16. ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ARCHITECTURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

16.1 INTRODUCTION

IAC Archaeology has prepared this chapter to assess the impact, if any, on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource of the proposed project at Rooaunalaghta, County Mayo (Figure 16-1).

This assessment has been carried out to ascertain the potential direct and indirect effects of the proposed project on the archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage resource that may exist within the area.

The assessment is based on both a desktop assessment of the available cultural heritage and archaeological data and field inspection within the study areas of the proposed project using appropriate methods of study. The study areas for the assessment are described in Section 16.2 below.

Desktop assessment is defined as a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic, and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets (CIfA 2014). The assessment involved detailed interrogation of the archaeological and historical background of the proposed project and of the study area. This included information from the Record of Monuments and Places of Counties Mayo and Galway, the topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland, and cartographic and documentary records. Inspection of the aerial photographic and satellite imagery coverage of the Site held by Tailte Éireann, Bing Maps, and Google Earth has also been carried out.

Field inspection was carried out from the 10th–13th February 2026 and 1st July 2026. The field inspection involved walking the proposed project area and its immediate environs, recording the terrain type and land usage, recording known and previously unknown features of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage significance.

The assessment leads to the following:

- Determining the presence of known cultural heritage assets that may be affected by the proposed project;
- Assessment of the likelihood of finding previously unrecorded archaeological remains during the construction phase;
- Determining the potential pre-mitigation effects upon the setting of known cultural heritage assets in the study area
- Determining mitigation measures based upon the results of the above research; and
- Determining the residual effects, and their significance, following the implementation of mitigation measures.

The proposed project includes a 13 turbine wind farm with all associated works, a 33 kV grid connection, proposed 110 kV substation with associated loop-in connection, and minor works

to allow delivery of oversize components to site. A detailed description of the proposed project is provided in Chapter 2 of this Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR).

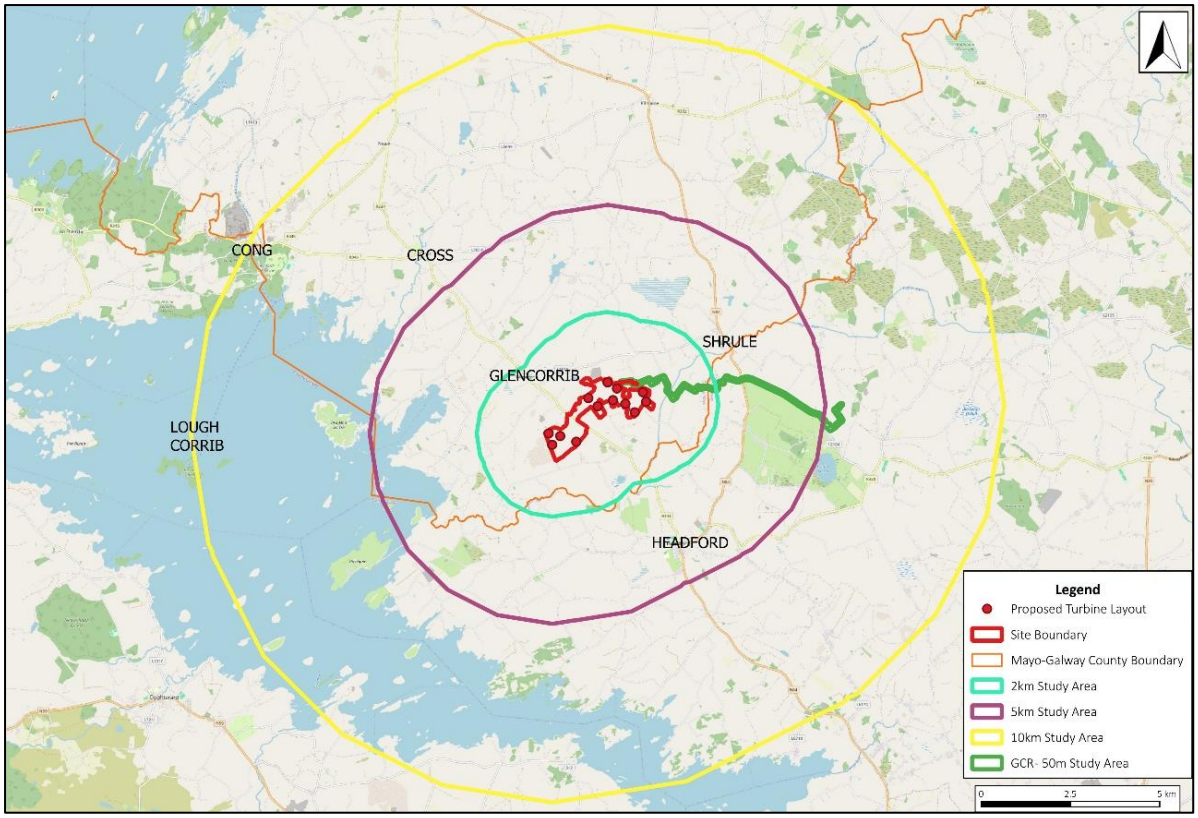


Figure 16-1: Proposed project showing the study areas of the proposed project as well as the Mayo-Galway County boundary

16.1.1 Statement of Authority

This chapter was prepared by Faith Bailey (MA Cultural Landscape Management, BA (Hons) Archaeology, MIAI, MCIfA) and Johnnie Gallacher (MA Archaeology, MLitt Archaeological Studies, MIAI, ACIfA). Faith is a licence eligible archaeologist, a member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, a member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and has over 22 years' experience working in the commercial cultural heritage sector. She has been responsible for the production and delivery of multiple archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage assessments and EIAR for renewable energy projects, including the Yellow River Wind Farm (Co. Offaly), Derrysallagh Wind Farm (Co. Sligo), Derreenacrinnig Wind Farm (Co. Cork) and the Robertstown Wind Farm (Co. Waterford).

Johnnie Gallacher is an Associate of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, a member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and has six years' experience working in the commercial cultural heritage sector. He has previously co-authored EIAR chapters for Cahermurphy 2 Wind Farm (Co. Clare), Maughanaclea Wind Farm (Co. Cork), as well as working on other wind farm projects that are in preparation (e.g. in Co. Cork and Co. Kilkenny).

16.1.2 Limitations Encountered in Compiling Information

No difficulties were encountered during the compilation of the assessment.

16.1.3 Definitions

In order to assess, distil and present the findings of this study, the following definitions, specific to this chapter, apply:

'Cultural Heritage' where used generically, is an over-arching term applied to describe any combination of archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage features, where the term:

- 'Archaeological heritage' (AH) is applied to objects, monuments, buildings or landscapes of an (assumed) age typically older than AD 1700 (and recorded as archaeological sites within the Record of Monuments and Places).
- 'Built heritage' (BH) is applied to structures, buildings, their contents and settings of an (assumed) age typically younger than AD 1700.
- 'Cultural heritage' (CH), where used specifically, is applied to other (often less tangible) aspects of the landscape such as historical events, folklore memories and cultural associations.
- 'Townland boundary' (TB) is applied to the boundaries between townlands, which are Irish land units of considerable longevity, with many likely to represent much earlier land divisions.
- 'Designed landscape' (DL) is applied to the demesne associated with a country house, which is often ornamental and aesthetically planned.
- 'Areas of Archaeological Potential' (AAP) is applied to areas which have an increased archaeological potential due to the importance of certain landscape features to past societies, e.g. waterways.

16.1.4 Consultation

Following the initial research, a number of statutory and voluntary bodies were consulted with to gain further insight into the cultural background of the proposed project and study area, as follows. The only response relevant to archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage was from the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DoHLGH).

The Department recommended that an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) be carried out at an early stage of planning and design. The AIA must incorporate all lands on which development may be proposed, including but not limited to, access areas, haul roads, temporary compounds, borrow areas, cable array/connection routes, etc. The Department also noted that the AIA must include an assessment of the possible effects of the proposal on the wider archaeological landscape.

The Department stated that the AIA must incorporate the following elements:

- A baseline archaeological and historical study comprising site inspections and, documentary research including reviews of historical, cartographic and aerial photography sources. (This has been addressed through this chapter as detailed in Section 16.2)

- An Archaeological/Historic Landscape study. (This has been addressed through this chapter as detailed in Section 16.2).
- An assessment of impacts on archaeological heritage and present mitigation measures at all stages of the proposed project – Construction, Operation and Decommissioning. The assessment should include direct and indirect effects, including a Visual Impact Assessment. (This has been addressed in Section 16.4 and 16.5)

The desk-study and field inspection regime should inform:

- Targeted non-intrusive advance geophysical survey or prospection (such as Ground Penetrating Radar Surveys). (This has been addressed in Section 16.3.8)
- Targeted advance archaeological test excavation. (This has been addressed in Section 16.5)

The Department noted that all intrusive advance investigations should be subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

The Department noted that national policy as detailed in Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Government of Ireland, 1999) is that there should always be a presumption in favour of avoiding developmental impacts on the archaeological heritage.

16.1.5 Guidance and Legislation

The following legislation, standards and guidelines were considered as part of the assessment.

- The following legislation, standards and guidelines were complied with as part of the assessment.
- National Monuments Act, 1930 to 2014;
- The Planning and Development Act, 2000 (as amended);
- Planning and Development Act 2024;
- Heritage Act, 1995 (as amended);
- Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Report 2022, EPA;
- Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1999, (formerly) Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht, and Islands; and
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2000 (as amended).
- Mayo County Council (2022). Mayo County Development Plan 2022–2028.
- Galway County Council (2022). Galway County Development Plan 2022–2028.

The National Monuments Act 1930, as amended by various acts including but not limited to, the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1954, the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987, the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 and the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004 (together the National Monuments Acts) make provision for the protection and preservation of national monuments, archaeological monuments and archaeological objects in Ireland. The description of the existing environment in this chapter

takes account of those statutory designations and the chapter takes account of the legislative monitoring and licencing requirements as mitigation.

The Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023 (the 2023 Act) was enacted by the Oireachtas in late 2023 and aims to address a range of structural issues, simplify terminology, as well as provide a single accessible piece of legislation. At the date of writing many sections of the 2023 Act have yet to commence. It is not anticipated that this will result in statutory protection being extended to any potential receptors apart from those already considered in this chapter and the chapter already identifies as mitigation the various archaeological investigations and licencing requirements that will come into force when the 2023 Act is commenced. Accordingly, the EIAR conclusions are likely to be unchanged should the 2023 Act commence fully while the application is moving through the planning process.

16.2 METHODOLOGY

16.2.1 Study Areas

The definition of the study areas utilised for the assessment of the proposed project are detailed in Table 16-1 and shown in Figure 16-1. The determination of study areas is based on professional judgement, given there are no national guidelines available with regards to how the development of wind farms may impact on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource. The study area for the proposed wind farm site is large, due to the potential indirect effects that may occur in relation to the setting of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites. The study area for the proposed Grid Connection Route (GCR) is smaller as the footprint of these works are small-scale and the proposed GCR will be buried beneath the existing road network (for the most part). The Turbine Delivery Route (TDR) was mostly screened out of further assessment, as the route is confined to the existing road network and only one intervention is required as part of the TDR, which would (if present) have the potential to introduce impacts on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource.

Table 166-1: Study Area Definitions

PROPOSED PROJECT ELEMENT	STUDY AREA	SITE TYPES
Proposed turbines	10 km	All sites of national or international significance, including National Monuments under state care or guardianship and any sites subject to a Preservation Order.
Proposed turbines	5 km	All archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage assets subject to statutory protection, including sites listed in the RMP and RPS, NIAH structures and demesne landscapes.
Proposed turbines	2 km	All previously unrecorded sites or structures of cultural heritage merit, such as buildings of architectural heritage merit (not included in the RPS/NIAH) and archaeological sites not included in the RMP.
Proposed Grid Connection Route (GCR)	50 m	All recorded and previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites.

16.2.2 Desktop Resources

The following sources were examined, and a list of heritage assets and areas of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage potential was compiled. The most up-to-date versions of the following sources were used, and most recently accessed in July 2026.

- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
- Record of Monuments and Places for Counties Mayo and Galway;
- Sites and Monuments Record for Counties Mayo and Galway;
- National Monuments in State Care Database;
- Register of Historic Monuments;
- Preservation Orders List;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic and documentary sources relating to the study areas;
- Mayo County Development Plan (2022–2028), including the Record of Protected Structures;
- Galway County Development Plan (2022–2028), including the Record of Protected Structures;
- Joyce Country and Western Lakes Geopark 2022-2028 Management Master Plan;
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Counties Mayo and Galway (Architectural and Garden Survey);
- Aerial photographs;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2026); and
- Place name analysis

The function of a UNESCO World Heritage list is to encourage member states to protect and manage their natural and cultural heritage. Properties considered for inclusion have cultural, historical, scientific or other significance, considered to be of outstanding value to humanity. There are four sites inscribed onto the UNESCO World Heritage List on the island of Ireland. These comprise the Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast, Brú na Bóine,Skellig Michael and Gracehill Moravian Church Settlement none of which lie within 10 km of the Proposed Project. No sites included on the tentative list are located within the 10 km study area.

Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) was established under Section 12 (1) of the National Monuments Act 1994 (as amended) which provides that the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DoHLGH) shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places (RMP) where it is known that such monuments exist. The record comprises of a list of monuments and relevant places and mapping showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the State. Sites recorded on the RMP all receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act. All sites listed on the RMP are referred to as Archaeological Heritage (AH sites) within this assessment.

The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) holds documentary evidence and field inspections of all known archaeological sites and monuments. Some information is also held about

archaeological sites and monuments whose precise location is not known e.g. only a site type and townland are recorded. These are known to the National Monuments Section as 'un-located sites' and cannot be afforded legal protection due to lack of locational information. As a result, these are omitted from the Record of Monuments and Places. SMR sites are also listed on a website maintained by the DoHLGH – www.archaeology.ie. All sites listed on the SMR are referred to as Archaeological Heritage (AH sites) within this assessment.

It should be noted that revisions are proposed to the RMP and SMR, with some sites listed as redundant records and proposed for removal and other newly discovered sites proposed for inclusion. As the revisions have yet to take place, all current RMP/SMR sites are listed as AH sites within this assessment, with the relevant detail provided as to the nature and extent of each site included.

National Monuments in State Care Database is a list of all the National Monuments in State guardianship or ownership. Each is assigned a National Monument number whether in guardianship or ownership and has a brief description of the remains of each Monument. A National Monument receives statutory protection and is described as 'a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto' (National Monuments Act, 1930, Section 2). The Minister for the DoHLGH may acquire national monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of national monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

Preservation Orders List contains information on Preservation Orders and/or Temporary Preservation Orders, which have been assigned to a site or sites. Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

The Register of Historic Monuments was established under Section 5 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1987 and requires the Minister to establish and maintain such a record. Historic monuments and archaeological areas included in the register are afforded statutory protection under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1987. The register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All registered monuments are included in the RMP.

The topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland are the national archive of all known finds recorded by the National Museum. This archive relates primarily to artefacts but also includes references to monuments and unique records of previous excavations. The find spots of artefacts are important sources of information on the discovery of sites of archaeological significance.

In order to establish if any new or previously unrecorded finds had been recovered from the Site these files, as available at the National Museum of Ireland and on Heritage Maps

(www.heritagemaps.ie), were consulted for each townland within and immediately adjacent to the proposed project.

Cartographic sources are important in tracing land use development within a development area as well as providing important topographical information on areas of archaeological potential and the development of buildings. Cartographic analysis of all relevant maps has been made to identify any topographical anomalies or structures that no longer remain within the landscape. These include current and former townland and parish boundaries. Townland boundaries impacted by the Proposed Project are listed as TB sites within this assessment.

The following cartographic sources were used in this assessment:

- Down Survey, Map of the County of Mayo, c.1655
- Ordnance Survey Mapping of Counties Mayo and Galway, 1840, 1895/6.

All sites of potential archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage merit identified during the map analysis and aerial photographic analysis are listed as Cultural Heritage (CH) sites within this assessment.

Documentary sources were consulted to gain background information on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage landscape of the Site.

County Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and archaeological sites within the county. The Mayo and Galway County Development Plans (2022–2028) were consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Project. All protected structures are referred to as Built Heritage sites (BH) as part of this assessment.

Aerial photographic coverage is an important source of information regarding the precise location of sites and their extent. It also provides initial information on the terrain and its likely potential for archaeology. Aerial photographs held by Tailte Éireann (1995–2013), Google Earth (2015–2025) and Bing Maps (2025) were examined for this assessment.

Excavations Bulletin is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2010 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is also available online (www.excavations.ie) from 1970-2026. Information from this resource is vital when examining the archaeological content of any area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files.

The NIAH was established under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. It is a government-based organisation tasked with making a nationwide record of locally, regionally, nationally and internationally significant structures dating to post-1700 AD, which in turn provides local authorities with a guide as to what structures to list within the RPS. Only those structures of regional importance or above are included in the Minister's recommendations for inclusion in the RPS. The NIAH have also carried out a nationwide desktop survey of historic gardens, including demesnes that surround large houses. All NIAH structures are referred to as Built Heritage sites (BH) as part of this assessment.

Whilst the NIAH Garden Survey was utilised as part of this assessment, this was carried out in conjunction with detailed analysis of the first edition Ordnance Survey maps and field

inspection, in order to identify any designed landscapes (DL) within the study area of the Proposed Project.

Place Names are an important part in understanding both the archaeology, history and cultural heritage of an area. Place names can be used for generations and in some cases have been found to have their roots deep in the historical past. The main references used for the place name analysis is Irish Local Names Explained by P.W Joyce (1870), and the Place Names Database of Ireland (www.loganim.ie).

16.2.3 Field Inspection

Field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage remains and can also lead to the identification of previously unrecorded or suspected sites and portable finds through topographical observation and local information.

The field inspection for the proposed project entailed the following:

- Noting and recording the terrain type and land usage;
- Noting and recording the presence of known and previously unknown features of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage significance;
- Verifying the extent and condition of recorded sites and structures (RMPs/ RPS/ NIAH); and
- Visually investigating any suspect landscape anomalies to determine the possibility of their being anthropogenic in origin and of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage significance.

Full details regarding the field inspections are provided in Appendix 16-5.

16.2.4 Geophysical Survey

Geophysical survey is used to create 'maps' of subsurface archaeological features. Features are the non-portable part of the archaeological record, whether standing structures or traces of human activities left in the soil. Geophysical instruments can detect buried features when their electrical or magnetic properties contrast measurably with their surroundings. In some cases, individual artefacts, especially metal, may be detected as well. Readings, which are taken in a systematic pattern, become a dataset that can be rendered as image maps. Survey results can be used to guide excavation and to give archaeologists insight into the pattern of non-excavated parts of the site. Unlike other archaeological methods, the geophysical survey is not invasive or destructive.

A geophysical survey was carried out within five areas of archaeological potential in order to inform this assessment. This was carried out by Finn Melia and Jeff O'Neill of AMS under licence 26R0503, as issued by the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH. The survey successfully characterised geophysical responses across the site. Areas 1–4 contained no substantial anomalies indicative of archaeological remains. In Area 5, Anomaly 5 comprises an elongated C-shaped response approximately 47m long that may represent a ditch or a natural change in the near-surface geology. Its eastern edge extends into the proposed development

area, whereas Anomalies 1–4 lie outside it. The full technical report is provided in Appendix 16-6 and summarised in this chapter.

16.2.5 Impact Assessment Methodology

The significance of potential effects has been evaluated using a systematic approach, based upon identification of the importance/value of receptors and their sensitivity to the Proposed Project development activity, together with the predicted magnitude of the impact. This is in accordance with the approach laid out in the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) "*Guidelines on Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Statements*" (EPA 2022).

The quality and type of an impact can be classed as one of the following (as per the Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA 2022):

- Adverse Impact: A change which reduces the quality of the environment, for example a change that will detract from or permanently remove an archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage site from the landscape;
- Neutral Impact: A change which does not affect the quality of the environment; or
- Positive Impact: A change which improves the quality of the environment, for example a change that improves or enhances the setting of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage site.

The below terms are used in relation to the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage and relate to whether a site will be physically impacted upon or not:

- Direct Impact: Where an archaeological/architectural/cultural heritage feature or site is physically located within the footprint of the proposed project and entails the removal of part, or all, of the monument or feature; and
- Indirect Impact Where an archaeological/architectural/cultural heritage feature that is identified as being sensitive to setting change as a result of the presence of the Proposed Development when operational.

16.2.6 Sensitivity of Receptor

For each impact, the assessment identifies receptors sensitive to that impact and implements a systematic approach to understanding the impact pathways, magnitude and the level of effects on given receptors.

The definitions of receptor sensitivity for the purpose of the archaeology, architectural and cultural heritage assessment are provided in Table 16-2. This is based on the presence (or not) of statutory protection and the determination by the author.

Table 16-2: Criteria for determination of receptor sensitivity

SENSITIVITY	CRITERIA
Very High	Sites of International Importance: UNESCO World Heritage Properties (including tentative list) National Monuments Monuments subject to Preservation Orders
High	RMP, including Zones of Archaeological Potential Proposed RMP Record of Protected Structures (RPS) Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) Well-preserved demesne landscapes Previously unrecorded archaeological sites
Medium	SMR Sites listed on the NIAH (upstanding) Buildings not on NIAH/RPS (based on professional judgement) Moderately well-preserved demesne landscapes Townland boundaries
Low	Buildings not on NIAH/RPS (based on professional judgement) Poorly preserved demesne landscapes
Very Low	SMR – Record only or redundant record Proposed RMP – excavated (preserved by record) Fully developed demesne landscapes

16.2.7 Magnitude of Impact

The scale or magnitude of potential impacts (both beneficial and adverse) depends on the degree and extent to which the proposed project activities may change the environment, which usually varies according to project phase (i.e. construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning).

As per the EPA Guidelines (2022), the nature of impacts can be categorised as follows:

- Quality: Positive, neutral or adverse
- Nature: Direct, indirect, residual, cumulative
- Probability: Likely or unlikely
- Duration: Momentary, brief, temporary, short-term, medium-term, long-term, permanent, reversible
- Frequency: Once, rarely, occasionally, frequently, constantly

The criteria used to assess the different impacts associated with the proposed project are shown in Table 16-3. The criteria have been defined in consideration of the "Guidelines on Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Statements" (EPA 2022).

Table 16-3: Criteria for determination of Magnitude of Impact

SENSITIVITY	MAGNITUDE
Very High	These impacts arise where an archaeology or cultural heritage site, either below ground or upstanding, is completely and irreversibly destroyed.
High	An impact which, by its magnitude, duration or intensity, alters an important aspect of the archaeological and cultural heritage environment, including the setting of upstanding monuments. An impact like this would be where part of a site would be permanently impacted upon, leading to a loss of character, integrity and data about an archaeological or cultural heritage feature/site.
Medium	A medium impact arises where a change to a site/monument is proposed which though noticeable, is not such that the archaeological or cultural heritage integrity of the site is compromised. The change is likely to be consistent with existing and emerging trends. Impacts are probably reversible and may be of relatively short duration.
Low	An impact which causes changes in the character of the environment, such as a visual impact, which are not high or very high and do not directly impact or affect an archaeological or cultural heritage feature or monument.
Very Low	An impact on an archaeological or cultural heritage feature or monument capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.

16.2.8 Significance of Effects

An Impact Assessment Matrix (IAM) is used to determine the significance of an effect. In basic terms, the potential significance of an effect is a function of the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of the impact, as shown in Table 16-4.

The matrix provides a framework for the consistent and transparent assessment of predicted effects although it is important to note that the assessments are based on the application of expert judgement.

The matrix provides levels of effect significance ranging from imperceptible to profound. For the purposes of this assessment, potential effects identified to be of significant significance or above (i.e., significant, very significant or profound) are considered to be "significant in EIA terms" and additional mitigation will be required. Potential effects identified as less than significant (i.e. moderate, slight, imperceptible or not significant) significance are generally considered to be not significant in EIA terms.

Table 16-4: Impact assessment matrix for determination of significance of effect

Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact				
	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
Very High	Profound	Very Significant	Significant	Moderate	Slight
High	Very Significant	Significant	Significant - Moderate	Moderate - Slight	Not Significant
Medium	Significant	Significant - Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Imperceptible
Low	Moderate	Moderate - Slight	Slight	Not Significant	Imperceptible
Very Low	Slight	Not Significant	Imperceptible	Imperceptible	Imperceptible

16.2.9 Methodology of Visual Impact Assessment (Indirect Effects)

The criteria for impact assessment listed in Sections 16.2.4 to 16.2.7 were utilised for both direct and indirect effects. It is noted that not every cultural heritage receptor within the study areas defined in Section 16.2.1 were visited as the majority of these receptors are located on private land. As such, further resources were used to assess the visual impacts on setting (indirect effects). This included the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) mapping and photowire/photomontages included in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Chapter 13) of this EIAR. These were utilized in order to assess the potential indirect effects of the proposed turbines, which will be prominent features in the landscape.

16.3 Existing Environment

16.3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

The proposed wind farm site is located within six townlands, in County Mayo. The GCR passes through three townlands in County Mayo, and ten townlands in County Galway. The TDR includes one area of temporary works in one townland in County Galway. The townlands within the immediate vicinity of the proposed project are listed in Table 16-5.

Table 16-5: Townlands within the Proposed Project

Townland	Civil Parish	Barony	County
Proposed Wind Farm Site			
Carrowoughteragh	Kilmainebeg	Kilmaine	Mayo
Cloghmoyne	Shrule	Kilmaine	Mayo
Toorard	Shrule	Kilmaine	Mayo
Rooaunalaghta	Shrule	Kilmaine	Mayo

Townland	Civil Parish	Barony	County
Kinlough	Shrule	Kilmaine	Mayo
Brodullagh South	Shrule	Kilmaine	Mayo
Grid Connection Route (GCR)			
Brodullagh South	Shrule	Kilmaine	Mayo
Kinlough	Shrule	Kilmaine	Mayo
Cloonbanaun	Shrule	Kilmaine	Mayo
Largan	Donaghpatrick	Clare	Galway
Joyce's Park	Donaghpatrick	Clare	Galway
Carrowmore	Donaghpatrick	Clare	Galway
Shrulegrove	Donaghpatrick	Clare	Galway
Ralusk	Donaghpatrick	Clare	Galway
Tonacooleen	Donaghpatrick	Clare	Galway
Abbeytown	Donaghpatrick	Clare	Galway
Ballinvoher	Donaghpatrick	Clare	Galway
Killamanagh	Donaghpatrick	Clare	Galway
Bunnasillagh	Donaghpatrick	Clare	Galway
Turbine Delivery Route (TDR)			
Ballybaan Beg	St Nicholas	Galway	Galway

The proposed wind farm site primarily comprises agricultural lands. There are six recorded monuments within the proposed wind farm site. These comprise, from east to west; hillfort AH98, hut site AH98, burnt mound AH99, burnt mound AH100, ringfort-cashel AH78, enclosure AH97, and redundant record AH96.

There are an additional 224 recorded archaeological sites, or groups of sites, located within the study areas of the proposed project, including 16 redundant records.

There are nine National Monuments recorded within the 10 km study area of the proposed turbines. These comprise Killursa church (AH164, NM 231), Ross Errily Abbey/Friary (AH171, NM 50), Kinlough castle and church (AH112, NM95A), Shrule Abbey/Church (AH87, NM 95), Cong Priory/Abbey (AH204, NM 432), Kelly's Cave (AH205, NM 413), Glebe stone circles (AH206, NM 146), Caherduff Castle (AH207; NM244), and 'The Gods of Neale' designed landscape folly/monument (AH208, NM 359). Additionally, one group of sites within 5 km is subject to a Preservation Order. This is ringfort-cashel and souterrain AH50 (PO 9/1983), which is situated c. 1.55 km north of T7 (Figure 16-2).

In total, 66 recorded structures of architectural merit are noted within the study areas of the proposed project, 26 of which are protected structures. These 66 structures are grouped into 38 groups. Furthermore, 66 previously unrecorded sites of cultural heritage significance have been identified.

One intervention area along the Turbine Delivery Route was assessed. No cultural heritage or architectural constraints are located within its vicinity.

Definitions of the study areas in relation to the proposed project and archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource are given in Table 16-1. All noted archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites are shown on Figures 16-3b-g.

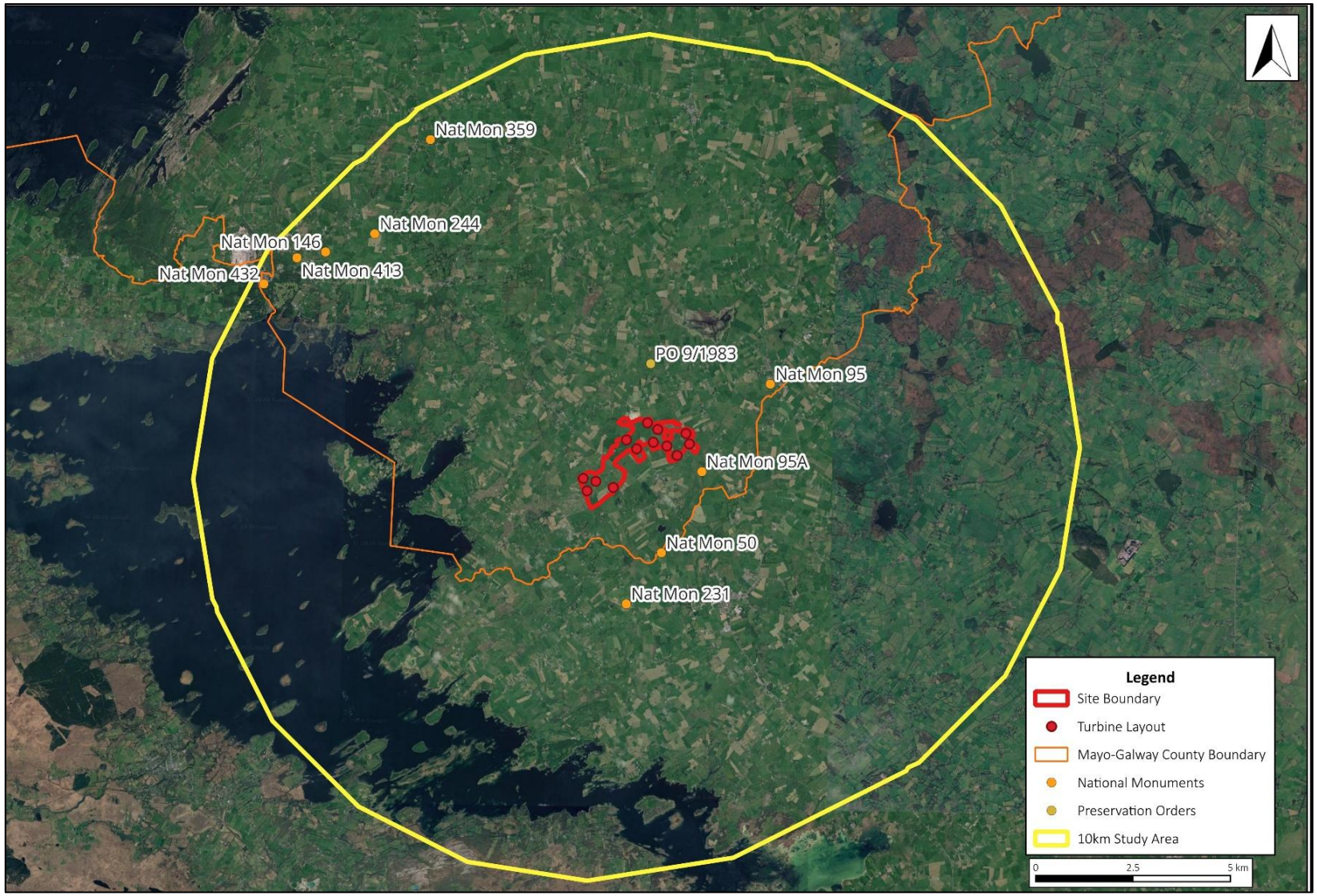


Figure 16-2: National Monuments and sites with Preservation Orders within the study area of the proposed wind farm

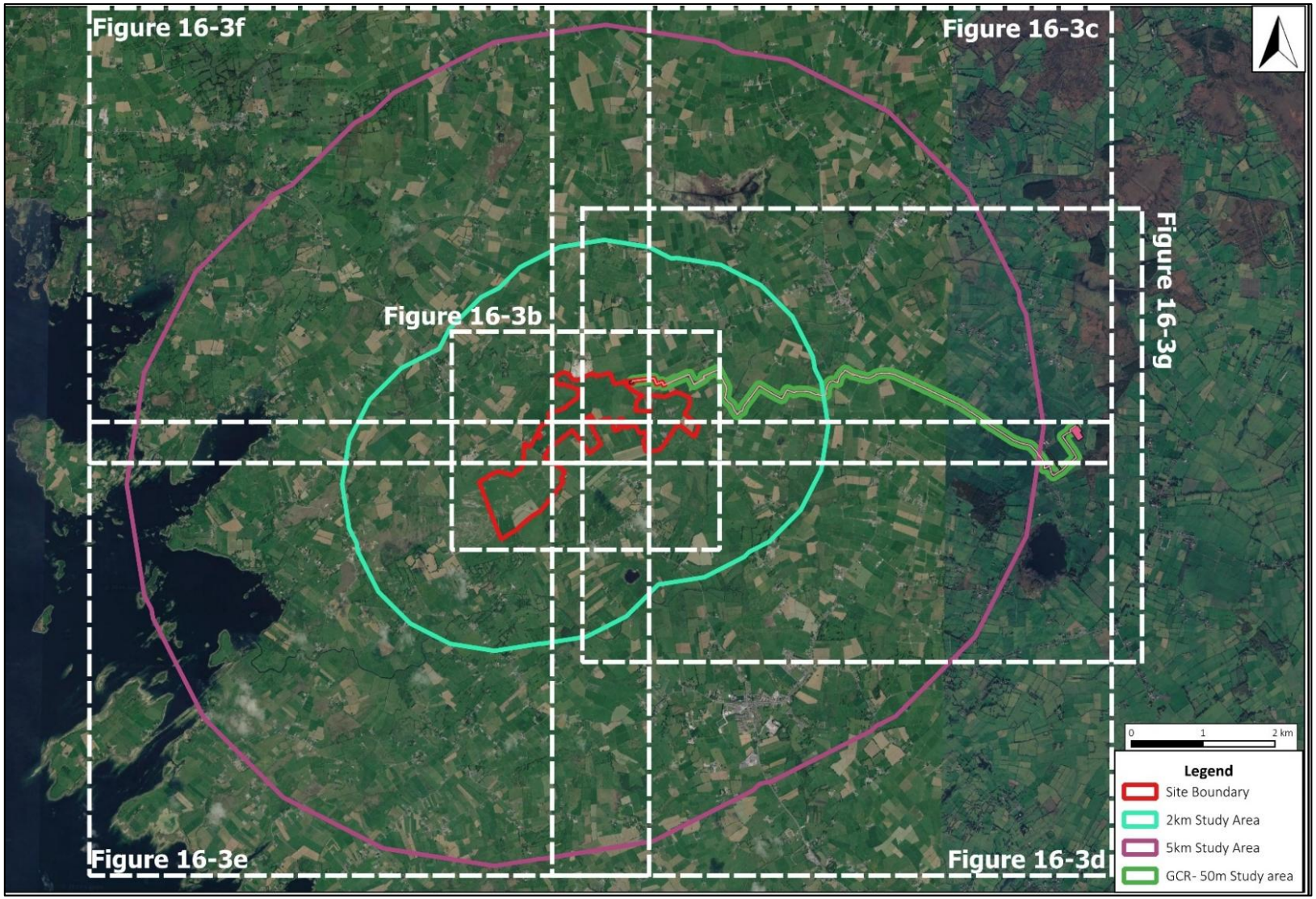


Figure 16-3a: Key to locations of Figures 16-3b to 16-3g

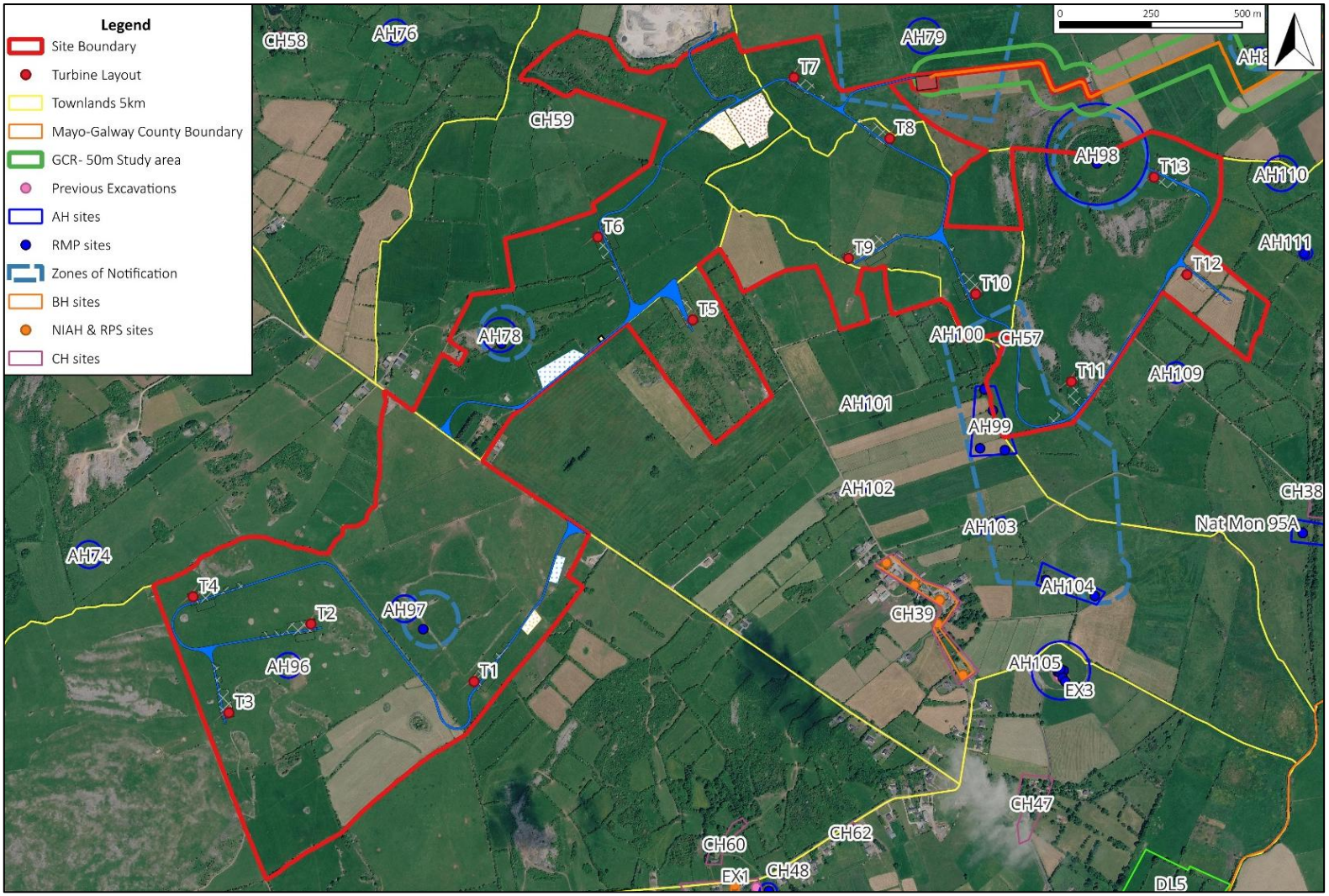


Figure 16-4b: Details of heritage receptors in the vicinity of the proposed wind farm site

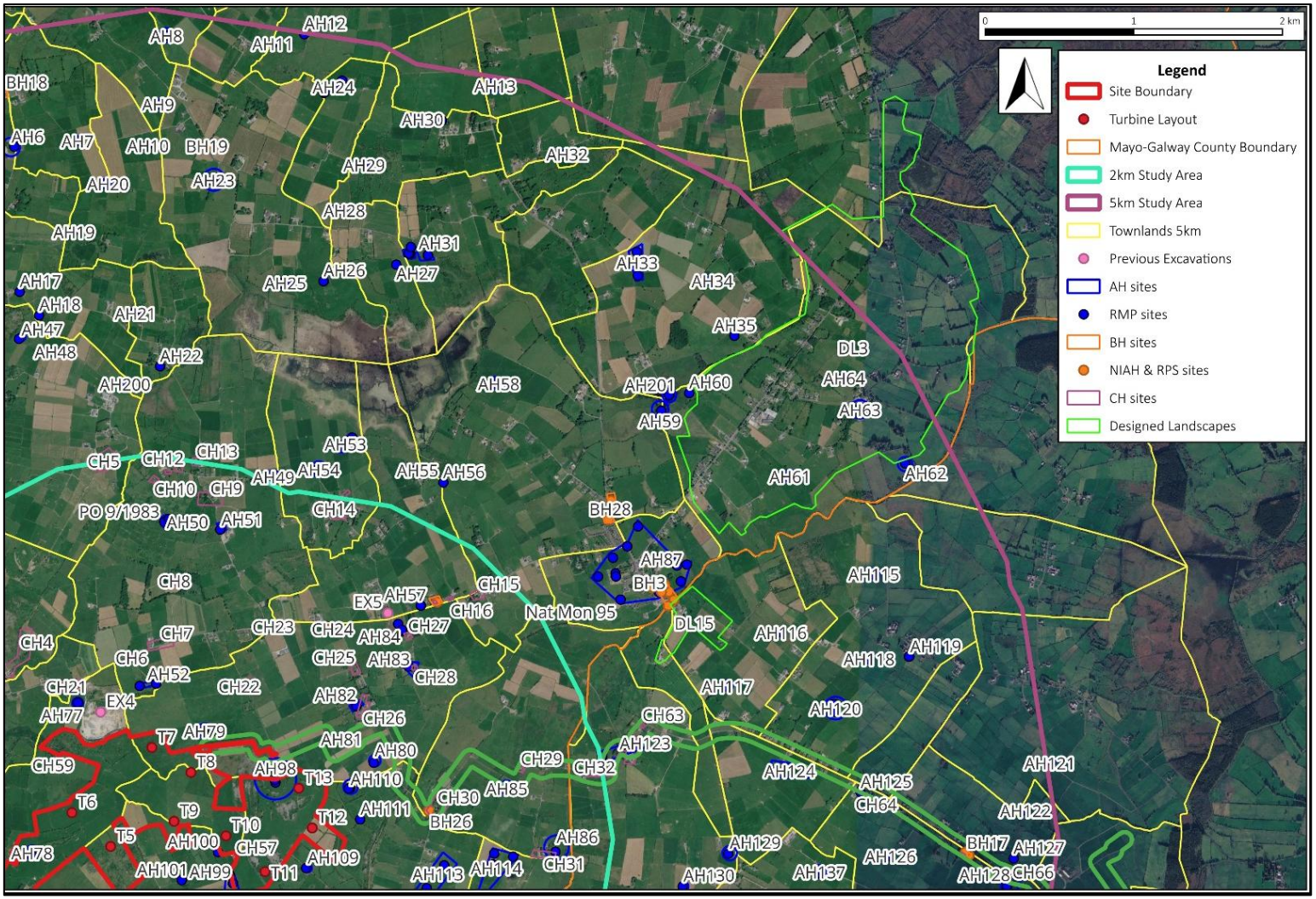


Figure 16-5c: Details of heritage receptors in the study areas of the proposed project (northeast quadrant)

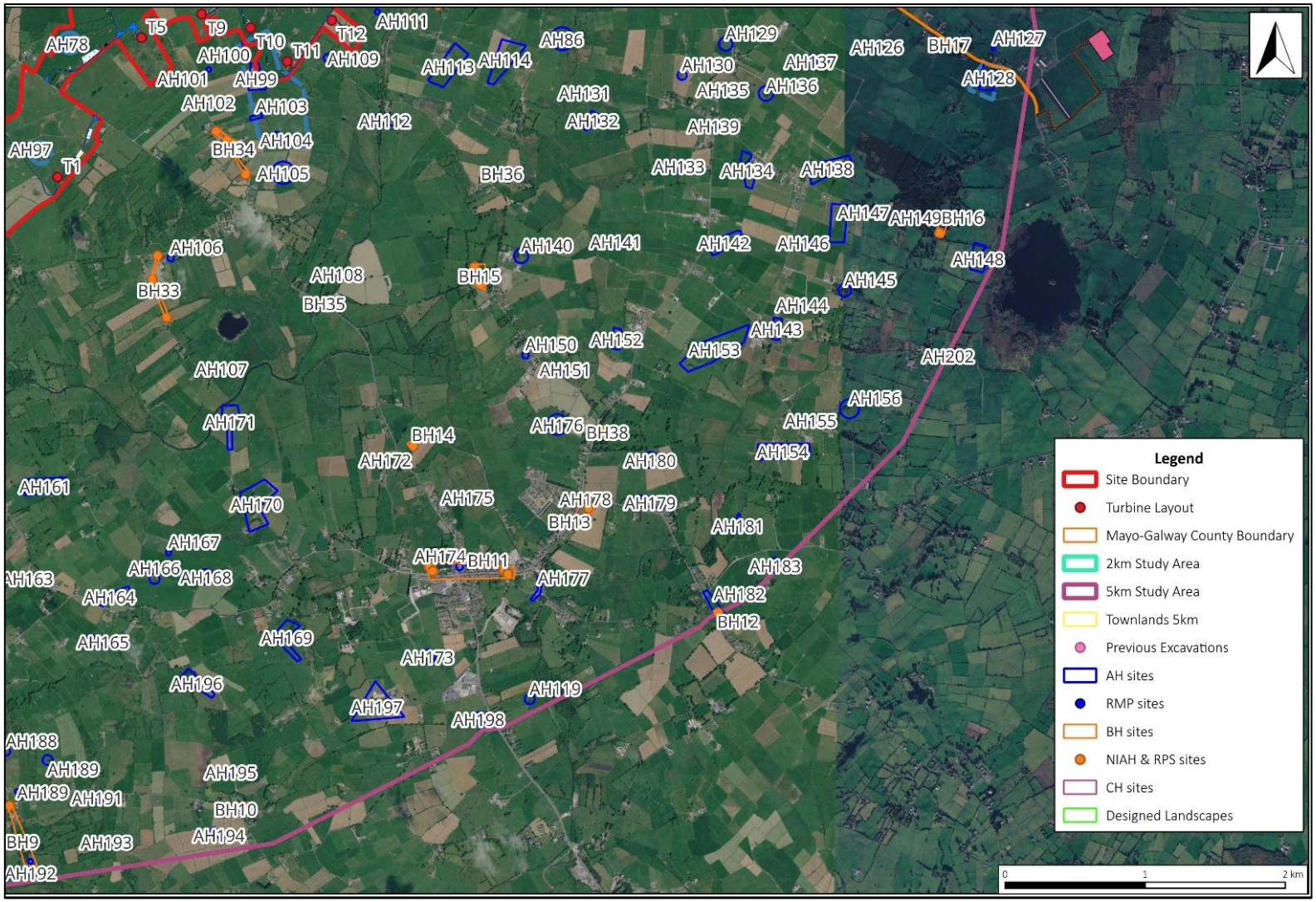


Figure 16-6d: Details of heritage receptors in the study areas of the proposed project (southeast quadrant)



Figure 16-7e: Details of heritage receptors in the study areas of the proposed project (southwest quadrant)

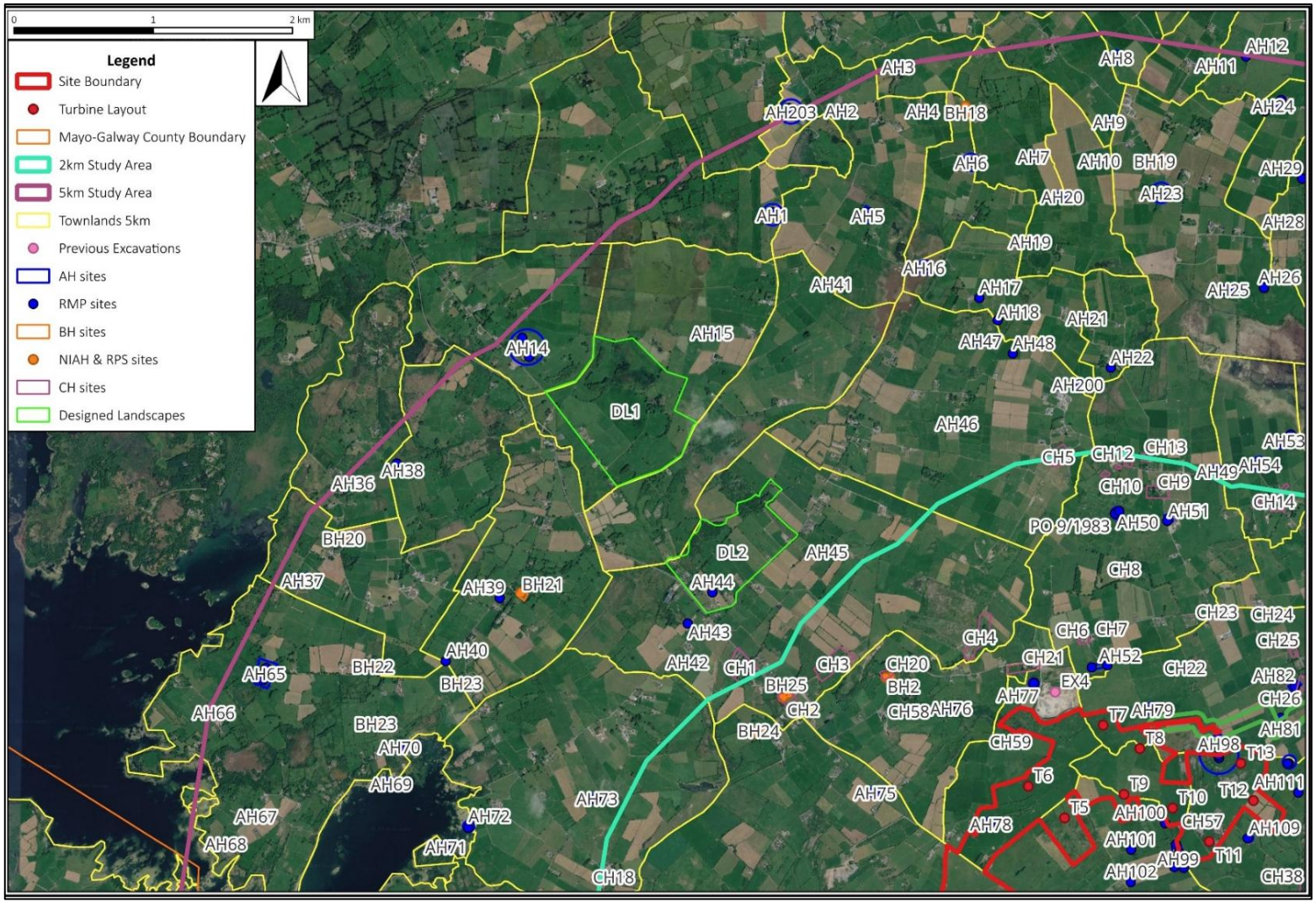


Figure 16-8f: Details of heritage receptors in the study areas of the proposed project (northwest quadrant)

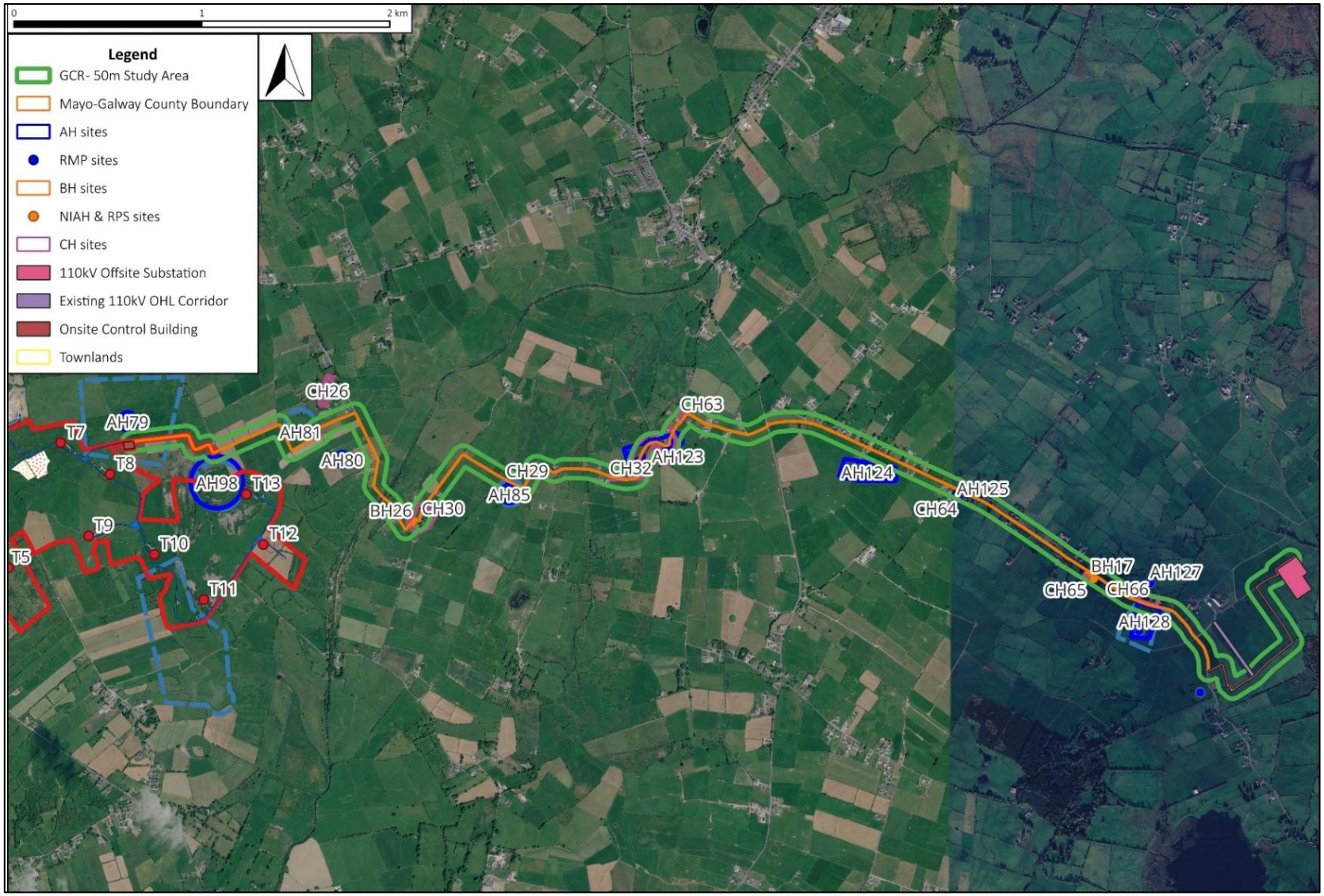


Figure 16-9g: Details of heritage receptors and the proposed GCR

Mesolithic Period (c. 8000–4000 BC)

Recent discoveries may suggest the possibility of a human presence in the southwest of Ireland as early as the Upper Palaeolithic (Dowd and Carden 2016), however; the Mesolithic period is the earliest time for which there is clear evidence for prehistoric human colonisation of the island of Ireland. During this period people hunted, foraged and gathered food and led a primarily mobile lifestyle. The presence of Mesolithic communities is most commonly evidenced by scatters of worked flint material, a by-product of the production of flint implements.

The most common form of Mesolithic artefacts comprises worked flint and chert microliths, including blades, flakes, cores and microliths, representing the by-products of stone tool manufacture and maintenance. These are often found in scattered piles of stone. In karstic landscapes, like the proposed wind farm site, locally available chert associated with Carboniferous limestone formations may also have been utilised where present.

The presence of limestone pavement and karst geology within the wider landscape is of particular archaeological relevance. Karst terrains, characterised by features such as grikes (solution fissures), clints (limestone blocks), dolines, swallow holes and cave systems (Kranjc 2012), can influence both patterns of prehistoric activity and the preservation of archaeological material.

Caves and rock shelters within karst landscapes are especially significant in an Irish context (Dowd 2015). Throughout Ireland, cave sites have produced evidence of human activity ranging from the Mesolithic through later prehistoric periods. Caves may have functioned as temporary shelters, hunting stations, storage areas, ritual sites, or locations for the disposal of human remains. Organic preservation within cave environments can be enhanced due to stable microclimates and alkaline conditions associated with limestone, increasing the potential for survival of bone, charcoal and other ecofacts.

The identification of a possible doline within the site is noteworthy although this is not located within the footprint of the proposed works. Dolines and vertical shafts in karst landscapes can act as natural traps for archaeological material, faunal remains and paleo-environmental deposits. They may preserve stratified sediments capable of yielding paleo-environmental data (e.g. pollen, charcoal, macrofossils) that can inform on past landscape use and environmental conditions. Such features therefore warrant careful assessment, as they may contain buried deposits not visible at surface level.

Limestone pavement landscapes may also have influenced prehistoric movement and settlement choices. Although such terrains can be challenging to traverse, they frequently occur in upland or marginal areas used for hunting or seasonal exploitation. The fissured nature of pavement can conceal artefacts within grikes, meaning that surface visibility may underestimate archaeological potential.

Modern quarrying activity has likely altered the original land surface and may have removed archaeological deposits within extraction areas. However, quarrying can also expose previously concealed features, including cave entrances, fissures, paleokarst deposits and buried soil horizons. Cut faces and exposed sections may provide opportunities to identify stratified deposits or karstic voids of archaeological or paleo-environmental significance.

The wider landscape may have been visited by Mesolithic communities; however, no evidence to substantiate Mesolithic activity within the proposed project site has been discovered to date.

Neolithic Period (c. 4000–2500 BC)

During the Neolithic period communities became less mobile and their economy became based on the rearing of stock and cereal cultivation. The transition to the Neolithic was marked by major social change. Communities expanded and created more permanent settlements. This afforded the development of agriculture which demanded an altering of the physical landscape. Forests were rapidly cleared and field boundaries were constructed. Pottery was also being produced, possibly for the first time. The advent of the Neolithic period also provided the megalithic tomb tradition. There are four types of Neolithic tombs in Ireland, namely the Court Cairn, Portal tomb, Passage tomb and Wedge tomb; of which the latter style straddles the Neolithic to Bronze Age transition.

Neolithic funerary activity is evidenced in the study area by the presence of a court tomb (AH2) c. 4.82 km to the north-northeast of T7. Elsewhere, a court tomb and an unclassified megalithic tomb are present at AH184, c. 4.70 km south-southwest of T3. Additionally, megalithic structure AH164, c. 3.00 km south of T1, possibly represents the collapsed remains of megalithic portal dolmens.

Bronze Age (c. 2500–800 BC)

This period is marked by the use and production of metal for the first time. As with the transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic, the transition into the early Bronze Age was accompanied by changes in society. Megalithic tombs went into decline and the tradition ended in favour of individual, subterranean cist or pit burials that occur either in isolation or in small cemeteries. These burials contained inhumed or cremated remains and were often, but not always, accompanied by a pottery vessel. Barrows are also common Bronze Age funerary monuments, typically comprising a circular enclosure surrounding the interior, which is usually a low mound, although there are variations. This mound often contains an inhumation or cremation burial. Although barrows have been dated from the Neolithic through to the early medieval period, they are prevalent in the Bronze Age.

There are three cists recorded within the 5 km study area; AH150, AH163 and AH179. Only one barrow has been recorded within 5 km of the proposed wind farm; AH14, located c. 4.76 km northwest of T6. Burial cairn AH179 is a similar feature.

Four standing stone sites are recorded within the 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site (AH48, AH122, AH127 and AH133). The nearest is the Largan Stone (AH133), c. 2.63 km east-southeast of T12. There are several possible interpretations of a standing stone, with some potentially representing burial markers, whilst others may function as boundary markers in the landscape or denote a particular routeway. These monuments are usually attributed to the Bronze Age, although it should be noted that they may also be Iron Age in date. Within the wider 10 km study area, the Glebe stone circles (AH206, NM 146) are situated c. 8.82 km northwest of T4.

Although Ireland's hillforts can date from the Neolithic period on, most Irish hillforts were constructed during the Middle to Late Bronze Age (c. 1400-500 BC) with examples of reoccupation & reconstruction in the later Iron Age and early medieval periods (c. 100-800 AD). Cahirmacturk hillfort AH98 is located 80 m west of T13, and within the proposed wind farm boundary. Standing at c. 60 m above sea level, it is the only hillfort recorded within the 5 km study area. It is one of 108 recorded hillforts Ireland (O'Driscoll, Hawkes & O'Brien 2019, 79).

Cahirmacturk hillfort AH98 is listed within the 'Atlas of Hillforts of Britain and Ireland' database as entry no. IR0690 (Lock & Ralston 2024; https://hillforts.arch.ox.ac.uk/). It is listed there as a *'Multiple enclosure on S shoulder of hilltop, surrounding summit and overlooking Black River to E. The hillfort has a total foot print of approximately 2.3ha. Bivallate for most of its circuit with widely spaced enclosing elements on average 40 m apart. Ordnance Survey mapping indicates two small gaps in inner enclosing element to N and SSW and three gaps in the outer bank to the N, E and W. It cannot be determined if these are original or later features. […] Inner enclosing element largely levelled. Outer enclosing element survives well throughout its circuit.'*

At the centre of hillfort AH98 there is at least one small hut-site, recorded monument in its own right. Dating back to the Bronze Age and Iron Age, hut sites were used as dwellings and often consist of circular or oval structures, made of stone and/or mud, with a central hearth (https://irisharchaeology.org/hut-sites/). They range in size from small, single-roomed huts to larger multi-roomed structures, with some of the largest being up to 12 meters in diameter. Hut sites are typically found on elevated locations such as hilltops, ridges, and mounds. In some cases, they exhibit evidence of activities such as animal husbandry, metalworking, and pottery making, suggesting that they were not only used as dwellings but also as specialized craft production centres. A total of six hut sites are recorded within the 5 km study area (AH98, AH15, AH21, AH24, AH25 and AH128). It should be noted that hut sites range from the prehistoric period to the post-medieval period, when they were associated with upland summer grazing.

Field systems are complex agricultural landscapes that were created during the prehistoric and early historic periods in Ireland. These systems are characterised by large open fields divided into smaller units by boundary features such as banks, ditches, and walls. They are generally believed to date to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age. There are six field systems within the 5 km study area (AH24, AH26, AH31, AH79, AH128, AH171). The closest of these is AH79, which is situated c. 340 m north of T9, and within the proposed site boundary.

Over 7,000 burnt mounds or fulacht fia sites have been recorded in the country and c. 1,500 examples excavated, making them the most common prehistoric monument in Ireland (Waddell 2022, 164). Although burnt mounds of shattered stone occur as a result of various activities that have been practiced from the Mesolithic to the present day, the Bronze Age has long been believed to have seen the peak of this activity. Dating evidence from a growing number of burnt mounds, suggests activities resulting in burnt mounds were being carried over a span of 3,500 years in Ireland (Hawkes 2018). They are typically located in areas where there is a readily available water source, often in proximity to a river or stream or in places with a high-water table. In the field burnt mounds may be identified as charcoal-rich mounds or spreads of heat shattered stones, however, in many cases, the sites have been disturbed by later agricultural activity and are no longer visible on the field surface. Nevertheless, even disturbed spreads of burnt mound material often preserve the underlying associated features, such as troughs, pits and gullies, intact.

A total of six fulacht fia sites, or groups of sites, are recorded within the 5 km study area (AH38, AH99, AH100, AH103, AH104, AH114). There is a particularly dense concentration of them in the townland of Toorard, where AH99, AH100, AH103 and AH104 are all situated. AH99 and AH100 both partly fall within the proposed site boundary and were visited and assessed during the field inspection.

Iron Age (c. 800 BC–AD 500)

There is increasing evidence for Iron Age settlement and activity in recent years as a result of development-led excavations as well as projects such as Late Iron Age and Roman Ireland (Cahill Wilson 2014). Yet this period is distinguishable from the rather rich remains of the preceding Bronze Age and subsequent early medieval period, by a relative paucity within the current archaeological record. The Iron Age in Ireland is problematic for archaeologists as few artefacts dating exclusively to this period have been found and without extensive excavation it cannot be determined whether several monument types, such as ring-barrows or standing stones, date to the late Bronze Age or Iron Age. It is likely that there was significant continuity in the Iron Age, with earlier monuments re-used in many cases. As noted above, one barrow and six standing stone sites are recorded within the 5 km study area; however, there are no recorded Iron Age sites within the study area of the proposed project.

Despite the absence of any definitively Iron Age sites from the environs of the proposed wind farm, it is noteworthy that the study area bears strong connection with pre-Christian Irish mythology (Mannion 2007), which is generally believed to date at least as far back as the Iron Age (Mallory 2016). For example, the *Tuatha Dé Danann* are supposed to have first arrived in Ireland in this area, before facing the *Fir Bolg* in the Battle of *Magh Tuireadh* (or Moytura) on the northern shores of Lough Corrib, c. 7 km to the northwest. Elsewhere, *Cnoc Meadha* (c. 10.1 km east-southeast) is purported to be the residence and burial place of Finnbheara, king of the Connacht fairies.

The study area's mythological connections are believed to tie in with placename evidence. So much so that Lough Corrib and its hinterlands possess possibly the highest density of pre-Christian placenames anywhere in Ireland (Mannion 2007). Lough Corrib is derived from *Loch nOirbsen*, meaning 'lake of Oirbsiu' [the ancient Irish sea god] (ibid., 20). *Inchnagoill* (c. 9.73 km west of T4), arguably means 'island of Goll' [the ancient Irish sun-god] (ibid., 18-19). *Inis Mhic Uí Choinn*, means 'Isle of the sons of Conn' [the ancient Irish god of the underworld] (ibid., 22).

Early Medieval Period (c. AD 500–1100)

The early medieval period is depicted in the surviving sources as an almost entirely rural based society. Territorial divisions were based on the *túath*, or petty kingdom, with Byrne (1973) estimating that there may have been at least 150 kings in Ireland at any given time. This period, with a new religious culture and evolving technologies, saw significant woodland clearance and the expansion of grassland. A new type of plough and the horizontal mill were two innovations that improved agriculture and allowed for the population to increase. Consequently, from c. AD 500 onwards, the landscape became well settled, as evidenced by the profuse distribution of ringforts, a dispersed distribution of enclosed settlements, normally associated with various grades of well-to-do farming and aristocratic classes in early medieval Ireland (Stout and Stout 1997, 20).

The ringfort or rath is considered to be the most common indicator of settlement during the early medieval period (Stout 1997). One of the most recent studies of early medieval settlement enclosures has suggested that there is potential for at least 60,000 such sites to have existed on the island (O'Sullivan et al. 2014, 49). Ringforts were often constructed to protect rural farmsteads. These enclosed sites were intimately connected to the division of land and the status of the occupant. Most ringforts are defined as a broadly circular enclosure delineated by an earthen bank and ditch; this category is known as the rath. When a ringfort is enclosed by a stone wall rather than an earthen bank it is known as a cashel. Cashels are more commonly found

in the western regions of Ireland, where bedrock was readily available as a construction material.

A total of 89 ringforts are located within the 5 km study area, indicating a focus on dispersed rural settlement. Of these 89 ringforts, 51 are raths and 28 are cashels, while 10 are unclassified. The nearest ringfort is cashel AH78 which lies c. 380 m to the southwest of T6 and within the proposed wind farm boundary. Four ringforts are associated with hut sites (AH15, AH21, AH24, AH25) which may represent early medieval dwellings within the ringfort. An additional four ringforts are associated with houses of indeterminate dates (AH25, AH132, AH153, AH181).

There are 24 souterrains in the 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site. Souterrains are often associated with ringforts and consist of underground passages and chambers, and are often associated with ringforts/enclosures. These sites are usually interpreted as being used for storage and defence by early medieval groups. 22 of the souterrains are associated with ringforts, while four are associated with enclosures. It should be noted that the cashel and souterrain AH50, which are situated c. 1.55 km north of T7, are subject to a Preservation Order (PO 9/1983).

A total of 59 enclosures are recorded within the 5 km study area. Many monuments recorded as enclosures represent ringforts or similar sites, which are too denuded or do not meet the standard shape and size expected of sites classified as ringforts. Although often ambiguously defined, enclosures are widespread across the Irish archaeological landscape. Although these monument types are typically attributed to the early medieval period, evidence indicates their use may span from the Iron Age through to the 19th century, encompassing both settlement and burial contexts (Fitzpatrick 2009). The closest enclosure comprises AH97 which is situated c. 236m east of T2 and within the proposed site boundary.

During the early medieval period domestic settlement within lacustrine environments was also known and took the form of crannogs. These are man-made islands which carried out a similar function to ringforts. Nine are known within the 5 km study area, five of which are associated with Lough Corrib (AH69-72, AH90). AH93 is situated c. 1.5 km inland from Lough Corrib in a dried out seasonal lake. AH16 is similarly located in a small seasonal lake in a different area, while AH59 and AH201 are associated with Lough Lee.

The early medieval period marked the arrival of Christianity in Ireland, which was to have a profound impact on the country. This is evidenced by the proliferation of ecclesiastical sites throughout the country during this period. Fifteen churches, or sites of churches, are recorded within the 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site, several of which may have origins in the early medieval period. These include two National Monuments; Kinlough Church AH112, part of National Monument 95A, situated c. 690 m south-southeast of T12; and Killursa church (AH164, NM 231), which is located c. 3.00 km south of T1. The latter is reputedly the site of St Fursey's 7th century monastery (SMR File). The remains consist of a multi-period church on the northwestern boundary of an irregularly shaped graveyard. Traces of an older wall, beneath the present curving western wall of the graveyard, may be part of a possible early ecclesiastical enclosure. In the wider 10 km study area, Cong Priory/Abbey (AH204, NM 432), situated c. 9.60 km northwest of T4, is the site of an early monastery founded in 624 (SMR File).

Limited excavation (EX3) within ecclesiastical enclosure AH105 revealed pits, ditches and a lintel grave of early medieval date (Manning 1987; Bennett 1980-84, 146). This is located c. 810 m south of T11.

In addition, three holy wells are located within the 5 km study area (AH56, AH60, AH165). The veneration of well sites is one of the oldest traditions in Irish Christianity and most likely has its origins in pagan ritual activities. These wells can manifest themselves in a variety of forms ranging from natural springs to rain collecting rock depressions. Many holy wells can be found associated with early ecclesiastical sites and well veneration and its antecedent well worship is not confined to Ireland or even to Europe. Plummer (1910) demonstrates that at least some holy wells in Ireland were important venues of pre-Christian ritual activity.

Medieval Period (c. AD 1100–1600)

The piecemeal conquest by the Anglo-Normans of Ireland, which commenced in AD 1169, had a fundamental impact on the Irish landscape. The main success of the Anglo-Norman occupation was the welding of scattered territories into a cohesive unit through the introduction of the English form of shire government. The rural landscape became a network of manorial centres; these units would generally contain a castle (motte and bailey), a manorial house and a number of dwellings, with extensive surrounding acreage. During the 14th to 16th centuries, tower houses were the typical residence of the Irish gentry and are a common feature in the Irish landscape.

A total of 11 castles are present within the 5 km study area (tower houses AH22, AH46; unclassified castles AH65 (x2), AH76, AH106, AH108, AH112, AH177; hall houses AH87, AH88). Perhaps the most substantial and best-preserved of these castles is Kinlough Castle AH112, part of National Monument 95A, situated c. 760 m southeast of T11. It is believed to have been first built as a hall house in the late 13th century (SMR File). In the later medieval period, it was remodelled into a tower house. It was a castle of the Bourkes, descendants of the Anglo-Norman de Burghs and it remained a Bourke possession until 1629 when it was mortgaged to Valentine Blake of Menlough. In the wider 10 km study area, Caherduff Castle (AH207) is situated c. 8.25 km northwest of T4.

Two moated sites are recorded within the 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm. These are both located at AH148, c. 4.86 km east-southeast of T12. Moated sites were defended residences of Anglo-Norman tenants and centres of local control and administration (Glasscock 1970).

As mentioned above, a total of 15 churches, or sites of churches, are recorded within the 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site. Two of these constitute National Monuments; Kinlough Church AH112, part of National Monument 95A, situated c. 690 m south-southeast of T12; and Killursa Church AH164, NM 231, which is located c. 3 km south of T1. The church in medieval Ireland plays an integral role in society. While some of the churches in the 5 km study area may date to the early medieval period or the post-medieval period, they are noted here under the medieval heading as many may have medieval origins, even if the upstanding remains post-date the medieval period.

Three religious houses are situated within the 5 km study area (AH31, AH87, AH171). The closest of these is Ross Errily Abbey/Friary AH171 which is situated c. 2.04 km southeast of T1 and comprises National Monument 50. While this Franciscan friary has a disputed foundation date, the present well-preserved remains, comprising a church and conventual buildings, are mainly late 15th C in date (SMR File). Shrule Abbey AH87 also comprises a National Monument (No. 95). It is situated c. 2.72 km northeast of T13.

In the wider 10 km study area, Cong Priory/Abbey (AH204, NM 432), is situated c. 9.60 km northwest of T4. It is the site of an early monastery founded in AD624 (SMR File). Kelly's Cave (AH205, NM413) is situated c. 9.28 km northwest of T4. A 1948 excavation report concluded that the cave was a place of worship rather than of secular use and could date 'tentatively' to the 12th to 14th centuries. Its name is supposedly taken from an Irish republican who took refuge there after the 1798 rising.

There is one battlefield site within the 5 km study area, which is listed as a recorded monument. This is AH87, located c. 2.72 km northeast of T13, where the Battle of Shrule occurred in 1570. (https://neverfeltbetter.wordpress.com/2012/09/04/irelands-wars-shrule-and-fitton-in-connacht/). As part of a family feud between two separate branches of the Burkes – the Mac William Lower and the Clanricarde – each were backed by their respective allies and gallowglass mercenaries. When Clanricarde besieged their Mac William Lower kinsmen based in Shrule Castle, they were acting on the advice of Edward Fitton MP, the first Lord President of Connacht and Thomond (ibid.; Clavin 2009). A rare pitched battle ensued on 21st June at a nearby field. While the battle finished in stalemate, in the following days, Fitton was able to raise the English crown flag over Shrule Castle.

Post-Medieval Period (c. AD 1600–1800)

The ending of the Williamite Wars saw the beginning of a comparative politically calm era, which allowed the country's landowners the security to experiment with the latest styles of architecture without the need to refer to defensive matters. Initially, constraints on available resources resulted in mansions of a relatively modest scale and relatively plain appearance; however, as the Irish aristocracy's sense of security grew over the following decades, their greater access to wealth helped foster a shift towards more ostentatious buildings. There are a total of 15 designed landscapes in the 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site. These are examples of the estates of wealthy landowners. The proposed wind farm site itself and its surrounding landscape would have been considered attractive for the siting of large country houses and associated demesne landscapes. A landscape containing features as hills and lakes were often incorporated into the views as a scenic backdrop to the setting of a country house and demesne.

Houndswood House demesne (DL1) is located c. 3.65 km northwest of the proposed wind farm site. Whilst the site footprint remains visible, no buildings survive (NIAH Garden Survey 4705). In 1786 Wilson refers to Houndswood as the seat of John D'Arcy (https://landedestates.ie/property/421). It was held in fee by John S. Dawson at the time of Griffith's Valuation when it was valued at £10+. A thatched house, it was accidentally burnt in the early 20th century. John D'Arcy was granted almost 1,700 acres in the parish of Cong, barony of Ross, county Galway and in the barony of Kilmaine, county Mayo by patent dated 6 July 1677 (https://landedestates.ie/estate/79). Gorteen and Houndswood were held on lease from the Archbishop of Tuam. By the early 19th century the D'Arcys held about 14 townlands in the parish of Cong and employed two agents Patrick Kirwan of Carnan, Tuam, county Galway and Patrick Haggan. In 1852 the estate was sold in the Encumbered Estates' Court.

Glencorrib Lodge (DL2) is located c. 2.54 km northwest of the proposed wind farm site. It was home of Robert Dillon Browne, MP, and later of the O' Higgins family (https://landedestates.ie/property/462). The house is now demolished, though the boundary and footprint survive (NIAH Garden Survey 4695). At the time of Griffith's Valuation, it was held in fee by George O'Higgins, MP, and valued at £12. It was sold in 1921 to the Land Commission.

Dalgan Demesne (DL3) is located c. 3.92 km northeast of the proposed wind farm site. Dalgan House was built in 1801 as the new home of the Kirwan family formerly of Claremount, Claremorris (https://landedestates.ie/property/463). It was bought by the Duke of Bedford in 1853 for Lady de Clifford, the wife of his first cousin. In the 1860s Henry Edward Joly and Charles Joly are recorded at Dalgan Park. In 1894 Slater noted it as the seat of Allan J. Algie. The house became a seminary for the missionary Society of St Columban in 1918. The Irish Tourist Association file describes the fine mansion as in ruins. It contained about 50 rooms and had been stripped of its roof and fittings about a year previously, circa 1944. It is now demolished and modern housing and factories have been built on the site of the demesne (NIAH Garden Survey 4682).

Ballycurrin House (DL4) is located c. 2.77 km west-southwest of the proposed wind farm site. The house remains upstanding (BH1). It was built in 1828 on the shore of Lough Corrib to replace an older one (https://landedestates.ie/property/464). Wilson refers to the latter as the seat of Henry Lynch in 1786. Held in fee by Charles Lynch at the time of Griffith's Valuation, when it was valued at £18 10s. Slater recorded it as the seat of Charles Lynch in 1894. It was burnt in 1921. In 2007 this house was being renovated and offered for sale. It is currently operating as a hotel.

Moyne Lodge (DL5) is located c. 1.58 km south-southeast of the proposed wind farm site. It was occupied by the Golding family in the early part of the 19th century and by Martin Kirwan Blake before the sale in 1852 (https://landedestates.ie/property/461). The house is no longer extant but some stone walls are still evident with the old castle (AH124) also present on the site.

Moyne Hill (DL6) is located c. 750 m east of DL5. It was a fine example of a demesne at a smaller scale (NIAH Garden Survey GA5355). Its original house was built prior to 1841 and demolished during the 20th century. It was replaced by a modern bungalow. The original entrance gates and farm buildings are extant. Hughes writes that a Captain Carter bought Moyne Hill in 1852 from Charles Blake of Merlin Park (https://landedestates.ie/property/736). By 1906 James McDonnell was occupying the house. Soon afterwards it became the home of Thomas McDonagh of Headford Castle and his descendants still live there.

Mirehill House (DL7) is another smaller scale demesne. It is located c. 3.75 km east-southeast of the proposed wind farm site. It was the home of Thomas Redington in 1814, Stepney St George in the 1820s and occupied by Michael Kelly in the 1850s, when it was valued at £4 and by Stephen R. Roche in 1906 (https://landedestates.ie/property/766). It seems to have been destroyed or removed c.1870 and nothing remains of the site today (NIAH Garden Survey GA5347).

Lisdonagh House (DL8) is located c. 300 m east of DL7. It was built in the late 18th century as an O'Flaherty home. It later sold to the O'Mahonys in the late 19th century and then passed by marriage to the Palmers (https://landedestates.ie/property/764). The small demesne is situated in a fine setting looking on to Lough Hackett (NIAH Garden Survey GA5337). It retains a well-cared-for house and pavilion dating c.1760, now in use as holiday and event accommodation.

Ower House (DL9) is located c. 1.80 km south of the proposed wind farm site. In 1786, Wilson refers to "Aur" as the seat of Mr. Burke (https://landedestates.ie/property/719). The Ordnance Survey Name Books record John Burke as the owner in the 1830s. At the time of Griffith's Valuation, Joseph Burke held this property in fee when it was valued at £13. It was leased to Colonel Beddington in the 1920s and is now a ruin (GA5368).

Carrownacroagh (DL10) is located c. 4.36 km south of the proposed wind farm site. It contains the remains of a vernacular house (AH218); a fine two-storey thatched house of five bays. The steeply pitched gabled roof has two rectangular chimneys which suggest a 17th/18th-C date (SMR File). In the 1830s it was the home of William Skerrett (https://landedestates.ie/property/719). By the time of Griffith's Valuation, the townland was in the possession of Dominick O'Flaherty but there was no house with a valuation greater than £2. It was part of the Skerrett family's wider Ballinduff estate.

Glebe (DL11) is located c. 3.33 km southeast of the proposed wind farm site. It comprises a small pre-1840 demesne for a Church of Ireland cleric, retaining a fine house (BH38), c.1820, on a slightly elevated site looking east over an unspoiled rolling picturesque landscape (NIAH Garden Survey GA5505). The historic boundary wall to the road to the west has been largely replaced though the iron gates may be historic.

Headford Demesne (DL12) is located c. 3.89 km southeast of the proposed wind farm site. It comprises a large demesne on a flat site connected with Headford town (NIAH Garden Survey GA5318). The demesne was centred on 'Headford Castle', a country house dating c. 1830 of which only some of the ruined outbuildings still survive (AH190). It burnt down in 1906 (https://landedestates.ie/property/770). It is not to be confused with the medieval castle, also now lost. Little remains of the historical demesne boundaries apart from a section of wing railings to the east gate; no lodges or main gate survive. Pre-1840 main access routes are now a public road. An impressive arrangement of stables on Bridge Street in the town, c.1830, remain integrated with later terraces of houses. Two adjacent walled gardens, pre-1840, remain. A church, c.1830, to the north end of the demesne on the approach to the town remains as a ruin. None of the extensive woodland and its picturesque plan arrangement survives.

Dalysfort House (DL13) is located c. 4.49 km southeast of the proposed wind farm site. It comprises a small demesne on a flat site (NIAH Garden Survey GA5290). The modest pre-1840 house remains. A pre-1840 gate remains but the possible lodge structures are gone. A pre-1840 route with a fork connection to the house and outbuildings still exists. Outbuildings and the yard also remain.

Ross Lodge (DL14) is located c. 4.38 km southeast of the proposed wind farm site. This modest demesne is situated on undulating farmland (NIAH Garden Survey GA5385). The house was gone by 1895; the small farmyard to the north was gone by 1920; today a sole outbuilding or possible former house, pre-1920, remains on the site. A walled garden, orchard, and traces of these enclosing walls remain.

Shrule House and Riverside (DL15) is situated immediately south of the River Black and just outside the village of Shrule. Whilst it is not shaded on the 1840 First Edition OS map, it is annotated and has the appearance of a designed landscape. By the time of the subsequent OS map of 1895/6, the two geometrically designed gardens had been removed. Even at the time of the 1840 depiction, it is possible that the gardens were residual from late 17th century design.

Within the wider 10 km study area, one National Monument (AH208, NM 359) is a designed landscape folly/monument. This is 'the Gods of Neale' pyramid structure, located c. 9.17 km northwest of T7. It is located in the demesne land of the now ruined Neale House, former home of the Browne family (SMR File). The monument was most likely erected by John Browne MP (d. 1762), *de jure* fifth Baronet Browne of The Neale.

In total, there are 66 buildings of architectural heritage merit, or the site of buildings, throughout the designated 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site and the 50 m study area of the proposed GCR, which are noted in this assessment. These 66 structures are grouped into 38 BH groups. These buildings include houses, country houses, churches, water pumps, and bridges. They predominantly date to the 19th and 20th centuries, although there are also some 18th century structures. For instance, church BH13 is a multi-period structure, the earliest phase of which dates to c. 1740; while Lisdonagh country house BH16 was built c. 1760; and vernacular houses BH14, BH17 and BH20 also potentially date to the late 18th century.

Sites and buildings of cultural heritage merit are noted throughout the designated 2 km study area of the proposed wind farm site and the 50 m study area of the proposed GCR. These structures are characteristic of the post-medieval landscape and represent the homes of farmers and workers. 'Vernacular architecture' is a term used to describe traditional buildings constructed using locally available materials and according to local/regional styles i.e. the homes and workplaces of the ordinary people. This is in contrast to formal architecture, such as the grand estate houses of the gentry, churches and public buildings, which were often designed by architects or engineers. The majority of vernacular buildings are domestic dwellings. Examples of other structures that may fall into this category include shops, outbuildings, mills, limekilns, farmsteads, forges, gates and gate piers.

Cillíní are Children's Burial Grounds, of which 15 are present within the 5 km study area. Children's burial grounds were often non-consecrated sites used primarily, though not exclusively, for the burial of unbaptised children (Costello 2014). The custom of setting aside a special place for the burial of very young unbaptised babies was common practice in Ireland until the 19th century but continued on a less frequent scale up to the mid-20th century. Over half of the c*illíní* situated within the 5 km study area are associated with much older archaeological monuments. Eight c*illíní* are situated inside of ringforts (AH91, AH119, AH140, AH153, AH160, AH170, AH173, AH180). AH153 comprises a cluster of three ringforts, each with a *cillín* inside. Similarly, AH138 comprises an enclosure containing a c*illín*. Elsewhere, the *cillín* at AH14 is associated with a barrow. It seems likely that mourning parents decided to bury their dead children in these places on account of a fairy belief preventing farmers from disturbing the land around ringforts (popularly known as fairy forts) (O'Connor 2015).

16.3.1 Summary of Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2026) has revealed that while no previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the proposed project to date, five previous excavations (EX1-5) have been carried out within 2 km of the proposed wind farm site. These are listed below in Table 16-6. Only EX3 yielded archaeological remains. No previous excavations have taken place within 50 m of the proposed GCR.

Table 16-6: Previous excavations within the Study Area

EX NO.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE FROM PROJECT
EX1	Moyne	Pre-development testing of a house and garage development was carried in 2003 under licence no. 03E0178. The proposed development within the Zone of Notification for castle MA123-069. The testing consisted of the excavation (by machine) of six trenches. Three sherds of modern pottery were recovered from the topsoil during testing. The testing revealed undisturbed natural stratigraphy and nothing of archaeological significance.	c. 960 m southeast of T1
EX2	Cloughmoyne	Three trenches were mechanically excavated under licence no. 02E1827 during pre-development testing (Bennett 2002, 1383; Rooney 2002). The stratigraphy encountered did not reveal any evidence of features of archaeological significance.	c. 1.51 km southwest of T3
EX3	Moyne	Limited excavation within ecclesiastical enclosure AH105 revealed pits, ditches and a lintel grave of Early Christian date (Manning 1987; Bennett 1980-84, 146). Further burials of uncertain date were also found. Earthworks visible on the surface were found to be stratigraphically late.	c. 810 m south of T11
EX4	Carrowougheragh	Test-trenching, lasting two days, was carried out under licence no. 10E0082 at the extension to a limestone quarry (Bennett 2010, 487; Nellis 2010). In total, 1273 m² of test-trenches were excavated within the possible testing area of 38,700 m. Excavation of nine test-trenches within the land-take of the proposed development failed to reveal either archaeological features or artefacts. In all trenches topsoil directly sealed geologically deposited strata.	c. 235 m northwest of T7
EX5	Brodullagh North	Trial-trenching was carried out in 2007 under licence no. 07E0082, at the site of a proposed single-house development (Bennett 2007, 1222; Carey 2007). Five trial-trenches were excavated on the site. No artefacts or remains of archaeological interest were recovered during the testing.	c. 1.33 km northwest of T13

16.3.2 Cartographic Analysis

Down Survey, Map of the County of Mayo, c.1655

The Down Survey Map Barony maps of County Mayo were destroyed by fire in 1711 and to date no copies have been located. As a result, only the county map is available. This larger scale map shows very little detail of the proposed project area, though it is notable that the proposed project area is situated within the parish of 'Shroule', on land close to the southern boundary of the barony of Kilmaine, which also comprises the border between Counties Mayo and Galway.

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1840, scale 1:10,560

The Proposed Wind Farm site is predominantly shown as comprising fields of rocky outcropping, though there are also some open areas. Field boundaries occur frequently. Hillfort and hut site AH98 are shown as two concentric hachured circles. Ringfort-cashel AH78 is depicted as a sub-oval hachured area.

Two structures are shown on the 1840 OS map adjacent to the Rooaunalaghta-Toorard townland boundary wall. Elsewhere, two structures are also shown at CH50.

Within the 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site, the landscape is depicted as predominantly rural with dispersed settlement, typically consisting of single or small groups of farmsteads. A large number of the recorded ringforts and enclosures are depicted as earthworks. Demesne Landscapes, DL1–15 are also shown in detail.

The Turbine Delivery intervention area involves improving a footpath on the Tuam Road in Galway, which is shown as the townland of Ballybaan Beg.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1895/6, scale 1:2500

This map shows very few changes to the Proposed Wind Farm site. Several field boundaries have been added or taken away, while at the far eastern site boundary, the Black River is now shown. The absence of the River from the First Edition OS map can be put down to marginal water courses having been omitted due to its smaller scale.

The two vernacular structures previously shown within the site boundary at CH57, are now depicted in outline only, indicating that they were roofless and ruinous by the time of this map. Two structures are again shown at CH50, though one of these is new.

By the time of this map, the field boundaries within the vicinity of the Turbine Delivery intervention area had been removed, and the north-south aligned road (now the L-5034) had been constructed.

16.3.3 Mayo & Galway County Development Plans (2022-2028)

Archaeological Heritage

The Mayo and Galway County Development Plan (2022–2028) recognises the statutory protection afforded to all RMP sites under the National Monuments Legislation (1930–2014). The development plans list a number of aims and objectives in relation to archaeological heritage.

There are six recorded monuments within the proposed wind farm site. These comprise, from east to west; hillfort and hut site AH98, burnt mound AH99, burnt mound AH100, ringfort-cashel AH78, enclosure AH97, and redundant record AH96.

There are an additional 224 recorded archaeological sites, or groups of sites, located within the study areas of the proposed project, including 16 redundant records.

Additionally, nine National Monuments that are under State Care are recorded within the 10 km study area of the proposed turbines. These comprise Killursa church (AH164, NM 231), Ross Errily Abbey/Friary (AH171, NM 50), Kinlough castle and church (AH112, NM95A), Shrule Abbey/Church (AH87, NM 95), Cong Priory/Abbey (AH204, NM 432), Kelly's Cave (AH205, NM 413), Glebe stone circles (AH206, NM 146), Caherduff Castle (AH207; NM244), and 'The Gods of Neale' designed landscape folly/monument (AH208, NM 359). Additionally, one group of

sites within 5 km is subject to a Preservation Order. This is ringfort-cashel and souterrain AH50 (PO 9/1983), which is situated c. 1.55 km north of T7.

There are six recorded archaeological sites, or groups of sites, located within the 50 m study area of the proposed GCR. In two of these cases, the GCR runs through the Zone of Notification associated with the relevant archaeological site.

Table 16-7: Recorded Archaeological Sites within the Study Area

AH NO.	RMP NO.	LOCATION	CLASSIFICATION	DISTANCE FROM PROJECT	NEAREST ELEMENT
AH1	MA121-113	Cross East	Ringfort – unclassified	c. 4.40 km northwest	T7
AH2	MA121-110	Knocknageeha	Megalithic tomb - court tomb	c. 4.82 km north-northwest	T7
AH3	MA121-111002	Bellanabriscaun	Souterrain	c. 4.98 km north-northwest	T7
	MA121-111001		Ringfort - cashel		
AH4	MA121-112002	Knocknageeha	Souterrain	c. 4.63 km north-northwest	T7
	MA121-112001		Ringfort - rath		
AH5	MA121-114	Knocknageeha	Enclosure	c. 4.04 km north-northwest	T7
AH6	MA121-115	Gortjordan	Enclosure	c. 4.19 km north-northwest	T7
AH7	MA121-116	Knockroe	Ringfort - rath	c. 4.14 km north	T7
AH8	MA121-119	Fountainhill	Ringfort - rath	c. 4.84 km north	T7
AH9	MA121-120	Ardmoran	Ringfort - rath	c. 4.37 km north	T7
AH10	MA121-121	Pollynabunny	Earthwork	c. 4.08 km north	T7
AH11	MA121-201	Hundedacres	Enclosure	c. 4.85 km north-northeast	T7
AH12	MA121-202	Hundedacres	Enclosure	c. 4.95 km north-northeast	T7
AH13	MA122-022	Lisheenielagaun	Enclosure	c. 4.91 km north-northeast	T13
AH14	MA121-141	Houndswood North	Ringfort - cashel	c. 4.76 km northwest	T6
	MA121-142001		Barrow - unclassified		
	MA121-142002		Children's burial ground		
AH15	MA121-143	Houndswood Middle	Hut site	c. 3.96 km northwest	T6
	MA121-143001	Houndswood Middle	Ringfort - rath		
AH16	MA121-145	Kilmacduagh	Crannog	c. 3.56 km northwest	T6

AH17	MA121-146001	Kilmacduagh	Church	c. 3.22 km northwest	T7
	MA121-146002	Kilmacduagh	Graveyard		
AH18	MA121-147	Kilmacduagh	Enclosure	c. 3.03 km northwest	T7
AH19	MA121-117	Pollnabunny	Earthwork	c. 3.55 km north	T7
AH20	MA121-118	Knockroe	Ringfort - rath	c. 3.83 km north	T7
AH21	MA121-151001	Ballybackagh	Ringfort – cashel	c. 2.96 km north	T7
	MA121-151001	Ballybackagh	Hut site		
AH22	MA121-151001	Ballybackagh	Castle – tower house	c. 2.60 km north	T7
AH23	MA121-122	Cahermaculick	Enclosure	c. 3.87 km north-northeast	T7
AH24	MA121-123001	Carrowmore	Ringfort – cashel	c. 4.61 km north	T7
	MA121-123002		Souterrain		
	MA121-123003		Hut site		
	MA121-123004		Field system		
AH25	MA121-153001	Cahermaculick	Ringfort - cashel	c. 3.28 km north-northeast	T7
	MA121-153007		House - indeterminate date		
	MA121-153003		House - indeterminate date		
	MA121-153004		Hut site		
AH26	MA121-153006	Cahermaculick	Field system	c. 3.38 km northeast	T7
	MA121-153005		Earthwork		
AH27	MA121-170	Moorgagagh	Church	c. 3.59 km northeast	T13
AH28	MA121-200	Moorgagagh	Enclosure	c. 3.90 km northeast	T7
	MA121-126		Mound		
AH29	MA121-125	Cregnanagh	Enclosure	c. 4.22 km northeast	T7
AH30	MA121-124	Cregnanagh	Enclosure	c. 4.58 km north-northeast	T13
	MA122-020		Ringfort - rath		
	MA122-020001		Souterrain		
AH31	MA121-15400	Kill	Road - road/trackway	c. 3.69 km north-northeast	T13

	MA121-154002		Graveyard		
	MA121-154001		Religious house - Franciscan Third Order Regular		
	MA122-047001		Earthwork		
	MA122-047002		Field system		
AH32	MA122-024	Bullaun	Ringfort - rath	c. 4.63 km northeast	T13
	MA122-024001		Souterrain		
AH33	MA122-033	Gorteens	Enclosure	c. 4.15 km northeast	T13
	MA122-032001		Souterrain		
	MA122-032		Ringfort - rath		
AH34	MA122-034	Gorteens	Ringfort - rath	c. 4.41 km northeast	T13
AH35	MA122-039	Gorteens	Earthwork	c. 4.23 km northeast	T13
AH36	MA123-008	Cordroon	Ringfort - cashel	c. 4.90 km northwest	T4
AH37	MA123-005001	Carheens	Church	c. 4.77 km northwest	T4
	MA123-005004		Tomb - unclassified		
	MA123-005002		Graveyard		
	MA123-005003		Enclosure		
AH38	MA123-072	Coolavally	Burnt mound	c. 4.66 km northwest	T4
	MA123-009		Ringfort - cashel		
AH39	MA123-010	Funshinaugh	Enclosure	c. 3.56 km northwest	T4
AH40	MA123-068	Funshinaugh	Cairn - unclassified	c. 3.60km northwest	T4
AH41	MA121-144	Knocknageeha	Enclosure	c. 3.75 km north-northwest	T7
AH42	MA123-013	Bunnafollistran	Enclosure	c. 2.31 km north-northwest	T4
AH43	MA123-012	Bunnafollistran	Children's burial ground	c. 2.54 km north-northwest	T4
AH44	MA123-011	Bunnafollistran	Ringfort - cashel	c. 2.65 km north-northwest	T4
AH45	MA123-014	Bunnafollistran	Enclosure	c. 2.21 km northwest	T6
AH46	MA121-150	Mocorha	Castle – tower house	c. 2.43 km north-northwest	T7

AH47	MA121-148	Mocorha	Enclosure	c. 2.91 km north-northwest	T7
AH48	MA121-149	Mocorha	Standing stone	c. 2.77 km north-northwest	T7
AH49	MA123-020001	Cahernabrock	Ringfort - rath	c. 2.02 km northeast	T7
	MA123-020002	Cahernabrock	Souterrain		
AH50	MA123-073	Cahernabrock	Structure	c. 1.55 km north	T7
	MA123-018001 (Preservation Order 9/1983)		Ringfort - cashel		
	MA123-018002		Souterrain		
AH51	MA123-019001	Cahernabrock	Burial ground	c. 1.58 km north-northeast	T7
	MA123-019		Ringfort - cashel		
AH52	MA123-016	Cahernabrock	Enclosure	c. 450 m north	T7
	MA123-017	Cahernabrock	Enclosure	c. 450 m north	T7
AH53	MA121-157	Mocollagan	Ringfort - rath	c. 2.33 km north-northeast	T13
	MA121-158	Mocollagan	Ringfort - rath	c. 2.33 km north-northeast	T13
AH54	MA121-156001	Mocollagan	Ringfort - rath	c. 2.13 km north	T13
	MA121-156002		Souterrain		
AH55	MA121-159	Brodullagh North	Enclosure	c. 2.28 km north-northeast	T13
AH56	MA122A001 [sic]	Ramolin	Ritual site – holy well	c. 2.28 km northeast	T13
AH57	MA122A009	Brodullagh North	Ringfort - rath	c. 1.48 km northeast	T13
	MA122A009001		Souterrain		
AH58	MA122-031001	Ramolin	Enclosure	c. 3.04 km northeast	T13
	MA122-031002		Souterrain		
AH59	MA122-036	Ramolin	Crannog	c. 3.54 km northeast	T13
AH60	MA122-038	Dalgan Demesne	Ritual site – holy well	c. 3.75 km northeast	T13
AH61	MA122-042	Dalgan Demesne	Ringfort - rath	c. 3.91 km east-northeast	T13
AH62	MA122-043	Dalgan Demesne	Earthwork	c. 4.63 km east-northeast	T13
AH63	MA122-041	Dalgan Demesne	Ringfort - rath	c. 4.56 km east-northeast	T13

AH64	MA122-040	Dalgan Demesne	Ringfort - rath	c. 4.59 km northeast	T13
AH65	MA123-006	Castletown	Castle - unclassified	c. 4.73 km west-northwest	T4
	MA123-007		Castle - unclassified		
AH66	MA123-025	Castletown	Enclosure	c. 4.96 km west-northwest	T4
AH67	MA123-027	Castletown	Enclosure	c. 4.49 km west-northwest	T4
AH68	MA123-026	Castletown	Earthwork	c. 4.51 km west-northwest	T4
AH69	MA123-029	Castletown	Crannog	c. 3.59 km west-northwest	T4
AH70	MA123-028	Castletown	Crannog	c. 3.62 km west-northwest	T4
AH71	MA123-031	Red Island	Crannog	c. 3.11 km west-northwest	T4
AH72	MA123-030	Ballynalty	Crannog	c. 2.97 km west-northwest	T4
AH73	MA123-032	Ballynalty	Enclosure	c. 2.17 km west-northwest	T4
AH74	MA123-033	Ballisnahyny	Enclosure	c. 285 m west-northwest	T4
AH75	MA123-034	Ballisnahyny	Enclosure	c. 940 m north	T4
AH76	MA123-035001	Ballisnahyny Ballisnahyny	Castle - unclassified	c. 780 m northwest	T6
	MA123-035002		Ringfort - cashel		
AH77	MA123-015	Carrowoughteragh	Ringfort - cashel	c. 585 m northwest	T7
	MA123-015001		Souterrain		
AH78	MA123-036	Carrowoughteragh	Ringfort - cashel	c. 380 m southwest	T6
AH79	MA123-038	Brodullagh South	Field system	c. 340 m north	T9
AH80	MA123-044	Brodullagh South	Ringfort - cashel	c. 530 m east-northeast	T13
AH81	MA123-042	Brodullagh South	Ringfort - cashel	c. 435 m northeast	T13
AH82	MA123-024	Brodullagh South	Enclosure	c. 675 m northeast	T13
	MA123-024001	Brodullagh South	Burial ground		
AH83	MA123-022	Brodullagh South	Earthwork	c. 1.11 km northeast	T13
	MA123-023		Ringfort - cashel		
AH84	MA123-021001	Brodullagh South	Chapel		T13

	MA123-021002		Ringfort – cashel	c. 1.27 km northeast	
	MA123-021003		Souterrain		
AH85	MA122A010	Cloonbanaun	Ringfort - rath	c. 1.32 km east-northeast	T12
AH86	MA122A015	Cloonbanaun	Enclosure	c. 1.61 km east	T12
AH87	MA122A002	Shrule	Enclosure	c. 2.72 km northeast	T13
	MA122A019	Shrule	Battlefield		
	MA122A003	Shrule	Enclosure		
	MA122A016	Shrule	Earthwork		
	MA122A004	Shrule	Church		
	MA122A004001	Shrule	Graveyard		
	MA122A005001; NM 95	Shrule	Religious house - unclassified		
	MA122A005002; NM 95	Shrule	Ritual site - holy/saint's stone		
	MA122A008003	Shrule	Settlement deserted - medieval		
	MA122A008002	Shrule	House - 16th/17th century		
	MA122A008001	Shrule	Castle - hall-house		
	MA122A007	Shrule	Earthwork		
	MA122A006002	Shrule	Earthwork		
	MA122A006001	Shrule	Mound		
AH88	MA123-049	Ballycurrin Demesne	Castle – hall-house	c. 3.63 km west-southwest	T4
AH89	MA123-056	Ballycurrin Demesne	Enclosure	c. 2.81 km west-southwest	T3
AH90	MA123-054	Ballycurrin Demesne	Crannog	c. 3.67 km west-southwest	T3
AH91	MA123-055001	Ballycurrin Demesne	Ringfort - rath	c. 3.28 km southwest	T3
	MA123-055002		Children's burial ground		
AH92	MA123-051	Ballisnahyny	Enclosure	c. 1.56 km west-southwest	T4
AH93	MA123-050	Ballisnahyny	Crannog	c. 1.84 km west-southwest	T3
AH94	MA123-057	Gortbrack	Mound	c. 2.23 km southwest	T3

AH95	MA123-058	Gortbrack	Enclosure	c. 1.93 km southwest	T3
AH96	MA123-052	Cloghmoyne	Redundant record	c. 155 m southwest	T2
AH97	MA123-037	Cloghmoyne	Enclosure	c. 236m east	T2
AH98	MA123-041001	Brodullagh South; Kinlough	Hillfort	c. 80 m west	T13
	MA123-041002	Kinlough	Hut site	c. 160 m west-northwest	T13
AH99	MA123-067004	Toorard	Burnt mound	c. 235 m west	T11
	MA123-067003	Toorard; Kinlough	Burnt mound	c. 230 m west-southwest	
	MA123-067002	Toorard	Burnt mound	c. 255 m southwest	
	MA123-067		Redundant record	c. 310 m southwest	
	MA123-067001		Fulacht fia	c. 265 m southwest	
AH100	MA123-067005	Toorard	Burnt mound	c. 120 m southwest	T10
AH101	MA123-039	Toorard	Enclosure	c. 425 m southwest	T10
AH102	MA123-040	Toorard	Enclosure	c. 610 m southwest	T10
AH103	MA123-067007	Toorard	Burnt mound	c. 475 m southwest	T11
	MA123-067008			c. 445 m southwest	
AH104	MA123-067006	Toorard	Burnt mound	c. 555 m south	T11
	MA123-066		Cross	c. 590 m south	T11
AH105	MA123-060004	Moyne	Water mill - horizontal-wheeled	c. 795 m south	T11
	MA123-060001		Ecclesiastical enclosure	c. 720 m south	
	MA123-060002		Church	c. 790 m south	
	MA123-060007		Bullaun stone	c. 790 m south	
	MA123-060003		Graveyard	c. 820 m south	
	MA123-060005		Church	c. 830 m south	
AH106	MA123-069	Moyne	Castle - unclassified	c. 985 m southeast	T1
AH107	MA123-059	Moyne	Enclosure	c. 1.80 km southeast	T1

AH108	MA123-053	Moyne	Castle - unclassified	c. 1.56 km south	T11
AH109	MA123-046	Kinlough	Ringfort – cashel	c. 200 m south-southwest	T12
AH110	MA123-043001	Kinlough	Ringfort – cashel	c. 300 m east	T13
	MA123-043002		Souterrain		
AH111	MA123-045	Kinlough	Enclosure	c. 330 m northeast	T12
AH112	MA123-047; NM 95a	Kinlough	Castle - unclassified	c. 760 m southeast	T11
	MA123-048		Church	c. 840 m southeast	T12
AH113	MA122A011	Kinlough	Enclosure	c. 875 m east-southeast	T12
	MA122A012		Enclosure	c. 815 m east-southeast	
AH114	MA122A013	Cullagh	Enclosure	c. 1.21 km east	T12
	MA122A017		Fulacht fia		
	MA122A014		Enclosure		
	MA122A018		Burnt mound		
AH115	GA028-058	Tonacooleen	Enclosure	c. 4.16 km east-northeast	T12
AH116	GA028-041	Shrulegrove	Ringfort – rath	c. 3.41 km east-northeast	T13
AH117	GA028-049	Shrulegrove	Road – road/trackway	c. 2.95 km east-northeast	T12
AH118	GA028-045	Tonacooleen	Ringfort – cashel	c. 3.93 km east-northeast	T13
AH119	GA028-046	Tonacooleen	Ringfort – cashel	c. 4.20 km east-northeast	T13
	GA028-046001		Children's burial ground		
AH120	GA028-047	Tonacooleen	Ringfort – rath	c. 3.59 km east-northeast	T12
	GA028-048		Ringfort – rath		
AH121	GA042-028	Bellanagarraun	Ringfort – rath	c. 4.97 km east	T12
AH122	GA042-010	Ballinvoher	Standing stone - pair	c. 4.78 km east	T12
AH123	GA042-160	Largan	Earthwork	c. 2.24 km east-northeast	T12
	GA042-169		Redundant record		
AH124	GA042-081	Carrowmore	Ringfort – rath	c. 3.13 km east-northeast	T12
	GA042-081		Ringfort – rath		

AH125	GA042-003	Abbeytown	House – 18th/19th century	c. 3.68 km east-northeast	T12
AH126	GA042-002	Abbeytown	Redundant record	c. 3.86 km east	T12
AH127	GA042-011	Ballinvoher	Standing stone	c. 4.70 km east	T12
AH128	GA042-001009	Abbeytown	House - indeterminate date	c. 4.65 km east	T12
	GA042-001010	Abbeytown	Hut site		
	GA042-001005		Field system		
	GA042-001008		House - indeterminate date		
	GA042-001002		Church		
	GA042-001001		Ecclesiastical enclosure		
	GA042-001004		Graveslab		
	GA042-001003		Graveyard		
AH129	GA042-161	Largan	Ringfort - rath	c. 2.76 km east	T12
AH130	GA042-162	Largan	Ringfort - rath	c. 2.48 km east-southeast	T12
AH131	GA042-170	Largan	Souterrain	c. 1.83 km east-southeast	T12
AH132	GA042-168	Largan	Ringfort - rath	c. 1.92 km east-southeast	T12
	GA042-171		House - indeterminate date		
AH133	GA042-167003	Largan	Standing stone	c. 2.63 km east-southeast	T12
	GA042-167001		Ringfort - rath		
	GA042-167002		Souterrain		
	GA042-167004		Children's burial ground		
AH134	GA042-163	Largan	Ringfort - rath	c. 3.07 km east-southeast	T12
	GA042-164		Ringfort - rath		
AH135	GA042-198	Largan	Ringfort - rath	c. 2.77 km east-southeast	T12
AH136	GA042-197	Mirehill	Ringfort - unclassified	c. 3.09 km east-southeast	T12
AH137	GA042-196	Mirehill	Ringfort - rath	c. 3.38 km east	T12
AH138	GA042-200	Mirehill	Ringfort - rath		T12

	GA042-199		Enclosure	c. 3.57 km east-southeast	
	GA042-199001		Children's burial ground		
	GA042-046		Burial		
AH139	GA042-201	Mirehill; Largan	House – vernacular house	c. 2.78 km east-southeast	T12
AH140	GA042-220	Tonroe	Ringfort - rath	c. 2.08 km southeast	T12
	GA042-220001	Tonroe	Souterrain		
	GA042-220002	Tonroe	Children's burial ground		
AH141	GA042-105	Cloonnavarnoge	Earthwork	c. 2.48 km southeast	T12
AH142	GA042-165	Largan	Ringfort - rath	c. 3.11 km southeast	T12
	GA042-166		Ringfort - rath		
AH143	GA042-100	Cloonee	Ringfort – unclassified	c. 3.80 km southeast	T12
	GA042-097		Ringfort - rath		
	GA042-097001		Souterrain		
AH144	GA042-099	Cloonee	Ringfort – unclassified	c. 3.86 km southeast	T12
	GA042-099001		Souterrain		
AH145	GA042-101	Cloonee	Designed landscape feature - folly	c. 4.08 km east-southeast	T12
AH146	GA042-096	Cloonee	Ringfort - rath	c. 3.66 km east-southeast	T12
AH147	GA042-098	Cloonee	Earthwork	c. 3.84 km east-southeast	T12
	GA042-102		Enclosure		
AH148	GA042-227	Lisdonagh	Moated site	c. 4.86 km east-southeast	T12
	GA042-174		Moated site		
	GA042-174001		Building		
AH149	GA042-175	Lisdonagh	Country house	c. 4.54 km east-southeast	T12
AH150	GA042-019	Ballyfruit	Cairn - unclassified	c. 2.68 km southeast	T12
	GA042-019001		Cist		
AH151	GA042-133	Glennagarraun	Ringfort - rath	c. 2.92 km southeast	T12
AH152	GA042-134	Glennagarraun	Ringfort - cashel		T12

	GA042-135		Enclosure	c. 2.96 km southeast	
AH153	GA042-042	Bunnaconeen	Ringfort - rath	c. 3.46 km southeast	T12
	GA042-042001		Children's burial ground		
	GA042-044		House - indeterminate date		
	GA042-043		Ringfort - rath		
	GA042-043001		Children's burial ground		
	GA042-041		Ringfort - rath		
	GA042-041001		Children's burial ground		
AH154	GA042-152	Kilkilvery	Ringfort - rath	c. 4.30 km southeast	T12
	GA042-224		Ringfort - unclassified		
AH155	GA042-154	Kilkilvery	Children's burial ground	c. 4.38 km southeast	T12
AH156	GA042-154	Gortarica	Designed landscape – tree-ring	c. 4.54 km southeast	T12
AH157	GA041-030	Shanbally	Settlement cluster	c. 4.55 km southwest	T3
AH158	GA041-053	Slieveroe	Redundant record	c. 3.89 km southwest	T3
AH159	GA041-020	Clerhaun	Designed landscape feature	c. 3.08 km south-southwest	T3
	GA041-024		Water mill - unclassified		
	GA041-021		Designed landscape feature		
AH160	GA041-019	Clerhaun	Ringfort - rath	c. 2.68 km south-southwest	T3
	GA041-019001		Children's burial ground		
	GA041-022		Designed landscape feature		
AH161	GA041-042	Ower	Designed landscape feature	c. 2.28 km south-southeast	T3
	GA041-043		Cairn - clearance cairn		
AH162	GA041-044	Ower	Ringfort - rath	c. 2.48 km south	T3
AH163	GA041-046	Ower	Cist	c. 2.85 km south	T3

AH164	GA041-045001	Ower	Graveyard	c. 3.00 km south	T1
	GA041-045002		Ecclesiastical enclosure		
	GA041-045; NM 231		Church		
	GA041-051		Megalithic structure		
AH165	GA041-011	Carrowbeg	Ritual site - holy well	c. 3.31 km south	T1
	GA041-052		Enclosure		
	GA041-012001		Ringfort - cashel		
AH166	GA041-039	Kildaree	Ringfort - cashel	c. 2.80 km south-southeast	T1
AH167	GA041-038	Kildaree	Ringfort – unclassified	c. 2.97 km south-southeast	T1
	GA041-038001		Souterrain		
AH168	GA041-040	Kildaree	Ringfort - rath	c. 3.03 km south-southeast	T1
AH169	GA041-050	Tobercrossaun	Fulacht fia	c. 3.61 km south-southeast	T1
	GA041-048		Redundant record		
AH170	GA041-002	Ardfintan	Enclosure	c. 2.72 km southeast	T1
	GA041-003		Font – present location		
	GA041-001		Ringfort – rath		
	GA041-001002		Children's burial ground		
	GA041-001001		Souterrain		
AH171	GA041-047001	Ross	Gatehouse	c. 2.04 km southeast	T1
	GA041-047001		Causeway		
	GA041-047010		Cross		
	GA041-047007		Wall monument		
	GA041-047006		Graveslab		
	GA041-047007		Wall monument		
	GA041-047008		Wall monument		
	GA041-047; NM 50		Religious house - Franciscan friars		
	GA041-047009		Wall monument		
	GA041-047012		Wall monument		

	GA041-047005		Font		
	GA041-047011		Burial		
	GA041-047004		Field system		
	GA041-047005		Font		
AH172	GA041-026	Cordarragh	Redundant record	c. 3.08 km southeast	T1
AH173	GA041-026	Ellagh	Ringfort - cashel	c. 4.32 km southeast	T1
	GA041-026001		Children's burial ground		T1
AH174	GA041-032	Headford	Forge	c. 3.97 km southeast	T1
AH175	GA042-146	Headford	Windmill	c. 3.36 km south-southeast	T11
AH176	GA042-204002	Pollacullaire	Souterrain	c. 3.22 km south-southeast	T12
	GA042-204		Ringfort - unclassified		
	GA042-204001		Burial ground		
AH177	GA042-228	Headford	Road – road/trackway	c. 4.18 km south-southeast	T11
	GA042-147		Designed landscape feature		
	GA042-021004	Balricalrickard	Bawn		
	GA042-021005		Building		
	GA042-021003		Redundant record		
	GA042-021001		Castle - unclassified		
	GA042-021002		Country house		
AH178	GA042-120	Deerpark	Church	c. 3.84 km south-southeast	T11
	GA042-120001		Graveyard		
AH179	GA042-214	Racepark	Quarry	c. 4.03 km southeast	T12
	GA042-186001	Lodge	Cist		
	GA042-186		Cairn – burial cairn		
	GA042-187		Earthwork		
AH180	GA042-185001	Lodge	Children's burial ground	c. 3.77 km southeast	T12
	GA042-185		Ringfort - unclassified		

AH181	GA042-057	Cahernaheeny	Ringfort - cashel	c. 4.53 km southeast	T12
	GA042-058		Enclosure		
	GA042-059		House – indeterminate date		
AH182	GA042-233	Cahernaheeny	Chapel	c. 4.80 km southeast	T12
	GA042-040	Bunanraun	Church		
AH183	GA042-039001	Bunanraun	House - 18th/19th century	c. 4.94 km southeast	T12
	GA042-039002		House - 18th/19th century		
	GA042-039		House - 18th/19th century		
	GA055-006		Burial mound		
	GA055-011		Anomalous stone group		
	GA055-001001		Cairn - burial cairn		
	GA055-001002		Enclosure		
AH184	GA055-069	Carrownakib	Megalithic tomb - unclassified	c. 4.70 km south-southwest	T3
	GA055-034		Megalithic tomb – court tomb		
AH185	GA041-023	Clerhaun	House - indeterminate date	c. 4.24 km south-southwest	T3
	GA041-017	Carrownakib	Graveyard		
	GA041-017001		Enclosure		
AH186	GA041-025	Clerhaun	Church	c. 3.77 km south-southwest	T3
AH187	GA041-018	Carrownakib	Ringfort - rath	c. 4.11 km south-southwest	T3
	GA041-018001		Souterrain		
AH188	GA041-013	Carrownacroagh	Enclosure	c. 4.00 km south	T3
AH189	GA041-014	Carrownacroagh	Ringfort - cashel	c. 4.11 km south-southeast	T3
AH190	GA041-016	Carrownacroagh	Redundant record	c. 4.30 km south-southeast	T3
AH191	GA041-015	Carrownacroagh	Church		T3

	GA041-015001		Enclosure	c. 4.43 km south-southeast	
AH192	GA055-033	Carrownacroagh	House – vernacular house	c. 4.80 km south	T3
AH193	GA055-014	Ballyconlought	Ringfort - unclassified	c. 4.75 km south	T1
AH194	GA055-018	Ballynalacka	Enclosure	c. 4.80 km south-southeast	T1
	GA055-018001		Souterrain		
	GA055-019		Enclosure		
AH195	GA041-004	Ballyconlought	Redundant record	c. 4.43 km south-southeast	T1
AH196	GA041-009	Cahermacanally	Ringfort - rath	c. 3.68 km south-southeast	T1
	GA041-010		Redundant record		
AH197	GA041-005	Ballynakillew	Ringfort - unclassified	c. 4.29 km south-southeast	T1
	GA041-006		Redundant record		
	GA041-007		Burial		
AH198	GA042-117	Cuilleen	Ringfort - cashel	c. 4.87 km southeast	T1
AH199	GA042-022	Balrickard	Redundant record	c. 4.88 km south-southeast	T11
AH200	MA121-190	Mocorha	Ritual site – holy well	c. 2.89 km north	T7
AH201	MA122-037	Gorteens; Dalgan Demesne	Crannog	c. 3.64 km northeast	T13
AH202	GA042-176	Lisdonagh	Redundant record	c. 4.95 km east-southeast	T12
AH203	MA121-109	Knocknageeha	Enclosure	c. 4.99 km northwest	T7
10 KM STUDY AREA – NAT MONS / PRES ORDERS					
AH204	MA120-053; NM 432	Cong South	Religious house - Augustinian canons; Priory (Augustinian)	c. 9.60 km northwest	T4
AH205	MA120-050; NM 413	Nymphsfield	Cave	c. 9.28 km northwest	T4
AH206	MA120-045; MA120-046; MA120-048; NM 146	Glebe; Nymphstown; Tonaleeaun	Stone Circles	c. 8.82 km northwest	T4
AH207	MA121-088; NM 244	Caherduff	Castle - tower house	c. 8.25 km northwest	T4
AH208	MA121-004001; NM 359	Neale Park	Designed landscape – folly;	c. 9.18 km northwest	T7

			Monument		
AH50	MA123-018001-2 (Preservation Order 9/1983)	Cahernabrock	Ringfort – cashel; Souterrain	c. 1.55 km north	T7
AH87	MA122A005001-2; NM 95	Shrule	Religious house; Ritual site - holy/saint's stone	c. 2.51 km northeast	T13
AH112	MA123-047; NM 95a	Kinlough	Castle - unclassified	c. 690 m south-southeast	T12
AH164	GA041-045; NM 231	Ower	Church	c. 3.00 km south	T1
AH171	GA041-047; NM 50	Ross	Religious house - Franciscan friars	c. 2.04 km southeast	T1
PROPOSED GCR					
AH79	MA123-038	Brodullagh South	Field system	c. 110 m north; GCR within ZoN	GCR
AH98	MA123-041001	Brodullagh South	Hillfort	c. 90 m south	GCR
AH85	MA122A010	Cloonbanaun	Ringfort - rath	c. 40 m south; GCR within ZoN	GCR
AH123	GA042-160	Largan	Earthwork	c. 15 m east; GCR within ZoN	GCR
	GA042-169	Largan	Redundant record	c. 50 m west	
AH125	GA042-003	Abbeytown	House – 18th/19th century	c. 45 m south	GCR
AH128	GA042-001009	Abbeytown	House - indeterminate date	Field system visible from c. 10 – c. 140 m south	GCR
	GA042-001010		Hut site		
	GA042-001005		Field system		
	GA042-001008		House - indeterminate date		
	GA042-001002		Church		
	GA042-001001		Ecclesiastical enclosure		
	GA042-001004		Graveslab		
	GA042-001003		Graveyard		
PROPOSED TDR INTERVENTION					
No constraints					

Record of Protected Structures

The Mayo and Galway County Development Plans (2022–2028) recognises the value of the built heritage to the two counties and they are committed to the protection and enhancement of this heritage by providing measures for the protection of architectural heritage (Appendix 16-2). These include the establishment of a Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and the designation of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs).

There are 26 protected structures within the 5 km study area of the proposed turbines and the 50 m study area of the proposed GCR (Figures 16-3a-d).

Table 16-8: Recorded Architectural Heritage Sites within the Study Area

BH NO	RPS/ NIAH NO	DESCRIPTION	TOWNLAND	DISTANCE FROM WIND FARM	NEAREST ELEMENT	STATUTORY PROTECTION
BH1	25; 31312316	Ballycurrin House; Country house	Ballycurrin Demesne	c. 3.55 km west-southwest	T4	Yes
	212; N/A	Light house		c. 3.30 km west-southwest	T4	Yes
	N/A; 31312317	Lighthouse	Ballycurrin Demesne	c. 3.58 km west-southwest	T4	No
BH2	38; 31312311	Thatched cottage; House	Ballisnahyny	c. 1.28 km northwest	T6	Yes
BH3	35; N/A	Former mill	Shrule	c. 2.82 km east-northeast	T13	Yes
	34; N/A	Shrule Castle		c. 2.82 km east-northeast	T13	Yes
	37; N/A	House (D)		c. 2.73 km northeast	T13	Yes
	201; N/A	Garda Station		c. 2.73 km northeast	T13	Yes
	N/A; 31312214	Water pump		c. 2.78 km east-northeast	T13	No
	N/A; 31312212	Farm house		c. 2.78 km east-northeast	T13	No
	N/A; 31312212	Store/ warehouse		c. 2.82 km east-northeast	T13	No
	N/A; 31312215	Bridge	Shrule; Shrulegrove	c. 2.77 km east-northeast	T13	No
BH4	3825; 30404101 (Galway); 31312319 (Mayo)	Gortbrack Bridge	Slieveroe (Galway); Gortbrack (Mayo)	c. 3.34 km southeast	T3	Yes
BH5	3827; 30404102	Ower Bridge	Ower; Gortbrack;	c. 1.64 km southwest	T3	Yes

BH NO	RPS/ NIAH NO	DESCRIPTION	TOWNLAND	DISTANCE FROM WIND FARM	NEAREST ELEMENT	STATUTORY PROTECTION
			Moyne			
BH6	3876; 30404112	House	Slieveroe	c. 3.68 km southwest	T3	Yes
BH7	47; 30404107	St Mary's Catholic Church (Killursa Parish)	Clerhaun	c. 3.73 km south-southwest	T3	Yes
	N/A; 30404113	House		c. 3.78 km south-southwest	T3	Yes
BH8	3878; 30404108	House	Carrowbeg	c. 3.49 km south	T3	Yes
BH9	3879; 30405502	Water pump	Carrownacroagh	c. 4.37 km south	T3	Yes
	3355; N/A	Carrownacroagh House		c. 4.80 km south	T3	Yes
BH10	3831; 30405504	House	Ballyconlought	c. 4.64 km south-southeast	T3	Yes
	3832; 30405505	House		c. 4.68 km south-southeast	T3	Yes
BH11	3031; 30404109	Convent/ Nunnery	Headford	c. 3.74 km south-southeast	T3	Yes
	46; 30404109	St Mary's Roman Catholic Church		c. 3.77 km south-southeast	T3	Yes
	3030; 30404214	The Thatch Pub; Public House		c. 3.93 km southeast	T3	Yes
	3029; 30404214	Bank/ Financial institution		c. 3.99 km southeast	T3	Yes
BH12	3837; 30404217	Saint Patricks Church	Bunanraun	c. 4.95 km southeast	T12	Yes
BH13	51; 30404216	St John the Baptist Church, CoI	Deerpark	c. 3.84 km southeast	T11	Yes
BH14	3834; 30404103	Abbey View; Vernacular house	Cordarragh	c. 2.89 km south-southeast	T11	Yes
BH15	3835; N/A	Moyne Hill (Stable block)	Barnaboy	c. 2.00 km south-southeast	T12	Yes

BH NO	RPS/ NIAH NO	DESCRIPTION	TOWNLAND	DISTANCE FROM WIND FARM	NEAREST ELEMENT	STATUTORY PROTECTION
	N/A; 30404209	Outbuilding		c. 1.95 km south-southeast	T12	Yes
	N/A; 30404210	Demesne Walls/ Gates/Railings		c. 2.09 km south-southeast	T12	Yes
BH16	50; 30404211	Lisdonagh House; Country house	Lisdonagh	c. 4.55 km east-southeast	T12	Yes
BH17	3847; 30404201	Vernacular house	Abbeytown	c. 4.37 km east	T12	Yes
NIAH SITES, CO. MAYO						
BH18	N/A; 31312139	Church/chapel	Gortjordan	c. 4.53 km north-northwest	T7	No
	N/A; 31312140	Post box		c. 4.58 km north-northwest	T7	No
BH19	N/A; 31312141	Water pump	Cahermaculick	c. 4.11 km north-northeast	T7	No
BH20	N/A; 31312302	Farm house	Carheens	c. 4.71 km northwest	T4	No
BH21	N/A; 31312306	School	Funshinaugh	c. 3.47 km northwest	T4	No
BH22	N/A; 31312303	Farm house	Castletown	c. 4.04 km northwest	T4	No
BH23	N/A; 31312303	House	Funshinaugh	c. 3.42 km northwest	T4	No
BH24	N/A; 31312309	House	Ballisnahyny	c. 1.62 km northwest	T4	No
	N/A; 31312310	House		c. 1.60 km northwest	T4	No
BH25	N/A; 31312307	Church/chapel	Bunnafollistran	c. 1.76 km north-northwest	T4	No
	N/A; 31312308	Water pump		c. 1.76 km north-northwest	T4	No
BH26	N/A; 31312217	House	Cloonbanaun	c. 785 m east-northeast	T12	No
BH27	N/A; 31312216	Farm house	Brodullagh North	c. 1.57 km northeast	T13	No
BH28	N/A; 31312210	Handball alley	Ramolin	c. 2.86 km northeast	T13	No

BH NO	RPS/ NIAH NO	DESCRIPTION	TOWNLAND	DISTANCE FROM WIND FARM	NEAREST ELEMENT	STATUTORY PROTECTION
	N/A; 31312211	Church/chapel		c. 2.77 km northeast	T13	No
BH29	N/A; 31312312	House	Gortatober	c. 2.81 km west	T4	No
	N/A; 31312313	House		c. 2.71 km west	T4	No
BH30	N/A; 31312318	House	Glasvally	c. 2.77 km west-southwest	T4	No
BH31	N/A; 31312315	Farm house	Glasvally	c. 2.30 km west-southwest	T4	No
BH32	N/A; 31312320	Farm house	Moyne	c. 1.21 km southwest	T3	No
BH33	31312322	House	Moyne	c. 915 m southeast	T1	No
	N/A; 31312323	Farm house		c. 990 m southeast	T1	No
	N/A; 31312324	House		c. 1.27 km southeast	T1	No
BH34	N/A; 31312325	Farm house	Toorard	c. 715 m southwest	T11	No
	N/A; 31312326	House		c. 710 m southwest	T11	No
	N/A; 31312327	Farm house		c. 705 m southwest	T11	No
	N/A; 31312328	Water pump		c. 760 m southwest	T11	No
	N/A; 31312329	Farm house		c. 865 m southwest	T11	No
BH35	N/A; 31312330	Bridge	Moyne (Mayo); Cordarragh (Galway); Barnaboy (Galway)	c. 1.74 km south	T11	No
BH36	N/A; 31312218	Farm house	Kinlough	c. 1.56 km southeast	T12	No
BH37	N/A; 30405510	House	Carrownakib	c. 4.57 km south-southwest	T3	No
BH38	N/A; 30404212	Rectory/Glebe/Vicarage/ Curate's House	Glebe	c. 3.46 km southeast	T12	No
PROPOSED GCR						

BH NO	RPS/ NIAH NO	DESCRIPTION	TOWNLAND	DISTANCE FROM WIND FARM	NEAREST ELEMENT	STATUTORY PROTECTION
BH26	N/A; 31312217	House	Cloonbanaun	c. 3 m north	GCR	No
BH17	3847; 30404201	Vernacular house	Abbeytown	c. 8 m south	GCR	Yes
PROPOSED TDR INTERVENTION						
No constraints						

Architectural Conservation Areas

There is one designated Architectural Conservation Area located within 5 km of the proposed wind farm development. This is located in the town of Headford, Co. Galway, c. 3.80 km south-southeast of T11.

16.3.4 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

NIAH Building Survey

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) surveys of County Mayo and Galway were carried out from 2008 to 2013. A review of the architectural survey was undertaken as part of this assessment. A total of 59 structures are listed in the NIAH within the 5 km study area of the proposed turbines and the 50 m study area associated with the GCR. The closest comprises BH34, an upstanding farm house, located c. 705 m southwest of the proposed T11 (NIAH Ref. 31312327). Structures are included in Table 16-7 above.

NIAH Garden Survey

The first edition Ordnance Survey maps of Counties Mayo and Galway (1840) show the extent of demesne landscapes as shaded portions of land within the 5 km study area. These were established as a naturalised landscaped setting for the large houses of the landed gentry.

There are 15 designed landscapes shown on the first edition OS map of 1840 within 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site, including 12 demesnes recorded on the NIAH Garden Survey. These designed landscapes have been assigned DL reference numbers for the purposes of this assessment (Table 16-8, Figures 16-3a-e).

Table 16-9: Designed landscapes within the 5 km study area

DL NO.	NIAH SURVEY NO	NAME	TOWNLAND
DL1	4705	Houndswood House	Houndswood Middle
DL2	4695	Glencorrib Lodge	Bunnafollistran
DL3	4682	Dalgan House	Dalgan Demesne
DL4	4642	Ballycurrin House	Ballycurrin Demesne

DL5	-	Moyne Lodge	Moyne
DL6	GA5355	Moyne Hill	Barnaboy
DL7	GA5347	Mirehill House	Mirehill
DL8	GA5337	Lisdonagh House	Lisdonagh
DL9	GA5368	Ower House	Ower
DL10	-	Carrownacroagh	Carrownacroagh
DL11	GA5505	Glebe	Glebe
DL12	GA5318	Headford Demesne	Balrickard; Deerpark; Headford; Gortnamona
DL13	GA5290	Dalysfort House	Cahernaheeny
DL14	GA5385	Ross Lodge	Gortarica; Kilkilvery
DL15	-	Shrule House and Riverview	Shrulegrove; Joyce's Park

16.3.5 Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland

Information on stray archaeological finds from the study area in Counties Mayo and Galway has been recorded by the National Museum of Ireland since the late 18th century. Location information relating to these finds is important in establishing prehistoric and historic activity in the study area.

The recorded stray archaeological finds from within the 5 km study area of the proposed wind farm site and GCR are detailed below in Table 16-10.

Table 16-10: Stray finds recorded by the National Museum of Ireland

NMI REF.	FIND	TOWNLAND
1982:92	Wooden object with 4 perforations. Found in spoil from drain in cutaway bog.	Moyne
1962_24	Fragments from a wooden vessel. Found in bog land beside the River Black, 1 ft down.	Shrule
1941:730.1	Ceramic bipartite vase. Found in cist.	Ower
1941:730.2	Cremated human remains. Approximately 100 pieces found with food vessel in cist.	Ower

2003_5	A small quantity of human remains and animal bone. Found while digging slurry pit.	Barnaboy
1930:130	Fire-iron (fir-rooter).	Ross
1940_50.2/ 1930:132	Iron rushlight holder. Re-identified as a Tally iron when it was transferred to Turlough Park.	Ross
1940_50.1	Miscellaneous folklife object	Ross

16.3.6 Aerial Photographic Analysis

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the proposed project area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995–2013), Google Earth (2008–2026), Bing Maps and Apple Maps has been carried out as part of this assessment. This also included a review of LiDAR data available on the Open Topographical Data Viewer. Aerial imagery shows that the proposed wind farm is predominantly characterised by pastoral fields divided by traditional drystone walling. Several stone-built probable animal enclosures can be seen.

There are areas of rocky outcropping, particularly in (a) the west of the site around T2, T3 and T4, (b) the area around T5, (c) the area to the west of T7 and adjacent to a quarry, and (d) in the east of the site, near T10, T11, T13 and hillfort AH98. The rocky areas surrounding the hillfort were possibly used as natural defences. It is noted that these stoney curvilinear areas are not shown on historic mapping.

One small far eastern portion of the proposed wind farm site has previously been subject to LiDAR remote sensing. No anomalies were observed there.

16.3.7 Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage assets can incorporate both archaeological and built heritage remains, which do not have statutory protection or which have not been previously recorded as heritage assets in any known datasets. Cultural heritage can also incorporate more ephemeral aspects of the heritage environment, including folklore. A number of sources were reviewed in order to identify cultural heritage assets within the 2 km study area of the proposed wind farm site and the 50 m study area of the proposed GCR and TDR (as laid out in Table 16-1). These included the historic Ordnance Survey mapping, aerial photographic coverage and field inspection.

A total of 66 cultural heritage sites have been identified within the study areas of the proposed project (Table 16-11, Figures 16-3a-d). Two of these sites are located within the proposed wind farm site; the site of vernacular building CH50, now in use as a shed in the far southwest of the site; and the heavily ruinous remains of CH57.

Table 16-11: Cultural Heritage Sites within the Receiving Environment

CH NO	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT	NEAREST ELEMENT
PROPOSED WIND FARM				
CH1	Bunnafollistran	Orchard or fruit farm with six buildings on the 1840 OS map and seven buildings on the 1895 OS map. Partially survives as a renovated modern settlement in the village of Glencorrib, though most of the historic buildings have been removed and replaced with modern buildings.	c. 1.99 km northwest	T4
CH2	Bunnafollistran	Two small structures shown on the 1840 OS map. These are both removed by the time of the 1895 OS map, in which they were replaced by two larger buildings labelled St Mary's RC Chapel and Glencorrib School. Both remain in use, as a church and community centre.	c. 1.72 km northwest	T4
CH3	Bunnafollistran	Row of eleven buildings northwest of a local road, and one opposite the road, shown on the 1840 OS map. Downsized to five buildings by the time of the 1895 OS map. Aerial imagery shows that ruins possibly survive in an overgrown area. Google Streetview unavailable.	c. 1.68 km west-northwest	T6
CH4	Bunnafollistran	Row of eight buildings shown on the 1840 OS map, with an additional building situated to the southwest. On the 1895 OS map, the row has downsized to three buildings, while the additional area has grown to four buildings. Aerial imagery shows that at least one of the additional four buildings survives, and that the row of buildings may survive in an overgrown area. Google Streetview unavailable.	c. 1.03 km northwest	T6
CH5	Mocorha	Farmstead shown as four buildings on the 1840 OS map and eight buildings on the 1895 OS map. Survives as outbuildings within an active farm.	c. 1.94 km north	T7
CH6	Cahernabrock	Group of three structures shown on the 1895 OS map. Survives as a cottage, a barn and a possibly a shed (Google Streetview).	c. 645 m north	T7
CH7	Cahernabrock	Three structures shown on the 1840 OS map, removed by the time of the	c. 735 m north-northeast	T7

CH NO	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT	NEAREST ELEMENT
		1895 when two new buildings are shown. A group of ruined buildings are visible in the Google Streetview imagery of 2009, though most or all of these may have been removed between 2010 and 2018, when a modern house was constructed.		
CH8	Cahernabrock	Large house and outbuilding shown on the 1895 OS map. Survives within a modern farmstead.	c. 1.15 km north-northeast	T7
CH9	Cahernabrock	Group of nine structures shown on the 1840 OS map, expanded to eleven structures on the 1895 OS map. Survives as cottages and ruinous structures amongst modern settlement.	c. 1.75 km north-northeast	T7
CH10	Cahernabrock	Four houses shown on the 1840 OS map, downsized to three houses and two shed by the time of the 1895 OS map. Survives within a modern farm.	c. 1.82 km north	T7
CH11	Cahernabrock	Group of four structures shown on the 1840 OS map, downsized to two houses on the 1895 OS map. Survives as two ruinous structures.	c. 1.88 km north	T7
CH12	Cahernabrock	One house shown on the 1840 OS map, expanded two three structures by the time of the 1895 OS map. Survives as a cottage and two ruinous structures.	c. 1.90 km north-northeast	T7
CH13	Cahernabrock	Three structures shown on the 1895 OS map. In use as barns and sheds on an active farm.	c. 1.97 km north-northeast	T7
CH14	Mocollagan	Group of 33 structures shown on the 1840 OS map, downsized to 27 structures by the time of the 1895 OS map. Survives as a number of outbuildings and cottages.	c. 1.83 km north-northeast	T13
CH15	Ramolin	Five structures shown on the 1840 OS map, downsized to four by the time of the 1895 OS map. Survives as cottages and outbuildings, adjacent to modern housing.	c. 1.80 km northeast	T13
CH16	Brodullagh North	Two structures shown on the 1840 and 1895 OS maps. Survives within a modern farm stead.	c. 1.63 km northeast	T13
CH17	Brodullagh North	Three structures shown on the 1840 and 1895 OS maps. One farm house survives (BH27).	c. 1.55 km northeast	T13

CH NO	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT	NEAREST ELEMENT
CH18	Ballynalty	Two structures shown on the 1840 OS map, expanded to four structures by the time of the 1895 OS map. Ruinous remains possibly survives within a modern farm.	c. 1.87 km west-northwest	T4
CH19	Ballisnahyny	One ruinous structure, possibly one of a group of eighteen structures shown on the 1840 OS map.	c. 1.81 km west-southwest	T4
CH20	Ballisnahyny	Group of four structures shown on the 1840 OS map, expanded to five structures by the time of the 1895 OS map. At least three vernacular structures survive, including BH2 (a single thatched cottage).	c. 1.27 km northwest	T6
CH21	Commons	Five structures shown on the 1840 OS map, expanded to seven by the time of the 1895 OS map. Survives as at least three upstanding buildings and one ruin.	c. 700 m northwest	T7
CH22	Brodullagh South	One structure shown on the 1840 and 1895 OS mapping. Survives as a ruinous structure by a modern house (aerial imagery).	c. 690 m north-northeast	T9
CH23	Brodullagh South	One upstanding and renovated stone-built granary (Google Streetview). Situated among modern housing. Depicted on the 1840 and 1895 OS mapping amidst several other structures.	c. 1.10 km north	T13
CH24	Brodullagh South	Two buildings depicted on the 1840 OS map and three shown on that of 1895. At least one historic outbuilding and one large house, possibly historic, remain at this site (Google Streetview).	c. 1.11 km north-northeast	T13
CH25	Brodullagh South	Derelict vernacular cottage and possibly historic outbuildings survive (Google Streetview). At site of a total of three buildings and one lime kiln depicted on the 1840 and 1895 OS maps.	c. 875 m north-northeast	T13
CH26	Brodullagh South	Six structures shown on the 1840 OS map, then seven shown on the 1895 OS map. Appears from aerial imagery to survive as two ruinous structures and two upstanding buildings surrounded by modern settlement.	c. 690 m northeast	T13

CH NO	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT	NEAREST ELEMENT
CH27	Brodullagh South	Three structures shown on the 1840 OS map, downsized to two structures by the time of the 1895 map. Appears to be in use as agricultural outbuildings (aerial imagery).	c. 1.25 km northeast	T13
CH28	Brodullagh South	Three structures shown on the 1840 and 1895 OS maps. At least two of these appear from aerial imagery to survive within a modern farmstead.	c. 1.12 km northeast	T13
CH29	Cloonbanaun	One structure depicted on the 1895 OS map which appears from aerial imagery to survive as a barn. Formerly part of four structures shown on the 1840 OS map.	c. 1.46 km east-northeast	T12
CH30	Cloonbanaun	Ten structures shown on the 1840 OS map, expanded to eighteen by the time of the 1895 map. Several vernacular structures survive among modern settlement.	c. 800 m east-northeast	T12
CH31	Cloonbanaun	Ten structures shown on the 1840 and 1895 OS mapping. Several vernacular structures survive in varying conditions (Google Streetview).	c. 1.47 km east	T12
CH32	Largan	30 structures depicted on the 1840 OS map, downsized to 15 structures by the time of the 1895 OS map. Two standalone ruinous outbuildings and one complex of ruinous structures survive among modern settlement (Google Streetview/GCR Field inspection).	c. 1.91 km east-northeast	T12
CH33	Cullagh	Five structures depicted on the 1840 OS map, expanded to nine structures by the time of the 1895 map. Aerial photography shows that at least three of these survive among modern settlement and a rural auto scrap yard and sheep farm.	c. 1.43 km east-southeast	T12
CH34	Kinlough	Three structures shown on the 1840 OS map, expanded to four by the time of the 1895 OS map. Survives as a vernacular cottage and outbuildings.	c. 1.57 km southeast	T12
CH35	Kinlough	One surviving ruinous structure, previously part of a pair of structures depicted on the 1840 and 1895 OS maps.	c. 1.35 km southeast	T12
CH36	Kinlough	One heavily ruinous structure and surrounding wall survives. Probably	c. 1.16 km southeast	T12

CH NO	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT	NEAREST ELEMENT
		now used as a sheep enclosure (Google Streetview).		
CH37	Kinlough	At least one vernacular building and an enclosing wall survives as a shed/small barn. One building was depicted at this site on the 1840 OS map, and then three on the map of 1895.	c. 1.23 km southeast	T12
CH38	Kinlough	A total of three structures are depicted at this site, over the 1840 and 1895 OS maps. Situated to the north of AH112 castle and church. Ruinous structures survive within a modern farmstead (Google Streetview).	c. 660 m southeast	T12
CH39	Toorard	Village of 52 structures shown on the 1840 OS map, downsized to 31 by the time of the 1895 OS map. Survives as several vernacular cottages and outbuildings, and also categorised as BH34.	c. 690 m southwest	T11
CH40	Mounthenry	Two structures shown on the 1840 OS map, expanded to three by the time of the 1895 map. Aerial imagery appears to shows all three upstanding.	c. 1.65 km southwest	T3
CH41	Mounthenry	Two structures shown on the 1840 OS map, expanded to three by the time of the 1895 map. Aerial imagery appears to shows two of them upstanding.	c. 1.76 km southwest	T3
CH42	Mounthenry	Four structures depicted in the 1895 OS map only. They appear to survive in an overgrown condition.	c. 1.96 km southwest	T3
CH43	Moyne	Two structures depicted on the 1840 and 1895 OS map. Survives as outbuildings on a sheep farm.	c. 1.66 km south-southwest	T3
CH44	Moyne	Three structures shown on the 1840 OS map, then a fourth structure also on the 1895 OS map. Survives within two modern farmsteads. Partly categorised as BH32.	c. 1.08 km south-southwest	T3
CH45	Moyne; Ower	Four structures shown on the 1840 OS map, expanded to seven structures by the time of the 1895 map. Remains survive within two modern farmsteads.	c. 1.23 km south	T3
CH46	Moyne	One structure shown on the 1840 OS map, expanded to four structures by	c. 1.67 km southeast	T1

CH NO	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT	NEAREST ELEMENT
		the time of the 1895 map. At least two ruinous buildings survive.		
CH47	Moyne	Eight structures shown on the 1840 OS map, downsized to fourteen by the time of the 1895 map. At least one ruinous structure survives by the R334 (Google Streetview), while five upstanding buildings and one ruin appear to survive to the west of the L26155 (Aerial imagery).	c. 1.10 km south	T11
CH48	Moyne	One upstanding vernacular building depicted on the 1840 and 1895 OS maps.	c. 1.00 km southeast	T1
CH49	Moyne	Village of 61 structures shown on the 1840 OS map, downsized to 22 by the time of the 1895 map. Several vernacular cottages and outbuildings survive among modern settlement.	c. 880 m southeast	T1
CH50	Cloughmoyne	One upstanding structure shown on the 1895 OS map only. Survives within a farmstead. Two other buildings shown here on historic maps have been lost.	c. 690 m south-southeast	T1
CH51	Moyne	Three structures shown on the 1840 and 1895 OS maps, at least two of which survive as a vernacular house and outbuilding.	c. 890 m southwest	T3
CH52	Moyne	One corn mill shown on the 1840 OS map, replaced by two structures by the time of the 1895 OS map. At least one ruinous vernacular house survives in a densely vegetated area, while a handbill court has also been built at the former mill site.	c. 1.50 km southwest	T3
CH53	Ower	Three structures shown on the 1840 OS map, downsized to two by the time of the 1895 map. One of these survives adjacent to modern buildings.	c. 1.64 km south-southwest	T3
CH54	Ower	Eight structures depicted on the 1840 OS map, downsized to three by the time of the 1895 map. Two vernacular structures remain upstanding among modern settlement.	c. 1.85 km south	T3
CH55	Tonroe	Three structures shown on the 1840 and 1895 OS maps. Aerial imagery appears to show that two of these remain upstanding within a farmstead.	c. 1.82 km southeast	T12

CH NO	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT	NEAREST ELEMENT
CH56	Tonroe	Two structures shown on the 1840 OS map, expanded to three by the time of the 1895 map. One derelict vernacular building remains.	c. 1.97 km southeast	T12
CH57	Rooaunalaghta; Toorard	Two structures are shown on the 1840 OS map adjacent to the Rooaunalaghta-Toorard townland boundary (TB6) wall. By the time of the 1895 OS map, they are depicted in outline only, indicating that they were roofless and ruinous. Field inspection confirmed that a ruinous gable end wall survives against the townland boundary wall (TB6).	c. 165 m south-southeast	T10
CH58	Ballisnahyny	Four structures depicted on the 1840 OS map, upsized to eight structures by the time of the 1895 map. Ruinous remains survive within a modern farmstead.	c. 1.00 km northwest	T6
CH59	Carrowoughteragh	Six structures depicted in the 1840 OS map, downsized to three buildings and several ruins by 1895. One historic building appears to remain in use, while one ruin survives in an overgrown condition adjacent to field boundaries (aerial imagery).	c. 550 m north-northwest	T6
CH60	Cloghmoyne	Three structures shown on the 1840 OS map only, and another four depicted on the map of 1895. Aerial imagery appears to show at least one of the later four buildings still upstanding, while a wall survives from the earlier buildings.	c. 815 m southeast	T1
CH61	Moyne	One ruinous structure survives which was depicted on the 1840 and 1895 OS maps. Situated within DL5, adjacent to Moyne Lodge and to the ruins of Moyne Castle AH108.	c. 1.59 km south-southeast	T11
CH62	Moyne	Two structures shown on the 1840 OS map only. Ruinous and overgrown remains appear to survive within a densely vegetated area.	c. 1.10 km southeast	T1
PROPOSED GCR				
CH30	Cloonbanaun	Ten structures shown on the 1840 OS map, expanded to eighteen by the time of the 1895 map. Several	c. 3 m west	GCR

CH NO	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT	NEAREST ELEMENT
		vernacular structures survive among modern settlement.		
CH29	Cloonbanaun	One structure depicted on the 1895 OS map which appears from aerial imagery to survive as a barn. Formerly part of four structures shown on the 1840 OS map.	c. 17 m west	GCR
CH32	Largan	30 structures depicted on the 1840 OS map, downsized to 15 structures by the time of the 1895 OS map. Two standalone ruinous outbuildings and one complex of ruinous structures survive among modern settlement (Google Streetview/GCR Field inspection).	c. 10 m west	GCR
CH63	Largan	Fifteen structures shown on the 1840 OS map, downsized to six structures by the time of the 1895 map. Three ruinous remains appear to survive within a modern farmstead.	c. 12 m north	GCR
CH64	Abbeytown	One derelict structure survives which was first shown on the OS map of 1895, labelled as Abbeytown.	c. 46 m south	GCR
CH65	Abbeytown	Single derelict structure to the rear of BH17. Four structures were shown on the 1840 OS map, then five on the 1895 map. Only two survive (CH065 and BH17).	c. 27 m south	GCR
CH66	Ballinvoher	A settlement site of 29 structures in 1840, then 23 in 1895, labelled Ballinvoher. Two derelict historic structures survive, amongst newer buildings.	c. 10 m north	GCR
PROPOSED TDR INTERVENTIONS				
No constraints				

Toponomy of Townlands

Townland and topographic names are an invaluable source of information on topography, land ownership and land use within the landscape. They also provide information on history; archaeological monuments and folklore of an area. A place name may refer to a long-forgotten site and may indicate the possibility that the remains of certain sites may still survive below the ground surface. The Ordnance Survey surveyors wrote down townland names in the 1830's and 1840's, when the entire country was mapped for the first time. Some of the townland names are of Irish origin and through time have been anglicised. The main references used for the place

name analysis is Irish Local Names Explained by P.W Joyce (1870) and www.logainm.ie. A description and possible explanation of each townland name within the proposed wind farm site and GCR are provided in Table 16-12 below.

Table 16-12: Townlands within 2 km of the proposed wind farm site and 50 m from the GCR & TDR works

TOWNLAND	DERIVATION	POSSIBLE MEANING
Cloghmoyne	*Cloch Mhaighne*	Stoney plain
Toorard	*An Tuar Ard*	High bleach or green field
Kinlough	*Cionn Locha*	Head of the lake
Carrowoughteragh	*An Cheathrú Uachtarach*	The upper quarterland
Rooaunalaghta	*Ruán an Leachta*	Red land of the monument
Brodullagh	*Bródalach*	Proud/broastful place
Bunnafollistran	*Muine Feileastran*	Feileastran's thicket
Mocorha	*Maigh Chartha*	Plain of the standing stone
Cahernabrock	*Cathair na mBroc*	Fort of the badgers
Mocollagan	*Maigh Chalgaigh*	Plain of Collagan
Ramolin	*Ráth Moling*	The fort or farmstead of Moling
Cloonbanaun	*Cluain Beannáin*	Banan's lawn or meadow
Largan	*An Leargain*	Hillside
Cullagh	*An Choilleach*	Woody land
Tonroe	*An Tóin Ru*	Red low land
Barnaboy	*An Bhearna Bhuí*	Yellow gap
Cordarragh	*Corr Dharach*	Round hill of the oaks
Moyne	*Maighin*	Little plain
Ross	*An Ros*	The wood
Ower	*Odhar*	Dun brown area
Gortbrack	*An Gort Breac*	Speckled field
Mounthenry	*Moin Anraí*	Henry's peatbog
Ballisnahyny	*Baile Lis na hEidhní*	The Eidhin tribe's homestead
Ballynalty	*Baile an Alltaigh*	Settlement of the wild one
Commons	*Coimín*	Commonage, common land;

		little hollow, glen
Joyce's Park	*Páirc an tSeoighigh*	Joyce's Park
Carrowmore	*An Cheathrú Mhór*	Large quarterland
Killamanagh	*Cill na Manach*	Church of the monks
Bunnasillagh	*Muine Saileach*	Willow thicket
Tonacooleen	*Tóin an Chúilín*	Bottom of the back (?)
Ralusk	*Ráth Lusca*	Fort of the cave
Abbeytown	*Baile na Mainistreach*	Monastic settlement
Ballinvoher	*Baile an Bhóthair*	Roadside settlement
Ballybaan Beg	*Ballybaan Beg*	White/lea-ground/grassy settlement

Mythology and Placenames

It is noteworthy that the study area and the wider Lough Corrib environs bears strong connection with pre-Christian Irish mythology (Mannion 2007), which is generally believed to date at least as far back as the Iron Age (Mallory 2016). For example, the *Tuatha Dé Danann* are supposed to have first arrived in Ireland in this area, before facing the *Fir Bolg* in the Battle of *Magh Tuireadh* (or Moytura) on the northern shores of Lough Corrib, c. 7 km northwest of T4. Elsewhere, *Cnoc Meadha* (or Knockmaa, *Cnoc Meá of Sí Finnbhearra*) (c. 10.1 km east-southeast of T12) is purported to be the residence and burial place of *Finnbheara*, king of the Connacht fairies.

The study area's mythological connections are believed to tie in with placename evidence. So much so that Lough Corrib and its hinterlands possess possibly the highest density of pre-Christian placenames anywhere in Ireland (Mannion 2007). Lough Corrib is derived from *Loch nOirbsen*, meaning 'lake of Oirbsiu' [the ancient Irish sea god] (ibid., 20). *Inchnagoill* (c. 9.73 km west of T4), arguably means 'island of Goll' [the ancient Irish sun-god] (ibid., 18-19). *Inis Mhic Uí Choinn* (c. 5.19 km southwest of T3), means 'Isle of the sons of Conn' [the ancient Irish god of the underworld] (ibid., 22).

Townland Boundaries

The townland is an Irish land unit of considerable longevity as many of the units are likely to represent much earlier land divisions. The term townland was not used to denote a unit of land until the Civil Survey of 1654. It bears no relation to the modern word 'town' but like the Irish word *baile* refers to a place. It is possible that the word is derived from the Old English *tun land* and meant 'the land forming an estate or manor' (Culleton 1999, 174).

Gaelic land ownership required a clear definition of the territories held by each sept and a need for strong, permanent fences around their territories. It is possible that boundaries following ridge tops, streams or bog are more likely to be older in date than those composed of straight lines (ibid. 179).

The vast majority of townlands are referred to in the 17th century, when land documentation records begin. Many of the townlands are mapped within the Down Survey of the 1650s, so called as all measurements were carefully 'laid downe' on paper at a scale of forty perches to one inch. Therefore, most are in the context of pre-17th century landscape organisation (McErlean 1983, 315).

In the 19th century, some demesnes, deer parks or large farms were given townland status during the Ordnance Survey and some imprecise townland boundaries in areas such as bogs or lakes, were given more precise definition (ibid.). Larger tracks of land were divided into a number of townlands, and named Upper, Middle or Lower, as well as Beg and More (small and large) and north, east, south and west (Culleton 1999, 179). By the time the first Ordnance Survey had been completed a total of 62,000 townlands were recorded in Ireland.

Although not usually recorded as archaeological monuments in their own right, townland boundaries are important as cultural heritage features. It remains unclear how old some of these land units actually are, though it has been convincingly argued that many may date to at least the medieval period and, in some cases, may be significantly older than this (McErlean 1983; MacCotter 2008).

Elements of the Proposed Project will affect with a total of nine townland boundaries (Table 16-13). The proposed GCR will cross nine townland boundaries, though with the exception of TB8 and TB9, no impacts are anticipated at these locations due to the GCR following the existing road network. As such, those townland boundaries have been excluded from the following list.

Table 16-13: Townland boundaries within the Proposed Wind Farm

TB NO.	TOWNLAND	DESCRIPTION
TB1	Cloughmoyne/ Toorard (also comprises part of the parish boundary between Shrule and Kilmainebeg)	R-334 road and adjacent field boundaries
TB2	Cloughmoyne/ Carrowoughteragh	R-334 road and adjacent field boundaries
TB3	Carrowoughteragh/ Toorard	Treelined drystone wall
TB4	Carrowoughteragh/ Brodullagh South	Treelined drystone wall
TB5	Brodullagh South/ Rooaunalaghta	Treelined drystone wall
TB6	Rooaunalaghta/ Toorard	Drystone wall with occasional trees
TB7	Rooaunalaghta/ Kinlough	Treelined drystone wall
TB8	Killamanagh/ Bunnasillagh	Ditch

TB9	Killamanagh/ Bunnasillagh	Ditch

Gaeltacht Areas

It is noted that one Gaeltacht area is present within the 5km study area. This is *Dúiche Sheoigheach agus Tuar Mhic Éadaigh* (Joyce County and Tourmakeady), which is located c. 4.87km west of T4.

National Folklore Collection

The School's Collection, held on www.duchas.ie, was consulted for the one school within the 2km study area. Namely, Glencorrib School (https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4427867). This includes 23 entries, including folktales from the surrounding area, though these recount events purported to have occurred outside of the 2km study area.

16.3.8 Geophysical Survey

A geophysical survey was carried out within five defined areas of archaeological potential, Four areas were surveyed in response to a request from the Development Applications Unit (DAU), and the fifth to apply a precautionary principle, these were surveyed in order to inform this assessment. This was carried out by Finn Melia and Jeff O'Neill of AMS under licence 26R0503, as issued by the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH. The survey successfully characterised geophysical responses across the site and the full report is present in Appendix 16.5 and summarised below.

Area 1 (Figure 16.4a)

A geological band runs across the site. A weakly magnetic semi-circular ring of magnetic enhancement can be seen in the southeastern corner of the Survey Area. As the anomaly lies on the edge of the Survey Area it is difficult to assess but probably relates to natural geology. It lies to the south of the proposed Turbine 2 hardstand and should therefore not be impacted.

Area 2 (Figure 16.4b)

A small number of plough furrows can be seen running north to south on the western side of the Survey Area. Two small areas of magnetic enhancement can be seen to the north of the plough furrows, which may represent natural geology or pits.

Area 3 (Figure 16.4c)

The requested Survey Area lies 130m to the east of Recorded Monuments (MA123-041001-; hillfort) and (MA123-041002-; hut site). There are no indications of substantial archaeological features within this area. Some patterns of weakly magnetic enhancement can be seen on the eastern side of the Survey Area. These may represent geological trends. A geological borehole near the centre of the Survey Area has created a strong ferrous anomaly.

Area 4 (Figure 16.4d)

The eastern half of Area 4 was descoped from the survey following an initial walkover by Dr James Bonsall and Finn Melia on 4 September 2026. Outcropping bedrock and very shallow near-surface geology found at that location made it unsuitable for a geophysical survey. The western half comprised short pasture grass that was suitable for survey. Two broad geological bands were found which indicate changes in the near-surface geology. No anomalies corresponding to Recorded Monument (MA123-038 field system) within which Area 4 is located, were identified.

Area 5 (Figure 16.4e)

Area 5 contains the only anomalies of potential archaeological significance identified across the Survey Areas. Plough furrows, broadly aligned east-northeast to west-southwest, overprint the area and appear to pre-date the modern field boundaries. A Recorded Monument (MA123-042---; ringfort – cashel) lies to the north of Area 5, and much of the Survey Area falls within its ZoN; however, no anomalies indicative of archaeology were identified within the ZoN.

Anomaly 1 is a clear, coherent, C-shaped response at the eastern end of Area 5. It is interpreted as possible archaeology, it is 3m in radius and may represent a hut site. It lies outside of the proposed development.

Anomaly 2 is a sub-rectangular response on the western side of Area 5, comprising possible archaeological remains that measure 13m x 7m. It may represent a pair of ditches. It may be associated with Anomaly 5 (see below). It lies to the immediate east of the proposed GCR.

Anomaly 3 is a circular area of weakly magnetic enhancement, approximately 5m in diameter, 50m southwest of Anomaly 1. It may be potentially archaeological but is much less convincing than Anomaly 1 due to its weaker signal. It lies outside of the proposed development.

Anomaly 4 is a C-shaped area of weakly magnetic enhancement, open to the west and approximately 3m in radius. It is similar to Anomaly 3 and may be archaeological, although it is less convincing than Anomaly 1. It lies between Anomaly 1 and Anomaly 3 and is outside the proposed development.

Anomaly 5 is a C-shaped area of weak magnetic enhancement west of Anomaly 2, measuring approximately 47m in length. It may represent a ditch or a change in near-surface geology. The anomaly is located to the immediate west of the proposed GCR.



Figure 16-4a: Geophysical Survey results in Area 1 (after AMS)

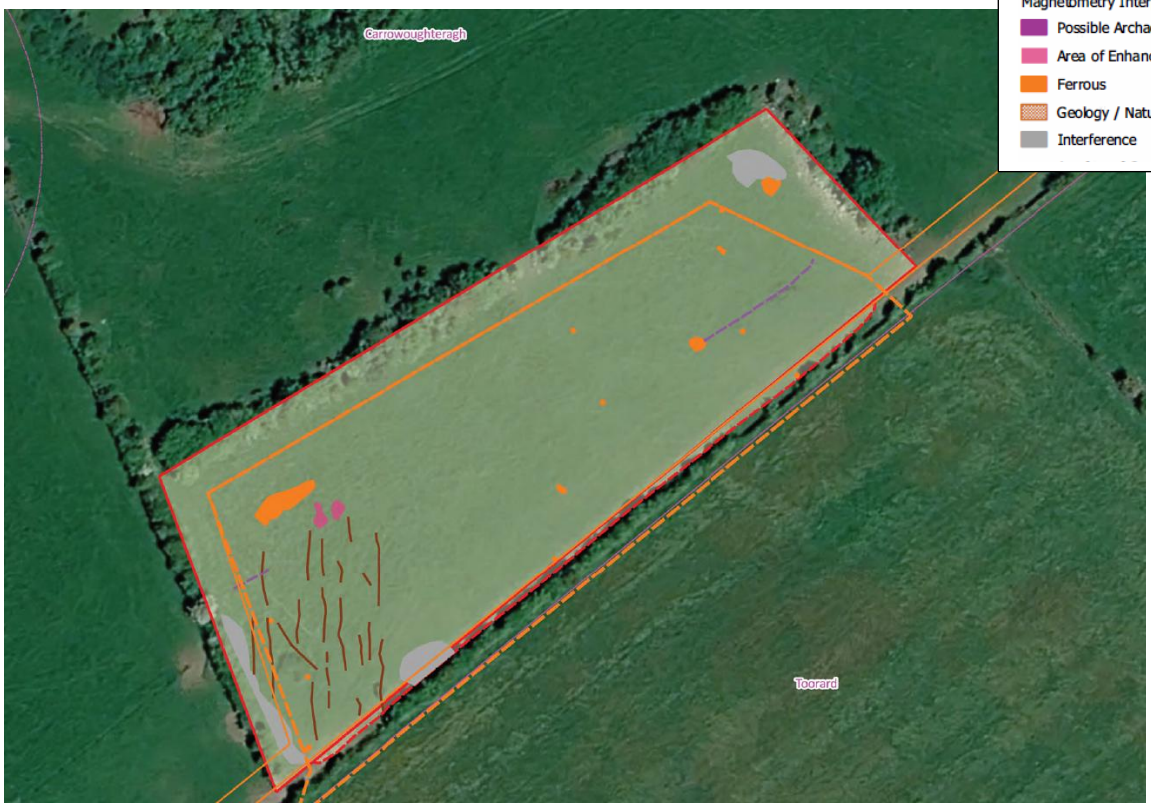


Figure 16-4b: Geophysical Survey results in Area 2 (after AMS)



Figure 16-4c: Geophysical Survey results in Area 3 (after AMS)

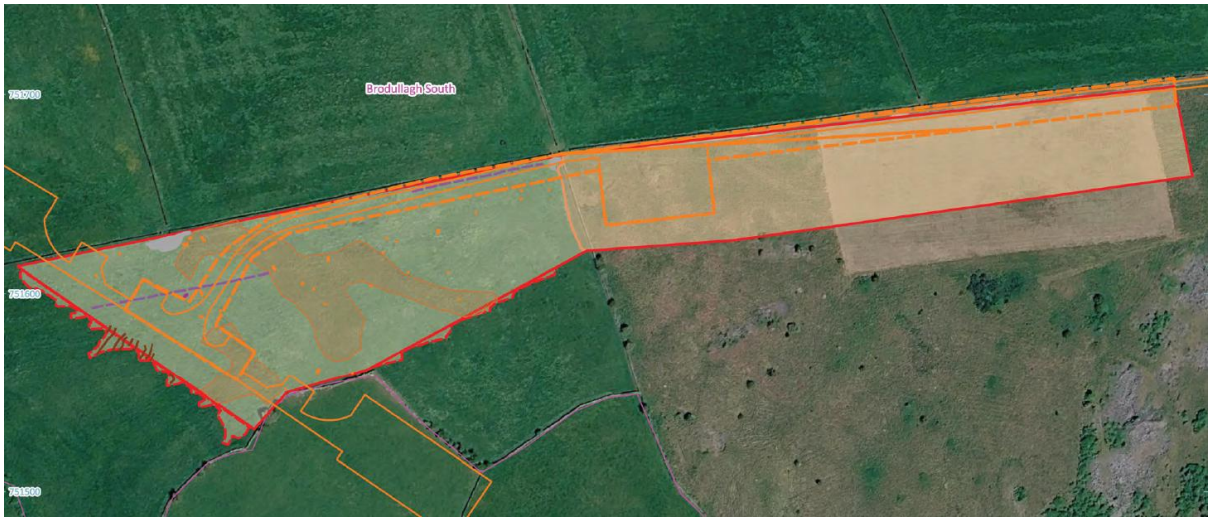


Figure 16-4d: Geophysical Survey results in Area 4 (after AMS)

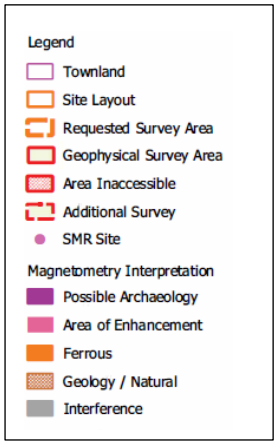




Figure 16-4e: Geophysical Survey results in Area 5 (after AMS)

16.4 Assessment of Effects

The assessment of likely significant effects are presented below in sections 16.4.4 and 16.4. 5, with construction and operational effects presented in full in Appendix 16-3 and 16-4. Impacts for construction and operation have been assessed as per the methodology detailed in 16.2 of this chapter.

16.4.1 Embedded Mitigation

Through the development of the proposed project, measures have been adopted as part of the evolution of the design to avoid or reduce adverse effects on the environment. During the turbine and infrastructure layout optimisation, key consideration was given to the layout in order to minimise the potential impacts on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource.

16.4.2 Future Baseline Scenario

If the proposed project were not to proceed, the existing land-use of pastoral agriculture would continue. Effects upon the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource as a result of continued farming, are unlikely. The opportunity to harness the wind energy resource of this landscape would be lost, as would the opportunity to contribute to meeting Government and EU targets for the production and consumption of electricity from renewable resources and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

There will be no effects on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource if the proposed GCR does not go ahead.

16.4.3 No Predicted Effects

Following the application of the methodology described in section 16.2, direct or indirect effects are considered unlikely at the following receptors. These receptors are not directly impacted by the proposed infrastructure of the proposed project and the ZTV mapping indicates that the proposed turbines will not be visible from these sites.

- AH10, AH39, AH40, AH42, AH44, AH45, AH52, AH95, AH96, AH101, AH102, AH111, AH113, AH169;
- BH37.

16.4.4 Construction Phase

There are no likely significant direct effects on architectural or cultural heritage sites within the footprint of the proposed wind farm site that requires excavations and groundworks.

The Zone of Archaeological Potential associated with a field system (MA123-038; AH79) will be crossed by an access track and include a small on-site substation. No features associated with the field system were identified during the course of the geophysical survey (Area 4). It is possible that remains survive below the current ground level that do not appear on the survey, which may be subject to direct, adverse, permanent impacts. The sensitivity of the site is high and the magnitude of impact is low, resulting in a moderate significance of effect.

The Zone of Notification associated with three burnt mounds, a fulacht fia and a redundant record (MA123-067001, MA123-067002, MA123-067003, MA123-067004, MA123-067; AH99), will be crossed by an access track, turning head and hardstand.

Additionally, the proposed T13 is located c. 80 m east of AH98 (Hillfort MA123-041001).

The monuments themselves will not be impacted, and there are no vegetation removal works proposed within AH98, see **EIAR Appendix 6-6** for further details, although it remains possible that excavation activities may have direct and adverse (permanent) effects on currently unknown associated archaeological remains. Prior to the application of mitigation these effects have the potential to range from slight to significant adverse, depending on the sensitivity of any such archaeological features and the magnitude of impact.

While AH78, AH96, AH97 and CH57 are located within the site boundary, they are not located within the footprint of any proposed excavations or groundworks and will therefore not be subject to direct impacts.

It is possible that the construction of the Proposed Project, in greenfield areas, will result in direct, adverse (permanent) impacts on previously unrecorded archaeological remains that may survive within these areas with no surface expression. Construction activities comprise topsoil stripping and excavations associated with the installation of turbines, crane pads, access tracks, temporary construction compound, borrow pits, sub-station and launch/reception compounds. Effects, dependent on the sensitivity of any remains identified, have the potential to be moderate to very significant, prior to the application of mitigation. It should be noted that no definitive archaeological remains were identified within footprint of the Proposed Project in Survey Areas 1-4, which relate to the construction of the wind farm itself.

Construction activities associated with the proposed wind farm site will result in direct, adverse impacts (permanent) on nine townland boundaries (TB1–TB9; Table 16-13). These impacts

comprise groundworks at limited sections of the townland boundaries, which will result in the removal of above-surface (where present) and potential sub-surface elements of the boundaries. Given the small-scale nature of the impacts and retention of adjacent sections of the townland boundaries, the magnitude of impact is low, whilst the sensitivity of the features is medium, resulting in a slight significance of effect.

The proposed GCR will cross nine townland boundaries, although with the exception of TB8 and TB9, no impacts are anticipated at these locations due to the GCR following the existing road network.

The proposed GCR will pass through the Zones of Notification for AH85 (Ringfort-rath MA122A010), AH123 (Earthwork GA042-160), and AH128 (complex of eight recorded monuments, GA042-001001 to GA042-001010). No upstanding elements of these monuments will be impacted, although it remains possible that excavation activities may have direct and adverse (permanent) effects on currently unknown associated archaeological remains. Prior to the application of mitigation these effects have the potential to range from slight to significant adverse, depending on the sensitivity of any such archaeological features and the magnitude of impact.

While a number of CH and BH structures are situated adjacent to the proposed GCR, no construction impacts are anticipated, as the proposed GCR is located within the extent of the existing road. The vibration chapter outlines the unlikely potential for vibration effects on these structures.

The proposed GCR passes through c. 1.25 km of previously undisturbed greenfield, including to the south and west of AH81 (MA123-042). Excavation of the proposed GCR has the potential for direct, adverse (permanent) effects to previously unrecorded archaeological features, including Anomalies 2 and 5 (identified in geophysical Survey Area 5) located to the immediate east and west of the proposed GCR (these features may extend into the route of the GCR). Prior to the application of mitigation measures, these effects may range from slight to significant, depending on the sensitivity of any such archaeological features and the magnitude of impact. Potential effects will be limited due to the narrow, linear nature of the proposed GCR.

The one area of TDR accommodation works does not involve any significant excavation works (strengthening of a footpath) and therefore no impacts will occur on any cultural heritage or architectural constraints.

16.4.5 Operational Phase (Indirect Effects)

A full assessment of the potential, indirect operational phase effects on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource has been carried out and is included in Appendix 16-3. This has been carried out utilizing the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) mapping and photomontages for the development, produced as part of the Landscape and Visual assessment. It should be noted that the ZTV is a bare-earth model and does not take account of any potential screening from vegetation or buildings. Where no impact is defined in Appendix 16-4, this is due to the fact that the site is either no longer extant, or the ZTV mapping indicates no turbine visibility from this location. The assessment assumes long term effects based on the proposed operational life of 35 years. Appendix 16-4 also includes residual operational impacts for the sites assessed.

No significant operational effects are predicted as a result of the Proposed Project with regards to sites of National significance.

Significant adverse operational effects as a result of the Proposed Project have been identified to two recorded monuments: AH97 and AH98.

AH97 comprises an enclosure defined by stone and is assessed as having a High sensitivity due to being included in the Record of Monuments and Places. The ZTV mapping indicates that there is theoretical visibility of all turbines from AH97, with the nearest turbine (T1) located c. 243m to the west of the monument. Potential indirect impacts to AH97 have been assessed to be of High magnitude, following consultation of the ZTV mapping, distance from the turbine, Viewpoint 20 photomontage and assessment of the monuments' setting. The proposed turbines will be visible in all directions from AH97, and turbines T1 and T2 are located within 300m of the monument. The introduction of turbines, visible in all directions from the monument, adversely impact the setting of AH97. The combination of a High indirect impact to a site of High sensitivity results in a significant adverse significance of effect. While the effect is significant, it is not permanent as following decommissioning of the wind farm the landscape will revert to its current condition.

AH98 comprises a hillfort with associated hut site. The hillfort's outer enclosure measures c. 180m in width and is constructed from a stone bank. AH98 is assessed as having a High sensitivity due to being included in the Record of Monuments and Places. The ZTV mapping indicates that there is theoretical visibility of all turbines from AH98, which is situated at the highest point in the local landscape. Turbine T13 is located c. 80m to the east of the monument's outer enclosure. Potential indirect impacts to AH98 have been assessed to be of High magnitude, following consultation of the ZTV mapping, distance from the turbine, Viewpoint 9 and 12 photomontage and assessment of the monuments' setting. The proposed turbines will be visible from AH98 to the west, south and east, with only the view to the north remaining unchanged. The introduction of turbines in close proximity to the monument will adversely impact the setting of AH98, with T13 competing visually with the monument. The combination of a High indirect impact to a site of High sensitivity results in a significant adverse significance of effect. While the effect is significant, it is not permanent as following decommissioning of the wind farm the landscape will revert to its current condition.

It should be noted that both AH97 and AH98 are located within private lands and are not accessible to the public.

Moderate indirect adverse effects are predicted to 19 AH sites: AH50, AH74, AH75, AH78, AH79, AH80, AH81, AH82, AH87, AH99, AH100, AH105, AH109, AH110, AH113, AH164 and AH171.

The remaining operational effects with regards to AH sites vary between imperceptible and slight, with a number of sites not subject to any effects due to the fact that the monuments have no surface expression and the ZTV mapping indicates that the proposed turbines will not be visible from certain portions of the study area.

No significant operational effects are predicted as a result of the proposed project with regards to BH, DL or CH sites. The operational effects upon BH, DL or CH sites vary between imperceptible and slight, with one site (BH37) not subject to any effects due to the fact that the ZTV mapping indicates that the proposed turbines will not be visible from certain portions of the study area.

In summary, the operational phase of the proposed wind farm will result in two significant effects upon AH sites (AH97 and AH98). No likely significant adverse effects are predicted during the operational phase of the TDR or GCR.

16.4.6 Decommissioning Phase

The decommissioning of the Proposed Project will not have any adverse effects on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource as no new ground disturbances will be introduced that may affect buried archaeological remains.

During the decommissioning phase, Indirect effects discussed in Section 16.4.5 are not permanent as following decommissioning of the wind farm the landscape will revert to its current condition.

No mitigation is required for the decommissioning phase, as no likely significant effects are predicted.

16.5 Mitigation/Monitoring Measures

All elements of the Proposed Project that are located within existing greenfield will be subject to a programme of archaeological test trenching prior to the commencement of construction, including proposed works within the Zones of Notification for AH79 and AH99 and test trenches to target the geophysical anomalies that may be impacted by the Proposed Project (Areas 1-5). This work will be carried out under licence to the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH. If archaeological remains are identified during the course of these works further mitigation will be implemented as required and will include preservation by record or in-situ. Any further mitigation will require agreement from the DHLGH.

All interventions that are required along townland boundaries, as part of the construction of the Proposed wind farm, will be subject to archaeological monitoring, and will include a full record of the sections of townland boundaries that are removed. This work will be carried out under licence to the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH.

The three areas where the proposed GCR passes recorded monuments will each be monitored. All three of these areas are located within the existing roads network. This work will be carried out under licence to the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH.

16.6 Residual Effects

There will be residual effects on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource, due to indirect effects on the setting of a number of recorded sites and structures. Significant residual adverse effects will remain to two recorded monuments: enclosure AH97 and hillfort AH98. These residual effects are indirect and the impacts are to the setting of the monuments, which will be altered by the close proximity of the proposed turbines and their high visibility in the surrounding landscape. Due to the nature of the proposed turbines, these effects cannot be mitigated but it should be noted that the monuments are not publicly accessible. These impacts are not permanent, as following the decommissioning of the wind farm the turbines will be removed.

The remaining residual effects on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource are not significant, and whilst these are long-term effects they are not permanent. Residual effects are detailed for each site in Appendix 16-3 and 16-4.

Following the completion of all construction mitigation measures, there will be no other likely significant residual effects on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource. This is due to the fact that any sub-surface archaeological remains located within the proposed project area will be identified during archaeological test trenching and monitoring. This will lead to either their preservation in-situ or by record.

16.7 Cumulative Effects

16.7.1 Wind Energy Projects

A review of the proposed and permitted wind farm developments within 10 km of the proposed wind farm site has been carried out to identify any likely significant cumulative effects during the operational phase. The 10 km area reflects the largest study area applied during the course of this assessment. Existing wind farms within the study area are not addressed within the cumulative assessment, as they represent existing infrastructure that forms part of the receiving environment.

Within 10 km of the proposed project, there is one currently proposed wind farm to be considered. This comprises Shancloon Wind Farm (11 turbines), located c. 6.61km to the northeast of the nearest turbine (T13). Although it was recently refused permission, it is still potentially subject to a judicial review and so is still considered here.

The residual indirect operational phase effects of the proposed project to archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage receptors within the study areas of the proposed project range from significant adverse to imperceptible adverse. The proposed Shancloon Wind Farm is located c. 4.13 km to the northwest of the remains of Shrule Abbey (AH87), a National Monument (NM 95). Following a review of the decision for the proposed Shancloon Wind Farm, it was considered as Shrule Abbey has been levelled that visual impacts do not arise in this case. Likely significant cumulative effects are considered to be not significant.

No cumulative effects have been identified upon the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource that are greater than effects already predicted as part of each development individually.

16.7.2 Other Developments

A review of the proposed and permitted, non-wind energy developments within 5km of the Proposed Project has been carried out in order to identify any potential construction cumulative effects. The study area reflects the 5 km study area assessed for the Proposed Wind Farm and the 50m study area for the GCR and the interventions required for the TDR. Given that any archaeological remains identified within the footprint of the Proposed Project will be preserved in-situ or by record, no likely significant adverse cumulative effects have been identified.

16.8 Conclusion

In summary, following the application of mitigation measures there will be no significant residual effects on the previously unrecorded archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource as a result of the construction of the proposed project. This is due to the fact that any remains that are encountered during the course of monitoring or test trenching will be subject to preservation by record or preservation in-situ. Residual effects will remain with regards to the setting of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites, due to the fact that the effects

on the setting of the sites cannot be mitigated. These effects will not be permanent and would ultimately be removed following the decommissioning of the turbines.

16.9 REFERENCES

Bennett, I. (ed.) 1987–2010. *Excavations: Summary Accounts of Archaeological Excavations in Ireland*. Bray. Wordwell.

Brand, D., Edwards, C., Boutoille, L. and J. O'Driscoll 2025 Brusselstown Ring: a nucleated settlement agglomeration in prehistoric Ireland. In Antiquity 2026 Vol. 100 (410): e20, 1–8

Byrne, F. J. 1973. *Irish Kings and High-Kings*. London: Batsford.

Cahill Wilson, J. 2014. *Late Iron Age and Roman Ireland. Discovery Programme Report Series No. 8, Discovery Programme*. Dublin. Wordwell.

Carey, A. 2007. Archaeological Report on Trial Trenching at Brodullagh North, Shrule, Co. Mayo. (Licence No. 07E0082). Unpublished report prepared by Anne Carey.

Clavin, T. 2009. Fitton (Fytton), Sir Edward. *Dictionary of Irish Biography*. [Online Version: https://doi.org/10.3318/dib.003115.v1]. Royal Irish Academy / Cambridge University Press.

Costello, G. 2014. *Children's Burial Grounds*. Skehana & District Heritage. URL: https://skehana.galwaycommunityheritage.org/content/places-2/burials/childrens-burial-grounds (Accessed 9th July 2026).

Culleton E. (ed.) 1999. *Treasures of The Landscape; Townland Names by An Tathair Seamas S. De Vaal.* Dublin: Trinity College.

Crumlish, R. 2003. Report on pre-development testing at Moyne townland, Co. Mayo. (Licence No. 03E0178). Unpublished report prepared by Richard Crumlish.

Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands. 1999a. *Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*. Dublin. Government Publications Office.

Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands. 1999b. *Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation*. Dublin. Government Publications Office.

Dowd, M. 2015. *The Archaeology of Caves in Ireland*. Oxford. Oxbow Books.

Dowd, M. and Carden, R. 2016. First evidence of a Late Upper Palaeolithic human presence in Ireland. *Quaternary Science Reviews*: 158-163.

Environmental Protection Agency. 2022. *Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Statements*. Dublin. Government Publications Office.

Fitzpatrick, E. 2009. Native Enclosed Settlement and the Problem of the Irish 'Ring-fort'. *Medieval Archaeology*, 53(1), 271–307.

Galway County Council. 2022. Galway County Development Plan (2022–2028).

Glasscock, R. 1970. *Moated sites and deserted boroughs and villages: two neglected aspects of Anglo-Norman settlement in Ireland*. In: N. Stephens and R. Glasscock (*eds.*) *Irish Geographical Studies in Honour of E. Estyn Evan*. Belfast. Queen's University. 162–177.

Hawkes, A. 2018. *The Archaeology of Prehistoric Burnt Mounds in Ireland*. Oxford. Archaeopress.

Joyce Country and Western Lakes Geopark 2022-2028 Management Master Plan.

Kranjc, A. 2012. *Dinaric Karst – An Example of Deforestation and Desertification of Limestone Terrain.* In: P. Moutinho (*ed.*) *Deforestation around the World*. Intech Open. URL: https://www.intechopen.com/books/1511

Lock, G. and Ralston, I. 2024. Atlas of Hillforts of Britain and Ireland. URL: https://hillforts.arch.ox.ac.uk

MacCotter, P. 2008. *Medieval Ireland: Territorial, political and economic divisions*. Dublin. Four Courts Press.

McErlean, T. 1983. *The Irish townland system of landscape organisation*. In T. Reeves-Smyth and F. Hamond (*eds.*) *Landscape Archaeology in Ireland.* BAR British Series 116.

Mannion, J. 2007. Vestiges of Celtic Mythology in the Placenames of Lough Corrib and its Hinterland. *Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society*, 59, 18-24.

Manning, C. 1987. Excavation at Moyne graveyard, Shrule, Co. Mayo, *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* 87c, 37-70.

Mayo County Council. 2022. Mayo County Development Plan (2022–2028).

National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, Counties Galway and Mayo.

Neary, J. 1938. *Notes on Cong and the Neale*. Dundalk. Dundalgan Press. https://catalogue.nli.ie/Record/vtls000132146

Nellis, D. 2010. Report on Archaeological Test Trenching at Carrowoughteragh, Shrule, County Mayo. (Licence No. 10E0082). Unpublished report prepared by Dermot Nellis.

O'Brien, W. 2017. The development of the hillfort in prehistoric Ireland. *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy,* Vol. 117c, 1–59.

O'Connor, C. 2015. Why hundreds of babies were buried in a West Clare ring fort. *Irish Examiner*. URL: https://www.irishexaminer.com/lifestyle/arid-20351620.html (Accessed 9th July 2026).

O'Driscoll, J., Hawkes, A. and O'Brien, W. 2019. *The Irish Hillfort.* In: G. Lock & I. Ralston (*eds.*) *Hillforts: Britain, Ireland and the Nearer Continent: Papers from the Atlas of Hillforts of Britain and Ireland Conference, June 2017*. Oxford. Archaeopress.

O'Driscoll, J., Hawkes, A. and O'Brien, W. 2024. *Baltinglass and the Prehistoric Hillforts of Ireland*. Bray. Wordwell.

O'Sullivan, A., McCormick, F., Kerr, T.R. and Harney, L. 2014. *Early Medieval Ireland, AD 400-1100: The Evidence from Archaeological Excavations*. Dublin. Royal Irish Academy.

Plummer, C. 1910. *Vitae Sanctorum Hiberniae. Volume 1*. Oxford. Clarendon Press.

Rooney, F. 2002. Archaeological report on pre-development testing, at Cloughmoyne, Shrule, County Mayo. (Licence No. 02E1827). Unpublished report prepare by Arch Consultancy Ltd.

Stout, G. and Stout, M., 1997. *Early Landscapes: from Prehistory to Plantation*. In: F.H.A. Aalen, F.H.A., Whelan, K. and Stout, M., (*eds.*) *Atlas of the Irish Rural Landscape*. Cork: Cork University Press.

Stout, M. 1997. *The Irish Ringfort*. Dublin. Four Courts Press.

Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland. Counties Mayo and Galway.

Waddell, J. 2022. *The Prehistoric Archaeology of Ireland. (New Edition).* Dublin. Wordwell.

Cartographic Sources

Down Survey, Map of the County of Mayo, c.1655.

Ordnance Survey Mapping of Counties Mayo and Galway, 1840, 1895/6.

Electronic Sources

www.archaeology.ie – DoHLGH website listing all SMR/RMP sites.

www.bing.com – Satellite imagery of the proposed project area.

www.booksulster.com/library/plnm/placenamesC.php - Contains the text rom Irish Local Names Explained by P.W Joyce (1870).

www.cambridgeairphotos.com - The Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP) dating from 1947.

www.excavations.ie – Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970-2026.

www.googleearth.com – Satellite imagery of the proposed project area.

www.heritagemaps.ie – The Heritage Council web-based spatial data viewer which focuses on the built, cultural and natural heritage.

https://hillforts.arch.ox.ac.uk - Atlas of Hillforts of Britain and Ireland – GIS map displaying 4,147 hillforts spread across Britain, Man and Ireland – jointly produced by the Universities of Edinburgh, Cork and Oxford.

https://irisharchaeology.org/ - an educational resource providing information on various site types.

www.landedestates.ie – Landed Estates: Ireland's landed estates and historic houses, c.1700–1914. (University of Galway).

www.logainm.ie –Placenames Database of Ireland launched by Fiontar agus Scoil na Gaelige and the DoHLGH.

https://neverfeltbetter.wordpress.com/2012/09/04/irelands-wars-shrule-and-fitton-in-connacht/ - Blogpost. Entry 36 in the 'Ireland's Wars' series.

https://opendata-geodata-gov-ie.hub.arcgis.com/apps/geodata-gov-ie::ie-gsi-open-topographic-lidar-data-ireland-itm-download-viewer/explore - Open Topographic Data Viewer, containing LiDAR imagery.

https://www.unesco.org/en/iggp/geoparks/about?hub=67817

https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-climate-energy-and-the-environment/press-releases/geological-survey-ireland-welcomes-new-unesco-global-geopark-in-galway-and-mayo/

https://www.rte.ie/news/regional/2026/0424/1569860-joyce-country-and-western-lakes-geopark/).

https://data.gov.ie/dataset/wind-farms-in-ireland