

An Coimisiún Pleanála

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F26HK20

7th June 2026

email: susanptighe@outlook.com

Reference: PAX16 324258

Objection Submission to An Coimisiún Pleanála

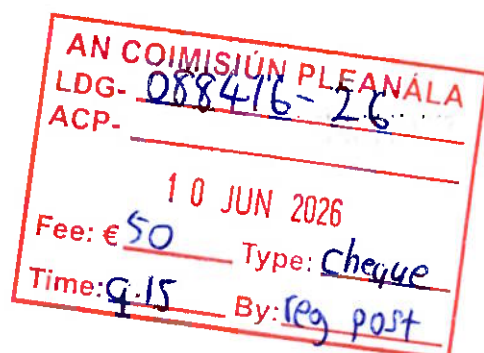
Re: Planning permission for the construction of Tirawley Windfarm consisting of 16 wind turbines, a permanent 110kV substation, 110kV underground cable and grid connection, and ancillary development in the townlands of Ballymurphy, Ballynaleck, Barnhill lower & Upper, Barrow, Billoos, Carn, Carrickanass, CARROWMORE, Castle lacken Demesne, and other townlands in County Mayo.

Case Number: PAX16 324258

Introduction

I make this submission as [a resident/landowner] of the Lacken/Ballycastle/Killala area in north-west County Mayo. I wish to raise serious concerns regarding the proposed Tirawley Wind Farm (16 turbines, a permanent 110kV substation, underground grid connection, Bess storage and ancillary infrastructure) in the townlands of Ballymurphy Ballynaleck, Barnhill, Carrickanass, CARROWMORE, Castle lacken and other townlands in North Mayo submitted by Constant Energy.

I believe this particular proposal does not adequately satisfy the policy safeguards, environmental protections, landscape/amenity criteria and community benefit standards that apply under the Mayo County Development Plan 2022-2028 (CDP), the national rural and energy policy framework, EU rural/community policy and directives and international heritage/landscape guidance. Accordingly, I request that the Board refuse the application.



1. Mayo County Development Plan 2022-2028

- The CDP supports renewable energy development (including wind) in County Mayo but *only* where there are no significant adverse effects on the environment (including the integrity of the Natura 2000 network), residential amenity or visual amenity.
- The CDP recognises the wind resource in Mayo, but it explicitly requires consistency with the County Landscape Appraisal and Development Management Standards (including cumulative impact, landscape and visual assessment, peat/soil/forest management) (see Vol. 2 – Development Management Standards).

Ideally, Mayo County Councillors should have recognised the Visual Amenity of the Landscape and the negative imposition of wind farms on the rural inhabitants. Additionally, they should also have persisted with the objective of having the Ceide Fields designated as a UNESCO Site for the prestige that this would have brought to North Mayo. They clearly made poor judgements in those regards. Such judgements, however, should ideally not be in the realms of the responsibility of politicians who are exposed to so many contradictory pressures, particularly from business interests. These crucial decisions should ideally be taken by people who are not exposed to such pressures and can therefore be more objective. This very beautiful, scenic part of North Mayo with its rich history and heritage should always have been designated as “not suitable for windfarm development”.

The lack of regard for Landscape and Visual Amenity by politicians and failure to protect it and its inhabitants are grounds for a refusal.

“The Wild Destination Experience:

The Department of Enterprise, Tourism and Employment together with Failte Ireland have just launched a new 5 year tourism plan for North Mayo; The “Wild Destinations and Experience Development Plan.”(DEDP) sets out a clear framework to support sustainable tourism growth across North Mayo. The plan aims to extend the tourism season, spread economic benefit across the region and strengthen the visitor experience. In collaboration with local stakeholders and community groups, catalyst projects and initiatives identified include the development of the Ceide coastal path, a 15 kilometre coastal trail linking the Ceide Fields neolithic site and visitor centre with Downpatrick Head, a signature Discovery Point on the Wild Atlantic Way, as well as continued progress on the Western Way and a connected North Mayo trails network to support walking and outdoor activity.

1. How damaging it will be to all the above projects if as one approaches this region towards the Wild Atlantic way, either along the R314 or the Old French Road by the Monasteries of the Moy, one’s view will be of those towering turbines along Lacken Hill, wiping out the ancient, familiar landmark the Gazebo and giving the impression of entering an Industrial Zone. The planning application does not seem to have given any

consideration to those important views as one travels from Ballina to Killala on route to this very scenic part of North Mayo along the Wild Atlantic Way.

2. National policy – National Development Plan (NDP) / “Our Rural Future”

- The NDP and related rural development policies emphasise sustainable investment in rural communities, diversification of income streams in rural areas, local benefit from infrastructure developments, and protection of rural character and amenity.
- Large-scale infrastructure (such as wind farms) must demonstrate that they deliver genuine local benefit, do not impose undue burden on local amenity or landscape, and align with place-based rural development.

Locating a wind farm in this scenic location is in conflict with these expressed policies and is an imposition on local Amenity and Landscape. It is also in conflict with tourism efforts to promote the Wild Atlantic Way and the Euro Velo Route and the many local walks that have been fostered here by North Mayo Tourism in cooperation with local tourist interests. Some popular and well-established walks are “The Lacken Trail” used weekly by the local activator walking club. (see appendices) The “Rathlacken Court Tomb Trail”. To quote from Mayo-Ireland.ie “The features of the trail are the many sites rich in history stretching from the neolithic era to medieval and recent times. Through the bog walkers will be able to spot stone walls, cairns, standing stones, house structure and megalithic tombs dating back around 5,500 years”. These scenic, tranquil walks cannot survive the imposition of Turbines, deforestation and spoil heaps being imposed on them. Sli Humbert, a historical Trail begins in Kilcummin, continues past Garrai Francach and onwards to Castlebar, etc. The “Kilcummin loop walk” has been granted 200,000 euro funding for upgrading and improvements. Also the Ceide to Down Patrick Head along the north coast walk is in the process of being developed. The Western Way also passes through this area. The direct conflicts of interest here between tourism and wind farm interests and indeed the quality of life of local residents are valid grounds for a planning refusal. An American author of local descent has written in his book “Immigrant’s Son” “the scenery is breathtaking when the sun permits an unimpeded view. The ferocity of the ocean waters and the fury of the surf are great contrasts to the gentle flowing river in the area around Rathfran Abbey”. “Bards clash with archeologists and historians to interpret the topography of the region.”

The Gazebo, visible from land and sea will be obliterated by a gigantic Turbine (appendix photo). Panoramic views from Conaghrea of Enniscrone, Sligo, Donegal, Neiphin and Lough Conn will now be visible only through the blades of Turbines. (photo in appendix). It is noteworthy that no photos were included in the Planning Application from this location or from the route along the Wild Atlantic way from Palmerstown towards Kilcummin bay, looking west towards Lacken Hill. This very The picturesque view will be defaced by enormous turbines should planning be allowed. Photos in the planning application are taken strategically to show

the WF in best possible light but failing to demonstrate the spoiling of many beautiful scenic views.

In the National Planning Framework, Mountaineering Ireland argues that windfarms despite being for renewable energy are large industrial structures that fundamentally change the character of upland landscapes which they describe as cultural landscapes. They have suggested focusing on other renewable energy technologies such as offshore and tidal power to a greater extent.

Tourism

Tourism is important in the area and holds huge potential for much greater development. Beaches, water sports, historical locations, monuments, Garrai Francach, The Glebe, Castle Lacken, Rathfran Abbey, Moyne Abbey, Rosserk Abbey, Saint Cuimin's church and holy well, Saint Patrick's well at Foghill, Kilbride church and graveyard, DownPatrick Head and Dun Briste, Ceide Fields, The Gazebo, Ogham Stones, Bartra Island, Historical Killala, French landing Kilcummin, Céide Fields with its prospect of attaining UNESCO status, Ballinglen Arts are all within 10k radius of the proposed wind farm and will be impacted. Right throughout the year artists in conjunction with Ballinglen Art gallery who come and reside in the locality for several months can be spotted sitting for hours on end at those beauty spots. One particularly popular location is about to become the Operations centre for Constant Energy. Many beautiful vistas will be obliterated should the Turbines be given permission to install.

The untapped potential of North Mayo on the Wild Atlantic Way and particularly the Lacken/Ballycastle/Killala area as a tourist destination is enormous. Fáilte Ireland, Discover North Mayo, North Mayo. ie are putting huge resources into this endeavour at present. Many Farmers and property owners augment their income with Airbnb. Local restaurants, garages, hotels and retailers benefit from tourist spending.

Changing our natural landscape to an industrial zone, transforming its beauty into ugliness, destroying a rural way of life, killing tourism industry, shattering a peaceful environment is too big a price to pay for a project that was ill conceived.

3.EU / International heritage / cultural-landscape policy

- EU rural development and CAP programmes emphasise the twin goals of environmental sustainability and rural community resilience.
- International guidance (e.g., from International Council on Monuments and Sites — ICOMOS) on cultural landscapes highlights that developments should respect landscape integrity, avoid adverse effects on the authenticity and cultural value of landscapes, and carefully assess visual and cumulative impacts.
- In this area of north Mayo, concern has been raised over multiple wind-farm proposals and the potential impact on the scenic/coastal/heritage landscape. [Connaught Telegraph](#)

- As one travels from Ballina to Killala either along the main R314 or the old French road by The Monasteries of the Moy on route to the Wild Atlantic Way one will have the impression of entering an Industrial Zone as all those Turbines along Lacken Hill and beside the Gezibo will be visible and overwhelming the landscape, thus spoiling totally the existing beautiful vista.

All 16 Turbines will become the outstanding feature for many miles of the Wild Atlantic Way, spoiling the views of undulating hills, fields and beaches. (see photos in Appendix). Only two photos were taken from the several roads on this, the eastern side where the Turbines are most visible, whereas the remainder were taken from the western side with Turbines being less visible.

- Private enterprise and innovation is highly desirable and enriching in any community. However, by their nature, entrepreneurs tend to focus mainly on a profit motive and societal constraints are often needed to protect the environment, landscape, scenery and rural communities. Cognisance must therefore be taken of the cumulative impacts of the plethora of wind farms in the Lacken, Killala, Ballycastle and surrounding areas. In this cumulative context there are additional grounds for a refusal of the Tirawley wind farm.
- Here WF developers are robbing an entire community of its potential for future development as a major tourist destination.

4. Specific Concerns about the Tirawley Proposal

Heritage, Landscape & visual amenity / cumulative impact

- The application area lies in a sensitive scenic and rural landscape (between Ballycastle, Killala, Lacken) and proximate to recognised heritage landscapes (for example the areas previously on the UNESCO tentative list for The Ceide Fields and the Boglands of North/West Mayo).
- Chapter 14.2.3.3 prehistoric periods describe some of the richness of the ancient history of this area. Many questions are being asked in the community as to why Ceide Fields and its extensive landscape was removed from the tentative list (2010) for consideration as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is considered a high value cultural heritage receptor. Mayo County Development Plan 2022-2028 refers to the value of the Ceide Fields as a Cultural Heritage Asset in the context of tourism potential, proposed walking and greenway routes (Ceide Coast) as well as specific objective Beo 2 “to protect Ceide

Fields from inappropriate development". It is important to realise that Ceide Fields extends over the entire area of the proposed Tirawley Wind Farm and further (see 3 maps in indexes). Archaeologists have traced and mapped ancient field systems by a method they call probing. Possibilities remain for more work of this nature in the future by archaeologists and their students. Some of Rathlacken Court Tomb has been excavated and artifacts recovered. This is a region rich in antiquity and ancient treasure. Despite some being suggested in the application, there are no mitigation measures that can possibly protect this unique landscape from the destruction, defacement, and desecration which this Wind Farm, if allowed, will bring.

- Chapter 14.3.2.3 High and Late Medieval Periods. The study area contains a Late Medieval Church and graveyard, located in Glebe townland, two levelled Castles located in Carrickanass and Castlelacken. There is also Rathfran Abbey and graveyard as well as Kilcummin Church and graveyard, Kilbride ancient Church and graveyard.

- The applicant's Landscape and Visual Impact & Amenity (LVIA) Viewpoint Photomontage Booklets" must be carefully scrutinised.
- The CDP, and earlier Mayo Renewable Energy Strategy, require that proposals demonstrate that turbine size, siting, scale and visibility from key viewpoints are consistent with landscape protection objectives. While the chosen viewing points demonstrate that the turbines will have a major impact on the scenic landscape, many of them, especially from the western (Ballycastle) side of the Lacken Hills, appear to try to show the project 'in a positive light', where the turbines are partially obscured by the hills. **It should be noted that the photomontages avoid most of the important Viewing Points in the townlands of Carrowtrasna, Foghill, Cloonalaghan, Tooreen, Breastagh, Cloonboy and Cashel.** The turbines will be fully visible from all of these townlands, where there are clear sight lines to all of the turbines.

The failure to provide adequate viewing point photographs from the most important viewing points in the photomontage is of itself a ground for refusal. These views have been used repeatedly by North Mayo Tourism in brochures and online when promoting the North Mayo area. In addition, the inadequate photomontage photos still show the disproportionate visual impact of the turbines on the panoramic scenery. Both are valid grounds for a refusal of planning permission.

5. Biodiversity, peatland/forest impacts and carbon accounting

- The applicant's Forestry Report indicates extensive removal of plantation forestry and associated groundworks for turbine foundations, tracks, etc. Loss of forest resource (31.86ha), disturbance of soils/peat and hydrological changes may have ecological and carbon-budget consequences for the local community and landscape.
- The CDP emphasises protection of natural capital (including soils/peat/forestry) and that renewable energy development must not have unacceptable environmental impact.

- Natura areas such as the Salt Marsh in Lackan, Killala Bay and the Moy estuary will be hugely at risk from waste and effluent coming via rivers flowing through the WF area.
- There is limited publicly available detail (in the accessible summary) on how the peat/soil impacts are quantified (in terms of CO₂ release, restoration, offset) and how forestry removal is compensated or managed.
- Concern: Without robust quantification and mitigation of peat/woodland carbon impacts, the climate benefit case is weakened, and there is a risk of adverse local environmental effect (hydrology, habitat loss, forest income loss) for the rural community. Removal of 31.86Ha of forestry will have negative consequence for bird life and CO₂ sequestration. **Total project CO₂ losses are colossal and at a time when Ireland's Green house gas omissions are way behind targets, the wisdom of interfering with this valuable carbon sink peat landscape must be questioned.**

6. Ornithology

This chapter provides vital information concerning bird species that will be impacted.

Protected / conservation-priority species recorded or considered in the EIAR

The chapter's Table of species and the survey results identify a number of birds of conservation concern that use the wind-farm area or nearby habitats (I list the most relevant/protected ones here):

- **Hen harrier** — listed on EU Birds Directive Annex I and on the national Amber list; recorded as an autumn/winter visitor (including a regularly used night roost).
- **Snipe** -- Listed in Annex 1 on red list was recorded here and expected to breed.
- **Meadow Pipit** red listed due to its high conservation concern was recorded here and expected to breed.
- **Merlin** — Annex I species; recorded in the study area (but very low flight activity through the collision risk height).
- **Peregrine** — Annex I species; present and considered in collision risk modelling.
- **Kestrel** — Red-listed species; present and shown to have the highest predicted collision mortality among the target raptors in the CRM.
- **Buzzard, Sparrowhawk** — recorded breeding/using the area (buzzard shown in collision modelling). Sparrowhawk and peregrine have low predicted collision significance in the model.
- **Waders and waterbirds recorded at nearby Lackan Bay** (important local wetland): e.g. **Curlew, Golden Plover, Oystercatcher, Dunlin, Ringed Plover, Brent Goose, Whapper Swan** — these are recorded in I-WeBS counts for Lackan Bay and in the site surveys.

Several of these (**notably Curlew, Golden Plover, Whooper Swan**) are species of conservation concern.

- There is also the very important consideration that the Wind Farm is located in the direct flight path of migrating birds. I have in the past witnessed Brent Geese and Whooper Swans in flight from Down Patrick Head over Carrowmore hill and flying onwards towards Conaghrea and Lacken Hill. Once, some years ago I was fortunate to be able to take a photo (see appendix). My latest sighting was on October 4th 2025 of Whooper Swans in semi V shape – 2 on east side and up to 7 on West side. It would be unthinkable that in the future they would be flying into the blades of Turbines.
- EIAR chapter 7 lists some other breeding birds found here, woodpigeon, song thrush, blackbird, robin, wren, coal tit, chaffinch, goldcrest, sterling, house sparrow, grasshopper, warbler, sedge warbler, skylark, reed bunting, linnet, cuckoo. Cuckoo was heard and expected to breed locally. The cuckoo can be heard summer after summer here from April to June. This summer, 2026, the cuckoo has been serenading us since April. While walking through Conaghrea recently, I heard two cuckoos from separate sections of the forests. Swallows and house martins also breed in local farmbuildings. Swifts can also be found. All of those make walking along Lacken Trails or The Western Way a delight and a joy for community and visitor to enjoy. Are we to have those delights lost due to this development?
- Down Patrick Head is recognised for its ornithological value by birding groups and data platforms. The area is also significant for watching passage migration (Bird Watch Mayo). Migrating Birds, many of them stopping on the Marsh wetlands, are in grave danger from the placing of Turbines which would, most likely, be on their route to the marsh or further afield to Donegal etc.
- Chapter 10, Mayo Development Plan, Natural Environment 10.4.3 of the Habitats Directive provides for the easy movement of wildlife which is essential to allow them to commute from one area to another for breeding, hibernation, in search of food, etc. “Of particular importance is the protection of wildlife corridors and stepping stones, including those covered by article 10” (MDP)
- 16.45HA. of suitable habitat loss is estimated for Golden Plover (EIAR). Birds stop using areas with turbines and they cause change of flight paths. EIAR references published evidence of avoidance in wildfowl and other groups (dyrickhill windfarm planning .ie)
- The Wind Farm construction will result in the permanent loss of approx. 9.93ha of habitat. Other habitats affected are Blanket Bog and hedgerows.
- In the absence of mitigation, the construction phase of the WF may result in disturbance of breeding birds within a distance of 500m of the work area. This is rated as “an adverse significant effect” of short-term duration for sparrowhawk, buzzard, kestrel and snipe depending on mitigation. It suggests a Big input of expertise of ornithologists is required. One questions, with good reason, if this will happen in reality or if the necessary supervision can be put in place to oversee any mitigation provided.
- **Why grant permission for this level of damage and destruction in an area so rich in natural habitat where locals and visitors alike can enjoy its peace and tranquillity?**

Bats: Due to the levels of nightly bat activity at each of the static locations, bats are at considerable risk at 9 of the turbines areas. They will also be damaged by the loss of habitat in 31.86ha of felled forestry. Seven protected bat species were recorded, including leisler bats which is one of the species most frequently killed at windfarms across Europe. The report also identifies Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle, as well as Leisler bat as high collision risk species. The report presumes that bat fatalities will occur and recommended that losses be regularly monitored. This is hardly a satisfactory solution. This is not mitigation. The presence of Europe's most turbine sensitive species within a site classified as high risk creates a material risk of **mortality** and is contrary to the Eu Habitats Directive.

Pine Marten are also to be found in this area of Tirawley. I have seen them while walking close by the forest at Conaghrea. Just 2 weeks ago a neighbour found two young pine marten nesting in an unused chimney

While the EIAR proposes mitigation, it relies heavily on post-construction monitoring rather than preventive measures. Given the known sensitivity of species like Hen Harrier, Kestrel , bats, pine marten to turbine proximity, this approach may underestimate long-term population impacts.

The predictable and likely impacts on vulnerable and protected bird and bat species is a substantial ground for refusing this application.

7. Community benefit, local ownership and rural sustainability

- There has been no evidence supporting the notion that there is any community benefit from the Tirawley wind farm and it is the experience of all wind farm communities nationally, that the farms are installed or more likely imposed on communities for the sole benefit of the owners. It is also the experience that where there is a commitment given by the initial owner, it is seldom honoured, when the wind farm is invariably sold on to larger operations, many controlled from abroad.
- **It has been the experience of the Lacken community, relating to Tirawley wind farm that they were not consulted. Invariably this is the experience of all communities.** Strangely, the planning application by Constant Energy was placed in "The Mayo News, which is a newspaper circulated not in this area but in Westport area. "The Western People, being the newspaper circulated in Tirawley area was not used. There are large
- community centres in Lacken, Ballycastle and Killala but developer chose a hotel, 35 minutes away in Ballina. This event was not widely or properly advertised.
- Turbines are invariably placed too near to houses and there is a total reluctance to update the 2006 wind energy guidelines that would actually protect people's health. The scientific and medical/health information is now available but totally ignored by both the government and wind farm operators, whose sole objectives are the installation of turbines and profits. An updating of wind energy guidelines is long overdue. The larger size Turbines are not regulated for. Neither are studies, health implications and learnings of the last twenty years taken into account.

- Noise and shadow flicker are major concerns. World Health Organisation guidelines cannot be allowed to be ignored.
- Traffic: Roads in this area are regional and local classification. Like many others I live on an L road and have grave anxiety about either walking or driving once heavy trucks, machines and other traffic arrives. At a recent meeting a resident living close to Oweninny spoke of being trapped in his home, damaged roads and bridge which still remain in dangerous condition.

Statement of Grounds

In line with the statutory requirements under the Planning & Development Acts and the EU Habitats Directive, I submit that the Board cannot accept or grant permission for this proposed development. The development cannot be allowed to adversely affect Natura sites, biodiversity or ecosystems. The beauty and visual impact of the landscape, the rural amenity, its distinctive history and ancient heritage must be maintained. (all terms of the Mayo CDP, national and international policy). The health and well-being of the community must not be endangered.

Given the concerns detailed above, I believe that the application cannot and does not demonstrate that it can provide the protections and safeguards due to the community and its environment.

8. Conclusion

I am an elderly, senior citizen who considers myself blessed and privileged to have been born in and live in such a beautiful, unspoilt part of North Mayo with its cherished history, heritage and culture as well as rich flora and fauna. Out of respect for our ancient landscape, its people who lived and worked this land over thousands of years and in trust for generations to come, it is our duty to preserve and safeguard what is irreplaceable.

In summary, the contraindications are that the project is unsuitable for this region of North Mayo. It does not sufficiently meet the requirements of the Mayo CDP, national rural policy, EU/community guidelines and international heritage/landscape considerations for a rural community like Lacken/Ballycastle. We must safeguard what is irreplaceable and unique not just in Ireland but in the World. Saturation point is being reached for onshore windfarms in Ireland and I suggest that research be directed to wave energy and nuclear reactors.

On these grounds, I plead and I request that An Coimisiun Pleanála refuse the application by Constant energy for the Tirawley project.

5. Declaration & Signature

I confirm that I have read the planning application documents and relevant policy documents (Mayo CDP 2022-2028, national rural/renewable energy policy) and that the contents of this submission are true to the best of my knowledge.

[Signature] *Susan Tighe*

[Date] *7th June 2026.*

EMAIL: susanptighe@outlook.com

cheque €50 attached & enclosed

Appendices:

- ~~Local~~ photographs of key viewpoints (views from Lacken coastline, tourism routes, dwellings)
- Maps of the extent of the Ceide Field's Landscape
- Photo of Whooper Swans in flight over Carrowmore Hill towards Lacken Hill
- Photo of Lacken walking trail

APPENDIX

PHOTO 1 is taken from the proposed location of the Operation Buildings of Constant Energy, Tirawley Windfarm. Apologies for the quality of the photo.

It is taken from the west side of the Gazebo. You can just about spot the Gazebo on the right hand side overlooking the bay and Knocknarea, Sligo in the distance. Not in the photo but from this view point the panoramic view stretches as far as Lough Conn and Neiphin. Constant Energy plan is to obliterate this view with a line of gigantic, industrial size wind turbines. Again, unthinkable!

PHOTO 2 is taken from the Back Strand on the East side of the Gazebo. The Gazebo can be seen in the centre. The quality of the photo does not do it justice. This particular view is frequently used by North Mayo Tourism in its promotions. Turbines will deface and annihilate this exceptional view for ever. What a loss that would be.

MAP 1 and MAP 2 shows the extent of the Ceide Fields From Belderrig to Lacken Bay.

Red lines indicate the prehistoric field systems that have already been surveyed by archaeologists using a probing system. It is clear from the maps that there is scope for much more work here by archaeologists and their students.

MAP 3 shows the Rathlacken Court Tomb , Megalithic tombs, prehistoric dwellings in close proximity to Turbines.

The Ceide Fields is the world's most extensive Stone Age monument. A vast network of walls, built around 5,500 years ago, forming the oldest known walled fields on earth. They have brought us close to our prehistoric ancestors and helped transform our understanding of their lives and the landscapes they altered. They reveal how they farmed the land, the walls they constructed , what they believed and how they buried their dead.

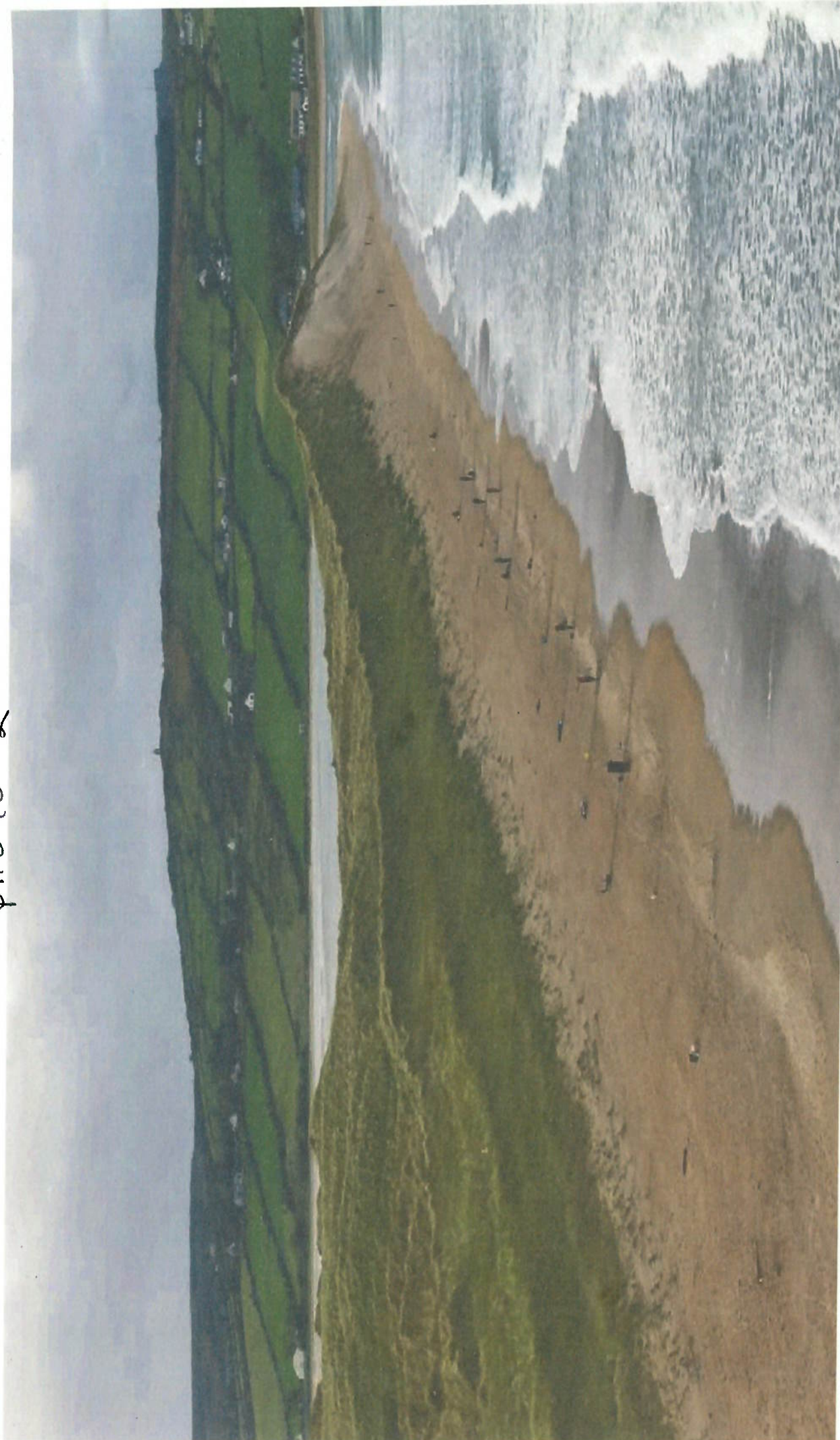
This amazing heritage cannot be allowed to be defaced.

PHOTO 3 showing migrating Whooper swans heading in from the Atlantic over Lacken North, towards Conaghrea, Castle Lacken and possibly landing on the salt Marsh

photo 1



Photo 2



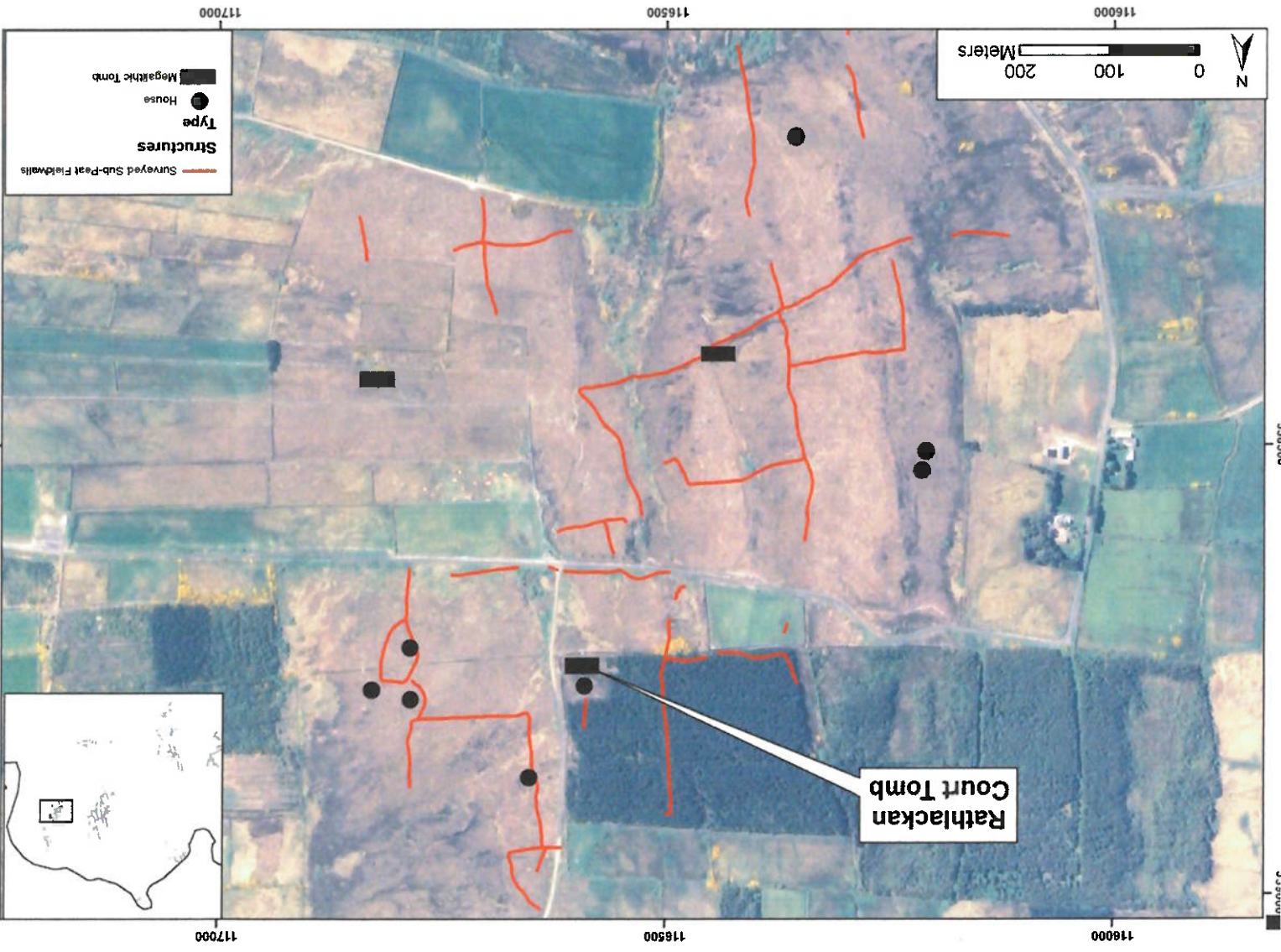






photo 3 migrating whooper swans





A section of one of the Lacken Loop walks. This is an exceptionally scenic walk passing close by the Gazebo, with panoramic views of Mayo, Sligo and Donegal as well as Lacken Bay. As one passes the Gazebo and travels West along the trail one passes by a disused quarry which according to Constant Energy plans will become a Spoil Heap repository. Unthinkable!