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Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR)

Cunlaghfadda Green
Energy Project, Co. Mayo

Chapter 14 Archeological, Architectural and Cultural
Heritage



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Mayo Planning Authority - Inspection Purposes Only

14.

CULTURAL HERITAGE

14.1

Introduction

The following chapter details an archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage assessment undertaken for the proposed Cunlaghfadda Green Energy Project (the Proposed Project) comprising 7 no. wind turbines, and associated infrastructure in the townlands of Cunlaghfadda, Cloonbaul, Harefield, Knockaunakill and Knockroe, near Claremorris in Co. Mayo, including the proposed 110kV on-site substation and associated works, and the proposed underground cabling route that will 'loop-in' the onsite substation to the Castlebar to Cloon 110kV overhead transmission line. The proposed turbine delivery route (TDR) from Galway Port to the Site has also been assessed as part of this Archaeology, Architectural and Cultural Heritage chapter.

This assessment has been carried out to ascertain the potential impact of the Proposed Project on the archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage resource that may exist within the area.

This study determines, from existing records, the nature of the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource within the study areas of the Proposed Project using appropriate methods of study. The study areas for the assessment are described in section 14.2.

Desk-based 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 areas, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets (CfA 2020).

This 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 programme;
- Determining the potential impact upon the setting of known cultural heritage sites in the study areas; and
- Suggested mitigation measures based upon the results of the above research.

For the purposes of this EIAR:

- Where the 'Proposed Wind Farm' is referred to, this refers to turbines and associated foundations and hardstanding areas, including access tracks, underground cabling, permanent meteorological mast, temporary construction compound, peat and spoil management, biodiversity enhancement, tree felling, site drainage, operational stage signage, turbine delivery route and junction accommodation works and all ancillary works and apparatus. The Proposed Wind Farm is described in detail in Chapter 4 (Description of the Proposed Project), Section 4.4.1 of this EIAR.
 - The 'proposed turbines' refers to the 7 no. turbines associated with the Proposed Wind Farm as outlined above.
- Where the 'Proposed Grid Connection' is referred to, this refers to the proposed 110kV onsite substation, underground 110kV cabling and end masts connecting the proposed 110kV substation to the 110kV Castlebar to Cloon overhead line, access tracks and all ancillary works and apparatus. The Proposed Grid Connection Route is described in detail in Chapter 4, Section 4.4.2 of this EIAR.
- Where the 'Proposed Project' is referred to, this encompasses the entirety of the project (Proposed Wind Farm and Proposed Grid Connection) for the purposes of

this EIA in accordance with the EIA Directive. The Proposed Project is described in detail in Chapter 4 of this EIAR.

- Where 'the Site' is referred to, this relates to the primary study area for the EIAR, as delineated by the EIAR Site Boundary in green as shown on Figure 1-2 of the EIAR and encompasses an area of approximately 165 hectares.

A detailed description of the Proposed Project is provided in Chapter 4 of this Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR).

14.1.1 Location and Topography

The Site is located within a rural setting in south Co. Mayo (Figure 14-1; Appendix 14-1), approximately 5.3km to the northwest of the town of Claremorris. The town of Castlebar is located approximately 16km north-west of the Site. The site measures approximately 165 hectares and comprises a mix of agri-pastoral land, bog and private forestry. The N60 National Road runs north-south approximately 2km to the east. The R331 Regional Road runs northeast-southwest, approximately 5km from the southern boundary of the site. Existing access is via the local L1505 road to the south and the local L5536 road to the north. The site location context is shown in Figure 1-1. The Site is shown overlain on aerial imagery in Figure 1-2. The Proposed Project falls within the townlands listed in below in Table 1-1, Chapter 1 (Introduction).

It is intended to connect the Proposed Wind Farm to the national grid via a new onsite 'loop-in' 110kV substation connected to the nearby Castlebar to Cloon 110kV overhead transmission line via c.982 metres of underground cabling route which will run in a north-eastward direction from the proposed onsite 110kV substation through agricultural land to the existing overhead line. The existing overhead line will be broken by 2 no. end masts (lattice type towers) to facilitate the connection to the Proposed Wind Farm.

Current land-use on the Site comprises coniferous forestry, cutover peat and agriculture. Land-use in the wider landscape of the site comprises a mix of agriculture, peat cutting, low density residential and commercial forestry.

14.1.2 Statement of Authority

This chapter of the EIAR has been prepared by Faith Bailey and Jonny Small of IAC Archaeology. Faith (MA Cultural Landscape Management, BA (Hons) Archaeology, MIAI, MCIfA) is a licenced eligible archaeologist, a member of the Chartered Institute of Field 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).

Jonny (PhD Archaeology, MSci GIS and Cultural Heritage, NFQ Level 7 Cert Buildings Archaeology, MIAI) is an archaeological consultant and a member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland. Jonny has over seven years of experience working in the archaeological and cultural heritage sector, both in research, fieldwork and consultancy. Jonny has been responsible for the production of impact assessments and EIARs. This includes renewable energy projects such as Ballyfasy Wind Farm (Co. Kilkenny), Cooloo Wind Farm (Co. Galway) and Gannow Wind Farm (Co. Galway). Jonny is also responsible for the production of Conservation Management Plans, built heritage reports and fieldwork reports, including for large-scale, multi-period High Speed Two (HS2) sites.

14.1.3 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.
- ‘Excavations’ (EX) is applied to previous archaeological fieldwork, including archaeological monitoring, test trench evaluation and excavation.
- ‘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) refers 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.

14.1.4 Guidance and Legislation

This assessment has been undertaken having regard to the following legislation and guidelines:

- National Monuments Act 1930 to 2014;
- The Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended);
- Planning & Development Regulations 2001–2018;
- Heritage Act, 1995, as amended;
- Heritage Act 2018;
- Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1999, (formerly) Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and Islands;
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999 and the Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts 2000–2018;
- Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023;
- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta Convention 1992);
- The European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention 2000);
- The Granada Convention (Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, 1985);
- Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (EPA, 2022);
- Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities 2011; and
- Mayo County Development Plan 2022–2028.

14.1.5 Scoping and Consultation

Following the initial research, a number of statutory and voluntary bodies were consulted to gain further insight into the cultural heritage of the background environment, receiving environment and study areas, as follows:

Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DoHLGH)

A scoping request was issued to the Development Applications Unit (DAU) of the DoHLGH. The DAU noted that further comment would be provided following receipt of the full EIAR and Cultural Heritage chapter. The scoping response requested that all lands on which the Proposed Project is proposed are included in the assessment. The scoping response also noted that the assessment should include possible effects on the wider archaeological landscape. The response noted that the assessment must include a baseline archaeological and historical study, site inspections and visual impact assessment. The DAU requested that the Cultural Heritage chapter includes an assessment of possible effects on cultural heritage within the landscape surrounding the Proposed Project. The DAU noted that the programme of desktop assessment and field inspection outlined in this chapter should inform a programme of targeted geophysical survey and archaeological testing.

This Cultural Heritage Assessment acknowledges the DAU scoping response and has carried out the recommendations made in the scoping response.

Mayo County Council (Heritage Officer)

No scoping response relating to archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage was received from Mayo County Council.

An Taisce

No scoping response relating to archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage was received from An Taisce.

The Heritage Council

No scoping response relating to archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage was received from the Heritage Council.

14.1.6 Limitations

No limitations were experienced during the compilation of this chapter.

14.2 Assessment Methodology

14.2.1 Study Area Definitions

The definition of the study areas utilised for the assessment of the Proposed Project are detailed in Table 14-1. 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 areas for the Proposed Wind Farm are large, due to the potential indirect effects that may occur in relation to the setting of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites.

All proposed infrastructure associated with the Proposed Project is considered for direct impacts, although the assessment of indirect impacts only considers the above ground standing infrastructure, as

the turbines are the most visually dominant element these are the primary element of the Visual Impact Assessment.

The Proposed Grid Connection has also been included in this assessment. A separate study area for these works is described in Table 14-1 below, although due to the nature of the Proposed Grid Connection this is also within the study areas of the Proposed Wind Farm.

Accommodation works along the proposed Turbine Delivery Route (TDR) have also been included in this assessment. A separate study area for these works has been provided in Table 14-1 below. These works involve temporary widening at two locations: of the L1505/L1506 and L55512. The remainder of the proposed Turbine Delivery Route has been screened out of this assessment, as it is contained within the existing national/regional road network.

As part of the proposed Biodiversity Management & Enhancement Plan (BMEP), it is proposed to protect existing high value habitats within the Site. It is proposed to plant approximately 2.5km of treeline planting, 3.5 ha of native broadleaved woodland and enhance c. 1.16ha of Molinia meadow for marsh fritillary within the Site. These works will have no effect upon the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource and have been screened out of further assessment.

Table 14-1: Proposed Project Study area definitions

Proposed Project Study Areas	Study Area Extent	Archaeological, Architectural, Cultural Heritage site types considered in study area extent
Proposed Wind Farm	10km from proposed turbines	All sites of national significance, including UNESCO Sites, National Monuments under state care or guardianship and any sites subject to a Preservation Order.
	5km from proposed turbines	All archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage assets subject to statutory protection, including sites listed in the RMP and RPS, NIAH structures and demesne landscapes.
	2km from proposed turbines, and including development footprint	All previously unrecorded sites or structures of cultural heritage merit (CH sites), such as buildings of architectural heritage merit (not included in the RPS/NIAH) and archaeological sites not included in the RMP, in addition to all recorded archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage assets.
Proposed Grid Connection	50m from Proposed Grid Connection, and including development footprint	All recorded and previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites.
Turbine Delivery Route (temporary accommodation works)	50m from temporary accommodation works	All recorded and previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites.

14.2.2

Desktop Assessment

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

- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
- Record of Monuments and Places for County Mayo;

- Sites and Monuments Record for County Mayo;
- National Monuments in State Care Database;
- Schedule of Historic Monuments;
- Preservation Orders List;
- Register of Historic Monuments;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Mayo County Development Plan 2022–2028;
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage County Mayo (Architectural and Garden Survey);
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study areas;
- Aerial photographs;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970-2026); and
- Place name analysis.

14.2.2.1 **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**

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 three 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.

14.2.2.2 **Record of Monuments and Places, Sites and Monuments Record and National Monuments**

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 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.

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 Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DoHLGH) – www.archaeology.ie. All sites listed on the SMR are referred to as Archaeological Heritage (AH sites) within this assessment.

In some instances, AH sites defined in this assessment include multiple sites recorded on the RMP or SMR. These sites have been grouped where they are related or in close proximity to each other.

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 based on the most up-to-date datasets, 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.

The 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.

14.2.2.3 **Topographical Files - National Museum of Ireland**

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.

14.2.2.4 **Cartographic Sources and Aerial Photography**

Cartographic sources are important in tracing land use development within the 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.

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.

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 (2010–2026) and Bing Maps (2026) were examined for this assessment.

14.2.2.5 **Record of Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas**

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

The Mayo County Development Plan (2022–2028) also lists Architectural Conservation Areas. This is a place, area, group of structures or townscape that is of special architectural, historical, archaeological, technical, social, cultural, or scientific, interest, or that contributes to the appreciation of a Protected Structure.

14.2.2.6 **Excavations Bulletin**

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.

14.2.2.7 **National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)**

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 Record of Protected Structures. 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 desk-based 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 receiving environment of the Proposed Project.

14.2.2.8 **Place Names**

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).

14.2.3 **Field Inspection**

Field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of archaeological and historical 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 was carried out on the on the 6th–7th September 2023.

The archaeological and architectural field inspection entailed:

- Walking the Site and immediate environs.

- 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).
- Visually investigating any suspect landscape anomalies to determine the possibility of their being anthropogenic in origin and of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage significance.

14.2.4 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 'Guidelines on Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports' (EPA, 2022).

A summary of impact assessment and the cultural heritage resource can be found in Appendix 14-5, and a summary of potential mitigation strategies can be found in Appendix 14-6.

14.2.5 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 14-2. This is based on the presence (or not) of statutory protection and the determination by the author.

Table 14-2 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 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 (sensitivity based on professional judgement) Moderately well-preserved demesne landscapes Townland boundaries
Low	Buildings not on NIAH/RPS (sensitivity based on professional judgement) Poorly preserved demesne landscapes
Very Low	SMR – Record only or redundant record Proposed RMP – previously archaeologically excavated Fully developed over demesne landscapes

14.2.6 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 may change the environment, which usually varies according to project phase (i.e. construction, operational, and decommissioning).

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

- Quality: Positive, neutral or negative
- Nature: Direct, indirect
- 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 14-3. The criteria have been defined in consideration of EPA, 2022. The Description of Effects, following the EPA, 2022, is detailed in Section 1.7.2 of Chapter 1.

Table 14-3 Criteria for determination of Magnitude of Impact

Magnitude	Criteria
Very High	These impacts arise where an archaeological, architectural 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, architectural and cultural heritage environment, including the setting of upstanding monuments and structures. 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, architectural or cultural heritage feature/site.
Medium	A medium impact arises where a change to a site/monument/structure is proposed which though noticeable, is not such that the archaeological, architectural 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, architectural or cultural heritage feature or monument.
Very Low	An impact on an archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature or monument capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.

14.2.7 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 14-4.

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 14-4 Impact Assessment matrix for determination of significant 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

14.2.8 Methodology of Visual Impact Assessment (Indirect Effects)

The criteria for impact assessment listed in Sections 14.2.4 to 14.2.6 were utilised for both direct and indirect effects. It is noted that every cultural heritage receptor within the study areas defined in Section 14.2 was not 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 Chapter 13: Landscape and Visual of this EIAR, which were used to assess the indirect effects of the proposed turbines, which will be prominent features in the landscape.

Potential indirect visual effects during the construction and decommissioning phases have been screened out of this assessment.

The met mast and proposed steel lattice towers which connect the proposed on-site 110kV substation to the existing 110kV Castlebar to Cloon overhead lines are included in the assessment of visual impacts.

14.3 Baseline Environment

14.3.1 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

There are three 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 10km of the Proposed Project. In addition, there are no sites included on the tentative list located within 10km of the Proposed Project.

14.3.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Please note, references relating to EX locations, AH Sites, BH Sites, DL, CH Sites and TB sites (as defined in Section 14.1.2) are detailed in Tables 14-5, 14-6, 14-7, 14-8, 14-10 and 14-12 below.

The Proposed Wind Farm is located within the townlands of Cunlaghfadda, Cloonbaul, Harefield, Knockaunakill and Knockroe within County Mayo. The Proposed Grid Connection is located within the townland of Cloonbaul. The Turbine Delivery Route accommodation areas included in this assessment are located in Coolmakean, Greenan, Carrowsteelaun and Claremount townlands.

The Site primarily comprises a mix of agri-pastoral land, bog and private forestry.

Cultural heritage constraints within the study areas are shown on Figures 14-2 to 14-13 (Appendix 14-1). There are no recorded archaeological sites, or groups of sites, within the footprint of the Proposed Wind Farm, the Proposed Grid Connection or the Turbine Delivery Route accommodation areas. There are 94 no. archaeological sites, or groups of sites, within the 5km study area of the Proposed Wind Farm. None are located within the 50m study areas of the Proposed Grid Connection or the Turbine Delivery Route accommodation areas.

There are 20 no. recorded structures of architectural merit within the 5km study area of the Proposed Wind Farm. None are located within the 50m study areas of the Proposed Grid Connection or Turbine Delivery Route. Additionally, 46 no. previously unrecorded sites of cultural heritage significance have been identified within the 2km study area of the Proposed Wind Farm as part of this assessment, with a further one site within the 50m study area of the Turbine Delivery Route accommodation areas.

Definitions of the study areas in relation to the Proposed Project and archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource are given in Table 14-1 above.

14.3.2.1 Prehistoric Period

14.3.2.1.1 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. No evidence to substantiate Mesolithic activity within the study areas of the Proposed Project (as defined in Table 14-1) has been discovered to date.

14.3.2.1.2 Neolithic Period (c. 4000–2500 BC)

During this 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 had expanded and moved further inland to 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. There are four types of tombs in Ireland, namely the Court Cairn, Portal, Passage and Wedge; of which the latter style straddles the Neolithic to Bronze Age transition.

Recent years have seen a large increase in the number of identified Neolithic settlement and habitation sites. While there is no archaeological evidence of Neolithic settlement within the Site, 3 no. megalithic tombs have been recorded within the 5km study area of the Proposed Wind Farm, comprising a wedge tomb (AH41) and two court tombs (AH47 and AH61). Wedge tomb AH41 is located c. 630m to the northeast of T4.

14.3.2.1.3 Bronze Age (c. 2500–800 BC)

This period is marked by the use 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. Megaliths were replaced in favour of individual, subterranean cist or pit burials that were 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.

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, p.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 3 no. burnt mounds or *fulacht fia* sites (AH42, AH46 and AH71) were located within the study areas of the Proposed Project, although none were found within the Site. The nearest burnt mound to the Proposed Wind Farm is AH42, located in Knockaunakill, c. 800m to the northeast of T6.

A single stone circle (AH63) is located c. 4.3km to the northeast of T7, within Ardcorky townland. The site was recorded as a cashel by the Mayo Abbey Archaeological Society but has been redesignated as a stone circle. Stone circles are a type of megalithic monument composed of multiple standing stones arranged in a circular formation. They may have had several functions, including astronomical and ritual ones.

A single barrow (AH75) is located c. 3.1km to the west of T1, within Curry townland. This comprises a circular area enclosed by a bank. Barrows are common Bronze Age funerary monuments, typically comprising a circular enclosure surrounding the interior which is usually a low mound. 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.

14.3.2.1.4 **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. There are no known monuments in the vicinity of the Site that would strongly suggest an active presence of Iron Age communities in this area. However, it is possible that the barrow (AH75) noted above may date to the Iron Age.

14.3.2.2 **Historic Period**

14.3.2.2.1 **Early Medieval Period (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, p. 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 and are usually defined as a broadly circular enclosure delineated by a bank and ditch. Ringforts can be divided into three broad categories – univallate sites, with one bank or ditch; multivallate sites with as many as four levels of enclosing features and platform or raised ringforts, where the interior of the ringfort has been built up. These enclosed sites were intimately connected to the division of land and the status of the occupant.

Whilst there are no ringforts within the Site, a total of 33 no. ringforts and 35 no. enclosures are located in the study areas of the Proposed Project. The closest ringfort/enclosure is enclosure AH40, located within Harefield townland, c. 700m to the northeast of T4. 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. In addition, there are 7 no. souterrains in the study areas of the Proposed Project. Souterrains are often associated with ringforts and consist of underground passages and chambers. These sites are usually interpreted as being used for storage and defence by early medieval groups. These sites indicate that the study area was characterised by a dispersed rural population during the early medieval period.

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. Two are known within the study areas of the Proposed Project. AH39 is located within Drumady Lake, c. 615m to the southeast of T5. AH 24 is located within Mayfield Lough, c. 4.9km to the southeast of T5.

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. There are no ecclesiastical sites within the Site, although three ecclesiastical enclosures (AH71, AH72 and AH82), two churches (AH65 and AH82), a high cross (AH71) and two graveyards (AH65 and AH71) are located within the study areas of the Proposed Project, all of which may have early medieval origins. The group of monuments that comprise AH71, for example, include the early medieval ecclesiastical site founded by St. Colmán later known as Mayo Abbey. This site became an important centre in the Celtic Anglo-Saxon Christian world and was known as 'Mayo of the Saxons'. The first abbot of the monastery was St. Gerald, who had travelled to Ireland with St. Colmán. The site's association with St. Gerald persisted long after his death in the early 8th century AD, with the site being known as 'Templegarrold' at the time of Petty's Down Survey (c. 1655).

A holy well (AH70) is recorded 2.6km to the northwest of T7. 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.

The piecemeal conquest by the Anglo-Normans of Ireland, which commenced in AD 1169, had a fundamental impact on the Irish landscape. Their presence was strongest in the East of the Country, and it is mainly in this region that land was carved up and granted to the newly arrived lords who participated. 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 several dwellings, with extensive surrounding acreage. Brees Castle, an Anglo-Norman masonry castle (AH57) is located c. 2.8km to the north-northeast of T7. The castle was built by the Anglo-Norman Prendergasts in the second half of the 13th century. AH57 is also associated with a field system, parts of which may have been associated with the castle. A ringwork (AH58) is located c. 300m to the northwest of Brees Castle and c. c. 2.9km north-northeast of T7, and the site may represent an earlier Anglo-Norman fortification prior to the construction of the masonry castle. AH57 and AH58 are shown on Figure 14-5 and 14-12 (Appendix 14-1). An Anglo-Norman settlement was established at Mayo Abbey, c. 2.0km to the northwest of T7. Traces of the Anglo-Norman settlement may survive as buildings visible on aerial imagery (AH71) and a complex c. 800m to the northwest of the ecclesiastical centre, consisting of two moated sites, a house, an earthwork and a road (AH69). AH71 is shown on Figures 14-10 to 14-11 (Appendix 14-1).

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. One tower house with associated bawn, Knockaunacuil Castle (AH43) is recorded within the study areas of the Proposed Project, c. 940m to the northeast of T6. An additional unclassified castle (AH8), Ahena Castle, may also have been a tower house.

As described above, AH71 represents Mayo Abbey. Although founded by St. Colmán in the early medieval period, the site continued to function as an ecclesiastical centre into the medieval period, becoming a diocese after the Synod of Kells in 1152 and an Augustinian Abbey was established during the late 14th century. The site was of such importance that it gave its name to County Mayo during the composition of Connacht carried out by Sir Henry Sidney in 1595. An additional church and graveyard (AH65) may also have been used during the medieval period.

14.3.2.2.3

Post-Medieval Period (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 9 no. demesne landscapes in study areas of the Proposed Project. These are examples of the estates of wealthy landowners. The Proposed Wind Farm itself is relatively marginal bogland and would not have been considered attractive for the siting of large country houses and associated demesne landscapes. A landscape containing features as hills and mountains were often incorporated into the views as a scenic backdrop to the setting of a country house and demesne.

Lakemount House demesne (DL1) is modest demesne marked on the 1839 OS map, located c. 4.9km to the northwest of T7. The 1839 OS map shows the principal structure 'Lakemount' and outbuildings, with an area of parkland to the north and coniferous forest to the west. The north, east and west boundaries are tree-lined. By the time of the 1896 OS map the outbuildings have been removed. The demesne has been removed, and the area subsumed into a pasture field.

Glebe House demesne (DL2) is depicted on the 1839 OS map, located c. 1.7km to the west-northwest of T7. The 1839 OS map shows DL2 within a roughly triangular parcel of land, with 'Glebe Ho.' to the east of a church (BH3.2). Several outbuildings are present, and pathways pass through the demesne. Two enclosed areas, possibly walled gardens, are located in the north of the demesne. A strip of woodland forms the eastern boundary, with occasional trees planted throughout the demesne. By the time of the 1896 OS map the pathways and large areas of woodland have been removed, although

additional trees have been planted to the west of the demesne. An entrance lane is marked along the north side of the demesne, leading to 'Glebe House' (CH45), which has replaced the earlier structure. The site is relatively well preserved, although the structures appear to be ruinous and overgrown.

Brees House demesne (DL3) is located c. 2.1km to the north of T7. The 1839 OS map depicts the principal structure 'Brees' surrounded by an area of parkland defined by a tree-lined boundary. Outbuildings, a walled garden and an orchard are located to the north of the house. An entrance lane leads to the house from the northeast, where a gate lodge is marked. A large area of open pasture forms the northern extent of the demesne. By the time of the 1896 OS map the principal structure appears to have been replaced by the present structure. Additional outbuildings have been constructed to the north of the house, and the walled garden has been removed. The large open area of pasture has been subdivided. Aerial photography shows that the principal structure and several outbuildings survive, although the gate lodge has been removed and modern farm buildings have been constructed to the north of the principal structure.

Cloonboy House demesne (DL4) is depicted on the 1839 OS map, located c. 1.8km to the northeast of T4. The 1839 OS map shows DL2 as an area of land largely defined by tree-lined boundaries. The principal structure (BH12) is located within the centre of the demesne, with outbuildings to the north and an avenue, flanked by planting, extending to the northwest towards an additional house. A tree-ring is located within the demesne. By the time of the 1896 OS map several of the tree-lined boundaries have been denuded of their trees and the tree-ring is no longer depicted. Modern aerial photography shows that much of the demesne has been afforested, although the principal structure and outbuildings appear to remain present.

Claremount House demesne (DL5) is located c. 4.4km east-southeast of T5. DL5 is depicted on the 1839 OS map, which shows DL5 as an extensive demesne surrounding 'Claremount Ho.'. The demesne contains a walled garden and large areas of woodland, throughout which paths extend. A road that correlates with the existing L55512 is shown to pass through the demesne in an east-west direction. By the time of the 1896 OS map the principal structure has been renamed 'St. Michael's Convent', with a 'Convent School' constructed to the north and a 'Parochial House' constructed in the southwest of the demesne. A ringfort is marked to the southwest of the principal structure, with the label 'Cave'. This is recorded as AH31. An icehouse is also recorded under AH31, likely to have been used for storage. Modern aerial photography shows that that demesne has been largely developed, with the principal structure now subsumed into a school. A sports complex has been constructed in the north of the demesne, and several housing developments have been constructed throughout. Areas of pasture remain throughout the demesne, with parkland planting and some preserved areas of woodland.

Mayfield House demesne (DL6) is marked on the 1839 OS map c. 4.5km to the southeast of T5. The 1839 OS map shows 'Mayfield Ho.', with a field to the southeast containing trees. By the time of the 1896 OS map the demesne and house have been removed. There is no trace of the site.

Coursefield House (DL7) is located c. 1.8km to the south-southwest of T7. DL7 is depicted on the 1839 OS map, consisting of a principal structure (unnamed) surrounded by outbuildings and a lime kiln. Areas of mixed woodland are marked and the demesne boundaries are tree-lined. The 1896 OS map shows changes to the demesne, including the removal of the original buildings, the construction of 'Coarsefield House' (BH6) and additional outbuildings, the construction of a walled garden and the addition of an entrance lanes to the east and west. Modern aerial photography shows that the 1896 layout of DL7 is relatively well preserved, although additional farm buildings have been constructed to the south of the house.

Summerhill House (DL8) is depicted on the 1839 OS map, c. 3.9km southwest of T1. The 1839 OS map depicts DL8 to the north of the L1606. 'Summerhill Ho.' is the principal demesne, which is surrounded by a central tree-lined avenue, a walled garden and orchards. An entrance lane leads to the south of the house and joins the L1606. Three ringforts are marked within the extent of the demesne (AH93-AH94). By the time of the 1896 OS map the principal structure has been replaced and a U-shaped block of outbuildings has been constructed to the north. The orchards have been denuded of

their trees, as has the central avenue. Modern aerial photography shows that the demesne largely reflects the 1896 arrangement, although the principal structure has been removed and several agricultural buildings have been constructed at its former location.

Newbrook House (DL9) is depicted on the 1839 OS map, c. 4.5km to the southwest of T1. The map shows DL9 as the extensive demesne associated with 'Newbrook House'. An entrance lane extends to the south of the L1606 and reaches the house, which is surrounded by a large walled garden, outbuildings, a lake, woodland and parkland planting. An 'old burying ground' is marked within an area of woodland. By the time of the 1896 OS map the principal structure is labelled 'in ruins' and the demesne has contracted, with the removal of much of the planting. Modern aerial photography shows that the demesne has largely subsumed to agricultural land, with the former internal lane converted to the L16064, alongside which houses have been constructed.

There are no recorded buildings of architectural heritage value within the Site, however, there are 20 no. buildings of architectural heritage merit, or the sites of buildings, within the study areas of the Proposed Project. This includes bridges, churches, post boxes, a handball alley and a water pump. The variety of structures represent the ecclesiastical, infrastructural and industrial heritage of the surrounding area. The recorded corn mill (AH50) and roads (AH2, AH29 and AH69) further attest to the infrastructural and industrial heritage of the surrounding area.

In addition to the civic or public structures, several houses (BH8.1, BH8.3) and farm houses (BH4, BH5.2, BH6, BH7, BH12) are recorded. 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. The majority of the previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites identified in Section 14.3.8 also represent vernacular dwellings and outbuildings.

Cillíní are Children's Burial Grounds, of which 7 no. are present within the study areas of the Proposed Project. 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.

14.3.3 Summary of Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

The excavation of site investigation pits (EX1) within the Proposed Wind Farm was carried out under archaeological supervision (unlicensed) in October 2023. These were carried out at the proposed locations of T3, T4, the met mast and the borrow pit as detailed below. A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2026) has shown that no further previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within the Proposed Wind Farm. Two previous excavations have been carried out within 2km of the Proposed Wind Farm. These are listed below in Table 14-5.

Table 14-5: Previous excavations within the 2km study area of the Proposed Wind Farm.

Ex No.	Licence No.	Location	Description	Distance from Proposed Project
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EX1	Unlicensed	Cloonbaul, Cunlaghfadda	Site Investigation (SI) works were carried out within the Proposed Wind Farm. No features of archaeological significance were identified. An overburden of made ground was identified at the location of the proposed borrow pit.	0m (SI works at the proposed locations of T3, T4, the met mast and the borrow pit)
EX2	05E0584, 05E0807	Barreel	Excavations carried out in advance of the Galway-Mayo gas pipeline. Keyhole-shaped cereal-drying kilns were enclosed by a post-hole structure. Pits were also present, and the site was truncated by furrows and field boundaries.	c. 1km south of T1
EX3	05E0833	Kilbride	Excavated in advance of the Galway-Mayo gas pipeline. The site included a Late Neolithic timber circle, with a possible external hearth and a small pit. Two charcoal-burning pits were also excavated in the vicinity, one of which was medieval in date.	c. 790m northwest of T7

14.3.4 Cartographic Analysis

14.3.4.1 William Petty, Down Survey: 'The County of Mayo', c. 1655

Petty's Down Survey represents the first systematic mapping of Ireland on a scale of 40 perches to one inch (the modern equivalent of approx. 1:10,000). This mapping used the previous Civil Survey as a guide and was concerned with the identification and recording of land ownership as opposed to the accurate mapping of topographical features or towns and villages. Occasionally major features in the landscape (for example castles or churches) are shown. The barony and parish maps for the study areas of the Proposed Project were unavailable, having been destroyed in 1711. The county map is available, although shows relatively little detail.

The county map (Plate 14-12; Appendix 14-1) does not show any specific features at the location of the Site, although occasional features are shown in the study areas of the Proposed Project. For example, the settlement that developed around the ecclesiastical foundation of Mayo Abbey (AH71) is depicted, including several buildings and a church with the label 'Templegarrold' (after St. Gerald, the first

abbot). Further features depicted within the study areas of the Proposed Project include the church of Rosslee (AH65) and two castles/tower houses to the north of the Site, one of which may correlate with Brees Castle (AH57).

14.3.4.2 **Bog Commission Maps, 'Third District of the Eastern Part of the County of Mayo', 1809 – 1814**

The hand drawn bog commission maps set out how a million acres of bog could be drained and brought into production. The map is shown in Plate 14-13 (Appendix 14-1). The Site is largely shown to consist of bog, with both Lough Nambrackkeagh and Drumady Lough shown. Several buildings are marked in the vicinity of the proposed substation in 'Cloonball' [Cloonbaul] townland. In the wider surroundings of the Proposed Project, DL5 is depicted, with the annotation 'Clare Mount', although no features are shown at the location of the proposed Turbine Delivery Route accommodation works. The settlement at Mayo Abbey is labelled 'Mayo' and is shown to extend to the north from the original ecclesiastical site.

14.3.4.3 **First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1839, scale 1:10,560**

This is the first accurate historic mapping coverage of the area containing the Proposed Project. The northern half of the Site is predominantly depicted as pasture (Plate 14-14; Appendix 14-1). The southern half of the Site is largely covered in bog, with a smaller area of enclosed pasture in the east of the Site (Plate 14-15; Appendix 14-1). Lough Nambrackkeagh is partly located within the Site, with Drumady Lough shown to the east.

A number of buildings are depicted within the Site, including two buildings (CH9) at the site of the proposed substation and two isolated buildings to the west of the proposed substation (CH40 and CH41). Additionally, in the southern half of the Site a cluster of buildings and a lime kiln (CH28) are depicted, with a road leading to the south towards two further buildings (CH42). Topographical features such as Lough Nambrackkeagh (AAP1) and Drumady Lough are depicted in the vicinity of the Site.

The route of the proposed underground 110kV cabling passes through field boundaries depicted on the map.

The area of TDR accommodation works along the L1505 is shown to be within pasture fields, with the L1505 and L5531 established. The L1506 has not been established at the time of the 1839 OS map, however. Buildings are depicted adjacent to the L1506, although these are no longer present.

The area of TDR accommodation works at the L55512 and L1519 junction is shown to be at the eastern extent of Claremount House demesne (DL5). A single house and lime kiln are marked to the north of the L55512, and two buildings are marked to the west of the L1519, although these are no longer present. The section of the existing L55512 that extends from the L1519 to the N17 is not depicted on the 1839 OS map.

14.3.4.4 **Ordnance Survey Map, 1896, scale 1:2,500**

The 1896 OS map is shown on Plates 14-16 to 14-18 (Appendix 14-1). No significant changes can be seen within the Site, which still comprises pasture and bog. Additional field boundaries have been established, particularly in the southeastern extent of the Site. Buildings CH40, CH41 and CH42 are no longer depicted, although buildings are still present at the sites of CH9 and CH28. Two further vernacular structures have been established within the Site, comprising a well (CH8) at the site of the proposed substation and two additional buildings CH29. A complex of buildings (CH39) is depicted at the proposed entrance to the Site, to the north of the L1505. These do not have upstanding remains, although the proposed temporary construction track extends over the location of one building, and part

of another. In the wider receiving environment of the Site, the construction of the CH38, the Midland Great Western Railway (Mayo Branch), can be seen c. 1.5km to the northeast of T4.

The route of the proposed underground 110kV cabling passes through additional field boundaries that have been established since the 1839 OS map.

The 1896 OS map shows relatively few changes at the area of TDR accommodation works along the L1505, although the L1506 has now been established. Buildings are depicted adjacent to the L1506, although these are no longer present. A disused quarry and lime kiln are marked to the east of the L1506, with the quarry still visible in the landscape.

By the time of the 1896 OS map, the area of TDR accommodation works at the L55512 and L1519 junction is relatively unchanged. The building to the north of the L55512 has been expanded/replaced and a well is now marked. The two buildings to the west of the L1519 have been removed, and the L55512 now extends to the east, although the N17 is not yet present.

14.3.5 Mayo County Development Plan (2022–2028)

14.3.5.1 Archaeological Heritage

The Mayo County Development Plan (2022–2028) recognises the statutory protection afforded to all Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) sites under the National Monuments Legislation (1930–2014). The development plan lists several aims and objectives in relation to archaeological heritage, outlined in Appendix 14-3.

There are no recorded archaeological sites, or groups of sites, within the Proposed Wind Farm, the Proposed Grid Connection or the Turbine Delivery Route accommodation areas. There are 94 no. archaeological sites, or groups of sites, within the 5km study area of the Proposed Wind Farm. None are located within the 50m study areas of the Proposed Grid Connection or the Turbine Delivery Route accommodation areas.

One National Monument is located within 10km of the Proposed Wind Farm, comprising a round tower (AH95).

There are three sites that possess Preservation Orders within the 10km study area of the Proposed Wind Farm. These consist of a round tower, previously noted above (AH95, PO No. 77/1939) in Balla townland, c. 6.5km northwest of T7, which is also a National Monument (NM No. 403); a crannog (AH96, PO No. 10/1987) in Derry townland, c. 9.1km east-northeast of T4; and a rath (AH97, PO No. 6/1957) in Gallgort townland, c. 9.2km west-southwest of T1.

Archaeological sites within the study areas of the Proposed Wind Farm, are recorded below in Table 14-6 and shown in Figures 14-2 to 14-13 (Appendix 14-1). Please note that the AH sites recorded in Table 14-6 are listed in terms of the closest sites to the furthest sites from the Proposed Wind Farm.

Table 14-6: Recorded archaeological sites within the study areas of the Proposed Wind Farm

AH. No.	RMP No.	Location	Classification	Distance from Proposed Turbines	Nearest Project Element
AH39	MA101-004	Drumady	Crannog	0.6km southeast	T5
AH41	MA101-075	Harefield	Megalithic tomb - wedge tomb	0.6km northeast	T4
AH40	MA101-003	Harefield	Enclosure	0.7km northeast	T4

AH42	MA091-044	Knockaunakill	Fulacht fia	0.8km north-northeast	T6
AH44	MA091-041	Knockaunakill	Field system	0.9km north-northeast	T7
AH3	MA101-103; MA101-103001-	Barreel	Mound; Children's burial ground	0.9km south	T1
AH43	MA091-019; MA091-019001	Knockaunakill	Castle - tower house; Bawn	0.9km north-northeast	T6
AH1	MA101-001	Knockroe (Clanmorris By., Mayo Par.)	Burial	1.0km west	T1
AH2	MA101-002	Knockroe (Clanmorris By., Mayo Par.)	Road - road/trackway	1.1km west-southwest	T1
AH45	MA091-018	Knockaunakill	Ringfort - rath	1.2km north	T6
AH46	MA091-043	Knockaunakill	Fulacht fia	1.3km north	T6
AH72	MA100-036; MA100-036001	Cullentragh (Clanmorris By.)	Ecclesiastical enclosure; Burial	1.9km west	T7
AH38	MA101-005	Cloonboy (Clanmorris By.)	Enclosure	2.1km east	T4
AH71	MA090-100001 - 11; MA090-099001 - 3	Mayo Parks	Ecclesiastical enclosure; Cross - High cross; Cross; Building x 4; Graveyard; Architectural Fragment; Graveslab; Font; Enclosure; Religious house - unclassified; Earthwork; Burnt mound	2.1km northwest	T7
AH47	MA091-020	Ballynastangford Lower	Megalithic tomb - court tomb	2.3km northeast	T4
AH48	MA091-021	Ballynastangford Lower	Children's burial ground	2.3km northeast	T4
AH61	MA091-007	Shinganagh	Megalithic tomb - court tomb	2.4km north-northwest	T7
AH4	MA101-029	Tawnagh (Clanmorris By., Tagheen Par.)	Children's burial ground	2.4km south-southwest	T1
AH70	MA090-098	Freeheen (Clanmorris By.)	Ritual site - holy well	2.6km northwest	T7
AH22	MA101-034	Clogher More	Building	2.6km south	T5

AH74	MA100-033; MA100-033001	Curry (Kirwan)	Ringfort - rath; Souterrain	2.7km west	T1
AH76	MA100-034; MA100-035; MA100-035001	Curry (Kirwan)	Ringfort - rath x 2; Souterrain	2.7km west	T1
AH33	MA101-006; MA101-007	Ballynew (Clanmorris By., Kilcolman Par.)	Enclosure x 2	2.8km east	T5
AH57	MA091-010; MA091-010001; MA091-011	Brees	Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle; Field system; Enclosure	2.8km north-northeast	T7
AH20	MA101-032	Drumshinnagh (Clanmorris By.)	Children's burial ground	2.8km south	T5
AH58	MA091-008001 - 3	Brees	Castle - ringwork; Enclosure; Children's burial ground	2.9km north-northeast	T7
AH21	MA101-033	Drumshinnagh (Clanmorris By.)	Earthwork	2.9km south	T5
AH5	MA101-030	Tawnagh (Clanmorris By., Tagheen Par.)	Ringfort - rath	2.9km south-southwest	T1
AH73	MA100-031	Curry (Macmanus) (Kilmaine By.)	Ringfort - rath	2.9km west-northwest	T1
AH69	MA090-097001 - 5	Knockadorragh y	Moated site x 2; House - indeterminate date; Earthwork; Road - road/trackway	3.0km northwest	T7
AH23	MA101-036	Greenan	Enclosure	3.1km southeast	T5
AH75	MA100-032	Curry (Macmanus) (Kilmaine By.)	Barrow - unclassified	3.1km west	T1
AH19	MA101-031	Polldrian	Enclosure	3.3km south	T5
AH28	MA101-096	Streamstown (Clanmorris By.)	Earthwork	3.3km southeast	T5
AH68	MA090-131	Knockadorragh y	Moated site	3.3km west-northwest	T7
AH6	MA101-101	Ahena	Burial ground	3.4km south	T1
AH29	MA101-093;	Streamstown (Clanmorris By.)	Road - road/trackway; Earthwork	3.4km southeast	T5

	MA101-097				
AH52	MA091-014	An Goirtín Mór	Enclosure	3.5km northeast	T4
AH56	MA091-009	Facefield	Ringfort - rath	3.5km north-northeast	T6
AH7	MA101-102	Ahena	Enclosure	3.5km south	T7
AH67	MA100-030	Curry (Macmanus) (Clanmorris By.)	Ringfort - rath	3.5km west-northwest	T7
AH27	MA101-013	Streamstown (Clanmorris By.)	Enclosure	3.6km southeast	T5
AH8	MA101-045001 - 2	Ahena	Castle - unclassified; Earthwork	3.9km south	T1
AH10	MA101-046	Polldrian	Ringfort - rath	3.9km south	T5
AH18	MA101-035	Cloondinnaire	Enclosure	3.9km south-southeast	T5
AH87	MA100-078	Summerhill South	Ringfort - rath	3.9km southwest	T1
AH77	MA100-029	Drishaghaun	Ringfort - rath	3.9km west	T1
AH51	MA091-015	Gortnaraha	Earthwork	4.0km northeast	T4
AH86	MA100-076	Summerhill North	Ringfort - rath	4.0km southwest	T1
AH88	MA100-079	Summerhill South	Enclosure	4.0km southwest	T1
AH89	MA100-080	Summerhill South	Enclosure	4.0km southwest	T1
AH34	MA101-008	Drumneen (Clanmorris By.)	Enclosure	4.1km east	T5
AH94	MA100-081; MA100-103	Summerhill South	Ringfort - rath x 2	4.1km southwest	T1
AH59	MA091-005	Heathlawn	Ringfort - rath	4.2km north	T7
AH90	MA100-077	Summerhill North	Ringfort - rath	4.2km southwest	T1
AH78	MA100-023	Rathnacreeva	Ringfort - rath	4.2km west	T7
AH32	MA101-015	Lugatemple	Enclosure	4.3km east-southeast	T5
AH63	MA090-071	Ardcorky	Stone circle	4.3km northwest	T7
AH26	MA101-014	Ardroe	Enclosure	4.3km southeast	T5
AH85	MA100-165	Summerhill North	Enclosure	4.3km southwest	T1
AH80	MA100-024	Drishaghaun	Enclosure	4.3km west	T1

AH66	MA090-094; MA090-095; MA090-103	Rathnacreeva	Enclosure x 2; Ringfort - rath	4.3km west-northwest	T7
AH37	MA101-009	Aghareville Upper, Drumneen (Clanmorris By.)	Enclosure	4.4km east-northeast	T5
AH49	MA091-022	Aghareville Lower	Moated site	4.4km northeast	T4
AH13	MA101-050	Knockataggart	Enclosure	4.4km south	T5
AH24	MA101-037; MA101-038	Mayfield	Enclosure x 2	4.4km southeast	T5
AH84	MA100-028	Kilgreana	Ringfort - rath	4.4km west	T1
AH35	MA101-010	Drumneen (Clanmorris By.)	Earthwork	4.5km east	T5
AH53	MA091-012; MA091-012001; MA091-013	Gortnaraha	Ringfort - rath x 2; Souterrain	4.5km northeast	T4
AH65	MA090-093001 - 2	Rathnacreeva	Church; Graveyard	4.5km northwest	T7
AH12	MA101-049	Lisrobert (Clanmorris By.)	Enclosure	4.5km south	T5
AH81	MA100-025	Kilgreana	Ringfort - rath	4.5km west	T1
AH30	MA101-016; MA101-098	Lisnaboley	Ringfort - rath x 2	4.6km east-southeast	T5
AH60	MA091-004	Rathduff (Clanmorris By., Balla Par.)	Ringfort - rath	4.6km north-northwest	T7
AH11	MA101-048	Carrowkeel (Clanmorris By.), Carrowmore (Clanmorris By., Tagheen Par.)	Enclosure	4.6km south	T5
AH17	MA101-059	Coolmakean	Enclosure	4.6km southeast	T5
AH92	MA100-075	Summerhill North	Enclosure	4.6km southwest	T1
AH93	MA100-102	Summerhill South	Ringfort - rath	4.6km southwest	T1

AH83	MA100-027	Kilgreana	Ringfort - rath	4.6km west	T1
AH55	MA091-006; MA091-006001-	Ballinlough (Clanmorris By.)	Ringfort - rath; Souterrain	4.7km north-northeast	T6
AH91	MA100-074	Summerhill North	Ringfort - rath	4.7km southwest	T1
AH79	MA100-022	Carrowhall	Enclosure	4.7km west	T7
AH50	MA091-032	Gortnaraha	Mill - unclassified	4.8km northeast	T4
AH62	MA090-070001 - 2	Shanrawy	Souterrain; Ringfort - rath	4.8km northwest	T7
AH14	MA101-051	Garravlagh	Enclosure	4.8km south-southeast	T5
AH15	MA101-052; MA101-053	Ballynew (Clanmorris By., Tagheen Par.)	Enclosure x 2	4.8km south-southeast	T5
AH82	MA100-026001 - 3	Kilgreana	Ecclesiastical enclosure; Church; Children's burial ground	4.8km west	T1
AH36	MA101-011; MA101-095	Drumneen (Prendergast)	Enclosure; Souterrain	4.9km east-northeast	T5
AH31	MA101-017001 - 3	Claremount	Ringfort - rath; Souterrain; Icehouse	4.9km east-southeast	T5
AH16	MA101-060	Caltragh	Children's burial ground	4.9km southeast	T5
AH25	MA101-091	Mayfield	Crannog	4.9km southeast	T5
AH9	MA100-139	Derryfadda Lower	Ringfort - rath	4.9km south-southwest	T1
AH54	MA091-042	Tawnylough	Causeway	5.0km north-northeast	T6
AH64	MA090-096	Gortaphuill	Ringfort - rath	5.0km northwest	T7
AH95	NM No. 403; PO No. 77/1939; MA090-024004	Balla	Round tower	6.5km northwest	T7
AH96	PO No. 10/1987; MA092-104	Derry	Crannog	9.1km east-northeast	T4
AH97	PO No. 6/1957;	Gallgort	Ringfort - rath	9.2km west-southwest	T1

	MA100-046—				
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14.3.5.2 Record of Protected Structures

The Mayo County Development Plan (2022–2028) recognises the value of the built heritage to the county and is committed to the protection and enhancement of this heritage by providing measures for the protection of architectural heritage (Appendix 14-4). These include the establishment of a Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and the designation of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs).

There is one protected structure within the 5km study area of the Proposed Wind Farm and none within the 50m study areas of the Proposed Grid Connection or Turbine Delivery Route accommodation areas. These are listed in Table 14-7 and shown in Figures 14-2 to 14-12 (Appendix 14-1). Please note that the BH sites recorded in Table 14-7 are listed in terms of the closest sites to the furthest sites from the Proposed Wind Farm. The Site does not contain any ACAs.

Table 14-7: Protected Structures within the study areas of the Proposed Project

BH No.	RPS/NIAH No.	Description	Townland	Distance From Proposed Turbines	Nearest Project Element	Statutory Protection
BH7	0092; 31310102	Cappagh House	Cappagh South	1.7km south	T5	Yes
BH12	31309104	Cloonboy House	Cloonboy [Clan. By.]	1.9km northeast	T4	No
BH3.2	31309030	Mayo Church (Mayo)	Gortaphuntau n	1.9km northwest	T7	No
BH6	31310101	Coarsefield House	Coarsefield	2.0km southwest	T1	No
BH3.1	31309028	Saint Coleman's Catholic Church	Mayo Parks	2.1km northwest	T7	No
BH5.1	31310025	Post box	Curry (Kirwan)	2.7km west-southwest	T1	No
BH5.2	31310026	Farm house	Curry (Kirwan)	2.7km west-southwest	T1	No
BH4	31310024	Farm house	Curry (Macmanus) [Kilm. By.]	2.8km west	T1	No
BH13	31309027	Water pump	Knockadorraghy	3.6km northwest	T7	No
BH2.2	31309102	Bridge	Rathduff [Clan. By. Balla Ph.]	4.0km north-northwest	T7	No
BH2.1	31309101	Handball alley	Rathduff [Clan. By. Balla Ph.]	4.2km north-northwest	T7	No
BH10.1	31310107	Bridge	Ardroe	4.2km southeast	T5	No
BH11	31310108	Bridge	Drumneen [Clan. By.]	4.4km east	T5	No
BH10.2	31310110	Bridge	Clare, Lisnaboley	4.5km southeast	T5	No

BH10.3	31310109	Foot bridge	Lisnaboley	4.5km southeast	T5	No
BH8.1	31310103	House	Carrowkeel [Clan. By.]	4.8km south	T5	No
BH8.2	31310104	Saint Michael's Catholic Church	Carrowkeel [Clan. By.]	4.8km south	T5	No
BH8.3	31310105	House	Carrowkeel [Clan. By.]	4.9km south	T5	No

14.3.6 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

14.3.6.1 NIAH Building Survey

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) survey of County Mayo was carried out in 2008–2013. A review of the architectural survey was undertaken as part of this assessment. A total of 20 structures are listed in the NIAH within the 5km study area of the Proposed Wind Farm. None are located within the 50m study areas of the Proposed Grid Connection or Turbine Delivery Route accommodation areas. The closest consists of Cappagh House, located c. 1.7km to the south of T5. Structures recorded on the NIAH are listed in Table 14-7 above and shown in Figures 14-2 to 14-12 (Appendix 14-1).

14.3.6.2 Garden Survey

The first edition Ordnance Survey maps of County Mayo (1845) show the extent of demesnes as shaded portions of land. These were established as a naturalised, designed landscape setting for the large houses of the landed gentry.

There are nine designed landscapes shown on the first edition OS map of 1839 within the 5km study area of the Proposed Wind Farm, one of which is also within 50m of the Turbine Delivery Route accommodation areas. No designed landscapes are located within 50m of the Proposed Grid Connection. These designed landscapes have been assigned DL reference numbers for the purposes of this assessment, listed below in Table 14-8 and shown in Figures 14-2 to 14-12 (Appendix 14-1). Please note that the DL sites recorded in Table 14-8 are listed in terms of the closest sites to the furthest sites from the Proposed Wind Farm.

Table 14-8: Designed landscapes within the study areas of the Proposed Project

DL No.	NIAH Survey No.	Name	Townland	Distance from Proposed Turbines	Nearest Project Element
DL2		Glebe House	Gortaphuntaun	1.7km west-northwest	T7
DL4	4671	Cloonboy House	Cloonboy	1.8km northeast	T4
DL7		Coursefield House	Coarsefield	1.8km south-southwest	T7
DL3	4652	Brees	Barnagreggaun	2.1km north	T7
DL8	4748	Summerhill House	Summerhill South	3.9km southwest	T1
DL5	4668	Claremount House	Claremount	4.4km east-southeast	T5
DL6		Mayfield House	Mayfield	4.5km southeast	T5

DL9	4733	Newbrook House	Bellanaloo, Knockalinsky, Raheenabbeyland	4.5km southwest	T1
DL1	N/A	Lakemount	Gortaphuill	4.9km northwest	T7

14.3.7 Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland

Information on artefact finds from County Mayo has been recorded by the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) since the late 18th century. Location information relating to these finds is important in establishing prehistoric and historic activity in the study area. A total of 18 no. finds have been recorded within the 2km study area of the Proposed Wind Farm and within 50m of the Proposed Grid Connection. The finds were recovered from the townland of Kealkill, although precise location data is not available.

Table 14-9: Stray finds recorded by the National Museum of Ireland

NMI Ref.	Find	Townland
2022:2571942:103	Carved stone object	Boherduff
2003:61X3739.1	Iron slag	Cartron
2002:215X3739.2	Vitreous iron slag	Cartron
1936:1867	Iron dagger	Clare
1968:241	Bronze rapier (possible)	Claremount
1940:151	Stone axehead	Cloonbaul
1940:152	Polished stone axehead	Cloonbaul
1940:153	Polished stone axehead	Cloonbaul
1940:154	Whetstone	Cloonbaul
SA1928:395/RIA 1928:3	Wooden vessel with lid	Coarsefield
RIA 1906:201	Iron Smith's Tongs	Cullentragh
1987:104	Gold bar bracelet	Kilbride
1987:105	Gold dress-fastener	Kilbride
1987:106	Socketed bronze axehead	Kilbride
1987:107	Socketed bronze axehead	Kilbride
1946:94	Bronze tubular spear ferrule	Knockaunakill
1939:381	Stone ardshare	Luffertaun or Pollawaddy
RIA 1874:94	Silver coins	Mayo Parks

14.3.8 Aerial Photographic Analysis

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the Site held by Tailte Éireann (1995–2013), Google Earth (2010–2026), and Bing Maps (2025) revealed that large areas of the Proposed Wind Farm have comprised bogland and pasture since at least 1995.

The banks that represent CH10 are visible on aerial photography, forming rectilinear and curvilinear arrangements. These may represent former field boundaries or animal enclosures.

No further previously unrecorded cultural heritage features were identified from aerial photography.

14.3.9 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 2km study area of the Proposed Wind Farm and the 50m study areas of the Proposed Grid Connection and Turbine Delivery Route accommodation areas. These included the historic Ordnance Survey mapping, aerial photographic coverage and field inspection.

A total of 47 no. cultural heritage sites have been identified within the study areas of the Proposed Project, 46 no. of which are within 2km of the Proposed Wind Farm. Of these, 4 no. sites are within the footprint of proposed works associated with the Proposed Wind Farm (CH8, CH9, CH10, CH39).

1 no. site was identified in the townlands of Coolmakean/Greenan within the Turbine Delivery Route accommodation areas. This is CH47, an upstanding section of drystone wall along the west side of the L1505. The road is marked on the Bog Commission map (1809-1814), and the wall may be contemporaneous.

Please note that the CH sites recorded below in Table 14-10 are listed in terms of the closest sites to the furthest sites from the proposed works associated with the Proposed Wind Farm.

Table 14-10: Cultural heritage sites within the study areas of the Proposed Project

CH No.	Townland	Description	Distance from Proposed Project	Nearest Project Element
CH8	Cloonbaul	Site of a well, marked on the 25-inch OS map. No physical presence, present in record only.	Within development footprint	Proposed Wind Farm substation
CH9	Cloonbaul	Site of two vernacular buildings marked on the 6-inch OS map, with at least one rebuilt by the time of the 25-inch OS map. No physical presence, present in record only.	Within development footprint	Proposed Wind Farm substation
CH10	Cloonbaul	Curvilinear banks forming enclosures visible on aerial photography and surface expression identified during the site inspection. Not present on historic OS maps and may relate to animal pens.	Within development footprint	Proposed Wind Farm temporary construction compound and access track and peat and spoil management area.
CH39	Knockroe	Buildings marked on 25-inch OS map, with the western building within the proposed temporary construction track. No upstanding remains, although a stone wall field boundary exists in the east of the cluster.	Within development footprint	Proposed Wind Farm temporary construction track
CH47	Coolmakean/Greenan	A section of drystone wall along the west side of the L1505. The road is	Within development footprint	Turbine Delivery Route

		marked on the Bog Commission map (1809-1814), and the wall may be contemporaneous.		accommodation area
CH29	Cunlaghfadda	Two ruinous vernacular buildings, depicted on the 25-inch OS map.	0.1km northwest	T5
CH46	Cunlaghfadda	A block-built structure that is not depicted on historic mapping and is likely to be 20th century in date.	0.1km northwest	T5
CH28	Cunlaghfadda	Three vernacular buildings and a lime kiln depicted on the 6-inch OS map, with two marked on the 25-inch OS map. Ruinous remains present.	0.1km south	T5
CH42	Cunlaghfadda	Two buildings depicted on the 6-inch OS map, removed by the time of the 25-inch OS map.	0.3km south-southeast	T5
CH41	Cloonbaul	A single building depicted on the 6-inch OS map, removed by the time of the 25-inch OS map.	0.4km west-northwest	T7
CH40	Cloonbaul	A single building depicted on the 6-inch OS map, removed by the time of the 25-inch OS map.	0.5km northwest	T7
CH27	Cunlaghfadda	Vernacular buildings depicted on the 6-inch and 25-inch OS maps, which have been subsumed into a modern yard.	0.6km south-southeast	T5
CH37	Knockaunakill	Several buildings depicted on the 6-inch OS map. These were present c. 2009, although may have been removed.	0.7km north-northeast	T6
CH7	Kilbride	Upstanding buildings marked on 25-inch OS map.	0.7km northwest	T7
CH43	Knockroe	A single building depicted on the 25-inch OS map, no longer present.	0.7km south	T1
CH6	Kilbride	Ruinous remains of a building depicted on the 6-inch and 25-inch OS maps. Upstanding buildings to south within	0.8km northwest	T7

		farmyard complex, some are marked on the 25-inch map.		
CH44	Knockroe	Three buildings depicted on the 25-inch OS map, which do not appear to have upstanding remains.	0.8km southeast	T1
CH26	Cunlaghfadda	Vernacular buildings marked on the 6-inch map, reduced in number by the time of the 25-inch map. Two buildings remain upstanding.	0.8km south-southeast	T5
CH12	Gortaphuntaun	Building marked at this location on the 25-inch OS map. Upstanding remains appear to have been subsumed into a farmyard.	0.8km west	T7
CH11	Kilbride	Buildings shown at this location on both the 6-inch and 25-inch OS maps. Upstanding and ruinous remains appear to be present.	0.8km west	T7
CH21	Barreel	Upstanding remains of building depicted on the 25-inch OS map.	0.9km south	T1
CH5	Knockaunakill	Shrine to north side of road. Mary statue within a stone recess. Not marked on OS maps.	1.0km north-northwest	T7
CH4	Kilbride	Building marked at this location on 6-inch OS map, replaced by existing building by the time of the 25-inch map.	1.2km northwest	T7
CH30	Drumady	A complex of buildings is depicted on the 6-inch and 25-inch maps. Several buildings appear to have been retained in the modern yard.	1.2km southeast	T5
CH36	Mossbrook	Building marked on the 6-inch and 25-inch OS maps.	1.3km northeast	T4
CH3	Knockaunakill	Building depicted on the 25-inch OS map.	1.3km north-northwest	T7
CH24	Cappagh North	Ruinous remains of building depicted on 6-inch and 25-inch OS maps.	1.3km south	T5
CH32	Cloonshanbo	Ruinous remains of building depicted on the	1.4km east	T5

		6-inch and 25-inch OS maps.		
CH33	Cloonshanbo	Upstanding remains of building depicted on the 25-inch OS map.	1.4km east	T5
CH2	Corskeagh	Cluster of three buildings marked on 6-inch map, replaced by three new buildings by time of 25-inch map. May survive within dense vegetation.	1.5km north-northwest	T7
CH25	Cunlaghfadda	Buildings marked at this location on the 6-inch and 25-inch OS maps. Several buildings remain upstanding.	1.5km south-southeast	T5
CH15	Gortaphuntaun	Upstanding vernacular cottage marked on the 6-inch and 25-inch OS maps.	1.5km west	T7
CH16	Gortaphuntaun	Ruinous remains of a vernacular building depicted on the 6-inch and 25-inch OS maps.	1.5km west	T7
CH14	Gortaphuntaun	Upstanding vernacular buildings depicted on the 6-inch map, with some changes by the time of the 25-inch map.	1.5km west-northwest	T7
CH17	Knockroe	Extant vernacular farmyard formed by three buildings, depicted on the 25-inch OS map.	1.5km west-northwest	T1
CH18	Knockroe	Vernacular cottage depicted on the 25-inch OS map.	1.5km west-northwest	T1
CH38	Barnagreggaun, Cloonboy, Mossbrook	Line of the Midland Great Western Railway (Mayo Branch), which is still in use.	1.5km northeast	T4
CH23	Cappagh South	'Cappagh House' depicted on the 25-inch map, replacing an earlier building of the same name. Building present.	1.7km south	T5
CH19	Creggaun	A linear complex of buildings is marked on the 6-inch OS map, replaced by two vernacular buildings by the time of the 25-inch map. Both remain upstanding.	1.7km southwest	T1
CH20	Knockrickard	Upstanding remains of a building depicted on the	1.7km southwest	T1

		6-inch and 25-inch OS maps.		
CH13	Gortaphuntaun	Large house marked on the 25-inch. Building is present.	1.7km west-northwest	T7
CH45	Gortaphuntaun	'Glebe House', within DL2, marked at this location on 6-inch map, and replaced by the time of the 25-inch map. The structure appears to remain upstanding within an area of woodland.	1.8km northwest	T7
CH35	Cloonboy	Two vernacular outbuildings, depicted on the 25-inch OS map, replacing earlier buildings on the 6-inch OS map.	1.9km east-northeast	T4
CH1	Corskeagh	Building marked on 6-inch map, replaced/expanded by 25-inch map. May be upstanding within dense vegetation.	1.9km north-northwest	T7
CH22	Barreel	Upstanding remains of vernacular building marked on the 25-inch map.	1.9km south	T1
CH31	Drumady	Buildings depicted on the 6-inch and 25-inch OS maps. These appear to survive at this location.	1.9km southeast	T5
CH34	Cloonboy	Upstanding remains of vernacular building depicted on the 25-inch OS map.	2.0km east-northeast	T5

14.3.10 Areas of Archaeological Potential

Two Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAP) are located within the Proposed Wind Farm. These consist of the former extent of Lough Nambrackkeagh (AAP1) and the former extent of Drumady Lough (AAP2). The bed and banks of both of these rivers have a general archaeological potential, given the importance of waterways to past communities.

Additionally, it is noted that much of the Proposed Wind Farm is located within bog, which has an increased archaeological potential due to enhanced preservation conditions.

The Areas of Archaeological Potential are shown on Figures 14-2 to 14-12 (Appendix 14-1).

14.3.11 Placename Analysis

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 within the Proposed Wind Farm site 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 logainm.ie. A description and possible explanation of each place name within, and adjacent to, the Proposed Wind Farm, the Proposed Grid Connection and the proposed Turbine Delivery Route accommodation works is provided in Table 14-11 below.

Table 14-11: Place name analysis

Townland	Derivation	Possible Meaning
Barreel	<i>Barr aoil</i>	Top of the lime (probably from a limekiln)
Boherduff	<i>An Bóthar Dubh</i>	Black road
Cappagh North	<i>An Cheapach Thuaidh</i>	A plot of land (with the 'north' element added to differentiate from Cappagh South)
Carrowsteelaun	<i>Ceathrú Stiallín</i>	Quarter of the stripe
Claremount	<i>Cnocán an Chláir</i>	Little hill of the plank bridge/ little hill of the plain
Cloonbaul	<i>Cluain Ball</i>	Meadow of the wall/ meadow of the spot
Coolmakean	<i>Cúil Mhic Cionaoith</i>	Mac Cionaoith's corner
Cunlaghfadda	<i>Cluain Locha Fada</i>	Meadow of the long lake
Greenan	<i>An Grianán</i>	Sunny spot/ summer house
Harefield	<i>Gort na nGiorriacha</i>	Field of the hares
Kilbride	<i>Cill Bhríde</i>	St. Brigid's church
Knockaunakill	<i>Cnocán an Choill</i>	Little hill of the hazel
Knockroe	<i>An Cnoc Rua</i>	Red hill

14.3.12 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, p. 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 down' 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, p. 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, p. 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).

Four townland boundaries pass through the footprint of infrastructure in the Proposed Wind Farm. Three (TB2, TB3, TB4) have previously been disturbed and have no physical expression where they interact with proposed infrastructure. One (TB1) is marked by an existing track, lined by a hedgerow and a bank. A proposed access track will pass through the hedgerow and bank to the west of the existing track.

Three townland boundaries (TB5, TB6 and TB7) pass through the 50m study areas of the Turbine Delivery Route accommodation areas. These are marked by existing roads, one of which (TB5) is defined by a drystone wall (CH47) to its west side.

The townland boundaries are listed below in Table 14-12 and shown on Figures 14-2 to 14-12 (Appendix 14-1).

Table 14-12: Townland boundaries within the Site.

Tb No.	Townland	Description	Interaction with Proposed Project
TB1	Cloonbaul/Cunlaghfadda	Marked by hedgerow to west of an existing track.	Proposed access track will pass through.
TB2	Cloonbaul/Knockaunakill	No longer has a physical expression where it interacts with the access track.	Proposed access track will pass through.
TB3	Kockaunakill/Cunlaghfadda	No longer has a physical expression where it interacts with the access track.	Proposed access track will pass through.
TB4	Harefield/Cunlaghfadda	No longer has a physical expression where it interacts with the access track.	Proposed access track will pass through.
TB5	Cloonmakean/Greenan	Marked by the L1505. Drystone walls run alongside the road, recorded as CH47 to the west side.	Turbine Delivery Route accommodation area will

			remove drystone wall.
TB6	Coolmakean/Carrowsteelau n	Marked by L1505 and L5531 roads.	No interaction
TB7	Claremount/Boherduff	Marked by L1519 and L55512 roads.	No interaction

14.3.13 Field Inspection

14.3.13.1 Site Inspection Summary

The site inspection was carried out by Jonny Small on 6th–7th September 2023. This account should be read in conjunction with Plates 14-1 to 14-11 (Appendix 14-1).

The site inspection commenced at the Site access point off the L1505 road. The temporary construction site entrance is located in the southwest corner of a pasture field. There were no upstanding remains of CH39 (buildings marked on the 25-inch OS map associated with), although a drystone wall at this location may relate to the boundary walls associated with CH39. The Proposed Wind Farm access track network continues to the north along the existing L15053 which is proposed for upgrade as part of the Proposed Wind Farm and then continues along an existing gravel track which is also proposed for upgrade.

The access track network diverges to the west/ northwest along a network of proposed new track and existing track proposed for upgrade towards T1, T2, T6, T7 and the substation. Proposed new track also extends to the east through bog towards T3, T4 and T5.

14.3.13.2 T3, T4 and T5

The site inspection continued towards the east, along the route of the proposed access track. T3 was located to the south of the proposed access track, and was located in low-lying cut bogland, that rose gently in all directions (Plate 14-1). Gorse and small trees were growing in the vicinity.

The access track continued to the east to reach the location of T4 (Plate 14-2), which is located within cut bogland, with gorse growing in the vicinity and a groundcover of moss and rushes. There are views towards Drumady Lough, and the land rises gently to the northwest and south.

From T4, the proposed access track continues to the south through gently undulating rough pasture. The track reaches T5, which is located within gently undulating pasture with a small lake located to the southwest (Plate 14-3). Two ruinous vernacular buildings (CH29) depicted on the 1896 OS map are located c. 125m northwest of T5 (Plate 14-4). A 20th century building (CH46) is located c. 140m northwest of T5 (Plate 14-5). A cluster of ruinous vernacular buildings (CH28) depicted on the 1839 and 1896 OS maps is located c. 125m to the south of T5 (Plate 14-6).

14.3.13.3 T1, T2 and Met Mast

Returning to the junction from the main north–south access track, the existing gravel track extends to the west, reaching the location of T2 after c. 320m. The location of T2 was in the southwest corner of a pasture field that rose gently to the east. The land to the west was characterised by bog. From T2, the proposed access track extended to the north through a narrow strip of marginal land to reach the location of the proposed met mast (Plate 14-7). This consisted of rough marginal land.

The proposed location of T1 is c. 500m to the south of the proposed met mast. It is located at the southern end of an existing track, along which the proposed hardstand is located. T1 is proposed to be located at the western end of a raised area of deposited rubble material, which is overgrown with

scrubby vegetation. This is also the proposed location of a borrow pit, located immediately to the east of T1.

14.3.13.4 **T6, T7 and the Proposed Grid Connection**

Returning to the access track that leads to the west towards T2, a branch extends to the north. This passes through an area of rough, scrubby pasture and reaches T6. T6 is located in a hollow at the base of a gentle slope (14-8). An area of woodland is located to the north, including plantation conifers.

The proposed access track continues through the woodland to the north and reaches the proposed location of T7. T7 is located within rough pasture with land sloping gently away to east, west and north. A hollow was located to the east of T7, which contained rushes. The field was enclosed by drystone walls.

The proposed access track continues from T7 to the north towards the proposed 110kV substation and proposed temporary construction compound.

The proposed 110kV substation is located across very uneven land which had evidence for historic quarrying (Plate 14-9). Buildings are marked within this location on the 1839 and 1896 OS maps (CH9), although these had no surface expression. A drystone wall runs northeast-southwest across this area (Plate 14-10), although this is not shown on historic mapping and is likely to be 20th century in date. A well is marked within the proposed substation location on the 1896 OS map, although this had no surface expression.

The proposed temporary construction compound is located to the south of the proposed 110kV substation, within a field of rough pasture. Several banks (CH10) are visible in this field, which may represent former field boundaries or animal enclosures (Plate 14-11). They are not marked on the 1839 or 1896 OS mapping.

The underground cabling of the Proposed Grid Connection extends from the proposed 110kV substation in two directions. One branch extends to the north through level pasture before terminating at a proposed end mast, and a second branch extends to the south through level pasture, and then to the northeast through level pasture and an area of woodland where it terminates at a proposed end mast.

14.3.13.5 **Turbine Delivery Route Accommodation Works**

The site inspection included two accommodation areas where temporary road widening has been proposed: sections of the L1505/L1506 and a section of the L55512.

The L1505/L1506 accommodation areas include road widening along the west of the L1505, including the removal of a section of low drystone wall. The area also includes road widening along a grass verge to the south of the L1506.

The second area included road widening on the south side of the L55512. This includes the removal of a section of modern wall. These temporary accommodation works are located within the northeast corner of DL5 (Claremount House, later St. Michael's Convent), although no demesne features are present.

14.4 **Likely Effects and Associated Mitigation Measures**

Appendix 14-2 presents the results of the assessment of effects on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource, following the application of the methodology described in Section 14.2. The

results describe the sensitivity of the receptor, magnitude of potential effects and the predicted significance of effect. Further description of effects and mitigation measures is outlined in Sections 14.4.1 – 14.4.7 below.

14.4.1 Do Nothing Scenario

In the absence of the Proposed Project, the existing baseline land-use of coniferous forestry, agriculture and turbary peat-cutting would continue. Effects upon the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource as a result of continued agriculture and turbary peat-cutting are unlikely. It is possible that continuing commercial forestry activities may affect the archaeological resource in the future.

The opportunity to harness the wind energy resource at this location in County Mayo 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. Furthermore, as this application includes a Biodiversity Management and Enhancement Plan (Appendix 6-4) to be implemented during the Proposed Project's operation, the opportunity to enhance the site for biodiversity, at a local scale, would also be lost.

14.4.2 No Predicted Effects

There are no predicted direct or indirect effects for the following sites as they are located outside the footprint and the theoretical zone of visibility of the Site:

- AH36, AH50, AH54, AH96
- BH2.1, BH5.1, BH9, BH13
- CH40–CH44
- TB2–4, TB6–7

All other sites, as detailed in Section 14.3 are considered in the sections below.

14.4.3 Construction Phase (Indirect and Direct)

14.4.3.1 Indirect Effects of the Proposed Project

No indirect effects on archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource were identified which would occur during the construction phase of the Proposed Project.

14.4.3.2 Direct Effects of the Proposed Project

14.4.3.2.1 Proposed Project

The construction of the Proposed Project will not result in any potential direct, negative effects on AH, BH or DL sites, including recorded archaeological monuments, National Monuments, monuments subject to Preservation Orders, Protected Structures, structures recorded on the NIAH. This is because these are outside the footprint of the Proposed Project.

The Proposed Wind Farm occupies marginal bog and pasture, with no archaeological evidence for past human activity within the Proposed Wind Farm. Evidence for post-medieval activity/modern human activity does exist in the form of several vernacular buildings. The presence of archaeological remains within the study areas, and the vicinity of large waterbodies, existing and former, slightly increase the archaeological potential. One area within the Proposed Wind Farm has been subject to commercial forestry activity, which is likely to have disturbed potential sub-surface archaeological remains. As such, the overall archaeological potential of the wind farm site is considered medium. It remains possible that some previously unknown archaeological sites and features may survive below the current ground level

across the Proposed Wind Farm. It should be noted that due to the environmental conditions within bogs, potential sub-surface archaeological features may be well-preserved. Ground disturbance associated with the Proposed Project, such as the construction of access tracks and excavations for turbines bases and the borrow pit, have the potential to result in direct, negative, permanent effects on any such remains that may be present. Prior to the application of mitigation, these effects have the potential to range from moderate to significant, depending on the sensitivity of potential features. These effects may be significant. Potential effects will be limited due to the restricted nature of the Proposed Wind Farm.

The construction of the Proposed Wind Farm will result in 4 no. direct effects upon previously unidentified CH sites which are situated within the footprint of proposed works. The full impact assessment is outlined in Appendix 14-2 and includes information relating to sensitivity of CH sites.

- **CH8:** The site of a well recorded on the 1896 OS map, at the location of the proposed substation. No physical presence, present in record only. CH8 is considered to be a receptor of very low sensitivity. Ground disturbances have the potential to result in a direct, negative, permanent effect on the remains. This would represent a very high magnitude of impact. Prior to the application of mitigation, this effect will be slight, which is not significant.
- **CH9:** The site of two vernacular buildings marked on 6-inch OS map. No physical presence, present in record only. CH9 is considered to be a receptor of very low sensitivity. Ground disturbances have the potential to result in a direct, negative, permanent effect on the remains. This would represent a very high magnitude of impact. Prior to the application of mitigation, this effect will be slight, which is not significant.
- **CH10:** Curvilinear banks forming enclosures visible on aerial photography and surface expression identified during the site inspection. Not present on historic OS maps and may relate to animal pens. The site is considered to be a receptor of low sensitivity. Ground disturbances have the potential to result in a direct, negative, permanent effect on the remains. This would represent a medium magnitude of impact, as the site will largely be avoided by ground disturbance. Prior to the application of mitigation, this effect will be slight, which is not significant.
- **CH39:** Buildings marked on 25-inch OS map, with the western building within the proposed temporary construction track. No upstanding remains, although a stone wall field boundary exists in the east of the cluster. The site is considered to be a receptor of very low sensitivity. Ground disturbances have the potential to result in a direct, negative, permanent effect on the remains. This would represent a very high magnitude of impact. Prior to the application of mitigation, this effect will be slight, which is not significant.

The construction of the proposed new access tracks pass through a c. 50m section and a c. 20m section of one upstanding townland boundary (TB1). This comprises a hedgerow to the west and east of an existing track. The site is considered to be a receptor of medium sensitivity. Ground disturbance associated may have a direct, negative, permanent effect on TB1. This would represent a medium magnitude of impact, as the majority of TB1 will be unaffected. Prior to the application of mitigation, this effect will be moderate, which is not significant.

It is not required to cross any natural watercourses to facilitate the construction of the Proposed Project. Watercourses have an enhanced archaeological potential, due to the prehistoric and historic use of watercourses. There will therefore be no direct effects to natural watercourses.

The underground cabling of the Proposed Grid Connection will be c. 982m in length and will pass through previously undisturbed pasture and an area of coniferous plantation. It is possible that previously unknown archaeological sites and features may survive below the current ground level along the cabling route, particularly in areas of pasture which have not been previously disturbed. Ground disturbances have the potential to result in direct, negative (permanent) effects on any such remains that

may be present. Prior to the application of mitigation these effects have the potential to range from moderate to significant, depending on the sensitivity of any such sub-surface archaeological features. These effects may be significant. Potential effects will be limited due to the restricted nature of the Proposed Grid Connection.

14.4.3.2.2 **Turbine Delivery Route Accommodation Areas**

Two areas of temporary accommodation works along the proposed Turbine Delivery Route have been included in this assessment. These works involve temporary widening at two locations: of the L1505/L1506 and L55512. The remainder of the proposed Turbine Delivery Route has been screened out of this assessment, as it is contained within the existing national/regional road network.

The temporary accommodation works of the proposed TDR will result in direct effects on one previously unidentified CH site and one DL site which are located along the route (Appendix 14-2, Figures 14-2 to 14-12; Appendix 14-1).

- CH47 (also recorded as TB5 and TB6): This comprises a section of drystone wall located to the west of the L1505, which is proposed for removal to accommodate the Turbine Delivery Route. The road is marked on the Bog Commission map (1809-1814), and the wall may be contemporaneous. The receptor is considered to have a low sensitivity. Ground disturbances have the potential to result in a direct, negative, permanent effect on the wall. This will represent a medium magnitude of impact, as only c. 60m of the wall will be removed, with a large section remaining unaffected to the north, and on the opposite side of the road. Prior to the application of mitigation, this effect will be slight, which is not significant.
- DL5: Temporary accommodation works to the south of the L55512 are proposed to accommodate the Turbine Delivery Route, including the removal of a modern wall and road widening. This is the former location of the boundary of DL5, the demesne of Claremount House. It is possible that sub-surface features related to the demesne, such as the former boundary wall, may survive below the existing ground surface. Ground disturbances have the potential to result in a direct, negative, permanent effect on the wall. Prior to the application of mitigation, this effect will be slight, which is not significant.

14.4.3.2.3 **Mitigation and Monitoring Measures During Construction Phase**

Prior to the commencement of construction, a programme of archaeological test trenching will be carried out at greenfield locations of the Site, including the location of the proposed turbine hardstands, proposed temporary construction compounds, proposed met mast, proposed borrow pit, along the proposed access tracks and along the underground cabling route. These works will include targeted test trenching of CH8, CH9, CH10 and CH39. This work will be carried out under licence to the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH. Dependent on the results of the testing assessment, further mitigation may be required, such as preservation by record or in-situ and/or archaeological monitoring. Any further mitigation will require agreement from the DoHLGH.

Where archaeological test trenching is not possible, such as areas dominated by forestry and bog, archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping will be carried out. This will include works at the location of TB1. 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 may be required, such as preservation by record or in-situ. Any further mitigation will require agreement from the DoHLGH.

A pre-construction survey of CH10 (curvilinear banks forming enclosures which may relate to animal pens or field boundaries) will be carried out, resulting in the compilation of a detailed photographic and written record. This will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

An upstanding drystone wall (CH47/TB5/TB6) is located within the footprint of proposed Turbine Delivery Route accommodation works and will be removed during construction of the Proposed Project. The remains will be subject to a detailed photographic and written record prior to the construction of the Proposed Project, carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Following the delivery of the turbine components the wall will be reinstated using the original materials from the removed section of wall. Where additional material is required, the same stone type will be used. The photographic and written record will be used as a reference for reconstruction of the wall.

Direct effects have been identified to townland boundary TB1, as part of the construction of the Proposed Project. Works will be subject to archaeological monitoring, and a detailed photographic and written record will be made of the section of the townland boundary that is removed. This work will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist under licence to the NMS.

14.4.3.2.4 **Residual Effects**

Following the implementation of the above construction mitigation measures, there will be no significant residual effects on the previously unrecorded archaeological resource. This is due to the fact that any archaeological remains that are encountered during the course of monitoring or test trenching will be subject to preservation by record or preservation in-situ. Cultural heritage, designed landscape and townland boundary features subject to direct effects will be subject to a detailed photographic and written survey prior to construction.

14.4.3.2.5 **Significance of Effect**

There are no significant negative effects on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource.

14.4.4 **Operational Phase Potential Effects (Indirect)**

A full assessment of the operational impacts on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource has been carried out and is included in Appendix 14-2. This has been carried out utilizing the photomontages and Theoretical Zone of Visibility mapping for the Proposed Project produced as part of the Landscape and Visual assessment (Chapter 13). 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. The assessment assumes a long-term effect (rather than permanent) and includes the following:

- Sites of national significance within 10km of the proposed turbines
- Archaeological Heritage (AH) sites within 5km of the proposed turbines
- Built Heritage (BH) sites within 5km of the proposed turbines
- Designed Landscapes (DL) within 5km of the proposed turbines
- Cultural Heritage (CH) sites within 2km of the proposed turbines

Sites of national significance within 10km of the proposed turbines relates to AH95, AH96 and AH97. No indirect effects have been identified to AH96, a crannog subject to Preservation Orders. Slight indirect negative effects have been identified to AH95, a round tower c. 6.5km northwest of T7, which is subject to Preservation Orders and is also a National Monument. Slight indirect negative effects have also been identified to AH97, a ringfort located c. 9.2km west-southwest of T1, which is subject to Preservation Orders. These indirect negative effects are not significant.

Several potential indirect moderate negative effects (medium term) have been identified to the following archaeological and built heritage sites:

- AH1-3, AH39-46
- BH7

Moderate negative indirect effects to AH sites have been assessed due to changes of the proposed turbines to their existing setting. These effects are not significant. Although the presence of the turbines will impact their setting, they will not prevent the monuments from being read and understood. In most cases the turbines will only impact the setting of the monuments when viewed from one direction and views from other directions will remain uninterrupted.

Moderate negative effects (medium term) have also been identified to built heritage site BH7, which is not significant.

All remaining indirect negative effects (medium term) to archaeological heritage sites, built heritage sites, designed landscapes or cultural heritage sites have been assessed as imperceptible to slight, with a number of sites also not subject to any effects due to the fact that the Theoretical Zone of Visibility mapping indicates that the turbines will not be visible from certain portions of the study area. These effects are not significant.

In summary, no significant negative operational effects have been predicted to AH, BH, CH or DL sites, including recorded archaeological monuments, National Monuments, monuments subject to Preservation Orders, Protected Structures, and structures recorded on the NIAH.

14.4.4.1 **Mitigation and Monitoring Measures During Operational Phase**

It is not possible to mitigate indirect effects on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource, due to the nature and scale of the proposed turbines within the landscape. It is noted that effects are not permanent and would be removed following the decommissioning and removal of the turbines.

14.4.4.2 **Residual Effects**

Residual effects will remain with regards to the setting of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites, due to the fact that the effect on the setting of the sites cannot be mitigated, but these effects will not be significant or permanent.

14.4.4.3 **Significance of Effect**

There are no significant negative effects on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource during the operational phase.

14.4.5 **Operational Phase (Direct)**

No direct effects on archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource are noted during the operational phase of the Proposed Project.

14.5 **Decommissioning Phase**

The decommissioning of the Proposed Wind Farm will not have any negative effects on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource as no new ground disturbances will be introduced that may affect sub-surface archaeological remains.

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

14.6 **Cumulative Effects**

With regards to the Proposed Project, the assessment is required regarding the potential cumulative effect that may arise from proposed and permitted developments within the study areas of the Site and how the construction and operation of this infrastructure (in combination with the Proposed Project) may cumulatively impact upon archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites.

14.6.1 Construction Phase

A review of the planned and permitted developments within the 5km study area of the Proposed Wind Farm site has been carried out in order to identify any potential cumulative effects during the construction phase. Cumulative effects during the construction phase refers only to the direct effects which consist of ground disturbance.

Potential direct effects identified at the construction stage of the Proposed Project were identified as being direct, permanent and negative. After the mitigation measures are implemented, however, these potential effects will be not significant. the overall significance of effects is therefore not significant.

The same potential construction stage effect could be identified to all other projects. The projects in close proximity to the Site mainly relate to sensitive receptors, public infrastructure, agriculture, commercial and waste as detailed in Appendix 2-3. When mitigation is implemented, there will be no negative cumulative construction effects as a result of the Proposed Project.

14.6.1.1 Wind Farms

A review of the existing, proposed and permitted developments within 20km of the Proposed Project has been carried out in order to identify any potential construction cumulative effects. The closest wind farm project, the Existing Mace Upper Wind Farm, is located over 7km from the Proposed Project. Given that any archaeological remains identified within the footprint of the Proposed Project will be preserved in-situ or by record, no negative cumulative construction effects with other windfarms have been identified.

14.6.2 Operational Phase

Indirect effects on setting occur at the operational stage of the development. In order to assess overall cumulative effects on archaeology and cultural heritage, the Proposed Project is considered in the context of its operation in combination with other wind farms within 20km of the proposed turbines. See Chapter 2 (Background to the Proposed Project), Section 2.9 for detail regarding the methodology for cumulative assessment and details on cumulative projects.

14.6.2.1 Wind Farms

Existing, proposed or permitted wind farms within and around 20km of the proposed turbines were considered¹. Appendix 2-3 details all existing, proposed or permitted wind farms. On review, only 5 no. existing wind farms were identified, with no permitted wind farms or proposed wind farms being identified within 20km. These 5 no. existing wind farms have been assessed for potential operational negative cumulative effects upon the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource:

- Existing Mace Upper Wind Farm – 7.2km
- Existing Cloontooa Wind Farm – 9.1km
- Existing Ballykinava Wind Farm - 10km
- Existing Cuillalea Wind Farm – 10.5km
- Existing Magheramore Wind Farm – 10.8km

¹ Cumulative effects in combination with single turbines with a tip height lower than 50 metres beyond 3km from the proposed turbines, where it is judged that significant effects are unlikely to occur, are out considered in this assessment.

The Proposed Project is likely to have slight indirect negative effects to AH95, a round tower that is a National Monument and subject to Preservation Orders. No further effects are predicted to AH95 when considered cumulatively with other wind farms, as the site is located within Balla village and views of the monument are obstructed by existing buildings.

No indirect effects have been identified as a result of the Proposed Project to AH96, a crannog subject to Preservation Orders. The existing Mace Upper, Cloontooa and Ballykinava Wind Farms are within 1.7–6.3km to the south and west of AH96, and additionally the Magheramore Wind Farm is located c. 2.1km to the east of AH96. Whilst these wind farms have indirect effects upon AH96, the addition of the Proposed Project will not increase these effects.

The Proposed Project is likely to have slight indirect negative effects to AH97, a ringfort that is subject to Preservation Orders. No cumulative effects are predicted to AH97, as no additional wind farms are located within 10km of the monument.

Cumulative effects have also been assessed for the remaining archaeological (AH), architectural (BH and DL) or cultural heritage (CH) resource. No negative cumulative effects have been identified to these heritage receptors. Whilst the wind farms will be visible in the wider landscape, their presence would not increase the significance of effect that is predicted to occur on any one site from the Proposed Project on its own.

14.6.2.2 Non-Energy Developments

A review of the planned and permitted non-energy developments within 5km of the Site and 50m of the Turbine Delivery Route accommodation areas has been carried out to identify potential indirect cumulative effects during the operational phase. Most of these relate to the provision/alteration of one-off rural housing and agricultural related structures. No indirect cumulative effects have been identified which are greater than the effects already predicted as a result of the proposed project.

14.7 EIA Classification Summary

Please see the below table for a summary of all identified impacts for the Proposed Project relating to archaeological heritage, architectural heritage and cultural heritage. Receptors which are not subject to direct or indirect impacts as detailed in Section 14.4.2 have been scoped out of the below table.

Cultural Heritage	Pre-Mitigation Effect	Mitigation Section Reference	Residual Effect	Significance of Effect
Construction Phase				
Cultural Heritage (CH)				
CH8	Slight negative	Section 14.4.3.2.3	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH9	Slight negative	Section 14.4.3.2.3	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH10	Slight negative	Section 14.4.3.2.3	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH39	Slight negative	Section 14.4.3.2.3	Not significant negative	Not significant

CH47	Slight negative	Section 14.4.3.2.3	Not significant negative	Not significant
Townland Boundaries (TB)				
TB1	Moderate negative	Section 14.4.3.2.3	Slight negative	Not significant
TB5	Moderate negative	Section 14.4.3.2.3	Slight negative	Not significant
Designed Landscapes (DL)				
DL5	Imperceptible negative	Section 14.4.3.2.3	Imperceptible negative	Not significant
Operational Phase				
Archaeological Heritage (AH)				
AH1	Moderate negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Moderate negative	Not significant
AH2	Moderate negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Moderate negative	Not significant
AH3	Moderate negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Moderate negative	Not significant
AH4	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH5	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH6	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH7	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH8	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH9	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH10	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH11	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH12	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH13	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH14	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH15	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant

AH16	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH17	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH18	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH19	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH20	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH21	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH22	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH23	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH24	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH25	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH26	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH27	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH28	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH29	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH30	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH31	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH32	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH33	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH34	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH35	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH37	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH38	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant

AH39	Moderate negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Moderate negative	Not significant
AH40	Moderate negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Moderate negative	Not significant
AH41	Moderate negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Moderate negative	Not significant
AH42	Moderate negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Moderate negative	Not significant
AH43	Moderate negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Moderate negative	Not significant
AH44	Moderate negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Moderate negative	Not significant
AH45	Moderate negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Moderate negative	Not significant
AH46	Moderate negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Moderate negative	Not significant
AH47	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH48	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH49	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH51	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH52	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH53	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH55	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH56	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH57	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH58	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH59	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH60	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH61	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH62	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH63	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH64	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant

AH65	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH66	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH67	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH68	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH69	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH70	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH71	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH72	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH73	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH74	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH75	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH76	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH77	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH78	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH79	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH80	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH81	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH82	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH83	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH84	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH85	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH86	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH87	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant

AH88	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH89	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH90	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH91	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH92	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH93	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH94	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
AH95	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
AH97	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
Built Heritage (BH)				
BH1	Imperceptible negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Imperceptible negative	Not significant
BH2.2	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Imperceptible negative	Not significant
BH3.1	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
BH3.2	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
BH4	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
BH5.2	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
BH6	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
BH7	Moderate negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Moderate negative	Not significant
BH8.1	Imperceptible negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Imperceptible negative	Not significant
BH8.2	Imperceptible negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Imperceptible negative	Not significant
BH8.3	Imperceptible negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Imperceptible negative	Not significant
BH10.1	Imperceptible negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Imperceptible negative	Not significant

BH10.2	Imperceptible negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Imperceptible negative	Not significant
BH10.3	Imperceptible negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Imperceptible negative	Not significant
BH11	Imperceptible negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Imperceptible negative	Not significant
BH12	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
Cultural Heritage (CH)				
CH1	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH2	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH3	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH4	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH5	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH6	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH7	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
CH10	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
CH11	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH12	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH13	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH14	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH15	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH16	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH17	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant

CH18	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH19	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH20	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH21	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH22	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH23	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
CH24	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH25	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH26	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH27	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH28	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
CH29	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
CH30	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH31	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH32	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH33	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH34	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH35	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH36	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant

CH37	Not significant negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Not significant negative	Not significant
CH38	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
CH45	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Slight negative	Not significant
CH46	Imperceptible negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Imperceptible negative	Not significant
Designed Landscapes (DL)				
DL1	Imperceptible negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Very low negative	Not significant
DL2	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Low negative	Not significant
DL3	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Low negative	Not significant
DL4	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Low negative	Not significant
DL5	Imperceptible negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Very low negative	Not significant
DL6	Imperceptible negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Very low negative	Not significant
DL7	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Low negative	Not significant
DL8	Slight negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Low negative	Not significant
DL9	Imperceptible negative	Section 14.4.4.1	Very low negative	Not significant
Decommissioning Phase				
N/A				

14.8

Conclusion

In summary, the Proposed Project will have no pre-mitigation significant negative effects.

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 significant or permanent and will be removed following the decommissioning of the turbines.