	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538542	541566

NIAH Reg. No.	Name	Street	Town	ITM E	ITM N
20846003	The Nail Bar	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538547	541563
20846004	McCarthy & Co. Solicitors	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538550	541564
20846005	Happy Go Lucky	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538554	541563
20846008	Murray's Menswear	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538565	541571
20846010	Madison	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538576	541571
20846011	Rowena's	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538582	541569
20846012	Kerr's Book Shop	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538587	541572
20846013	Siobhan's Hair Salon	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538593	541573
20846016	Tourist Office	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538623	541575
20846017	OTT Clothing	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538621	541554
20846018	Tony Hayes	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538612	541552
20846019	Mike Brown Photographers	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538606	541552
20846020	The Malt House Granary	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538601	541547
20846021	The Malt House Granary	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538594	541549
20846022	MTM Cycles	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538590	541547
20846023	Knitwell Wools	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538585	541547
20846024	O'Leary's	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538580	541548
20846025	Cobra	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538570	541544
20846026	The Kebab House	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538565	541543
20846027	Aladdin's Cave	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538560	541540
20846028	Etain Hickey	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538555	541542
20846029	Theresa O'Connor	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538550	541541
20846030	Mrs Quinn's Charity Shop	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538544	541541
20846031	Goose Berry	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538537	541540
20846033		Convent Road	Clonakilty	538978	541586
20846034	Imperial Hotel	Wolfe Tone Street	Clonakilty	538803	541565
20846035		Wolfe Tone Street	Clonakilty	538786	541570
20846036	An Sughan	Wolfe Tone Street	Clonakilty	538665	541555
20846037	Nil Ach Sughan Amhain	Wolfe Tone Street	Clonakilty	538658	541555
20846038		Wolfe Tone Street	Clonakilty	538659	541578
20846039	Strand House	Long Quay	Clonakilty	538660	541532
20846040	The Grain Store	Sand Quay	Clonakilty	538640	541467
20846041		Astna Square	Clonakilty	538525	541539
20846042	The Pub	Astna Square	Clonakilty	538539	541532
20846043	Nuala's Corner	Rossa Street	Clonakilty	538505	541532
20846044		Astna Square	Clonakilty	538513	541529
20846045	The Lucky House	Astna Square	Clonakilty	538511	541524
20846046		Convent Road	Clonakilty	538970	541583
20846047	Bluett's Chemist	McCurtain Hill	Clonakilty	538472	541557
20846048	Bluett's Chemist	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538472	541551
20846049	Sea Palace Chinese Restaurant	McCurtain Hill	Clonakilty	538463	541564
20846050		McCurtain Hill	Clonakilty	538467	541588
20846051	Clonakilty Garda Station	McCurtain Hill	Clonakilty	538457	541762
20846052		McCurtain Hill	Clonakilty	538489	541605

NIAH Reg. No.	Name	Street	Town	ITM E	ITM N
20846054	FBD Insurance	McCurtain Hill	Clonakilty	538499	541559
20846055	Clontackle & Leisure	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538463	541553
20846060	M.J. O'Neill	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538442	541557
20846061	Barry Kirby	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538436	541557
20846062	Barry Kirby	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538431	541558
20846063	Irish Wheelchair Shop	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538425	541558
20846064	Fusion Colour	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538419	541559
20846065	Clonakilty Book Shop	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538414	541563
20846066	Ramazan Traditional Turkish Barber	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538410	541566
20846067	William Murphy & Sons Insurance	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538406	541567
20846068	Coisir	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538402	541565
20846069	Edward Twomey Butchers	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538399	541571
20846070		Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538392	541570
20846071	Gearoidin's Cafe	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538387	541571
20846072	Burke By Design	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538381	541570
20846073	China House	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538378	541574
20846074		Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538373	541571
20846075		Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538364	541579
20846078	Susu	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538352	541579
20846081	Fones 4 U	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538309	541590
20846082	AIB	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538302	541559
20846083	Vodafone	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538311	541563
20846084	Bank of Ireland	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538320	541556
20846085	Celtic Cabs	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538335	541556
20846086	Don's Discount Store	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538341	541556
20846087		Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538346	541553
20846088	Xtra Vision	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538352	541552
20846089	Phoenix Bar and Bistro	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538358	541550
20846090	Meade Newsagents	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538363	541546
20846091	O'Donovan's Hotel	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538380	541544
20846092	Next Door	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538411	541535
20846093	Gallwey's Pharmacy	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538417	541532
20846094	Collins Cleaners	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538423	541527
20846095	Ikon Hair	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538429	541534
20846096		Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538433	541536
20846097		Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538436	541535
20846098		Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538439	541534
20846099	De Barra's Clonakilty Wines Spirits & Beer Co.	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538444	541524
20846100	Dolphins Mobiles	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538450	541531
20846101	Bateman Shoes	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538455	541523
20846102	Hickey's Music	Rossa Street	Clonakilty	538488	541529
20846103	Betty Brosnan	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538467	541531
20846104	Forristal's Pharmacy	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538472	541531

NIAH Reg. No.	Name	Street	Town	ITM E	ITM N
20846105	Forristal's Pharmacy	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538479	541531
20846106	Scully's Butchers and Deli	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538484	541535
20846107	J. MacCarthy Newsagents	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538490	541535
20846109	Tom Sheehy & Co. Ltd.	Rossa Street	Clonakilty	538505	541515
20846110	Bernie O'Regan	Rossa Street	Clonakilty	538511	541503
20846111	Collins, Brooks & Associates, Solicitors	Rossa Street	Clonakilty	538507	541490
20846112	Timothy Coughlan & Co. Chartered Accountants	Rossa Street	Clonakilty	538505	541477
20846113	EBS Clonakilty	Rossa Street	Clonakilty	538498	541475
20846114	Coughlan	Rossa Street	Clonakilty	538504	541469
20846117	Labels	Rossa Street	Clonakilty	538488	541460
20846118	Aubergine Cafe	Rossa Street	Clonakilty	538478	541507
20846119	Geraldine Coughlan, Architect	Rossa Street	Clonakilty	538481	541511
20846120	Cash & Co.	Rossa Street	Clonakilty	538481	541517
20846121	Cash & Co.	Rossa Street	Clonakilty	538484	541523
20846122		Rossa Street	Clonakilty	538492	541526
20846125	Old Linen Hall	Connolly Street	Clonakilty	538451	541386
20846126		Casement Street	Clonakilty	538429	541377
20846127		Connolly Street	Clonakilty	538419	541396
20846128	Court House	Connolly Street	Clonakilty	538397	541379
20846130	The Brass Razoo	Connolly Street	Clonakilty	538446	541450
20846132	Clonakilty Library	Kent Street	Clonakilty	538398	541477
20846133	West Cork Enterprise Board	Kent Street	Clonakilty	538389	541454
20846134		Kent Street	Clonakilty	538382	541452
20846135	Clonakilty Methodist Church	Kent Street	Clonakilty	538367	541446
20846136	Emmet Hotel	Emmet Square	Clonakilty	538299	541450
20846137	O'Keeffe's Restaurant	Emmet Square	Clonakilty	538292	541437
20846138		Emmet Square	Clonakilty	538292	541425
20846139		Emmet Square	Clonakilty	538293	541416
20846140		Emmet Square	Clonakilty	538291	541404
20846141		Emmet Square	Clonakilty	538271	541400
20846142		Emmet Square	Clonakilty	538264	541400
20846143		Emmet Square	Clonakilty	538256	541402
20846144		Emmet Square	Clonakilty	538247	541402
20846145		Emmet Square	Clonakilty	538239	541403
20846146		Emmet Square	Clonakilty	538231	541405
20846147		Emmet Square	Clonakilty	538223	541407
20846148		Emmet Square	Clonakilty	538213	541401
20846149	Glebe House	Emmet Square	Clonakilty	538198	541416
20846150		Emmet Square	Clonakilty	538199	541428
20846151		Emmet Square	Clonakilty	538200	541438
20846152		Emmet Square	Clonakilty	538203	541449

NIAH Reg. No.	Name	Street	Town	ITM E	ITM N
20846153		Emmet Square	Clonakilty	538202	541458
20846154	Weston Lodge		Clonakilty	538204	541480
20846155			Clonakilty	538149	541499
20846156	Bushmount Nursing Home	Michael Collins Road	Clonakilty	538025	541336
20846157	Post Office	Bridge Street	Clonakilty	538302	541499
20846158	Spillers Lane	Spiller's Lane	Clonakilty	538309	541517
20846159	Kilgarraffe Church of Ireland Chruch	Patrick Street	Clonakilty	538412	541642
20846160	Church of the Immaculate Conception		Clonakilty	538242	541541
20846161	The Oracle	Oliver Plunkett Street	Clonakilty	538286	541594
20846162		Oliver Plunkett Street	Clonakilty	538254	541626
20846163		Oliver Plunkett Street	Clonakilty	538246	541594
20846164		Oliver Plunkett Street	Clonakilty	538239	541593
20846165		Oliver Plunkett Street	Clonakilty	538212	541596
20846166	Clonakilty Parochial House	Oliver Plunkett Street	Clonakilty	538193	541597
20846167		Oliver Plunkett Street	Clonakilty	538094	541559
20846168	West Cork Regional Museum	Oliver Plunkett Street	Clonakilty	538067	541573
20846169	Clonakilty Technical School	Oliver Plunkett Street	Clonakilty	538082	541523
20846170		Oliver Plunkett Street	Clonakilty	538146	541558
20846171	Convent of Mercy		Clonakilty	539246	541940
20846172	Convent of Mercy		Clonakilty	539129	541922
20846173			Clonakilty	539195	541811
20846174	Lower Tawnies Cottage		Clonakilty	537355	541507
20846176		Astna Square	Clonakilty	538532	541535
20846177		Bridge Street	Clonakilty	538276	541487
20846178			Clonakilty	538566	541202
20846179		Clarke Street	Clonakilty	538615	541531
20846180	Atkins Clonakilty	Astna Street	Clonakilty	538610	541487
20846182	Matt O'Sullivan SWS Property Services	Emmet Square	Clonakilty	538298	541464
20846183		Kent Street	Clonakilty	538376	541474
20846184		Kent Street	Clonakilty	538422	541474
20846185		Kent Street	Clonakilty	538351	541457
20846186		Kent Street	Clonakilty	538343	541458
20846188		McCurtain Hill	Clonakilty	538440	541847
20846189		McCurtain Hill	Clonakilty	538439	541843
20846191	C. Fitzpatrick	Oliver Plunkett Street	Clonakilty	538123	541540
20846192		Oliver Plunkett Street	Clonakilty	538140	541573
20846193		Oliver Plunkett Street	Clonakilty	538049	541565
20846194		Rossa Street	Clonakilty	538483	541469

NIAH Reg. No.	Name	Street	Town	ITM E	ITM N
20846195	Collins, Brooks & Comh., Dliodoiri	Rossa Street	Clonakilty	538507	541497
20846197	Convent of Mercy		Clonakilty	539157	541926
20846198	Convent of Mercy		Clonakilty	539093	541961
20846199	Mick Finn's	Pearse Street	Clonakilty	538305	541596
20846200	Quirky Kitchen	Ashe Street	Clonakilty	538527	541563
20849001			Innishannon	553928	557545
20849002			Innishannon	554028	557499
20849003	Firgrove		Innishannon	554112	557371
20849006			Innishannon	554225	557249
20849007	Christ Church	Main Street	Innishannon	554456	557231
20849008		Main Street	Innishannon	554528	557186
20849009		Main Street	Innishannon	554537	557187
20849010		Main Street	Innishannon	554552	557182
20849011		Main Street	Innishannon	554559	557189
20849012		Main Street	Innishannon	554564	557184
20849013		Main Street	Innishannon	554568	557178
20849014	St Mary's Roman Catholic Church	Cork Road	Innishannon	554731	557285
20849015		Main Street	Innishannon	554708	557130
20849016		Main Street	Innishannon	554712	557129
20849017		Main Street	Innishannon	554747	557130
20849018		Main Street	Innishannon	554743	557085
20849019		Main Street	Innishannon	554752	557081
20849020				554914	557056
20849021	Innishannon House		Innishannon	554785	557044
20849022	The Private Collector	Main Street	Innishannon	554735	557085
20849023	Sullys/Pharmacy	Main Street	Innishannon	554545	557154
20849024		Main Street	Innishannon	554537	557160
20849026	Westropp House	Main Street	Innishannon	554496	557170
20849028	Rushdale Wines		Innishannon	553970	557097
20849029	Cor Castle		Innishannon	553788	557140
20856001			Timoleague	546724	544177
20856002		Chapel Hill	Timoleague	546855	543933
20856003	Church of the Nativity of Our Lady	Chapel Hill	Timoleague	546946	543920
20856005	The Church of the Ascension	Main Street	Timoleague	547108	543927
20856006	Timoleague House		Timoleague	547056	543950
20856007		Church Road	Timoleague	547121	543874
20856008		Church Road	Timoleague	547108	543875
20856010		Mill Street	Timoleague	547022	543714
20856012		Mill Street	Timoleague	546992	543713
20856013			Timoleague	546982	543735
20856015	Dillon's	Mill Street	Timoleague	546993	543767
20856016	Ardcaein House	Chapel Hill	Timoleague	546812	543733

NIAH Reg. No.	Name	Street	Town	ITM E	ITM N
20909614	Gurteen Bridge			546842	556681
20909615	Gurteen House			546928	556806
20909618	Riverview			548918	558116
20909619				548277	557078
20909620	Kilbrogan Roman Catholic Church			549159	556270
20909621	Ballinacurra Mill			551062	559971
20909622	Ballinacurra Bridge			551158	559965
20909624	Eastern Lodge			553058	560775
20909625	Upton House			552949	560754
20909628	Brinny Glebe			551703	559756
20909629				551715	559347
20909631	Brinny Church of Ireland Church			551800	559312
20909637				551430	557318
20909639				551947	557640
20909640				551883	557653
20909641	Kilpatrick House			550143	557724
20909642	Ballintannig Bridge			546934	556765
20909643	Gurteen House			546801	556710
20909645	Kilpatrick Tunnel			552756	557678
20909701	Beechmount			553151	560832
20909702				554318	560991
20909703	Sunnyside			554497	561055
20909704			Crossbarry	555005	561289
20909705	Lissagroom House		Crossbarry	555042	561282
20909706			Crossbarry	555375	561323
20909707	Crossbarry Bridge		Crossbarry	555449	561277
20909710	Dunkereen House			554740	560204
20909711				553635	559743
20909712				553598	559703
20909713	Highfort House			553529	559205
20909717				554547	559687
20909718	St Enda's			554046	559328
20909719	Dunkereen Cottage			554992	559819
20909720	Downdaniel House		Innishannon	553160	557649
20909721	Downdaniel House		Innishannon	553367	557706
20909722	Belmont House		Innishannon	553593	557349
20910914	Murragh Bridge			538066	554180
20910915				538047	553873
20910916				538049	553862
20910917				538081	553872
20910918	Roseville			537669	553647
20910919				538108	553654
20910920	Warrensbrook			536115	553699

NIAH Reg. No.	Name	Street	Town	ITM E	ITM N
20910926	St Mary's Church of Ireland Church			538971	553682
20910927	Church Hill House			539034	553489
20910928	Kilcolman Rectory			539547	553630
20910929	Kilcolman Park			539750	553744
20910933	Kilrush House			539096	552554
20910934				539976	551226
20910938				541669	550692
20910942	Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception		Enniskean	535409	554342
20910944			Enniskean	535665	554358
20910945	Enniskean Bridge		Enniskean	535811	554427
20911001	Mount Bernard			544497	555119
20911002	Laragh House			545260	555224
20911003	Carhoon House			544125	554820
20911004	Baxterr's Bridge			544074	554677
20911005	Gaggin House			544105	553707
20911006	The Farm			544693	553615
20911007				544020	553423
20911008	Lady Chapel Roman Catholic Church		Gaggin	543991	553400
20911011	Sun View			547734	556020
20911012	The Retreat	Dunmanway Road	Bandon	548272	555218
20911013	Coolfadda House	Dunmanway Road	Bandon	547935	555104
20911014	The Moorings	Dunmanway Road	Bandon	548216	555133
20911016				547292	554417
20911017	Castle Bernard			547334	554457
20911018			Bandon	548315	554822
20911019	Oaklands House		Bandon	548294	554474
20911020	Bernard's Bridge			547901	553973
20911021			Old Chapel	547741	553780
20911022	Old Chapel Mill		Old Chapel	547666	553795
20911023			Old Chapel	547658	553744
20911024			Old Chapel	547772	553788
20911025	Round Hill Mill		Old Chapel	547678	553667
20911026	Bandon Grammer School		Old Chapel	547961	553655
20911027	Mount Prospect			547309	553221
20911028	Crossmahon National Schools			546941	553068
20911030	Milton House			546980	552837
20911031	Overton Mill			547237	552972
20911035	Mount Grellan House			548969	556070
20911037	Mount Grellan House			549056	556065
20911038	Knockbrogan Farm			550056	555931
20911041				551157	556279
20911042				552242	555711

NIAH Reg. No.	Name	Street	Town	ITM E	ITM N
20911047				547947	553960
20911048	Round Hill Mill		Old Chapel	547684	553679
20911049	Round Hill Mill		Old Chapel	547655	553624
20912201				539963	547339
20912202			Ballinascarty	540597	546887
20912203			Ballinascarty	540608	546772
20912204			Ballinascarty	540794	546977
20912205			Ballinascarty	540816	546971
20912206	Ballinascarty Bridge		Ballinascarty	540714	546814
20912207			Ballinascarty	540624	546746
20912208				540062	544918
20912209	Shannon Vale Bridge		Shannon Vale	539073	544314
20912210	Noel Phair		Shannon Vale	539006	544188
20912212	Shannon Vale Mills		Shannon Vale	539270	544283
20912213	Shannon Vale House		Shannon Vale	539298	544383
20912214				539800	544507
20912215	Kilnagross Church of Ireland Church			539917	544447
20912218	Lisselan			540972	544679
20912219				541192	544971
20912220				541059	548993
20912221				541398	549545
20912224				542130	546361
20912225	Carriga Lodge			542703	546582
20912226	Lisselan Golf Club & Gardens			541243	545094
20912227	Lisselan			541215	544952
20912228	Lisselan			541012	544693
20912229	Lisselan			541042	544703
20912230				542088	544371
20912231				542589	544791
20912306	Skeaf Bridge			544014	546925
20912307	Arnavaha			543288	546767
20912308	All Saints Kilmaloda Church of Ireland Church			543319	546715
20912309	Kilmaloda House			544718	545722
20912310	Kilmaloda Bridge			545134	545646
20912315	Inchy Bridge			546432	545823
20912316	Ummerra House			547316	545032
20912335	Kilmaloda House			544674	545689
20913508				538147	540743
20913511	Clonakilty Agricultural College			541152	542207
20913512	Clonakilty Agricultural College			541201	542248
20913515	Youghals House			538996	540655

NIAH Reg. No.	Name	Street	Town	ITM E	ITM N
20913516	Villa Maria			539685	539121
20913534	Clonakilty Agricultural College			541138	542325
20913601	Lettercollum House		Timoleague	545903	543379

Table of Gardens included in the NIAH Garden Survey within the Study Area

Table 7: List of Gardens Included in the NIAH Garden Survey within the Study Area

Site Name	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
Anne's View	Kilpatrick	550760	557565
Beechmount	Garryhankard	553160	560764
Belmont	Arднаclug	553260	557365
Brinny Rectory	Brinny	551660	559764
Brothersfoot House	Kilpatrick	551660	558465
Cashelmore House	Cashel More	542862	550866
Castle Bernard	Castlebernard	547361	554465
Churh Hill House	Knockmacool	538963	553466
Clancool House	Clancool More	548561	554266
Clash Cottage	Dunkereen	554759	560164
Cor Castle	Arднаclug	553759	557265
Curraarahane House	Curraarahane	544661	553666
Deanesfort	Dunkereen	554159	559464
Desert Cottage	Knockmacool	539562	553266
Downdaniel	Skevanish	553160	557665
Dunkereen Cottage	Dunkereen	555059	559764
Firgrove	Skevanish	553959	557465
Fort Prospect	Ballinoroher	542362	543268
Garryhankardmore	Garryhankard	553260	559764
Glebe Ho.	Kilmaloda	543262	546767
Glebe House	Murragh	538465	554466
Glebe House	Kilbrogan	549060	556065
Hawthorn Villa	Dromkeen	552260	555865
Highfort	Rockfort	553459	559164
Inchydoney House	Inchydoney Island	539662	539069
Janeville	Knockbrogan	549760	555265
Kilcolman House	Kilcolman	541462	553666
Kilcolman Park	Kilcolmanpark	539762	553666
Kilmaloda House	Kilmaloda	544661	545667
Kilmoylerane Ho.	Kilmoylerane North	539662	548467
Kilpatrick House	Kilpatrick	550060	557765
Kilrush House	Kilrush	539163	552566
Laragh House	Laragh	545261	555265

Site Name	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
Lettercollum House	Lettercollum	545761	543368
Lower Tawnies Cottage	Tawnies Lower	537363	541468
Maulbrack House	Maulbrack West	540262	552266
Mayfield	Knockaveale	544861	552866
Miltown House	Knocknagarrane	546961	552766
Mishells House	Mishells	548561	557765
Mount Beamish	Boulteen	539962	551566
Mount Bernard	Carhoon East	544461	555165
Mount Prospect	Knocknagarrane	547361	553266
Overton Ho.	Knocknagarrane	547161	552966
Park View	Knockbrogan	550060	555565
Richmount	Clancool Beg	548261	553666
River View	Mishells	548760	558165
River View House	Gully	548261	554965
Shannonvale Ho.	Grillagh	539262	544268
Shinagh House	Shinagh	545661	555465
Ummera	Ummera	547361	545067
Upton	Garryhankard	552860	560764
Woodlands	Kilpatrick	551760	557465

Table of Revolutionary Period Sites within the Study Area

Table 8: List of Revolutionary Period Sites within the Study Area

Name	Site Type	Location
Timoleague Castle	Site of organisation/support	Timoleague
Cathal Hurley Memorial	Site of memory	Bandon GAA Club
Connolly Memorial	Site of memory	Castledon Court, Bandon
Daniel O'Reilly Memorial	Site of memory	Dunmanway Road, Bandon
Hurley Memorial	Site of memory	Dunmanway Road, Bandon
Galvin, Begley, and O'Donoghue Memorial	Site of memory	Dunmanway Road, Bandon
Site of killing of Prober Nagle	Site of conflict	MacCurtain Hill, Clonakilty
Castle Bernard	Site of conflict	Castlebernard
Michael Collins Statue	Site of memory	Emmet Square, Clonakilty
O'Donovan's Hotel	Site of control	Pearse Street, Clonakilty
Michael Collins House Museum	Site of civilian life	Emmet Square, Clonakilty

Table of Undesignated CHR within the Study Area (Preliminary)

Table 9: Preliminary list of Undesignated CHR within the Study Area

Name	Site Type	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
Ballinascarty–Clonakilty Railway Line	Railway line	Various		
Bandon–Clonakilty Junction Railway Line	Railway line	Various		

Name	Site Type	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
Clonakilty Junc.–Ballinascarty Railway Line	Railway line	Various		
Ballinhassig–Bandon Railway Line	Railway line	Various		
Shannon Vale Mills Branch Railway Line	Railway line	Various		
Ballinascarty–Timoleague Railway Line	Railway line	Various		
Clonakilty Junction–Dunmanway Railway Line	Railway line	Various		
Banon Union Workhouse	Workhouse	Cloghmacsimon	549958	554920
Mill	Mill	Gully	548976	554878
Bridewell	Bridewell	Coolfadda	548960	555378
Fishmarket Buildings	Market Buildings	Coolfadda	549130	555161
Post Office Building	Post Office	Gully	549197	555085
Constabulary Barracks	Barracks	Gully	548855	554808
Old Artillery Barracks	Barracks	Gully	548671	554737
Fair Green Gallows Hill	Site of Gallows	Gully	548777	554756
Salmon Weir	Weir and Salmon Box	Coolfadda	548920	555092
Tanyard	Tanyard	Coolfadda	548911	555033
Scott's Factory	Factory	Coolfadda	548982	555038
Corduroy Manufactory	Factory	Gully	548970	554985
Fish Store	Industrial	Gully	549039	555071
Veterinary Institute	Veterinary	Gully	549057	555035
Soap Works	Factory	Gully	549106	555037
Cotton Manufactory	Factory	Gully	549109	555069
Tanyard	Tanyard	Knockbrogan	549363	555211
Tanyard	Tanyard	Knockbrogan	549489	555243
Tanyards	Tanyard	Knockbrogan	549456	555273
Timber Yard	Timber yard	Cloghmacsimon	549427	554955
Mail Coach Office	Office	Cloghmacsimon	549376	555007
Ball Court	Ball court	Cloghmacsimon	549386	554987
Timber Yard	Timber yard	Cloghmacsimon	549350	554951
Hospital	Hospital	Cloghmacsimon	549364	557899
Hotel	Hotel	Cloghmacsimon	549321	555021
School of Industry	School	Cloughmacsimon	549292	555030
Post Office	Post office	Cloghmacsimon	549278	555037
Tanyard	Tanyard	Cloghmacsimon	549232	554982
Timber Yard	Timber yard	Cloghmacsimon	549207	554925
Distillery	Distillery	Cloghmacsimon	549033	554785
Mills	Mills	Cloghmacsimon	548847	554652
Union Hall	Hall	Cloghmacsimon	548827	554633
Mill Pond	Mill pond	Cloghmacsimon	548686	554582
Brewery	Brewery	Cloghmacsimon	548775	554554
Coal Yard	Coal yard	Cloghmacsimon	548795	554551
Barret's Hill House	House	Coolfadda	548402	555545
Parochial School House	School	Coolfadda	548751	555638
Carhoon House	House	Carhoon West	543749	554829
Mayfield Demesne	House, estate, and demesne lands and features	Knockaveale	544946	552862

Name	Site Type	Townland	ITM E	ITM N
Aqueduct	Aqueduct	Curravarahane	545023	553656
Laragh House Gate Lodge	Gate lodge	Laragh	545045	555112
Thrashing Mill	Mill	Laragh	545291	555260
Laragh House Gate Lodge	Gate lodge	Laragh	545527	555231
Old Course of River	Historic river	Coolfadda & Castlebernard	547177	555042
Nag Hill House	House	Knocknagarrane	546533	552971
Wood Rangers House	House	Coolfadda	547787	555113
Flood Gate	Flood gate	Coolfadda & Gully	547940	555008
Gate lodge	Gate lodge	Coolfadda	547616	555206
Tanyard	Tanyard	Coolfadda	548794	555616
Old Slate Quarry	Quarry	Coolfadda	548759	555272
Mill Race	Mill race	Clancool More	548663	554358
Glue Manufactory	Factory	Cloghmacsimon	548548	554292
Flour Mill	Mill	Clogheenavodig	550150	555321
Moanarone Cottage	House	Moanarone	550458	555082
Hawthorn Villa	House	Dromkeen	552237	555945
Corn Store	Warehouse	Gully	548910	554983
Coach Factory	Factory	Gully	548910	555043
Iron Works	Industrial	Gully	549081	555075
Corn Store	Warehouse	Gully	549088	555079
Old Gravel Pit	Quarry	Knockbrogan	549288	555325
Signal House	Signal house	Clogheenavodig	549960	555251
Turn Table	Turn table	Cloghmacsimon	549762	555150
Railway Station	Railway station	Cloghmacsimon	549347	555106

Table of Previous Excavations within the Study Area

Table 10: List of Previous Excavations within the Study Area

Licence Number	Site Name	Site Type	ITM E	ITM N
C295; R126; E3948	CHRIST CHURCH (HOLY TRINITY), MAIN STREET SOUTH, CORK	18th-century church and graveyard	554452	557231
08E0973; 08R0371	Cloghmacsimon	19th-century workhouse	549919	554878
14E0440	Mawbeg East, Bandon	Agricultural activity	540698	554428
23E0928	Murragh, Enniskeane	Burnt mound material, a ring-ditch, a kiln, pits/post-holes, and two spreads	537958	554561
04E0544	GRILLAGH	Burnt spread	539595	544104
16D0074, 16R0161	Coolfadda, Gully	Dive survey of weir, tower, quay, revetment walls, town wall	548901	555121
00E0583	BALLINCOLLIG-BALLINEEN GAS PIPELINE	Excavation - miscellaneous	535287	554477

Licence Number	Site Name	Site Type	ITM E	ITM N
C383; E4068	TIMOLEAGUE FRANCISCAN FRIARY, TIMOLEAGUE	Friary	547171	543688
14E0044	Youghals	Historic town	538566	541280
11E0435	MAWBEG	Medieval field system (possible)	540703	554549
	Timoleague	Medieval Friary	547261	543768
96E0255	Leherfineen	Medieval urban (environs of town walls)	555160	556865
E4481	Bandon River, Bandon	Monitoring	549240	555161
00E0614	CHAPEL LANE, BANDON	No archaeological significance	548661	554766
00E0570	KILPATRICK/CALLATRIM	No archaeological significance	550201	557526
01E0725	Kilcolman	No archaeological significance	540653	553024
02E1571	Bandon	No archaeological significance	549466	555119
02E0791	MCSweeney Quay, Bandon	No archaeological significance	549472	555704
02E1756	MCSweeney Quay, Bandon	No archaeological significance	549011	555066
02E1757	MCSweeney Quay, Bandon	No archaeological significance	549111	555116
02E0707	Main Street, Innishannon	No archaeological significance	554553	557171
03E0881	Ballinoroher	No archaeological significance	540763	542668
03E0026	Cloghmacsimon, Bandon	No archaeological significance	549466	555119
03E1889	79/81 Main Street South, Bandon	No archaeological significance	549031	555207
04E1221	19-20 MAIN STREET SOUTH, BANDON	No archaeological significance	549077	555001
04E1668	26-27 MAIN STREET SOUTH, BANDON	No archaeological significance	549022	554981
04E0388	'THE SHAMBLES', BANDON	No archaeological significance	549466	555119
04E0274	KILBROGAN	No archaeological significance	548757	556287
05E1012	MAIN STREET NORTH, COOLFADDA RURAL, BANDON	No archaeological significance	549466	555119
04E1668	26/27 MAIN STREET SOUTH, BANDON	No archaeological significance	549108	555197
05E0461	CLOGHEENAVODIG	No archaeological significance	550144	554763
05E1164	CLOGHEENAVODIG	No archaeological significance	550144	554763
05E0578	KILBROGAN	No archaeological significance	548757	556287
05E0278	KILPATRICK	No archaeological significance	551174	558155
06E0731	Emmet Row, Main Street North, Bandon	No archaeological significance	549466	555119
07E1148	Farnahoe, Innishannon	No archaeological significance	555024	557984
07E0668	Lackanaloocha	No archaeological significance	541816	543737
07E1165	MADAME	No archaeological significance	540707	546576
08E0501; 08D53; 08R177	Ballylangley	No archaeological significance	550420	555200
10E0412	Bord Gáis Networks Gas Main, Brinny to Innishannon	No archaeological significance	554683	557126

Licence Number	Site Name	Site Type	ITM E	ITM N
10E0413	Bord GÁjis Networks Gas Main, Innishannon to Kinsale	No archaeological significance	554683	557126
11E0230	YOUGHALS, CLONAKILTY	No archaeological significance	538532	540691
15E0552	Ahalisky	No Archaeological Significance	541560	547529
06E0373	Inchydoney	No archaeological significance.	539317	539196
06E0292	Lisnacunna	No archaeological significance.	540511	549996
13E190	Kent Street Quay Wall, Clonakilty	No archaeology found	538372	541466
15E0331	8 North Main Street, Bandon	No archaeology found	549142	555181
17E0315	Brinny, Innishannon	No archaeology found	551381	559822
17E0315	Brinny, Innishannon	No archaeology found	551381	559822
17E0179	Dromkeen, Innishannon	No archaeology found	554690	556910
17E0066 Ext.	Mawbeg East, Enniskeane	No archaeology found	540645	554566
19E0505	Mawbeg East, Enniskeane	No archaeology found	540937	554529
98E0516	MISHELLS	Possible burial-ground	548561	557865
E003385	Mill Place, Bandon	Post-medieval	548759	555140
11D0036, 11R0128	BANDON	River	549466	555119
16E0490	River Bandon, Curranure and Ballylanglely townlands	River dredging	551606	556993
06D073, 06R169	River Bandon, Bandon	Riverine	549271	555166
17D0046, 17R0100	Bandon River, Innishannon	Riverine	554694	556928
11E0443	MONTEEN	Testing	542796	547606
98E0503	CASEMENT ROAD, BANDON	Town wall	548661	554566
00E0857	Gully, Bandon	Town wall	548196	554567
00E0857 ext.	Gully, Bandon	Town wall	548196	554567
08R99; 08D35	Clonakilty	Unknown	538625	541424
99E0158	MACSWEENY QUAY, BANDON	Urban	549466	555119
02E0030	Knockbrogan, bandon	Urban	549419	555705
02E1077	16 Main Street South, Bandon	Urban	549085	555221
03E1753	Market Quay, Bandon	Urban	549047	554936
05E0170	96 MAIN STREET SOUTH, BANDON	Urban	549168	555014
15E0011	Avenue House, Gully Rural, Bandon	Urban	548973	554857
E4430	Bandon	Urban	549129	555195
11E368	Clonakilty	Urban	538238	541545
17E0111	McSwiney Quay, Bandon	Urban	549045	555103
E4481 (C578)	Bandon Flood Relief Scheme, Gully, Coolfadda townlands	Urban	549226	555158
97E0264	SOUTH MAIN STREET/MARKET QUAY, BANDON	Urban medieval	549047	554937

Licence Number	Site Name	Site Type	ITM E	ITM N
00E0101	INISHANNON	Urban medieval	554683	557126
00E0857	Gully, Bandon	Urban medieval	548196	554567
00E0857	TOWN WALLS (GULLY TOWNLAND), BANDON	Urban post-medieval	549466	555119
05E0882	6 PEARSE STREET, BANDON	Urban post-medieval	549219	555030
06E1033	Kilbrogan Hill, Bandon	Urban, medieval	548937	555358
07E0210	Bandon	Urban, medieval	549466	555119
15E0011	Avenue House, Gully Rural, Bandon	Within historic town	548973	554857
16E0310	Bandon Community Hospital, Bandon	Workhouse	549966	554880

Appendix 13-3 Summary of Cultural Heritage Protection in Ireland

The documents *Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage*¹ and *Policy and Guidelines for Archaeological Excavations*² summarise the legal and regulatory protections for archaeological heritage in the Republic of Ireland.

Archaeological heritage includes known archaeological sites, monuments and objects, areas of archaeological potential, and underwater archaeology. In the Republic of Ireland, archaeological sites and monuments are currently³ protected under the terms of the *National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014* through inclusion on the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as Recorded Monuments, inclusion on the Register of Historic Monuments (RHM) as Registered Monuments, by being declared a National Monument (NM) and/or through a Preservation Order (PO). The National Monuments Service (NMS) maintains lists and maps of the RMP for each county, a list of NMs in state care and a list of monuments subject to POs, which are available for consultation online,⁴ as well as a list of monuments and archaeological areas included on the RHM, which is available via direct consultation with the NMS.

The Archaeological Survey of Ireland, a unit of the NMS, also maintains an inventory of all known archaeological sites and monuments together with an associated paper archive and database which collectively forms the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The SMR database is updated on a regular basis and is available online through the Historic Environment Viewer (HEV).⁵ It includes sites that have been identified since the statutory RMP was published, many of which are scheduled to be included in the next revision of the RMP (DHLGH 2021)⁶ or equivalent of, when the new heritage act comes in operation.

Under Section 12 (3) of the *National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994* and Section 5 (8) of the *National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987* when the owner or occupier of a property, or any other person proposes to carry out, or to cause, or to permit the carrying out of any work at or in relation to a Recorded Monument or a Registered Monument they are required to give notice in writing to the Minister two months prior to commencing that work.⁷ This is to allow the NMS time to consider the proposed works and how best to proceed to further the protection of the site or monument.

The SMR database includes a Zone of Notification (ZoN) for sites and monuments, while the published statutory RMP maps demarcate areas by circles or polygons. These do not define the exact extent of the sites and monuments, but rather are intended to give an indication that archaeological considerations may be an important aspect in the consideration of any development proposed within the ZoN or RMP area (DHLGH 2021), as well as to identify them for the purposes of notification under Section 12 (3) of the *National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994*.

All archaeological objects (with no known owner at the time of finding) are the property of the State as per Section 2 of the *National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994*⁸ and must not be altered other than under a

¹ Available at: <http://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/framework-and-principles-for-protection-of-archaeological-heritage.pdf> [Accessed March 2024].

² Available at: <http://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/excavation-policy-and-guidelines.pdf> [Accessed March 2024].

³ It should be noted that on 13 October 2023 a new bill was signed into law (the Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023), which when implemented will repeal and replace the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 and related legislation. See: <https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/bills/bill/2023/2/> [Accessed March 2024].

⁴ See Table 5-2 in main report for the permalinks to these lists.

⁵ Available at: <https://www.archaeology.ie/archaeological-survey-ireland/historic-environment-viewer-application> [Accessed March 2024].

⁶ <https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/archaeology-planning-process-pl13.pdf> [Accessed March 2024].

⁷ Available at: <https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1994/act/17/section/12/enacted/en/html#sec12> and <https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1987/act/17/section/5/enacted/en/html#sec5> [Accessed March 2024].

⁸ Available at: <http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1994/act/17/section/2/enacted/en/html#sec2> [Accessed March 2024].

licence issued by the National Museum of Ireland (NMI). The *National Monuments Act 1930* (as amended) and the *National Cultural Institutions Act 1997* sets out the framework within which the NMI operates.⁹ The museum is the statutory authority with responsibility for the care of archaeological objects and is the State's repository for all archaeological objects from excavations and other sources (O'Connor 2003; NMI 2022). The records for these objects are maintained by the NMI Irish Antiquities Division in the Collections Database and include a large collection of unique paper archives known as the Topographical Files, which are housed in the Antiquities Division at Kildare Street, Dublin.

Wrecks over 100 years old and archaeological objects under water, irrespective of their age or location, are protected under Section 3 of the *National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987*.¹⁰ Wrecks that are less than 100 years old and the potential location of wrecks or archaeological objects may also be protected under Section 3 of the *National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987* by the placement of an underwater heritage order if the wreck, area or object is considered to be of sufficient historical, archaeological or artistic importance to merit such protection.

Built/architectural heritage comprises designated architectural heritage sites and other significant architectural heritage. Under Section 51 of the *Planning and Development Act 2000*,¹¹ planning authorities are required to maintain a Record of Protected Structures (RPS) which includes all structures or parts of structures in their functional areas which, in their opinion, are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social, or technical interest. No work can be carried out affecting those features of a Protected Structure which contribute to the aforementioned aspects without approval from the planning authority. Similarly, Section 81 of the *Planning and Development Act 2000* makes provision for the creation of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA) to preserve the character of a place, area, group of structures or townscape, taking account of building lines and heights, that is of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest or value, or contributes to the appreciation of Protected Structures.¹² The RPS and lists of ACA are maintained and updated by each individual Local Authority as part of their County Development Plan. At this point, no national database of Protected Structures or ACA is maintained. Some county datasets are available to download, but in most instances the dataset must be requested from the Local Authority. The *National Monuments Acts 1930–2014* can also protect elements of the built heritage or offer dual/parallel protection.

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) is a state initiative under the administration of the DHLGH and was 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 the Republic 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 RPS. The surveys, which include Building Surveys and Garden Surveys (comprising historic gardens and designed landscapes) are published online.¹³

It should be noted that different designations may be used to describe the same Cultural Heritage site, for instance the same monument may be listed on the SMR, RMP, RHM and National Monument lists. Similarly, a building may be recorded in both the NIAH and the RPS, as well as on designated archaeological heritage lists (SMR, RMP, RHM and National Monuments).

References

Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH). 2021. *Archaeology in the Planning Process, Planning Leaflet 13*. Dublin: Office of the Planning Regulator. Available at: <https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/archaeology-planning-process-pl13.pdf> [Accessed March 2024].

⁹ <https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1997/act/11/enacted/en/index.html> [Accessed March 2024].

¹⁰ <https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1987/act/17/section/3/enacted/en/html#sec3> [Accessed March 2024].

¹¹ <http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2000/act/30/section/51/enacted/en/html#sec51> [Accessed March 2024].

¹² <http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2000/act/30/section/81/enacted/en/html#sec81> [Accessed March 2024].

¹³ <https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/> [Accessed March 2024]. The NIAH Buildings Survey is also hosted via the HEV [<https://maps.archaeology.ie/HistoricEnvironment/>].

- National Museum of Ireland (NMI). 2022. *Standards for the Care and Treatment of Archaeological Objects from Excavations*. Available at: https://www.museum.ie/getmedia/222c77e9-35dc-4345-b260-f67e835a5348/IAD_StandardsforExcavationObjects_1.pdf [Accessed March 2024].
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Appendix 13-4 Potential Notification, Licence, and Consent Requirements

Type	Potential Notification, Licence & Consent Requirements	Programming Requirement
Works at or in relation to a Recorded Monument or Registered Monument	Notification to the Minister under Section 12 (3) of the <i>National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994</i> (Recorded Monument) and Section 5 (8) of <i>National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987</i> (Register of Historic Monuments). Section 26 Archaeological Licence. Section 3 Underwater Dive/Survey Licence. Section 2 Detection Device Licence (for Metal Detection or Geophysical Surveys).	Notification form must be completed and submitted to the NMS at least two (2) months before any work is carried out at a Recorded Monument (listed on RMP) or a Registered Monument (listed on RHM). Allow a minimum of four (4) weeks each for processing and issue of Section 26 Archaeological Licence, Section 3 Underwater Dive/Survey Licence and Section 2 Detection Device Licence.
Works at or in proximity to a National Monument in state care or where a Preservation Order (PO) is in force	Section 14 Ministerial Consent – any works involving ground disturbance at, around or in proximity to a National Monument in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister or a Local Authority or subject to a PO, require Ministerial Consent under Section 14 of the <i>National Monuments Act 1930</i> as amended by Section 5 of the <i>National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004</i> .	Allow a minimum of six (6) weeks for processing and issue of Section 14 Ministerial Consent in advance of development.
Listed on SMR	Section 26 Archaeological Licence. Section 3 Underwater Dive/Survey Licence. Section 2 Detection Device Licence (for Metal Detection or Geophysical Surveys).	Allow a minimum of four (4) weeks each for processing and issue of Section 26 Archaeological Licence, Section 3 Underwater Dive/Survey Licence and Section 2 Detection Device Licence.
Protected Structure	May be subject to Section 14 Ministerial Consent (where also considered a National Monument in the ownership/guardianship of the Local Authority); or May be subject to Section 26 Archaeological Licence (where also included on the RMP/RHM). May be subject to Section 5 Exempted Development Declaration or planning permission. May be subject to Section 57 Declaration.	Allow a minimum of six (6) weeks for processing and issue of Section 14 Ministerial Consent in advance of development; allow a minimum of four (4) weeks for processing and issue of Section 26 Archaeological Licence. Allow sufficient time for reporting and preparation of information to support Section 5 and/or Section 57 application detail.
Listed on NIAH	May be subject to Section 14 Ministerial Consent (where also considered a National Monument in the ownership/ guardianship of the Local Authority); or May be subject to Section 26 Archaeological Licence (where also included on the RMP/RHM).	Allow a minimum of six (6) weeks for processing and issue of Section 14 Ministerial Consent in advance of development; allow a minimum of four (4) weeks for processing and issue of Section 26 Archaeological Licence.
Undesignated Cultural Heritage	May be subject to Section 26 Archaeological Licence. May be subject to Section 3 Underwater Dive/Survey Licence. May be subject to Section 2 Detection Device Licence (for Metal Detection or Geophysical Surveys).	Allow a minimum of four (4) weeks each for processing and issue of Section 26 Archaeological Licence, Section 3 Underwater Dive/Survey Licence and Section 2 Detection Device Licence.

