

13. ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

13.1 Introduction

This archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage chapter was prepared by Tobar Archaeological Services Ltd. It presents the results of an archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage impact assessment of the Proposed Development. The purpose of this chapter is to assess the potential direct and indirect effects of the Proposed Development on the surrounding archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage landscape. The assessment is based on both a desktop review of the available cultural heritage and archaeological data and a field inspection of the area within the EIAR Site Boundary. An assessment of potential effects, including cumulative effects, is presented.

13.1.1 The Proposed Development

The Proposed Development consists of a proposed windfarm of up to 22 no. turbines with a tip height of 180m. The development proposal will also consist of proposed infrastructure in the form of site roads, temporary construction compounds, an on-site substation and a grid connection cable route connecting to the existing Tawghnamore substation. All aspects of the Proposed Development are described in Chapter 4 of the EIAR.

13.1.2 Location and Topography

The site is located at Glenora and adjacent townlands. County Mayo. Glenora is located approximately 6km southwest of Ballycastle in north County Mayo to the south of Maumakeogh Mountain. The EIAR Site Boundary covers an area of approximately 1,810 hectares and spans numerous townlands, as listed in Table 1-1 of Chapter 1. Currently, the site of the Proposed Development can be accessed from the R314 to the northwest of Ballycastle via a local road and existing forestry roads/tracks. The site is largely covered with commercial forestry plantations in the ownership of Coillte.

13.1.3 Statement of Authority

This chapter of the Planning and Environmental Report has been prepared by Miriam Carroll of Tobar Archaeological Services. Miriam graduated from University College Cork in 1998 with a Masters degree in Methods and Techniques in Irish Archaeology. She is licensed by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage to carry out excavations and is a member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland. Miriam has been working in the field of archaeology since 1994 and has undertaken numerous projects for both the private and public sectors including excavations, site assessments, EIAR chapters and surveys. Miriam is a director of Tobar Archaeological Services Ltd. which has been in operation for 20 years.

13.1.4 Relevant Legislation

Archaeological monuments are safeguarded through national and international policy, which is designed to secure the protection of the cultural heritage resource. This is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta Convention). This was ratified by Ireland in 1997.

Both the National Monuments Acts 1930 (as amended) and relevant provisions of the Cultural Institutions Act 1997 are the primary means of ensuring protection of archaeological monuments, the latter of which includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date. There are a number of

provisions under the National Monuments Acts which ensure protection of the archaeological resource. These include the Register of Historic Monuments (1997 Act) which means that any interference to a monument is illegal under that Act. All registered monuments are included on the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) was established under Section 12 (1) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 and consists of a list of known archaeological monuments and accompanying maps. The Record of Monuments and Places affords some protection to the monuments entered therein. Section 12 (3) of the 1994 Amendment Act states that any person proposing to carry out work at or in relation to a recorded monument must give notice in writing to the Minister (Environment, Heritage and Local Government) and shall not commence the work for a period of two months after having given the notice. All proposed works, therefore, within or around any archaeological monument are subject to statutory protection and legislation (National Monuments Acts 1930 (as amended)).

The term ‘national monument’ as defined in Section 2 of the National Monuments Act 1930 means a monument *‘the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto’*. National monuments in State care include those which are in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. Section 5 of the National Monuments Act (1930) allows owners of other national monuments to appoint the Minister for the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht or the relevant local authority as guardian of such monuments, subject to their consent. This means in effect that while the property of such a monument remains vested in the owner, its maintenance and upkeep are the responsibility of the State. Some monuments are also protected by Preservation Orders and are also regarded as National Monuments. National Monuments also includes (but not so as to limit, extend or otherwise influence the construction of the foregoing general definition) every monument in Saorstát Éireann to which the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1882, applied immediately before the passing of this Act, and the said expression shall be construed as including, in addition to the monument itself, the site of the monument and the means of access thereto and also such portion of land adjoining such site as may be required to fence, cover in, or otherwise preserve from injury the monument or to preserve the amenities thereof.

Under the Heritage Act (1995 (as amended)) architectural heritage is defined to include *‘all structures, buildings, traditional and designed, and groups of buildings including street-scapes and urban vistas, which are of historical, archaeological, artistic, engineering, scientific, social or technical interest, together with their setting, attendant grounds, fixtures, fittings and contents...’*. A heritage building is also defined to include *‘any building, or part thereof, which is of significance because of its intrinsic architectural or artistic quality or its setting or because of its association with the commercial, cultural, economic, industrial, military, political, social or religious history of the place where it is situated or of the country or generally’*.

13.1.4.1 Granada Convention

The Council of Europe, in Article 2 of the 1985 Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention), states that *‘for the purpose of precise identification of the monuments, groups of structures and sites to be protected, each member State will undertake to maintain inventories of that architectural heritage’*. The Granada Convention emphasises the importance of inventories in underpinning conservation policies.

The NIAH was established in 1990 to fulfil Ireland's obligations under the Granada Convention, through the establishment and maintenance of a central record, documenting and evaluating the architectural heritage of Ireland. Article 1 of the Granada Convention establishes the parameters of this work by defining 'architectural heritage' under three broad categories of Monument, Groups of Buildings, and Sites:

- Monument: all buildings and structures of conspicuous historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest, including their fixtures and fittings;
- Group of buildings: homogeneous groups of urban or rural buildings conspicuous for their historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest, which are sufficiently coherent to form topographically definable units;
- Sites: the combined works of man and nature, being areas which are partially built upon and sufficiently distinctive and homogenous to be topographically definable, and are of conspicuous historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest.

The Council of Europe's definition of architectural heritage allows for the inclusion of structures, groups of structures and sites which are considered to be of significance in their own right, or which are of significance in their local context and environment. The NIAH believes it is important to consider the architectural heritage as encompassing a wide variety of structures and sites as diverse as post boxes, grand country houses, mill complexes and vernacular farmhouses.

13.1.5 Mayo County Development Plan 2022-2028

The Mayo County Development Plan 2022-2028 was adopted at a Special Planning Meeting on the 29th of June 2022. It outlines a number of policies and objectives in relation to architectural and archaeological heritage as follows:

Archaeological Heritage Policies

BEP 1 To support and promote the protection, appropriate management and sympathetic enhancement of the county's archaeological heritage within the Plan area, in particular by implementing the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) and the National Monuments Act 1930 (as amended).

BEP 2 To promote awareness of and encourage the provision of access to, the archaeological resources of the county.

BEP 3 To encourage the management and maintenance of the county's archaeological heritage, including historic burial grounds, in accordance with best conservation practice that considers the impact of climate change.

Archaeological Heritage Objectives

BEO 1 To protect the archaeological heritage and sites identified in the Record of Monuments and Places, National Monuments in the ownership or guardianship of the State in addition to National Monuments that are the subject of Preservation Orders, and to safeguard the integrity of the archaeological sites in their setting.

BEO 2 To protect the tentative World Heritage Site in Mayo on the UNESCO Tentative List - Ireland 2010, The Céide Fields, from inappropriate development and support its nomination to World Heritage Status.

BEO 3 To implement, in partnership with the County Mayo Heritage Forum, relevant stakeholders and the community, the County Mayo Heritage Plan and any revisions thereof.

BEO 4 To ensure that development in the vicinity of a Recorded Monument or Zone of Archaeological Potential is sited and designed in a sensitive manner, avoiding adverse effects on landscape setting and context of monument.

BEO 5 To protect all sites and features of archaeological interest discovered subsequent to the publication of the Record of Monument and Places, in situ (or at a minimum preservation by record) ,

having regard to the advice and recommendations of the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH).

BEO 6 To protect archaeological sites, monuments, underwater archaeology and archaeological objects in their setting, which are listed on the Record of Monuments and Places for Mayo.

Architectural Heritage Policies

BEP 4 To protect the architectural heritage of County Mayo which is a unique and special resource.

BEP 5 To promote best conservation practice and encourage the use of appropriately qualified professional advisors, tradesmen and craftsmen with recognised conservation expertise, for works to protected structures or historic buildings in an Architectural Conservation Area.

BEP 6 To encourage the conservation of Protected Structures, and where appropriate, the adaptive re-use of existing buildings and sites in a manner compatible with their character and significance.

BEP 7 To protect buildings and structures included in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) which forms part of this Plan.

Architectural Heritage Objectives

BEO 8 To review and update the Record of Protected Structures within 12 months of adopting this plan, and on-going basis, and to make additions and deletions, as appropriate. Where exceptional circumstances apply, that discretion would be applied to work with affected parties.

BEO 9 To ensure the protection and sympathetic enhancement of buildings and structures included and proposed for inclusion in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) that are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest, together with the integrity of their character and setting.

BEO 10 To protect the setting of protected structures and seek to prevent the demolition or inappropriate alteration of Protected Structures, which would adversely impact on the character and special interest of the structure, where appropriate.

BEO 11 To ensure that any new development or alteration to a building within or adjoining an Architectural Conservation Area positively enhances the character of the area and is appropriate in terms of the proposed materials, scale, density, layout, proportions, plot ratio and building lines.

BEO 12 To identify places of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest, and to define them as Architectural Conservation Areas and to undertake an assessment to inform the potential ACA designation for the following areas: Castlebar, Ballinrobe, Killala, Pontoon and Doogort or any other special character areas considered by the Planning Authority worthy of such protection in County Mayo.

BEO 13 To protect the built heritage of Ballina, Castlebar and Westport, including the protected structures listed in the existing town and environs development plans and seek to review the Record of Protected Structures for County Mayo to incorporate protected structures from the plan areas of these towns.

The CDP also outlines policies and objectives in relation to historic buildings and vernacular architecture as follows:

BEP 8 To encourage the retention, sympathetic maintenance and sustainable re-use of historic buildings, including vernacular dwellings or farm buildings and the retention of historic streetscape character, fabric, detail and features, where appropriate.

BEP 9 To promote the retention and restoration of thatched dwellings as a key component of the built heritage of the county.

BEP 10 To encourage the protection, retention, appreciation and appropriate revitalisation of the vernacular heritage of Mayo.

BEP 11 To promote the sympathetic maintenance refurbishment and re-use of vernacular built heritage and to support the retention of original fabric such as windows, doors, renders/pub/shop-fronts, roof coverings and interiors.

BEP 12 To support proposals to appropriately refurbish and extend vernacular structures in a semi-derelict or derelict condition.

BEP 13 To encourage the protection, conservation, promotion and enhancement of Country Houses, Gardens and Demesnes in the county and support public awareness, enjoyment of and access to these sites, where appropriate.

BEP 14 To discourage development that would lead to a loss of, or cause damage to, the character, the principle components of, or the setting of Country Houses, Gardens and Demesnes in recognition of their contribution to cultural heritage, landscapes and green infrastructure. Architectural heritage impact assessment, including consideration of demesne and setting may be required for proposals.

BEO 14 To identify and retain good examples of vernacular architecture and historic street furniture in situ, for example, cast-iron post boxes, water pumps, signage, street lighting, kerbing and traditional road and street surface coverings.

BEO 15 To ensure that conversions or extensions of traditional buildings or the provision of new adjoining buildings, are sensitively designed and do not detract from the character of the historic building.

BEO 16 To update the survey of surviving thatched structures in the county and to promote available grant schemes in order to assist owners with their retention and repair.

BEO 17 To preserve the character and setting (for example, gates, gate piers and courtyards) of historic building and vernacular buildings, where deemed appropriate by the planning authority

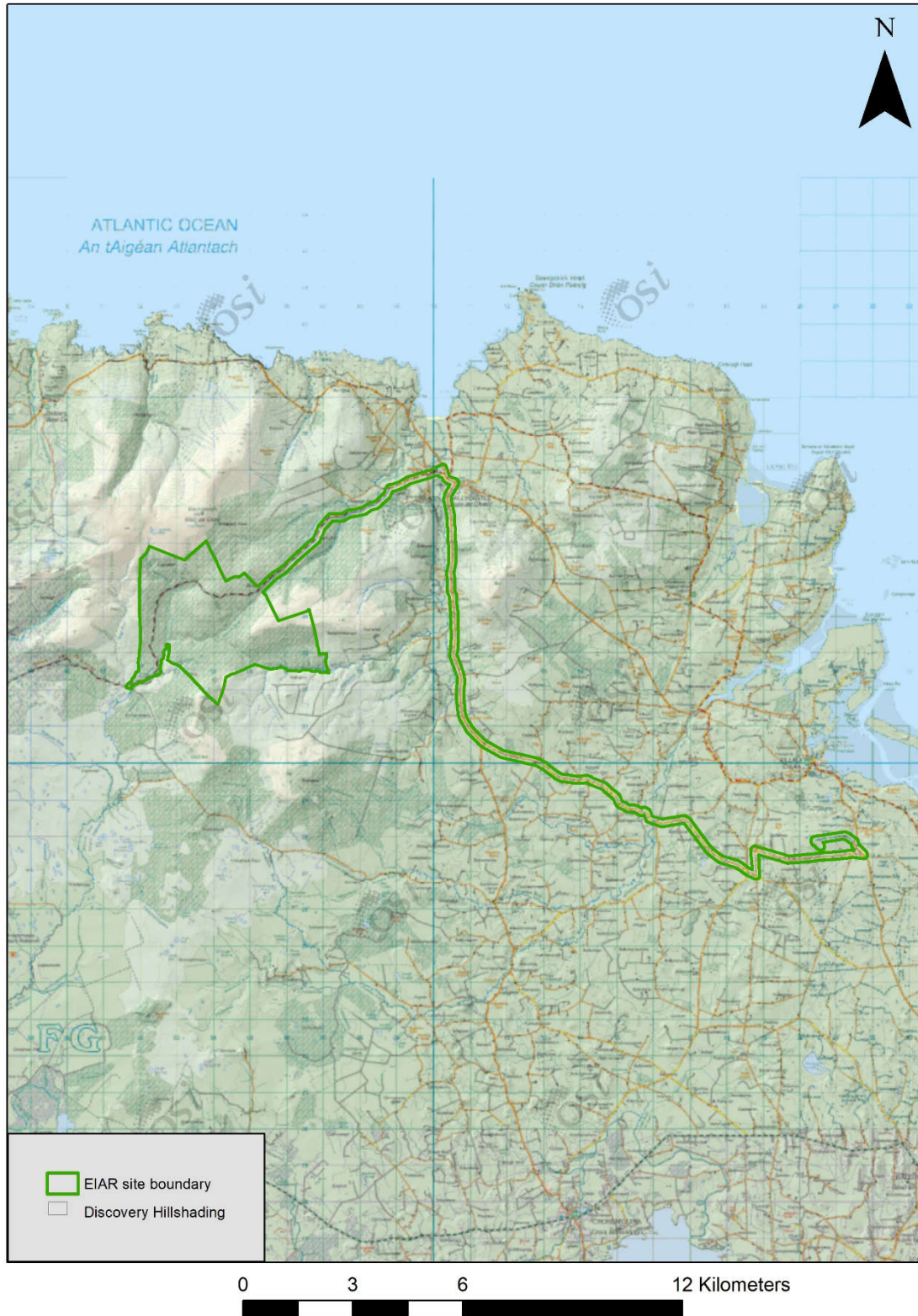


Figure 13-1: Site location map.

13.1.6 Statutory Consultations

13.1.6.1 Mayo County Council

In their response to the EIAR scoping request, Mayo County Council (Ref P16/21/179) requested that a suitably qualified archaeologist undertake a site visit and desktop assessment and that Geophysical Survey, Archaeological Testing, Archaeological Excavation and Archaeological Monitoring may be required. Under the section Landscape Appraisal, the County Council highlighted the potential visual effects on the Céide Fields and the potential impact of the turbines on the World Heritage status of the Céide fields. While this concern will be dealt with in Chapter 14, Landscape and Visual Assessment (LVIA), it is also addressed from a Cultural Heritage perspective.

13.1.6.2 National Monuments Service

No response relating to archaeology or cultural heritage was received from the NMS.

13.2 Assessment Methodology

The assessment of the archaeology, architecture and cultural heritage of the Proposed Development included geographic information system (GIS) mapping, desk-based research and field inspection.

13.2.1 Geographical Information Systems (GIS)

GIS is a computer database which captures, stores, analyses, manages and presents data that is linked to location. GIS is geographic information systems which includes mapping software and its application with remote sensing, land surveying, aerial photography, mathematics, photogrammetry, geography and tools that can be implemented with GIS software. GIS was used to manage the datasets relevant to the archaeological and architectural heritage assessment and for the creation of all the maps in this section of the report. This involved the overlaying of the relevant archaeological and architectural datasets on georeferenced aerial photographs and road maps (i.e. Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI)), where available. The integration of this spatial information allows for the accurate measurement of distances of a proposed development from archaeological and cultural heritage sites and the extraction of information on ‘monument types’ from the datasets. Areas of archaeological or architectural sensitivity may then be highlighted in order to mitigate the potential negative effects of a development on archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage.

13.2.2 Desktop Assessment

The following sources were consulted during the preparation of this assessment of the Proposed Development. The sources were accessed between January 2021 and November 2023 and were up to date at the time of finalising the assessment.

- > The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)
- > The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)
- > National Monuments in State Care County Mayo
- > The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland on www.heritagemaps.ie
- > First edition Ordnance Survey maps (OSI)
- > Second edition Ordnance Survey maps (OSI)
- > Aerial photographs (copyright of Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI))
- > Excavations Database
- > National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)
- > Record of Protected Structures

- Previous archaeological surveys and assessments carried out on or near to the Proposed Development area

Each of these are discussed in the following sections.

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

A primary cartographic source and base-line data for the assessment was the consultation of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for County Mayo. All known recorded archaeological monuments are indicated on 6-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and are listed in these records. The SMR/RMP is not a complete record of all monuments as newly discovered sites may not appear in the list or accompanying maps. In conjunction with the consultation of the SMR and RMP the electronic database of recorded monuments and SMRs which may be accessed at www.heritagedata.maps.arcgis.com was also consulted.

A review of all National Monuments in State Care and those subject to Preservation Orders was also undertaken as part of the assessment.

13.2.2.2 **Cartographic Sources and Aerial Photography**

The 1st (1840s) and 2nd (1900s) edition OS maps for the area were consulted, where available, as was OSI aerial photography.

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

Details relating to finds of archaeological material and monuments in numerous townlands in the country are contained in the topographical files held in the National Museum of Ireland. In order to establish if any new or previously unrecorded finds had been recovered from the Proposed Development area these files were consulted for each townland within and adjacent to the EIAR Site Boundary. Heritage Maps (www.heritagemaps.ie) also contains locational detail for Museum find spots.

13.2.2.4 **Archaeological Inventory Series**

Further information on archaeological sites may be obtained in the published County Archaeological Inventory series prepared by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH). The archaeological inventories present summarised information on sites listed in the SMR/RMP and include detail such as the size and location of particular monuments, as well as any associated folklore or local information pertaining to each site. The inventories, however, do not account for all sites or items of cultural heritage interest which are undiscovered at the time of their publication. Many sites have been discovered since the publication of the Inventory Series, which have now been added to the Sites and Monuments Record.

13.2.2.5 **Record of Protected Structures**

The Record of Protected Structures for County Mayo as listed in the CDP was consulted for the schedule of buildings and items of cultural, historical or archaeological interest. A digital dataset for Mayo RPS was obtained online and added to the GIS constraints mapping for this chapter.

13.2.2.6 **Excavations Database**

The Excavations Database is an annual account of all excavations carried out under license. The database is available on line at www.excavations.ie and includes excavations from 1985 to 2023. This

database was consulted as part of the desktop research for this assessment to establish if any archaeological excavations had been carried out within or near to the EIAR Site Boundary.

13.2.2.7 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

This source lists some of the architecturally significant buildings and items of cultural heritage and is compiled on a county by county basis by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH). The NIAH database was consulted for all townlands within and adjacent to the study area. The NIAH survey has been published and the digital dataset was downloaded on to the base mapping for the Proposed Development (www.buildingsofireland.ie). The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) is a state initiative under the administration of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) and established on a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999.

The purpose of the NIAH is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. NIAH surveys provide the basis for the recommendations of the Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht to the planning authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in their Record of Protected Structures (RPS).

13.2.2.8 Previous Assessments

No information regarding previous assessments carried out on the Proposed Development Site was available at the time of writing.

13.2.3 Field Inspection

The Proposed Development Site was subject to a walk-over survey in September and October 2021. A photographic and descriptive record was made of the Proposed Development site and any features of interest therein. In the interest of good practice, engineering site investigations carried out within the EIAR Site Boundary were also archaeologically monitored due to the proximity of the site to the surveyed extent of the Céide fields. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were detected however.

13.2.3.1 Limitations Associated with Fieldwork

Dense forestry within the Proposed Development Site rendered access to certain areas difficult. For example, T10 and T22 are located in dense forestry and were not possible to access at the time of site inspection. This is dealt with by way of mitigation measures at the construction stage however.

13.2.4 Assessment of Likely Significant Effects

The likely effects on the existing archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage environment are assessed using the criteria as set out in the draft *Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports* (EPA, 2022). The following terminology is used when describing the likely effects of the development from a Cultural Heritage perspective. The use of pre-existing standardised terms for the classification of impacts ensures that this EIAR employs a systematic approach, which can be replicated across the applicable disciplines.

13.2.4.1 Types of Impact

- Direct impacts arise where an archaeological heritage feature or site is physically located within the footprint of the development whereby the removal of part, or all of the feature or site is thus required.
- Indirect impacts may arise as a result of subsurface works undertaken outside the footprint of the development, secondary environmental change such as a reduction in water levels and visual impacts.
- Cumulative Impacts arise when the addition of many impacts create a larger, more significant impact.
- Residual Impacts are the degree of environmental changes that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have been implemented.

13.2.4.1.1 Magnitude of Effects (Significance)

- Profound: Applies where mitigation would be unlikely to remove adverse effects. Reserved for adverse, negative effects only. These effects arise where an archaeological site is completely and irreversibly destroyed.
- Very Significant: An effect which by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters most of the sensitive aspect of the environment.
- Significant: An effect which by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment. An effect 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 site.
- Moderate: A moderate effect arises where a change to an archaeological site is proposed which though noticeable, is not such that the integrity of the site is compromised and which is reversible. This arises where an archaeological site can be incorporated into a modern day development without damage and that all procedures used to facilitate this are reversible.
- Slight: An effect which causes changes in the character of the environment which are not high or very high and do not directly impact or affect an archaeological site.
- Not Significant: An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.
- Imperceptible: An effect on an archaeological site capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.

13.2.5 Methodology for the assessment of impacts on visual setting (indirect effects)

A standardised approach was utilised for the assessment of impacts of visual setting (indirect effects) according to types of monuments and cultural heritage assets which may have varying degrees of sensitivity. This assessment does not include visits to each and every site as this is considered to be beyond the scope of the EIAR as they are mainly located on private lands. The assessment of impacts on visual setting was undertaken using the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) map in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA), as presented in Chapter 14 of this EIAR). The assessment of potential impacts on the visual setting of cultural heritage assets in the wider landscape of 10km and 20km considers the effects of the proposed turbines only. The tall, vertical nature of the proposed turbines make them the most prominent elements of the Proposed Development from a visual perspective and have the most potential to give rise to significant, indirect, effects. Other components of the Proposed Development, i.e. proposed underground Grid Connection and all other components of the Wind Farm Site are not deemed to be as visually prominent as the proposed turbines. Cumulative visual effects are also considered.

While direct physical impacts to a site or monument can easily be assessed in quantitative terms, the assessment of impacts on setting can be subjective and as such is a matter of qualitative, professional judgement and experience. The distances below used in the assessment of impacts on setting are regarded as appropriate and are based on professional judgement.

Table 13-1: Cultural Heritage Assets considered according to sensitivity

Cultural Heritage Asset	Distance Considered
UNESCO World Heritage Sites (including tentative sites)	20km
National Monuments (State Ownership and Preservation Order Sites)	10km
Recorded Monuments, RPS	5km
NIAH structures	5km
Undesignated sites, if relevant	500m from proposed development

13.3 Existing Environment

13.3.1 Results of Field Inspection

No previously unrecorded above-ground monuments were noted within the Proposed Development Site during the walk-over survey. A photographic record of the site inspection is presented in Appendix 13-1.

13.3.2 Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage

Archaeological heritage includes UNESCO World Heritage Sites and those on the tentative list, National Monuments in State Care and those which are subject to a preservation order, sites listed in the RMP/SMR and newly discovered archaeological sites. Each of these are addressed in the following sections. Sub-surface archaeology is also addressed in the assessment.

A number of documentary and cartographic sources were utilised in order to ascertain the potential for the presence of architectural /cultural heritage features on or within the area of the proposed development. The RPS for County Mayo Cultural heritage includes items such as buildings, farmhouses, gates, bridges, piers, and stone field boundaries. Cultural heritage assets along the intended grid connection route and the proposed turbine delivery route (TDR) are presented in Sections 13.3.3 and 13.3.4, respectively.

13.3.2.1 UNESCO World Heritage Sites and those on Tentative List

No UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) or those on a Tentative List are located on or in close proximity to the Proposed Development.

The Céide Fields and North West Mayo Boglands were previously included in the 2010 Tentative List for Ireland. This list was replaced in 2022 with the current Tentative List which comprises the Passage Tomb Landscape of County Sligo, the Transatlantic Cable Ensemble and the Royal Sites of Ireland.

The nearest WHS on the Tentative list comprises the Passage Tomb Landscape of County Sligo which is situated c. 55km to the east of the Proposed Development Site.

13.3.2.2 National Monuments

National Monuments are those recorded monuments which are in the ownership / guardianship of the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage. They are frequently referred to as being in 'State Care'. National Monuments also include those which are subject to a Preservation Order. No National Monuments in State Care are located within 10km of the nearest proposed turbine.

One monument subject to a Preservation Order is located within 10km of the nearest proposed turbine and consists of an Early Christian Enclosure and church site (MA014-061/001-006, Preservation Order No. 11/1983). It is located 9km to T16 and T22 and is located to the east of the Proposed Development site.

The church is described in the Historic Environment Viewer (HEV) as follows:

'O'Donovan in the OS Letters (1838, 266-267 (138-9)) and Neary (1913-4, 25) suggested that there may have been a church associated with an enclosure (MA014-061005-), cross (MA014-061003-) and two children's burial grounds (MA014-061001-; MA014-062001-), but there is no evidence to confirm this'.

The children's burial ground is described as follows:

'In pasture, located close to the summit of a prominent hill. Poorly-defined, largely grass-covered wedge-shaped cairn (28.3m NNW-SSE; 11m ENE-WSW; max H 1.2m) of small and medium sized stones. A considerable portion of the broad N end of the cairn has been quarried away. There is an enclosure (MA014-062002-) 10m to N.

The ZTV shows that the monument is located in an area where theoretical visibility of 16-22 turbines is possible, albeit at a distance of 9km (Figure 13-3). While a change to the wider setting of the monuments subject to a Preservation Order as a result of the proposed turbines is acknowledged, no impacts to their immediate setting will occur.

Potential impacts and mitigation are addressed below in Section 13.4.3.

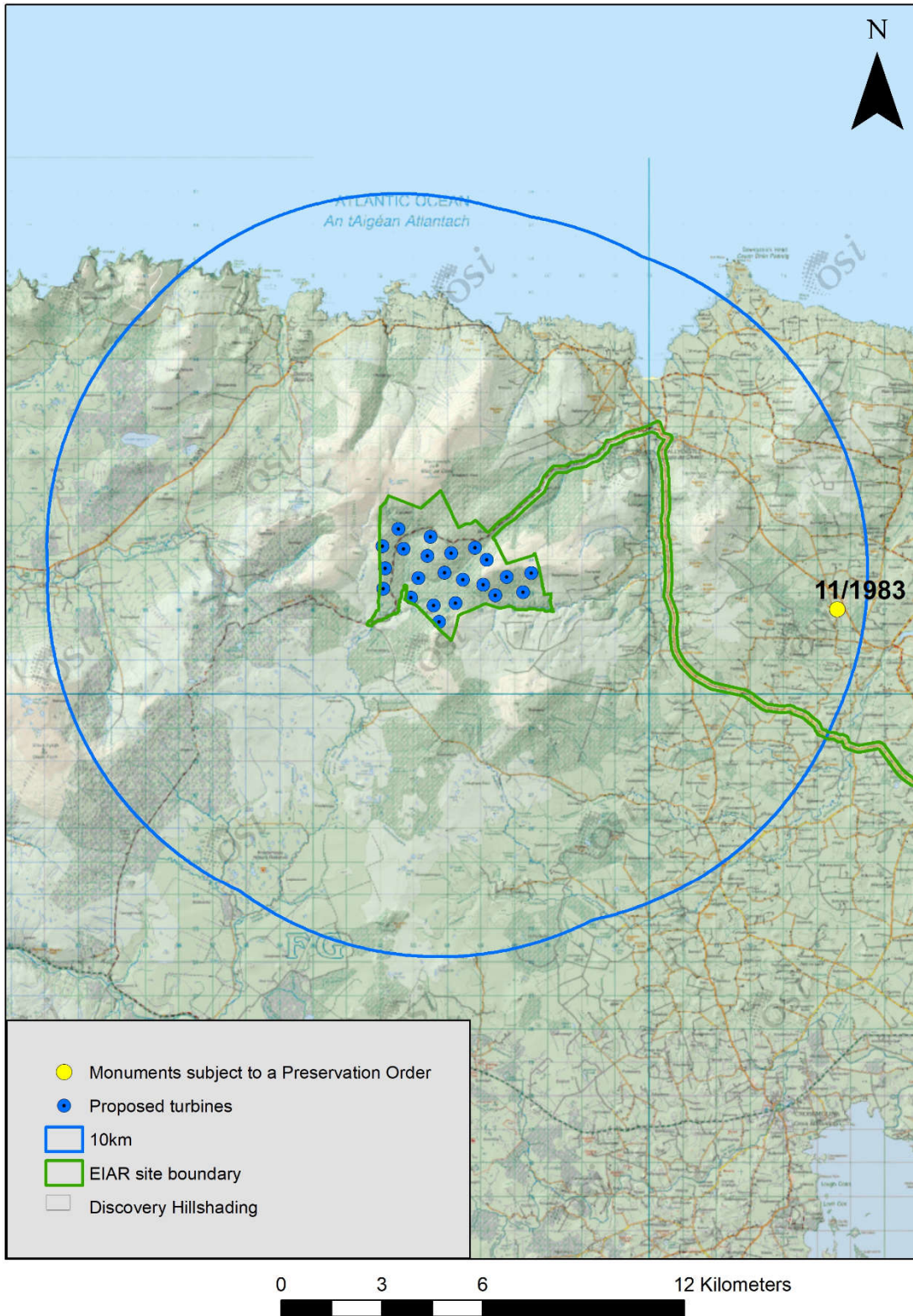


Figure 13-2: Monument subject to a Preservation Order within 10km of the nearest proposed turbine.

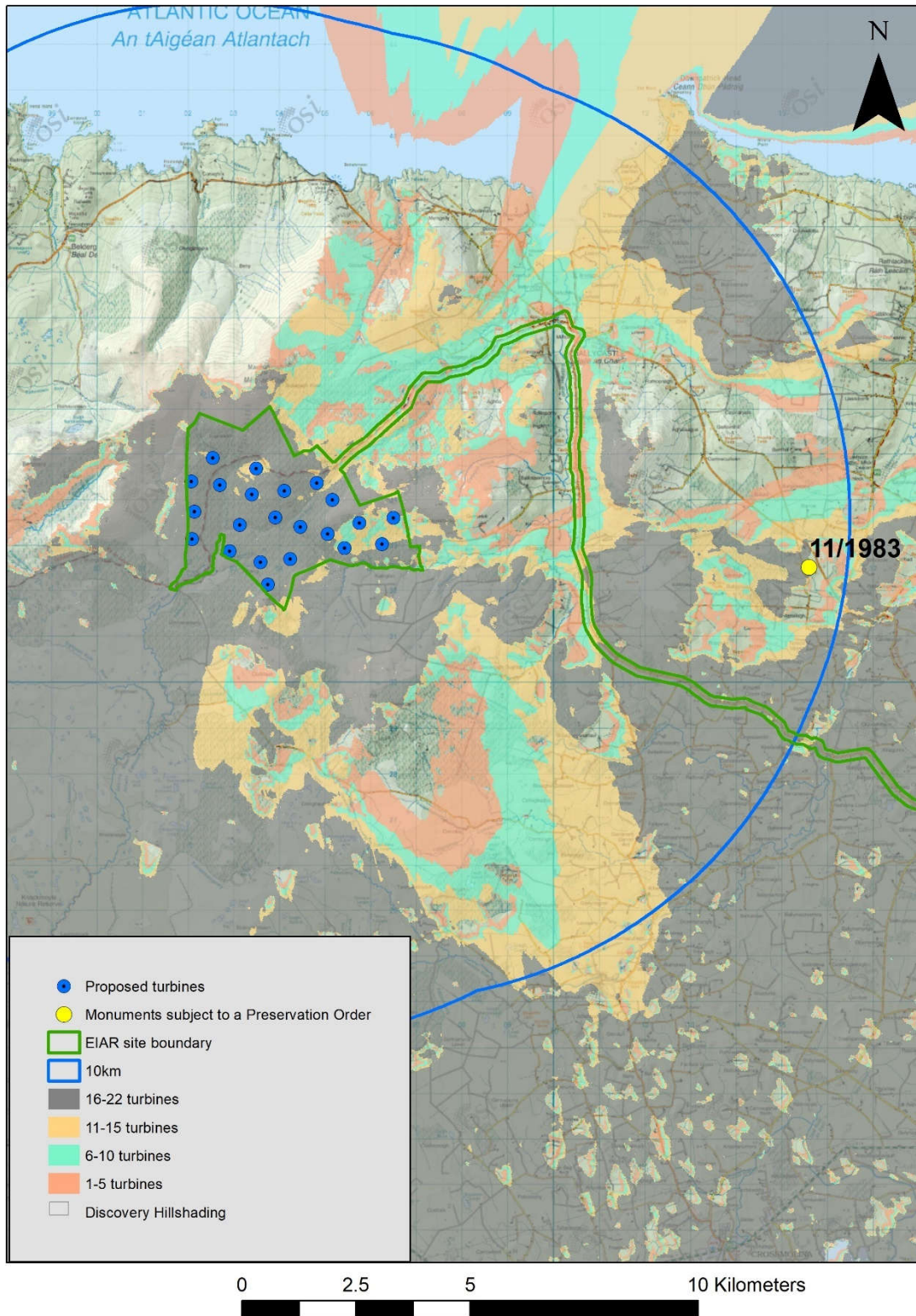


Figure 13-3: Monument subject to a preservation order within 10km of the nearest proposed turbine with ZTV.

13.3.2.3 Recorded Monuments

No recorded monuments are located within the EIAR Site Boundary. A total of forty-one (41) archaeological monuments are located within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine and these are detailed in Table 13-2 below. The monuments' locations are shown on Figure 13-6. No monuments are located within 1km of the nearest turbine and only two within 2km of the nearest proposed turbine.

Those monuments comprise a redundant record and a standing stone pair. Six monuments are located between 2 and 3km of the nearest proposed turbine with 15 monuments between 3 and 4km. Eighteen monuments are located between 4 and 5km of the nearest proposed turbine (Figure 13-4).

The majority of monuments date to the Early Medieval period with 20 comprising ringforts, enclosures and souterrains. The prehistoric period is also represented and includes megalithic tombs and the aforementioned standing stone pair. While the centre point for the Céide fields (MA006-032) is located outside the 5km study area, the Zone of Notification around the Céide fields is located within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine therefore this monument/complex of monuments is included in the assessment for completeness.

13.3.2.3.1 **The Prehistoric Period**

The prehistoric period is represented by megalithic tombs (courts tombs) and unclassified structures as well as the Céide Fields and a standing stone pair. Court tombs are a long rectangular or trapezoidal cairn, at the broader end of which is usually an unroofed forecourt area which gave access to the roofed burial gallery, placed axially within the cairn and divided into two to four chambers. The cairn was retained by a kerb of upright stones or drystone-walling. Evidence indicates that the galleries were used for repeated burial, mostly cremations, over a long period of time - between 4,000 and 3,500 BC. The monuments are located at a remove from the proposed development to the north-east and east of same. All are located in excess of 3km from the nearest proposed turbine.

A cairn is also located to the east of the proposed wind farm site and may be classified as prehistoric. Cairns consist of a mound constructed primarily of stone which cannot be classified as a specific cairn type. These can date to any period from prehistory onwards. The term cairn is derived from the Irish word 'carn' meaning a heap or pile of stones.

Céide Fields MA006-032----

The Céide Fields are defined in the statutory Record of Monuments and Places map on OS Sheet 6 (Site Number MA006-032). The Zone of Archaeological Potential is mapped on Figure 13-8 in relation to the Proposed Development. The Zone measures 3km to the nearest proposed turbine (T15).

The 2011 publication entitled Excavations on Céide Hill, Behy & Glenulra, North Co. Mayo, 1963-1994 provides a map of the surveyed extent of the Ceide Field walls. The surveyed fields walls measure 1km to the east of the nearest proposed turbine (T22). The surveyed extent of the walls is overlaid on the base mapping and is shown on Figure 13-10 below.

The ZTV demonstrates that no proposed turbines are theoretically visible from the theoretical observer location at the Céide Fields visitor centre (Figure 13-9). Similarly, a wireline (Appendix 13-2) was provided by MKO Ireland which also shows that the proposed turbines are not visible from the highest observer location around the Céide Fields centre. Some theoretical visibility is demonstrated from other areas of the surveyed extent of the field walls further to the south-east and east, but not from the observer location at the visitor centre or c. 1.3km to the south-west of same.

13.3.2.3.2 **The Early Medieval Period**

The Early Medieval period is represented by enclosures, ringforts and souterrains and to a lesser extent Crannogs. All of the aforementioned monuments are located to the east of the proposed development site at a remove from the proposed turbines. They are located along the pasture farmland within the lower valley through which the R315 regional road passes from north to south and the Glenedagh River passes. Enclosures consist of an area defined by an enclosing element (e.g. bank, wall, fosse, scarp), or indicated as such cartographically, and occurring in a variety of shapes and sizes, possessing no diagnostic features which would allow classification within another monument category. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards. Enclosures with a diameter greater than 70m should be

classed as Large Enclosure. Ringforts are a roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse. Some examples have two (bivallate) or three (trivallate) banks and fosses, but these are less common and have been equated with higher status sites belonging to upper grades of society. They functioned as residences and/or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 to 1000 AD.

Three crannogs are located within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine to the north-west and southwest. They consist of an island, partly or wholly artificial, built up by dumping timber, earth and stones onto a lake or river bed, often revetted with timber piles or a palisade. Derived from the Irish word 'crannóg'; the Irish word for tree is 'crann' and 'crannóg' principally means a piece of wood or a structure of wood. These date from the 6th to the 17th century AD.

13.3.2.3.3 Medieval Period

This period is mainly represented by a single monument namely Ballinglen Castle which comprises a tower house. Ballinglen castle is situated in a valley on the west side of the Ballinglen river about two miles south of Ballycastle, Mayo. This Anglo-Norman castle was probably built about 1500 AD, and has 10 foot thick walls at the base. At the top was an altar room with an altar, but the roof and north wall have collapsed exposing a hidden passage inside one of the walls. Most of the structure is covered in ivy and some of the masonry, including the large corner stones have been removed.

13.3.2.3.4 Post Medieval Period

Ballycastle is the nearest post-medieval settlement to the Proposed Development Site. The account of the village in Lewis Topographical Dictionary of Ireland is as follows: *‘It is located in the parish of DUNFEENY, barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 15 miles (N. W.) from Ballina: the population is returned with the parish. This place is situated on the north-west coast, and commands a fine view of Downpatrick Head: the beach affords excellent accommodation for sea-bathing, and by the outlay of a little capital it might be made a delightful watering-place. Several improvements have already been made; many new houses have been built, a marketplace is in course of erection, and a new line of road is now being constructed through the mountains to Belmullet, which will materially add to the advantages of the place. Petty sessions are held every Wednesday; it is a constabulary and chief revenue-police station, and has six fairs in the year, and a penny post to Killala’.*

Table 13-2: SMRs within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine.

SMR NO.	ITM E	ITM N	TOWNLAND	CLASS	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST TURBINE (M)	MAP ID
MA013-002—	507346	832645	KEERGLEN	Redundant record	T16	1188	1
MA013-007—	508147	833068	KEERGLEN	Standing stone - pair	T22	1759	2
MA013-006—	507355	831276	CLYDAGH	Monumental structure	T16	2092	3
MA014-042002-	508660	832800	KEERGLEN	Souterrain	T22	2332	4
MA014-042001-	508666	832808	KEERGLEN	Ringfort - cashel	T22	2335	5

SMR NO.	ITM E	ITM N	TOWNLAND	CLASS	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST TURBINE (M)	MAP ID
MA014-123—	508654	832763	KEERGLEN	Cairn - unclassified	T22	2339	6
MA014-122—	508765	832790	KEERGLEN	Enclosure	T22	2434	7
MA013-003—	499455	831907	MOING AN IARAINN	Crannog	T04	2893	8
MA014-043—	509500	833373	KEERGLEN	Burial ground	T22	3036	9
MA020-004—	503202	829140	CROCKNACALLY	Children's burial ground	T14	3057	10
MA013-001—	508273	836282	AGHOO	Megalithic tomb - court tomb	T22	3221	11
MA014-045—	509844	832839	CLYDAGH	Ringfort - rath	T22	3457	12
MA014-024—	509941	834299	BALLYKINLET TRAGH	Ringfort - rath	T22	3535	13
MA014-023—	509981	834638	BALLINGLEN	Enclosure	T22	3655	14
MA014-044001-	510135	833546	KEERGLEN	House - indeterminate date	T22	3662	15
MA014-044002-	510135	833546	KEERGLEN	Souterrain	T22	3662	16
MA014-044—	510138	833550	KEERGLEN	Ringfort - rath	T22	3665	17
MA014-025—	510189	833763	BALLYKINLET TRAGH	Ringfort - rath	T22	3719	18
MA014-046—	510194	832846	CLYDAGH	Enclosure	T22	3798	19

SMR NO.	ITM E	ITM N	TOWNLAND	CLASS	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST TURBINE (M)	MAP ID
MA014-021—	509987	835208	BALLINGLEN	Children's burial ground	T22	3860	20
MA014-047—	510399	833369	ANNAGH MORE	Ringfort - rath	T22	3933	21
MA014-049—	510221	832275	CLYDAGH	Ringfort - cashel	T22	3978	22
MA014-067—	509550	830835	GLENEDAGH OUGHTER	Enclosure	T16	3988	23
MA014-124—	510273	832341	CLYDAGH	Megalithic structure	T22	4006	24
MA014-026—	510473	834122	BALLINGLEN	Ringfort - rath	T22	4032	25
MA014-022—	510252	835018	BALLINGLEN	Castle - tower house	T22	4032	26
MA006-027—	507001	837925	SRALAGAGH WEST	Megalithic tomb - court tomb	T15	4180	27
MA014-027—	510542	834654	BALLINGLEN	Ritual site - holy well	T22	4200	28
MA014-028—	510712	833678	BALLINGLEN	Enclosure	T22	4239	29
MA014-048—	510722	833558	ANNAGH MORE	Enclosure	T22	4249	30
MA014-048001-	510722	833558	ANNAGH MORE	Children's burial ground	T22	4249	31
MA006-021—	505402	838615	GLENULRA	Megalithic tomb - court tomb	T15	4287	32
MA014-050—	510623	832430	ANNAGH BEG	Megalithic structure	T22	4314	33
MA021-001—	509634	830339	GLENEDAGH OUGHTER	Ringfort - cashel	T16	4348	34

SMR NO.	ITM E	ITM N	TOWNLAND	CLASS	TURBINE ID	DISTANCE TO NEAREST TURBINE (M)	MAP ID
MA006-026—	498933	837615	RÁTH AIBHISTÍN	Crannog	T02	4468	35
MA014-001—	510168	836125	BALLINGLEN	Ringfort - rath	T22	4469	36
MA006-025—	498823	837565	RÁTH AIBHISTÍN	Crannog	T02	4511	37
MA014-051—	510923	832162	ANNAGH BEG	Ringfort - rath	T22	4679	38
MA020-003—	505477	827595	CROAGHAUN EAST	Burial ground	T14	4878	39
MA014-068—	511004	831788	CREEVAGH BEG	Ringfort - rath	T22	4883	40
MA014-002007-	511367	834083	BALLINGLEN	Megalithic tomb - court tomb	T22	4916	41

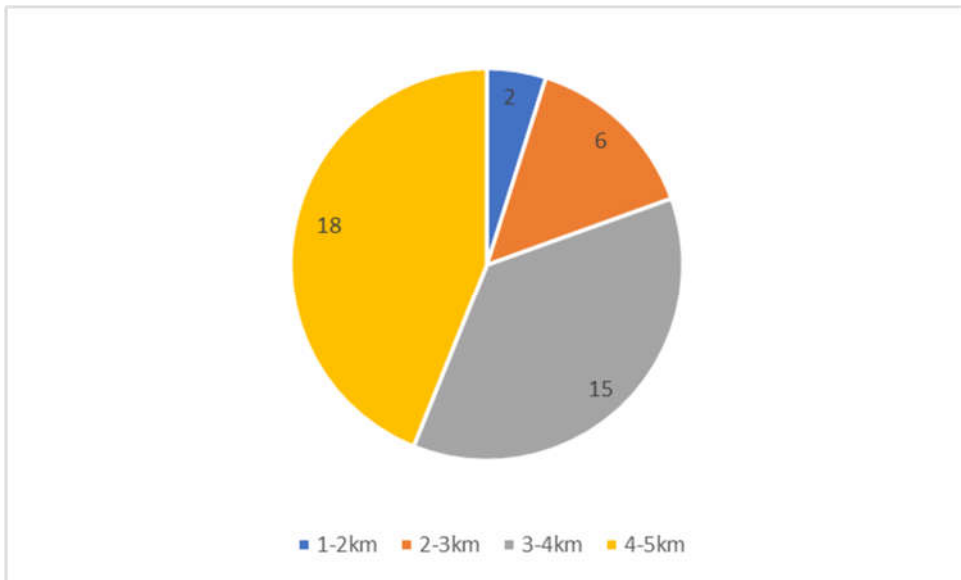


Figure 13-4: Density of monuments according to distance to proposed turbines.

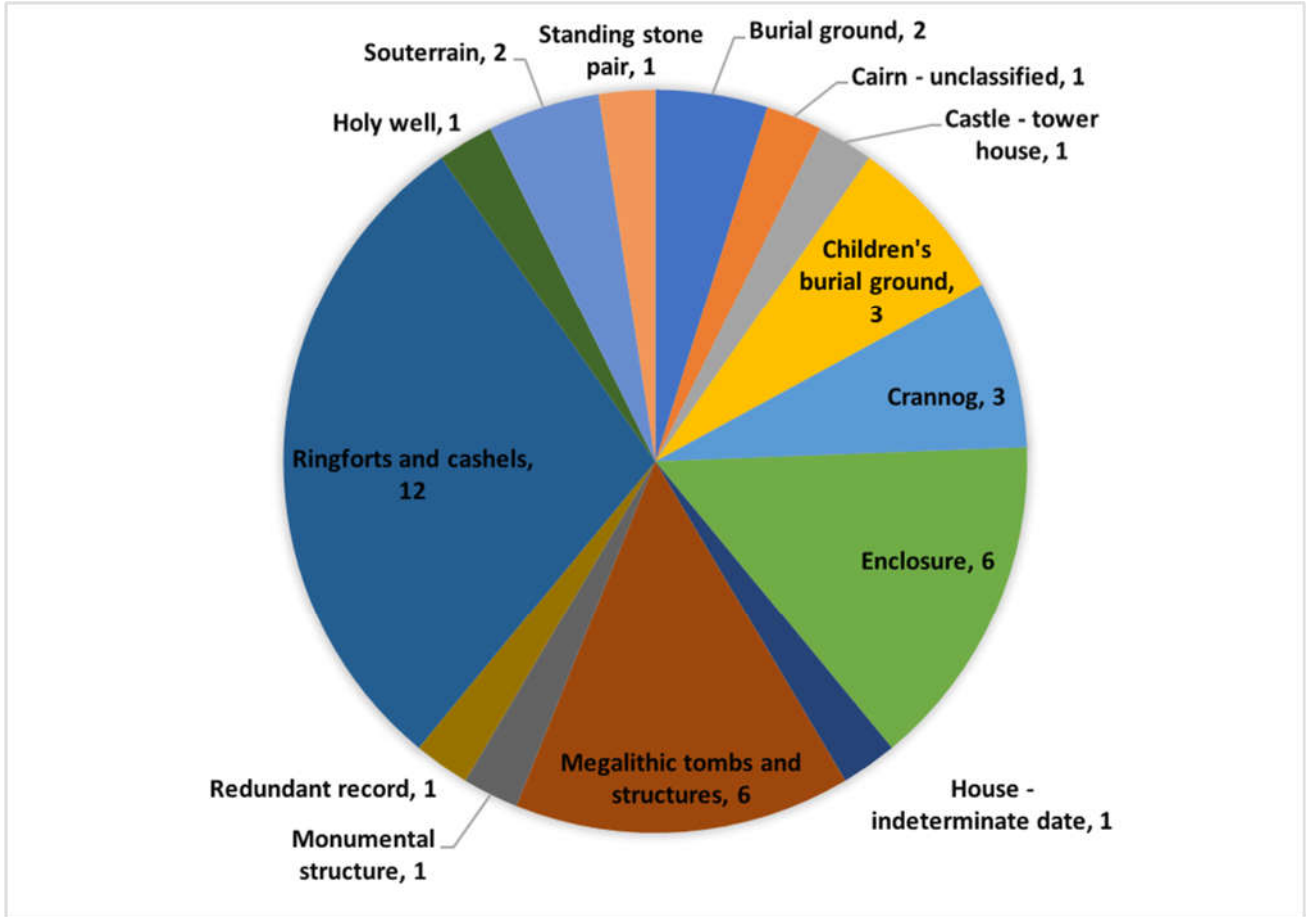


Figure 13-5: Monument types within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine.

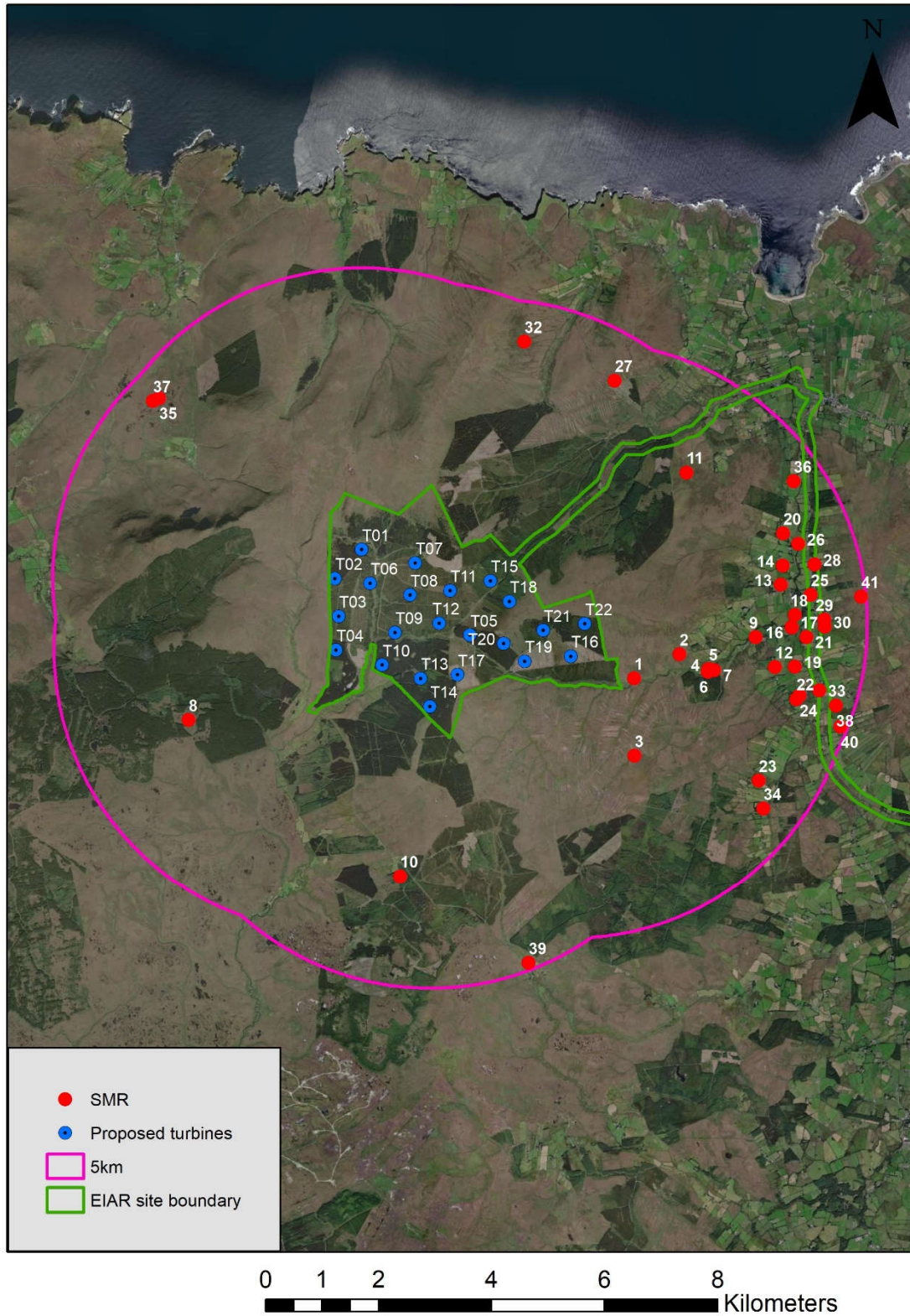


Figure 13-6: SMRs within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine.

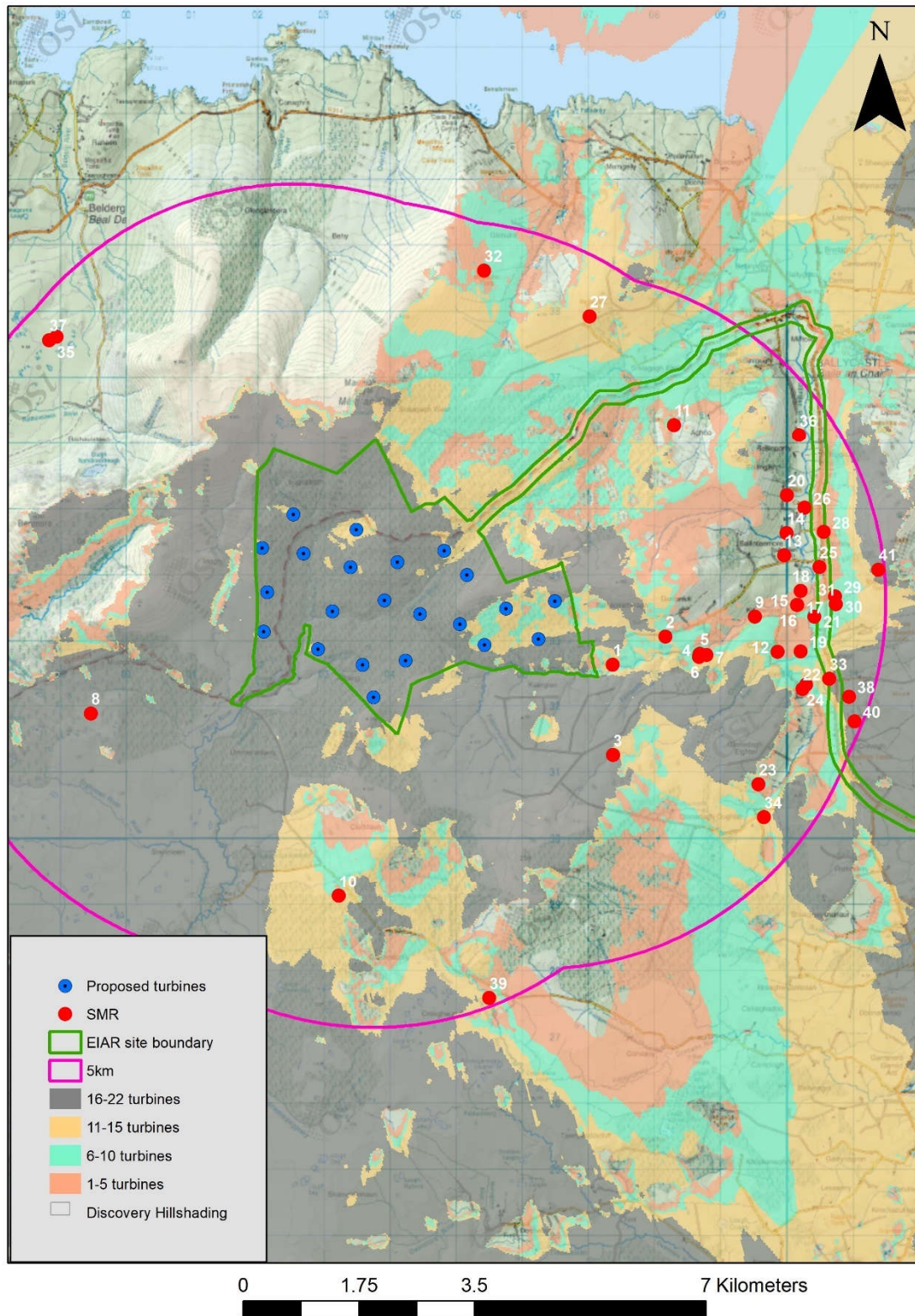


Figure 13-7: Recorded monuments within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine and ZTV.

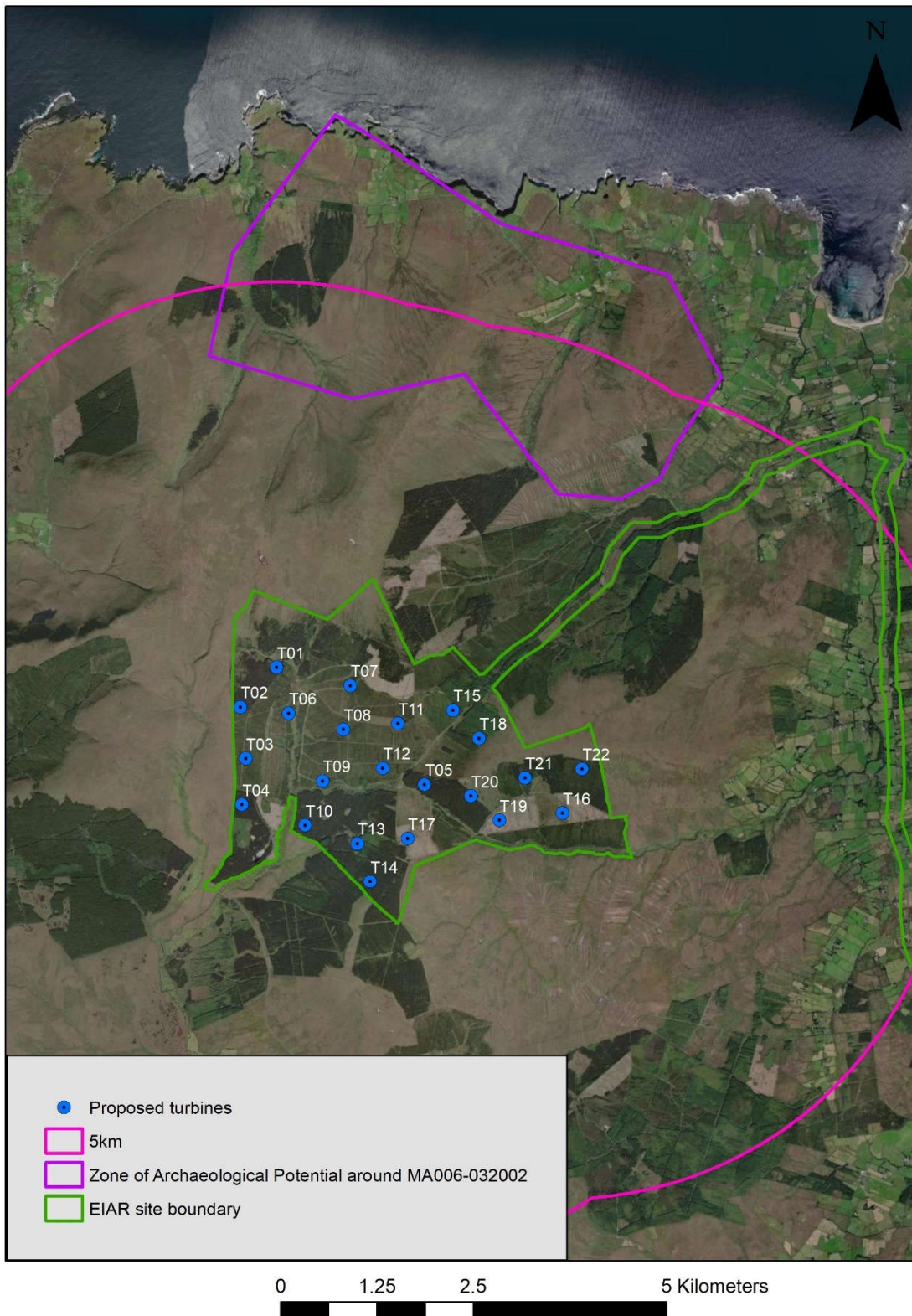


Figure 13-8: Zone of archaeological potential around Céide Fields partially within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine.

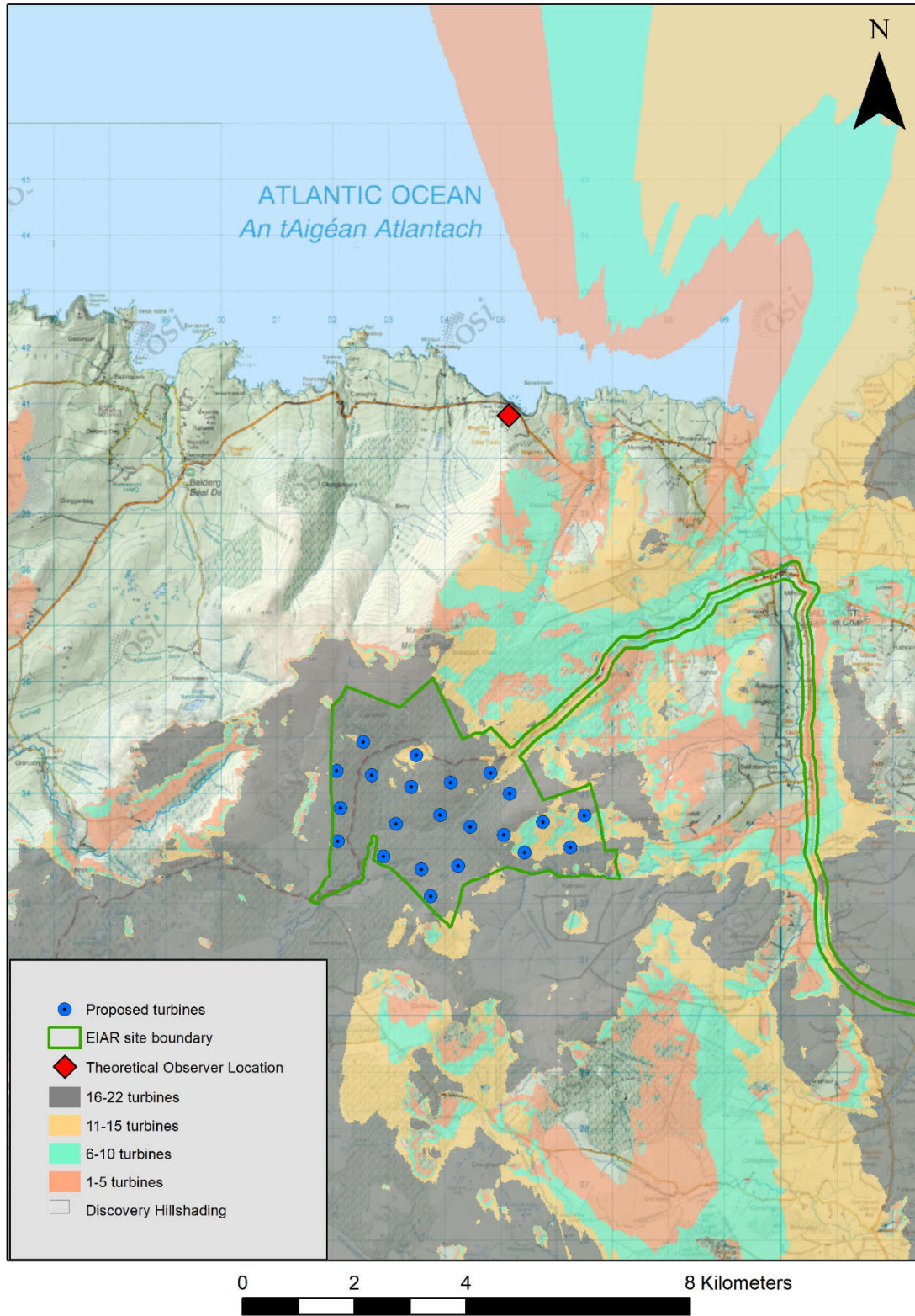


Figure 13-9: Observer location from Ccide Fields centre with ZTV showing no theoretical visibility of the proposed turbines.

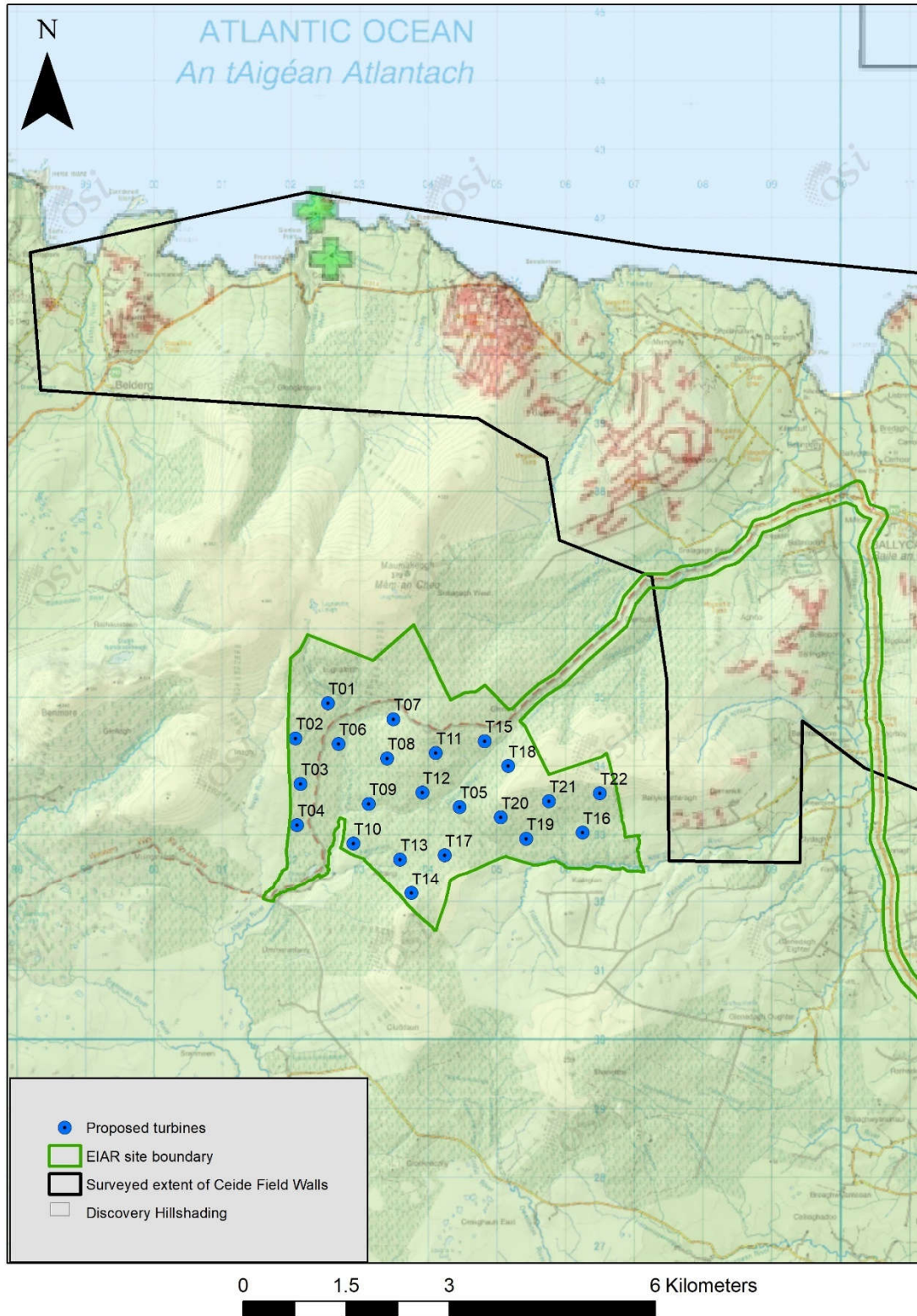


Figure 13-10: Surveyed extent of Céide Field walls in relation to proposed turbines. .

13.3.2.4 Excavations Database

The database of excavations carried out in Ireland (www.excavations.ie) was consulted for any such licensed work which took place in townlands within or immediately adjacent to the Proposed Development Site. No entry was returned for any of the townlands within which the Proposed Development is located.

13.3.2.5 Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland

The topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland on www.heritagemaps.ie were consulted for archaeological finds from the townlands within or immediately adjacent to the EIAR Site Boundary.

No find spots are located on or within close proximity to the Proposed Development Site, the nearest being c. 7km to the south-west.

13.3.2.6 Sub-Surface Archaeological Potential

Due to the extent of groundworks associated with the construction phase of the Proposed Development and the presence of blanket peatland within the Proposed Development site boundary, it is possible that previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological finds, features or deposits are located within the Proposed Development site. Bogs, both raised bogs and upland blanket peat, are regarded as areas of archaeological potential and may contain archaeological sites and finds both within and beneath the peat. The potential therefore exists that sub-surface archaeological sites or features, if present within the Proposed Development site, may be directly impacted by construction phase activities. The surveyed extent of the Céide Fields as described in Section 13.3.2.1 above is such that further walls could potentially be uncovered during construction activities associated with the Proposed Development. It should be noted, however, that no such remains were uncovered during archaeological monitoring of Site Investigation trial pits within the Proposed Development site. The footprint of the trial pits were limited to localised areas however.

Potential impacts and mitigation are addressed below in Section 13.4.2.7.

13.3.2.7 Protected Structures within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine

No Protected Structures subject to statutory protection are located within the Proposed Development site boundary or within close proximity to same. The nearest protected structure (0189) is in excess of 7km to the north-east and comprises the Stella Maris hotel to the north-west of Ballycastle (Figure 13-11). The ZTV demonstrates that the structure is located in an area where 6-10 turbines will theoretically be visible, albeit at a distance of c. 7km (Figure 13-12). Protected structures located along the grid connection cable route and transport delivery route are described below in sections 13.3.3.2.1 and 13.3.4.3 below respectively.

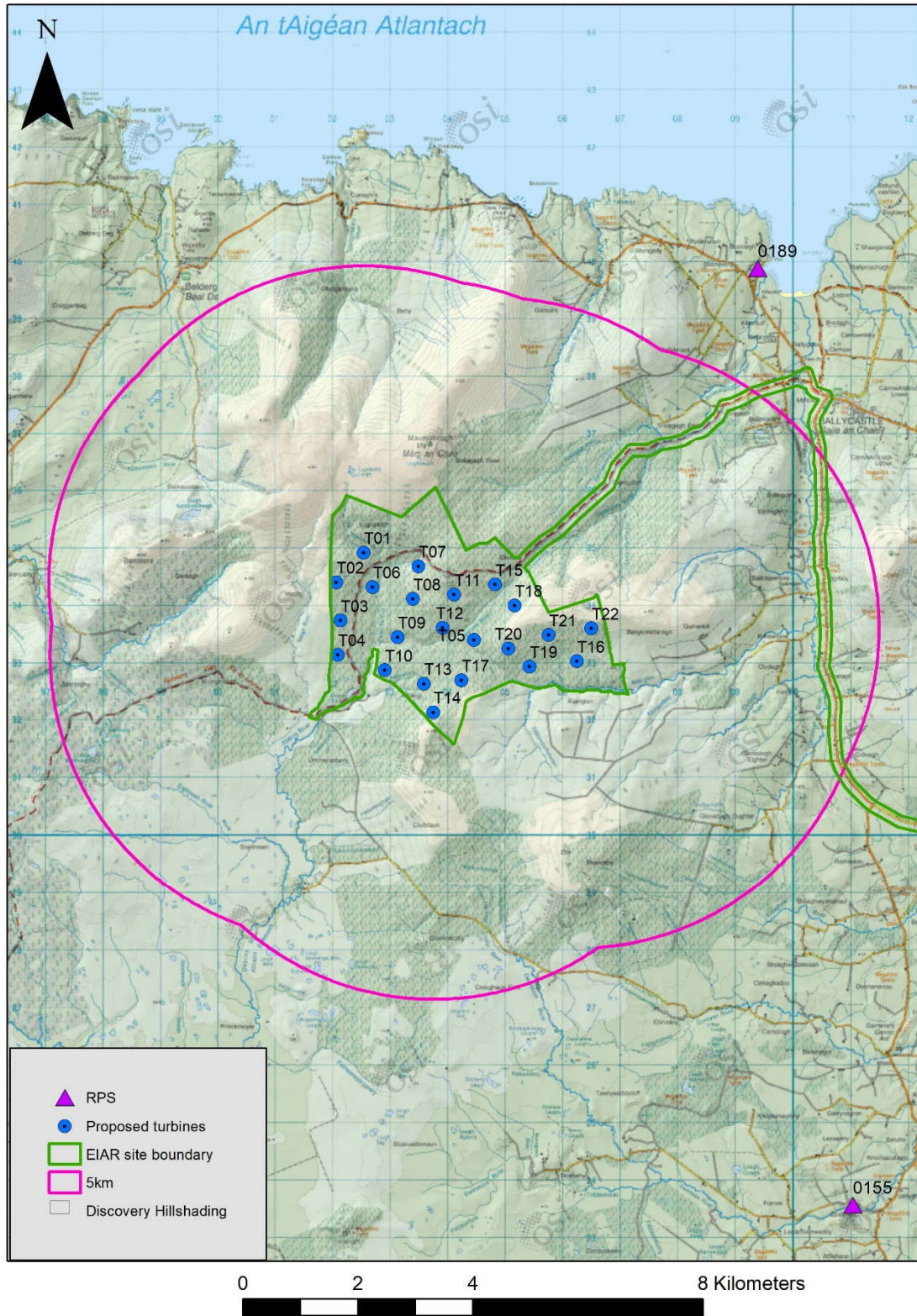


Figure 13-11: Nearest RPS structures to the proposed turbines.

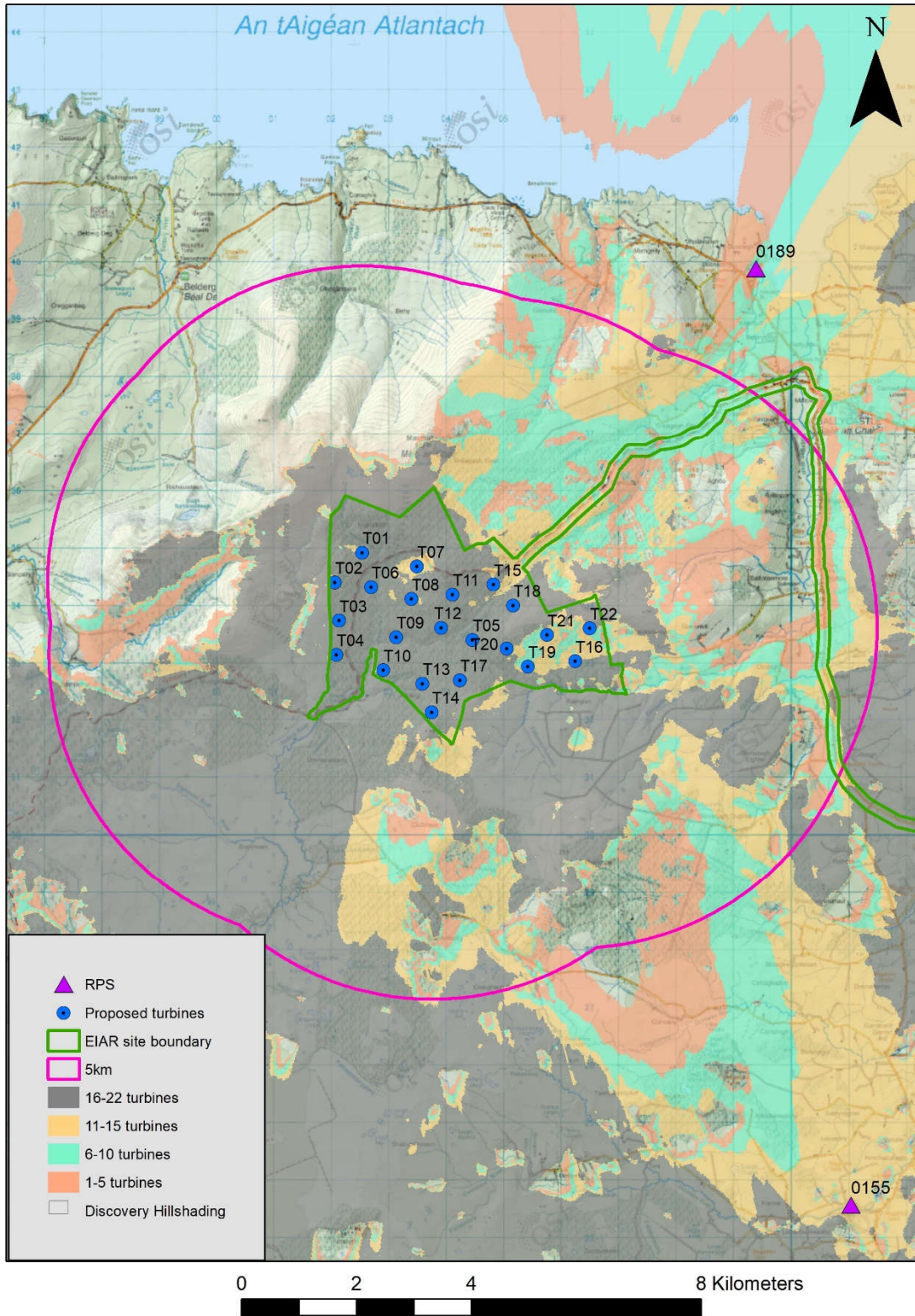


Figure 13-12: ZTV and nearest RPS structures.

13.3.2.8 NIAH structures and Historic Gardens within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine

Three structures listed in the NIAH and three historic gardens are located within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine. They are detailed in Table 13-3 and shown on Figure 13-13 below. The ZTV shows that the structures are located in areas where none of the proposed turbines will theoretically be visible (Figure 13-14). NIAH structures located along the grid connection cable route and transport delivery route are described below in sections 13.3.3.2.2 and 13.3.4.2 below respectively.

Table 13-3: NIAH sites within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine.

Reg No.	Name	Td. Name	ITM E	ITM N	Turbine Id	Distance To Nearest Turbine (M)
31301403	bridge	Ballinglen, Ballykinlettragh	510221	834205	22	3794
31301401	church/chapel	Ballinglen	510312	836543	22	4831
31301402	manse	Ballinglen	510460	836482	22	4913
N/A	Killeena House	Killena	509870	837205	22	4946
N/A	Glen Villa	Ballykinlettragh	510170	834205	22	3744
N/A	Ballinglen Cottage	Ballinglen	510370	833705	22	3959

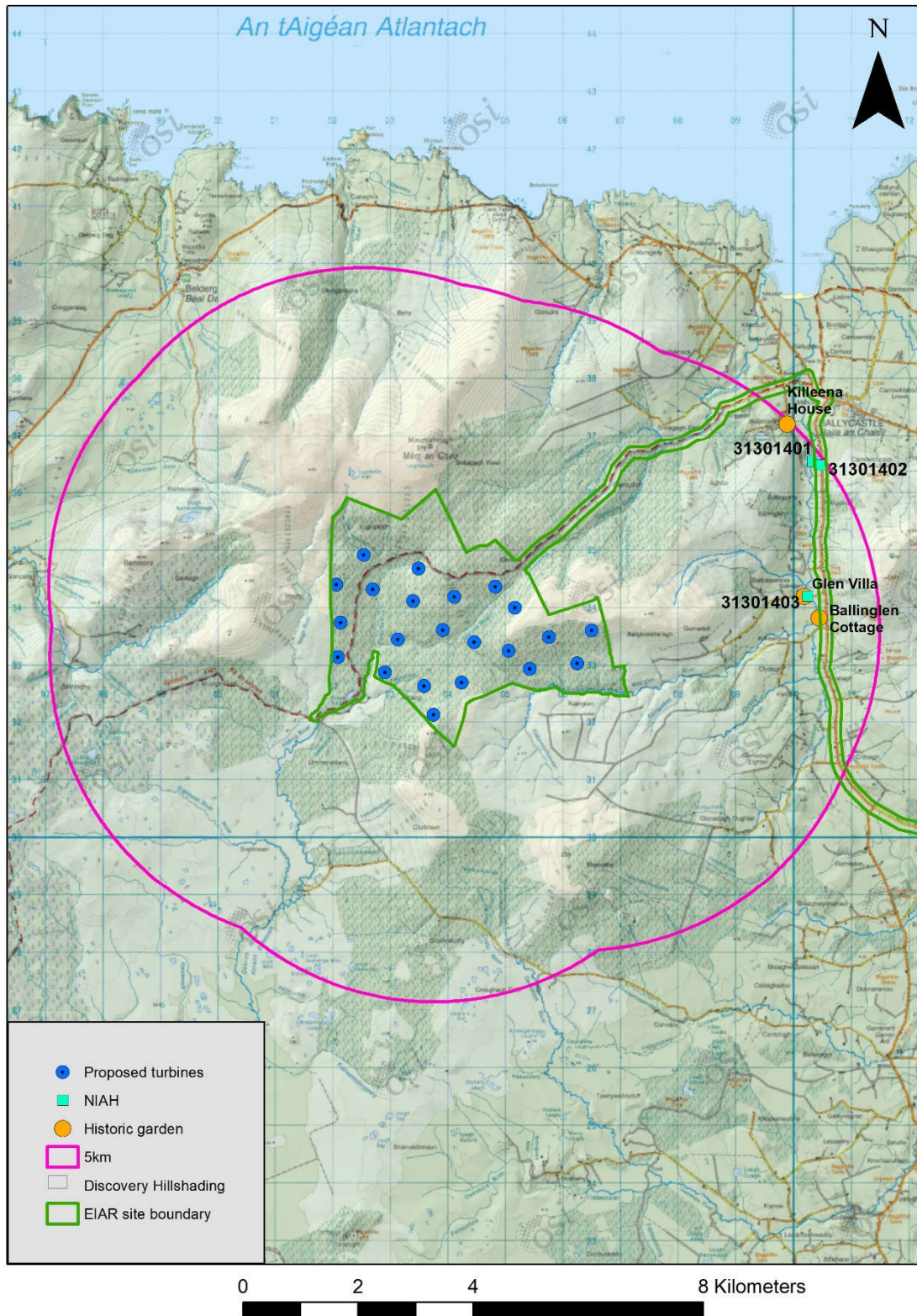


Figure 13-13: NIAH structures and historic gardens within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine.

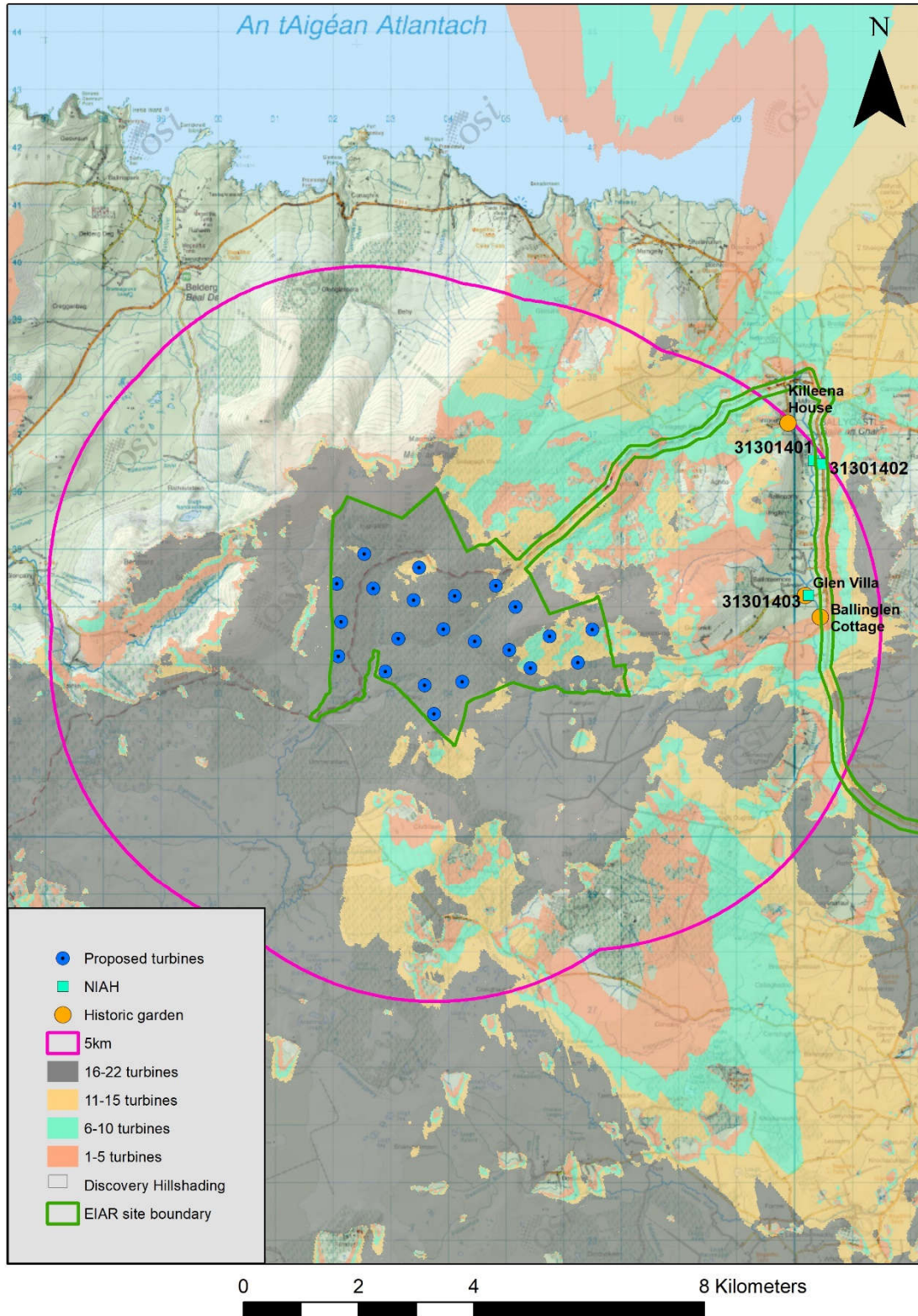


Figure 13-14: ZTV and NIAH sites within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine.

13.3.2.8.1

Ballinglen Presbyterian church NIAH Reg. 31301401

Detached three-bay double-height single-cell Presbyterian church, built 1848-50; opened 1850, with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting porch to entrance (north) front. Burnt, 1864. Reopened, 1865. In use, 1943. Closed, 1959. Now in ruins. Pitched roofs now missing, cut-limestone coping to gables including creeper- or ivy-covered cut-limestone coping to gable (south) with overgrown bellcote or chimney stack to apex[?], and no rainwater goods surviving on red brick header bond stepped eaves. Part creeper- or ivy-covered coursed or snecked limestone battered walls on limestone ashlar chamfered plinth retaining sections of fine roughcast or lime rendered surface finish. Round-headed window openings with cut-limestone sills, and creeper- or ivy-covered red brick voussoirs with no fittings surviving. Bisected round-headed door opening to entrance (north) front with step threshold now missing, and red brick voussoirs with no fittings surviving. Interior in ruins. Set in unkempt grounds. Additional photography courtesy of Christina Langan [www.goldenlangan.com]

The shell of a church erected under the aegis of Reverend Michael Brannigan (1816?-74; fl. 1848-74) representing an important component of the mid nineteenth-century ecclesiastical heritage of the rural environs of Ballycastle with the architectural value of the composition suggested by such attributes as the compact rectilinear "barn" plan form; and the slender profile of the openings underpinning a streamlined Classical theme. Although reduced to an ivy-enveloped ruin following a prolonged period of neglect, the local congregation having faltered in the later nineteenth century '[as] emigration set in [and] few of the original adherents remained' (Killen 1886, 246-7), the elementary form and massing survive intact, thus upholding much of the character of a church making a picturesque, if increasingly obscure visual statement in a sylvan setting.

13.3.2.8.2

Ballinglen Presbyterian manse NIAH Reg. 31301402

Detached three-bay two-storey Presbyterian manse, dated 1876; extant 1896, on a T-shaped plan centred on single-bay single-storey gabled projecting porch to ground floor. Occupied, 1911. Vacated, 1959[?]. Now in ruins. Pitched roofs now missing with rendered chimney stacks having cut-limestone stringcourses below capping supporting terracotta or yellow terracotta pots, and rainwater goods not visible on overgrown eaves. Overgrown coursed or snecked limestone wall to front (west) elevation originally rendered with date stone-inscribed ("1876") drag edged tooled cut-limestone quoins to corners; rendered surface finish (remainder). Square-headed window openings with dressings not visible. Set back from line of road in overgrown grounds.

The shell of a manse representing an important component of the later nineteenth-century built heritage of the rural environs of Ballycastle with the architectural value of the composition suggested by such attributes as the compact plan form centred on an expressed porch; and the uniform or near-uniform proportions of the openings on each floor. Although reduced to an ivy-enveloped ruin following a prolonged period of neglect, the elementary form and massing survive intact together with interesting remnants of the original fabric, thus upholding some of the character or integrity of a manse having historic connections with the Ballinglen Presbyterian ministry including Reverend James Wilkin MA (1849-1915; ordained 1879), 'Clergyman' (NA 1911).

13.3.2.8.3

Ballinglen Bridge NIAH Reg. 31301403

Two-arch road bridge over river, extant 1838[?]. Part creeper- or ivy-covered tuck pointed snecked rock faced limestone walls centred on limestone ashlar triangular cutwater to pier having pyramidal capping with lichen-covered rounded coping to parapets. Pair of segmental arches with drag edged rock faced limestone ashlar voussoirs centred on drag edged rock faced cut-limestone keystones. Sited spanning Ballinglen River with unkempt banks to river.

A narrow bridge representing an integral component of the early nineteenth-century civil engineering heritage of County Mayo with the architectural value of the composition confirmed not only by the rock faced surface finish demonstrating good quality workmanship, but also by the elegant "sweep" of the arches making a pleasing visual statement at a crossing over the Ballinglen River.

13.3.2.9 Cartographic Evidence and Local Cultural Heritage

The available historic Ordnance Survey maps were consulted for any items of cultural heritage merit that may be located within the Proposed Development site.

The Ordnance Survey came to Ireland in 1824 in order to carry-out a precise admeasurement of the country's 60,000 or so townlands as a preliminary to the larger task of reforming Ireland's local taxation system. The townland boundaries were demarcated by a Boundary Commission, and the Ordnance Survey had the task of measuring them. In addition to boundaries the maps are truly topographical in content. Drawn at the large scale of six inches-to-one-mile (1:10,560) it was important to mark all buildings, roads, streams, placenames, etc, that were required for valuation purposes. Ultimately the maps were used as a basis for the rateable valuation of land and buildings in what became known as Griffith's Valuation. Working from north to south, the survey began in Antrim and Derry in 1829 and was completed in Kerry in 1842. It was published as thirty-two county maps between 1832 and 1846, the number of sheets per county varied from 153 for County Cork to 28 for Dublin, each of the 1,994 sheets in the series depicting an area 21,000 by 32,000 feet on the ground. Each county was projected on a different central meridian and so the maps of adjacent counties do not fit neatly together at the edges. Map content stops at the county lines.

The early Ordnance Survey maps are an unrivalled source for the period immediately before the Great Irish Famine (1847-50) when the population was at the highest level ever recorded in Ireland. The first edition map (1829-41) for the area of the Proposed Development shows a largely open featureless landscape.

13.3.2.9.1 **Corn Kiln**

A corn kiln is marked on the 1st Edition OS Historic map adjacent to the Fiddaunfranka River which flows from north to south. The kiln is depicted as a small square building at ITM E502753. N834154. This is located 190m south of Turbine 6 and 118m west of the proposed road between T7 and T9. This was not located due to dense mature forestry in the vicinity. Potential impacts and mitigation are dealt with in section 13.4.2.14.



Figure 13-15: Corn kiln (now located in dense forestry) to south of T6.

Derelict House

A complex of derelict and ruinous buildings were recorded *c.* 180m southeast of T21 at ITM E505889 N833391. A photographic record of the structures is presented in Section 13.3.1.2 above. The structures are shown on the 1st Edition OS 6 inch Historic map and again on the Cassini 6 inch maps (Figure 13-16). The structures are likely to date to the early 19th century. Potential impacts and mitigation are discussed in section 13.4.

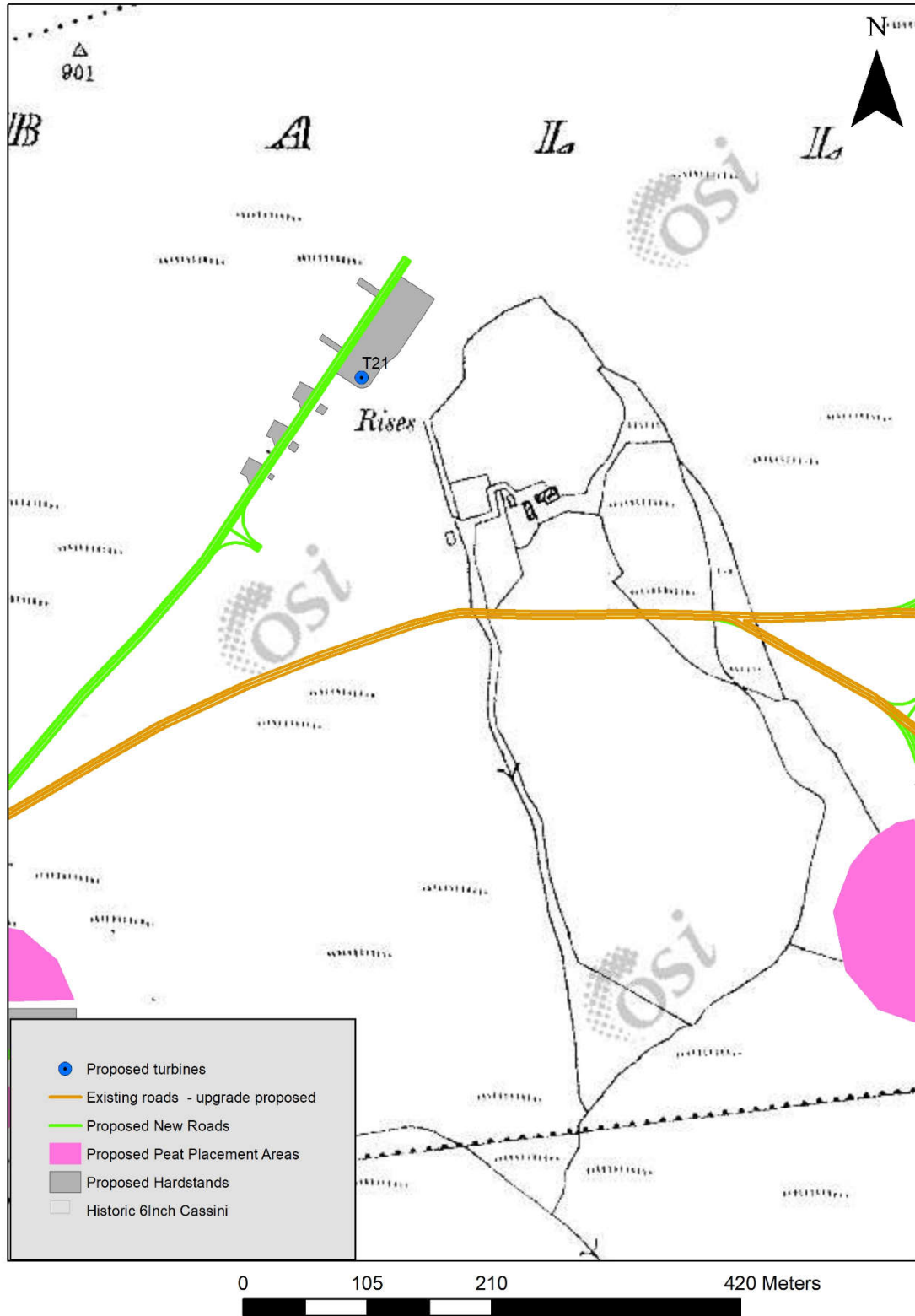


Figure 13-16: Ruinous buildings south of T21 on Cassini 6 inch OS background.

13.3.2.10 Townlands and administrative boundaries

Townlands and administrative boundaries may indicate the presence of archaeological features within a development site. Administrative counties are subdivisions of pre-established counties which were formed for administrative purposes in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Baronies are administrative units larger than civil parishes and originally established as the primary subdivision of counties by the British administration in Ireland. Irish baronies which were formed at the time of the Norman conquest were usually named either after Irish territories, or from places which had been of importance in pre-Norman times. Irish baronies came into existence at different periods. The division of Ireland into counties and baronies was a process which continued down to the reign of James I. The original baronies in Ireland were the domains of the Norman barons; in the final stage of development they were divisions of counties created merely for greater convenience of administration. The word barony is of feudal origin, and was applied to a tenure of a baron, that is, of one who held his land by military service, either directly from the king, or from a superior feudal lord who exercised royal privileges. The origin of the Irish barony (a division of land corresponding to the English hundred) is to be found in the grants of lands which were made to the barons of Leinster and the barons of Meath (Liam Price, 'Ráith Oinn', Éigse VII, lch. 186-7). Civil parishes are administrative units larger than townlands and based on medieval ecclesiastical parishes. Civil parishes, modern Catholic parishes and Church of Ireland parishes may differ in extent and in nomenclature. Counties are administrative units larger than baronies and originally established by the British administration in Ireland between the twelfth and the seventeenth centuries. Some of these were subsequently subdivided into smaller administrative county units.

Townlands are the smallest land units which were determined and established in the Irish administrative system in the first half of the nineteenth century. Many of the townlands were in existence prior to that. Townland names are a valuable source of information, not only on the topography, land ownership and land use within the landscape, but also on its history, archaeological monuments and folklore. Logainm.ie was utilised to ascertain the origin of the townland names within the Proposed Development site.

Table 13-4: Placenames within the Proposed Development site.

Townland	Logainm Meaning
BALLYKINLETTRAGH	baile townland, town, homestead ceann(also: cionn) head, headland leitir(also: leitreach) hillside
ALTDERG	dearg(also: deirg, deirge) red, red one
GLENORA	gleann glen
KEERGLEN	Caolghleann genitive: Chaolghleanna (Irish). This has a sub-unit within the townland called

Townland	Logainm Meaning
	Doondragaon and Dragons Grave is marked on the 1 st Edition OS 6 inch map. This is outside the ELAR site boundary however.
Lugnalettin Log na Leitean	log(also: lag) hollow. Fiddaunfrankagh is a sub-unit of this townland and the Corn Mill described in Section 13.3.2.9 is located here. feadán watercourse, stream

13.3.3 The Grid Connection Cable Route

13.3.3.1 Archaeology

A photographic record of the proposed underground grid connection cable route is presented in Appendix 13-1. Ten SMR sites are located within 100m of either side of the grid connection cable route and these are presented in Table 13-5 below.

Table 13-5: SMRs within 100m of the grid connection cable route.

SMR NO.	ITM E	ITM N	CLASS	TOWNLAND
MA007-046– –	509737	837871	Megalithic tomb - court tomb	BALLYGLASS (Tirawley By., Doonfeeny Par.)
MA007- 046001-	509736	837872	Hut site	BALLYGLASS (Tirawley By., Doonfeeny Par.)
MA007- 046002-	509736	837872	Hut site	BALLYGLASS (Tirawley By., Doonfeeny Par.)
MA007-048– –	510302	837245	Ringfort - rath	BALLYCASTLE
MA014-026– –	510473	834122	Ringfort - rath	BALLINGLEN
MA014-027– –	510542	834654	Ritual site - holy well	BALLINGLEN
MA014-050– –	510623	832430	Megalithic structure	ANNAGH BEG

SMR NO.	ITM E	ITM N	CLASS	TOWNLAND
MA021-089- -	514761	829163	Redundant record	ARDNAGOR
MA022-028- -	518795	827575	Ritual site - holy well	CLOONAWILLIN (Tirawley By., Ballykeery Par.)
MA022-049- -	521420	827640	Ringfort - rath	CARROWREAGH (Tirawley By.)



Figure 13-17: Recorded monuments within 100m of the grid connection route.

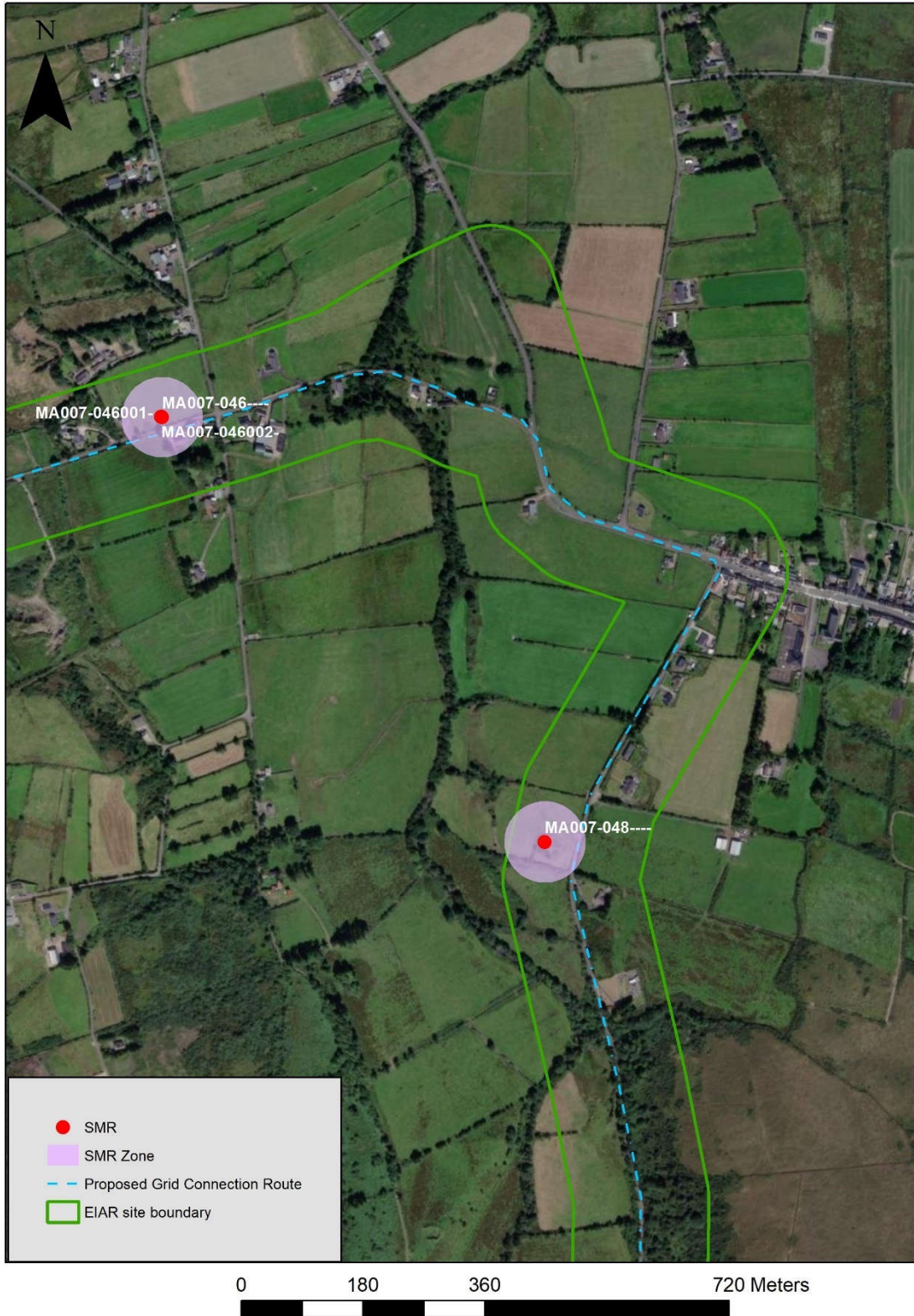


Figure 13-18: Grid connection route in relation to Zone of Notification around MA007-046— and MA007-048—.

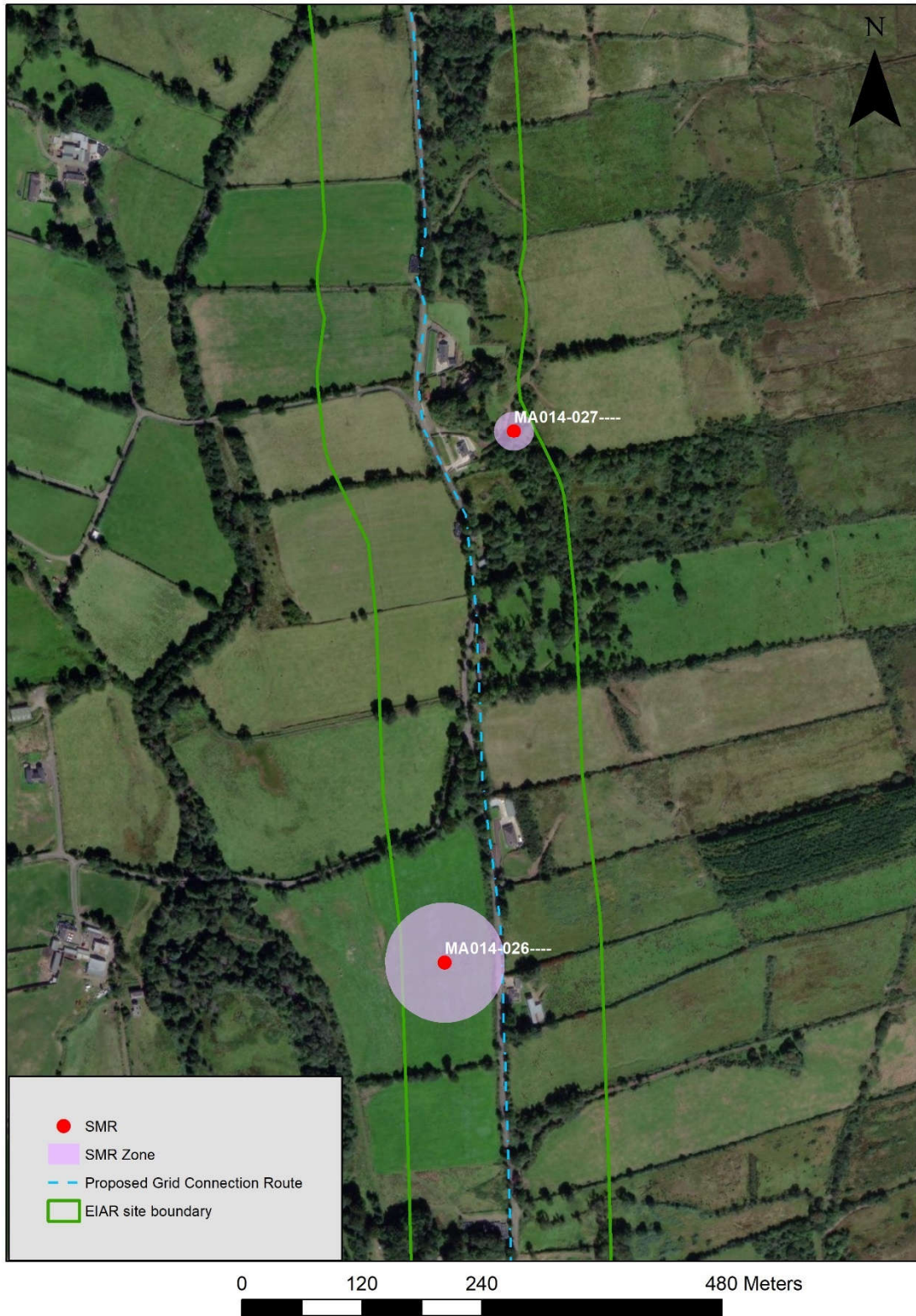


Figure 13-19: Grid connection route in relation to Zone of Notification around MA-014-027— and MA014-026—.

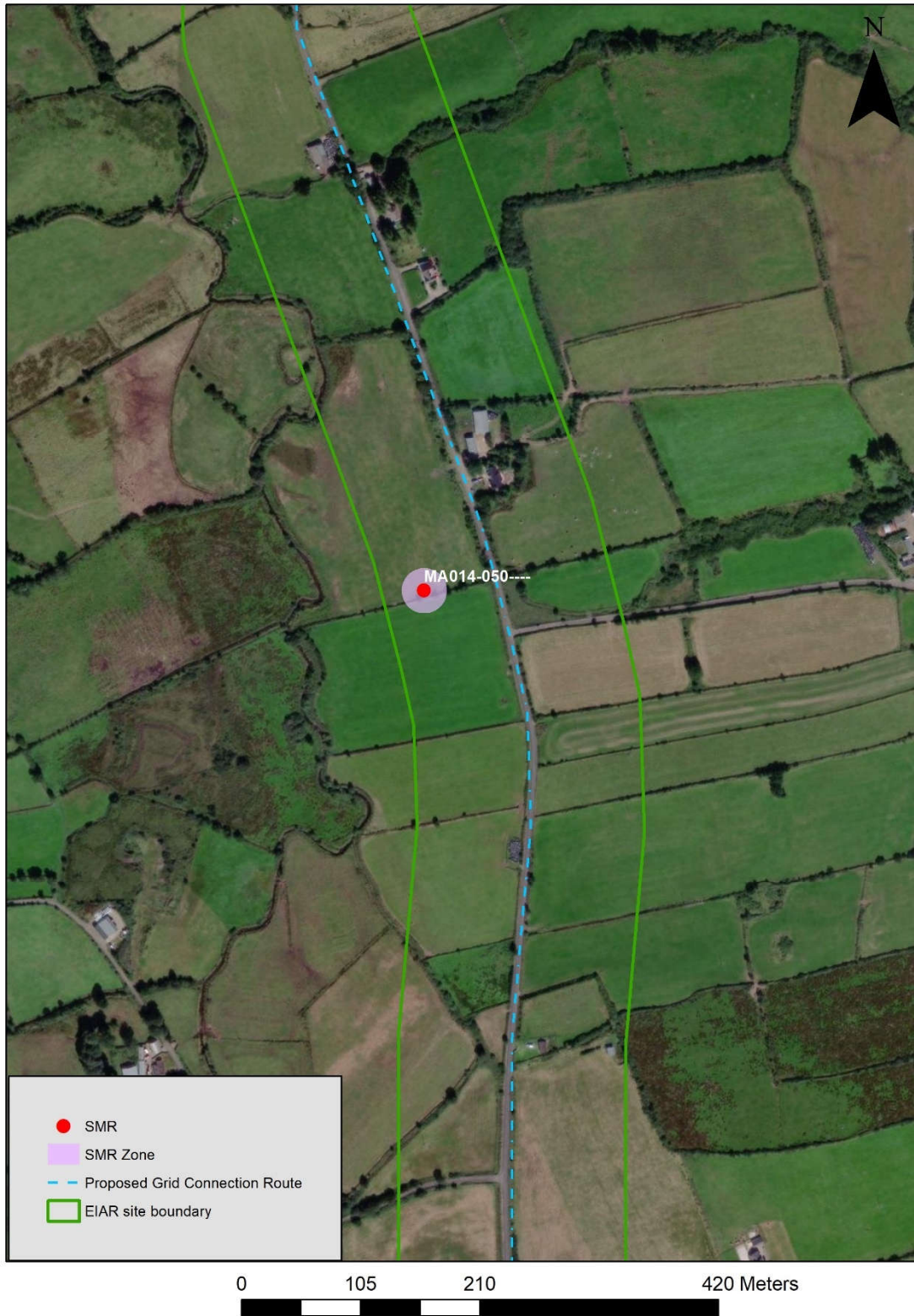


Figure 13-20: Grid connection route in relation to ZoN around MA014-050.

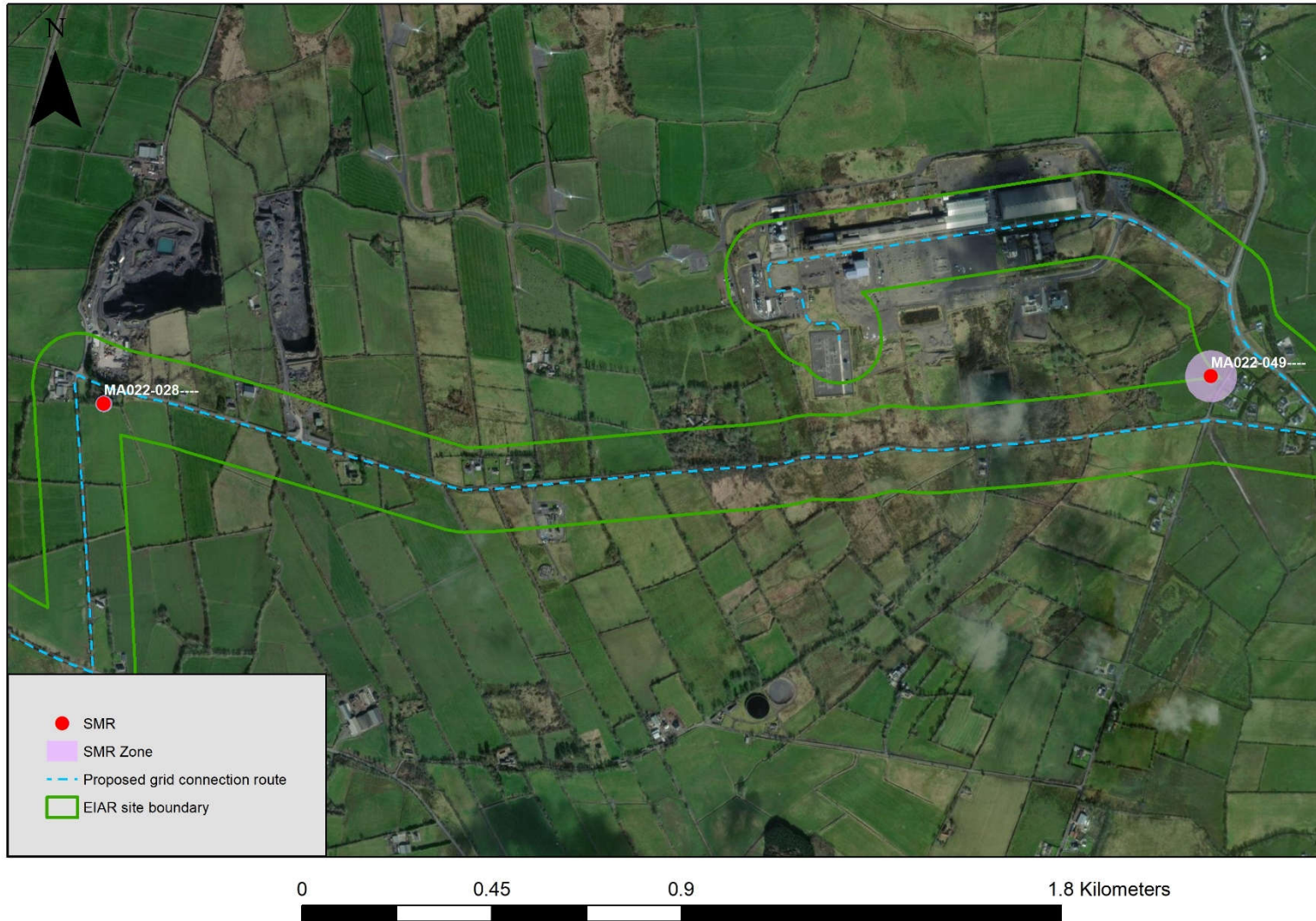


Figure 13-21: Grid connection route in relation to ZoN around MA022-028— and MA022-049—.

13.3.3.1.1 **MA007-046 Megalithic tomb - court tomb Ballyglass**

The grid connection route is located within the Zone of Notification (ZoN) for this monument. The tomb is described by de Valera and Ó Nualláin, Survey of the Megalithic Tombs of Ireland. Volume II. County Mayo as follows:

The monument is situated on gently sloping ground 250 yards south of Ma. 13. It is partially destroyed. The long axis runs WNW-ESE. At the WNW are several stones which probably indicate the presence of a frontal forecourt. Behind these is an oval court leading to the meagre remains of a gallery. Some traces of a long cairn are present around the structure.

The remains at the WNW end of the monument are hardly sufficient to allow interpretation with certainty. There are some ten stones here but only three of these (hatched on the plan) are convincing. The largest, at the south-west, is a block 0.30m. high. The two others, to the north-east, are 0.20m. high and 0.40 m. high respectively. A stone, 0.35m. north of the last, is 0.50m. high and might possibly represent the articulation of the forecourt with a kerb. The other six stones of the group are of doubtful significance. Three are very small and the three larger may be displaced. A very slight banking, roughly semi-circular in outline and scarcely 0.25m in height, is discernible running almost parallel to the line of the presumed forecourt. This may be merely the result of cultivation but does seem to support the evidence for a forecourt. The court is 8m long and approximately 6m. broad. Fourteen stones of the perimeter remain.

Potential impacts and mitigation are addressed in Section 13.4.2.3 below.

13.3.3.1.2 **MA007-046001 Hut site Ballyglass**

The grid connection route is located within the ZoN for this monument. Although no description for this monument is available on the Historic Environment Viewer (HEV), it is located in the same location as the aforementioned megalithic tomb and within the same ZoN. Potential impacts and mitigation are addressed in Section 13.4.2.3 below.

13.3.3.1.3 **MA007-046002- Hut site Ballyglass**

The grid connection is located within the ZoN for the monument. Although no description for this monument is available on the HEV, it is located in the same location as the aforementioned megalithic tomb and hut site MA007-046/001 and within the same ZoN. Potential impacts and mitigation are addressed in Section 13.4.2.3 below.

13.3.3.1.4 **MA007-048 Ringfort - rath Ballycastle**

The grid connection is located within the ZoN for the monument. Although no description for this monument is available on the HEV, the 25 inch historic OS map shows the monument as an oval possibly bi-vallate enclosure located c. 15m from the western side of the public road (Figure 13-22). It is known as 'Rathmurragaun'. It is also shown clearly on aerial imagery as a roughly oval enclosure. Potential impacts and mitigation are addressed in Section 13.4.2.3 below.

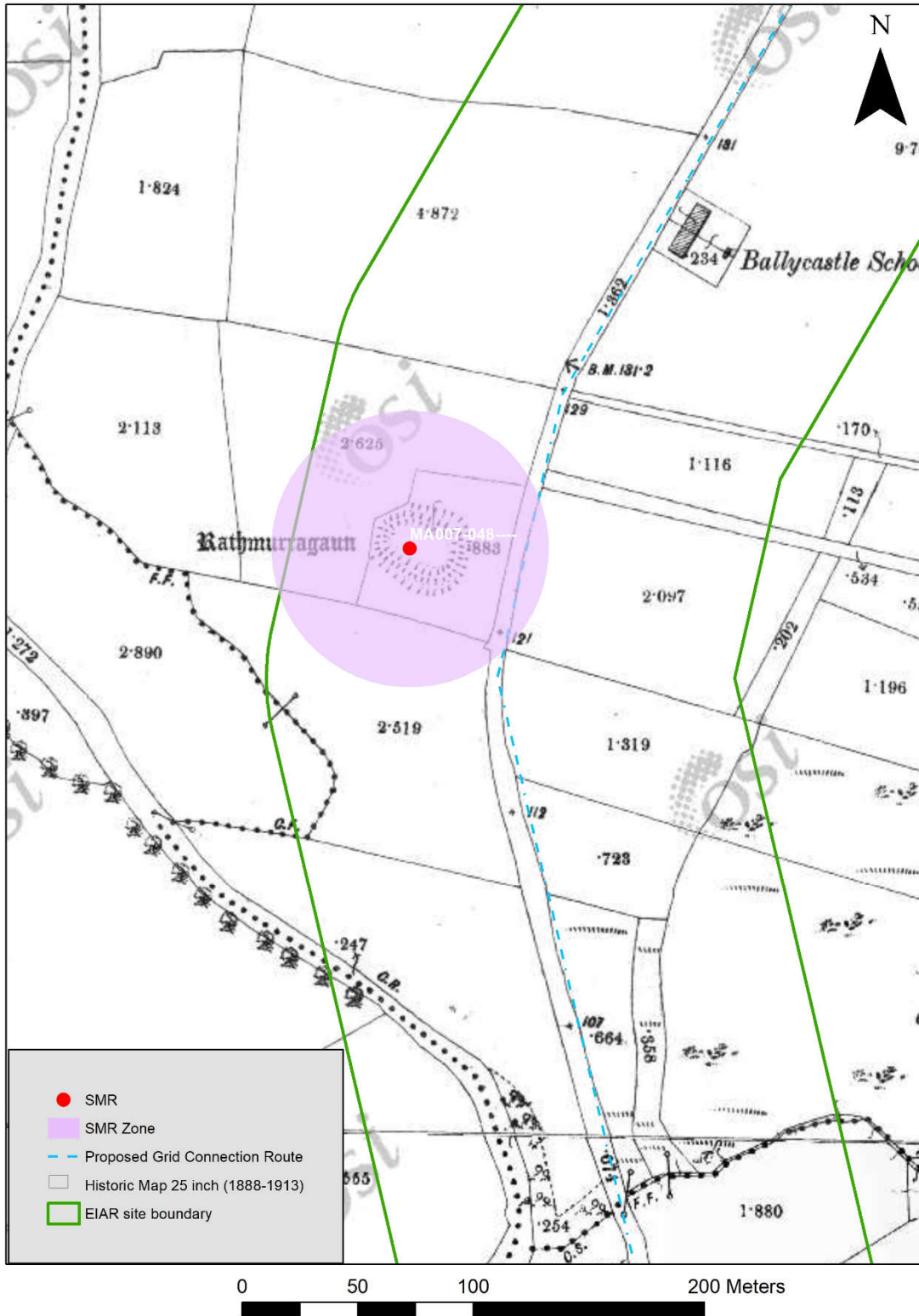


Figure 13-22: Ringfort MA007-048— as depicted on 25 inch OS map.

13.3.3.1.5 MA014-026 Ringfort – rath Ballinglen

The grid connection route is located within the ZoN for the monument. Although no description for this monument is available on the HEV, the 25 inch historic OS map and the earlier 6-inch OS map show the monument as a small circular uni-vallate enclosure located c. 34m from the western side of the

public road (Figure 13-23). It is also shown clearly on aerial imagery as a roughly oval enclosure. Potential impacts and mitigation are addressed in Section 13.4.2.3 below.

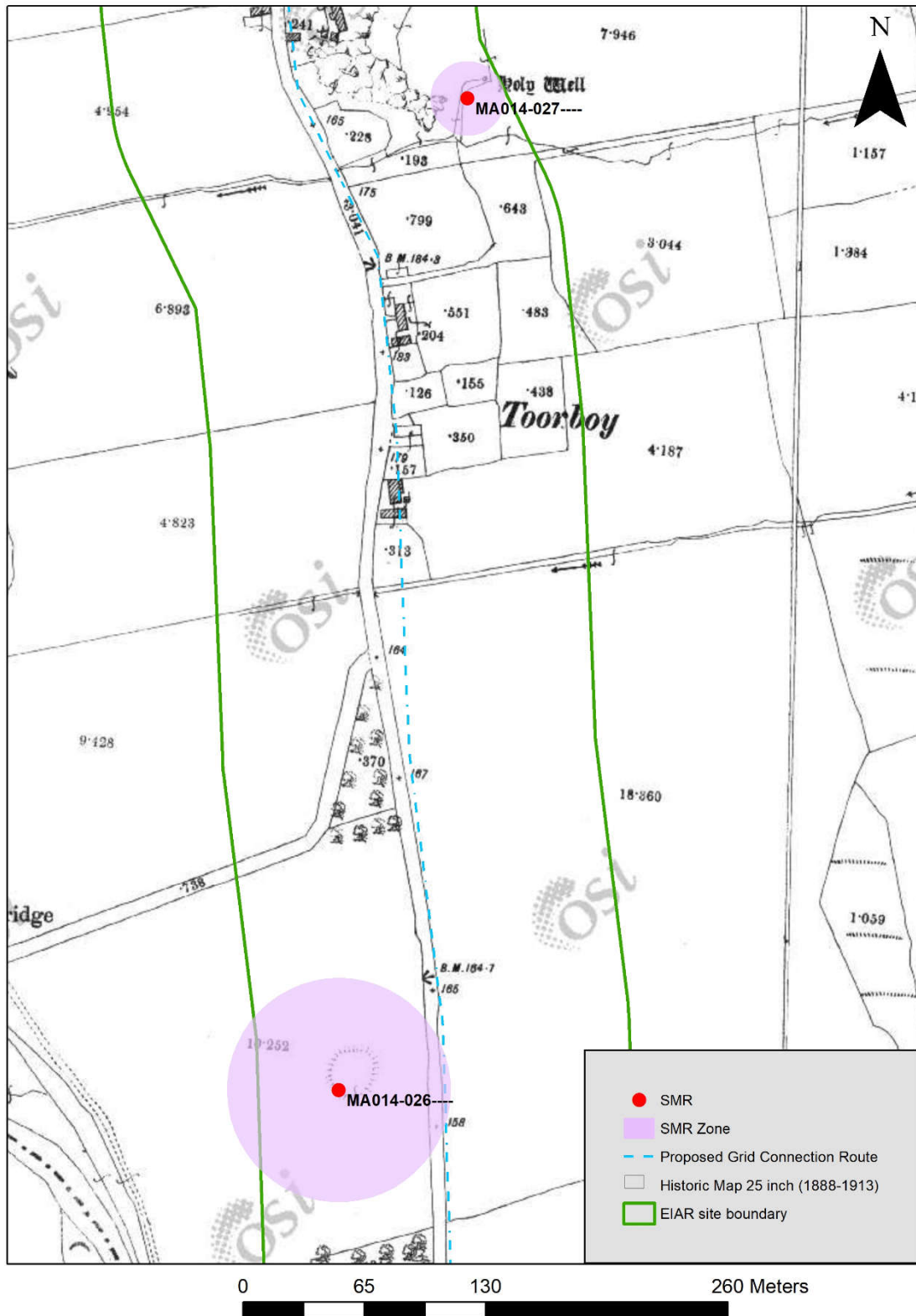


Figure 13-23: Ringfort MA014-026— and holy well MA014-027— as depicted on 25 inch OS map.

13.3.3.1.6

MA014-027 Ritual site - holy well Ballinglen

The grid connection is not located within the ZoN for this monument although the latter is within the 100m assessment zone, c. 80m to the east of the public road (and therefore grid connection route). Although no description for this monument is available on the HEV, the 25 inch historic OS map and the earlier 6 inch OS map show the monument annotated as 'Holy Well' and is unnamed (Figure 13-23). Potential impacts and mitigation are addressed in Section 13.4.2.3 below.

13.3.3.1.7

MA014-050 Megalithic structure Annagh Beg

The grid connection is not located within the zone of archaeological potential for the monument although it is within the 100m assessment zone, located 64m to the west of the public road (and therefore grid connection). Although no description for this monument is available on the Historic Environment viewer, the 25 inch Historic map and the earlier 6inch OS map show the monument annotated as 'Cromlech' suggesting associated antiquity (Figure 13-24). Potential impacts and mitigation are addressed in Section 13.4.2.3 below.

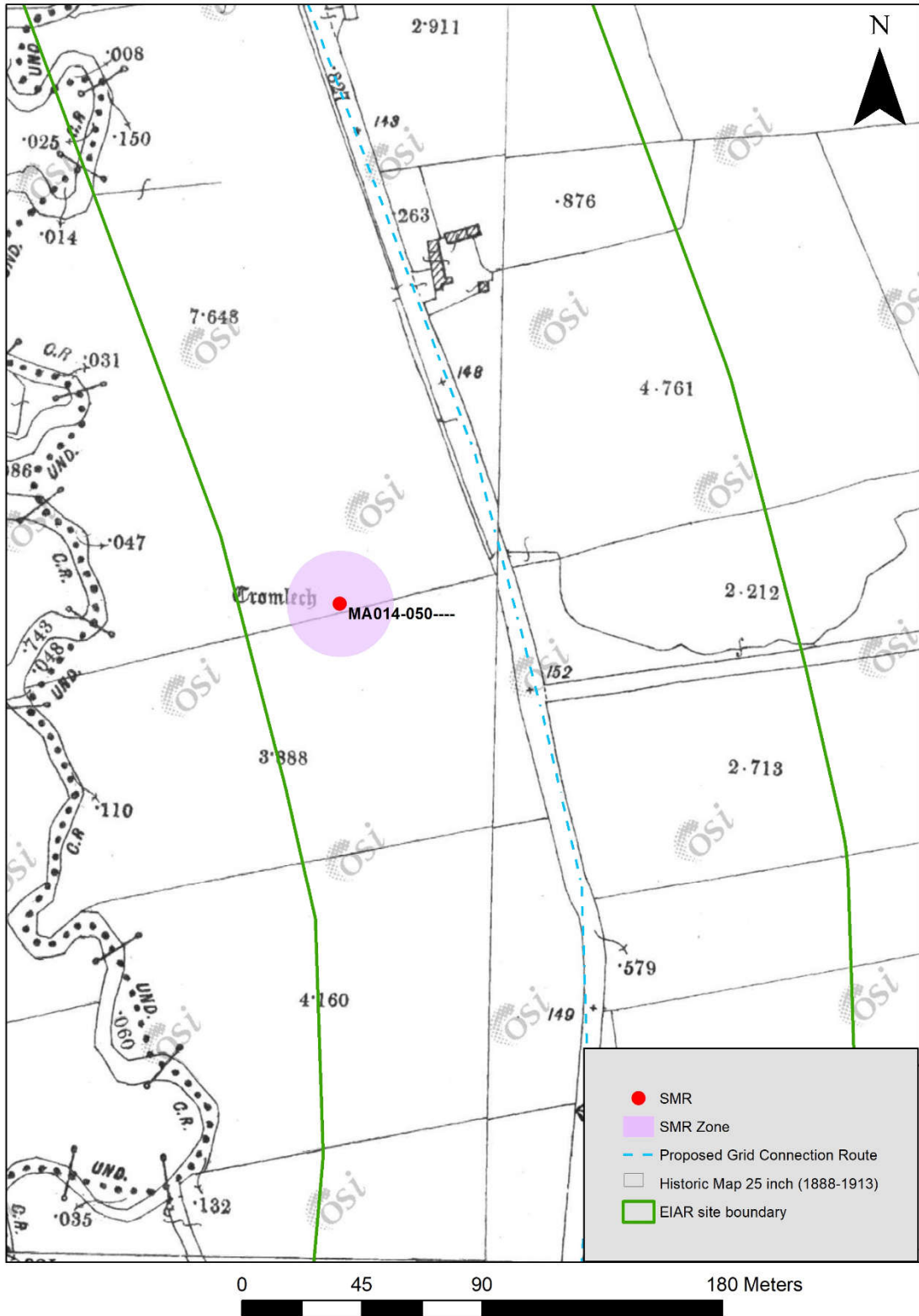


Figure 13-24: MA014-050— as depicted on 25 inch OS map.

13.3.3.1.8

MA021-089 Redundant record Ardnagor

This monument is indicated as a circular feature on the OS 6-inch map (1923). Field investigation proved it to be a quarry and not an archaeological monument. Compiled by: Jane O'Shaughnessy.

13.3.3.1.9

MA022-028 Ritual site - holy well Cloonawillin

The monument is located c. 38m to the south of the grid connection route and public road (Figure 13-25).

It is described in the HEV as follows: *In pasture, adjacent to a field fence, located immediately N of a small rise. Named 'Tobermolt' on the 1838 and 1929 OS 6-inch maps, this well was, according to the 1838 OS Letters, formerly used as a holy well (O'Flanagan 1927, 176-7 (93-4)). At the location there is a natural spring enclosed by a concrete surround and incorporated into a modern field drain.* Potential impacts and mitigation are addressed in Section 13.4.2.3 below.

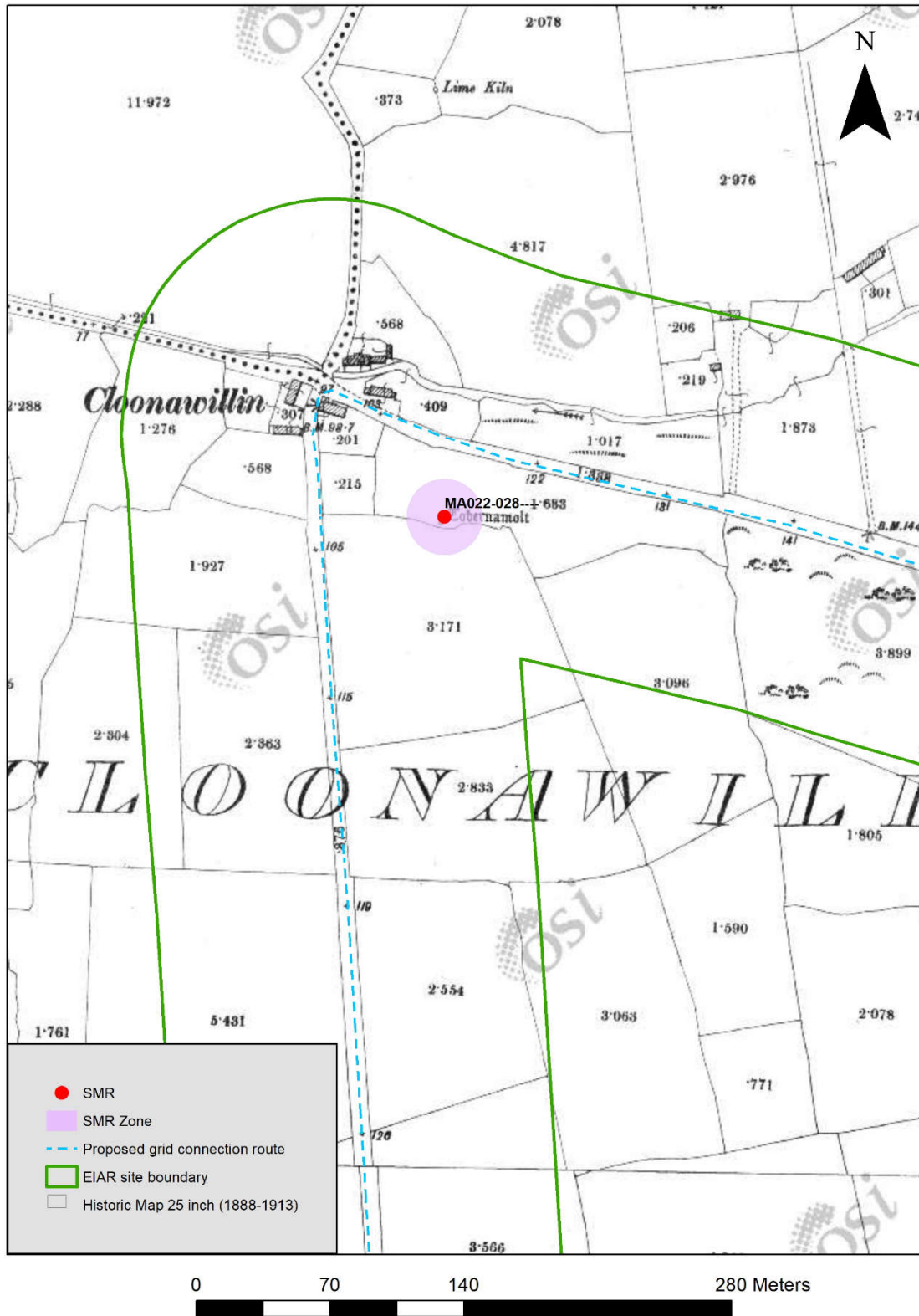


Figure 13-25: Holy well MA022-028— as depicted on second edition OS map, in relation to grid connection route.

MA022-049 Ringfort – Rath Carrowreagh

The outer elements of this monument are located c. 80m to the north of the grid connection route (Figure 13-26). It is described on the HEV as follows: *In gently undulating average pasture, located on a rise. It is located close to the SW boundary of the townland. This rath is named ‘Cullahoof Fort’ on the 1838 and 1929 OS 6-inch maps. It consists of a raised oval area (c. 25m NW–SE; c. 27.7m NE–SW) defined by a scarp (With slope 2m; H 1.4m at SW). The scarp is well defined at NE and at S–SW, but elsewhere is low and degraded, with a broadly slumped external slope. At NE the scarp is topped with a grass-covered rise (L 4m; With 3.9m; H 0.75m) of earth and stones, which appear to be the result of disturbance or field clearance, rather than remnants of an original bank. There is a gentle slope down from NW to SE in the SE half of the interior.* Potential impacts and mitigation are addressed in Section 13.4.2.3 below.

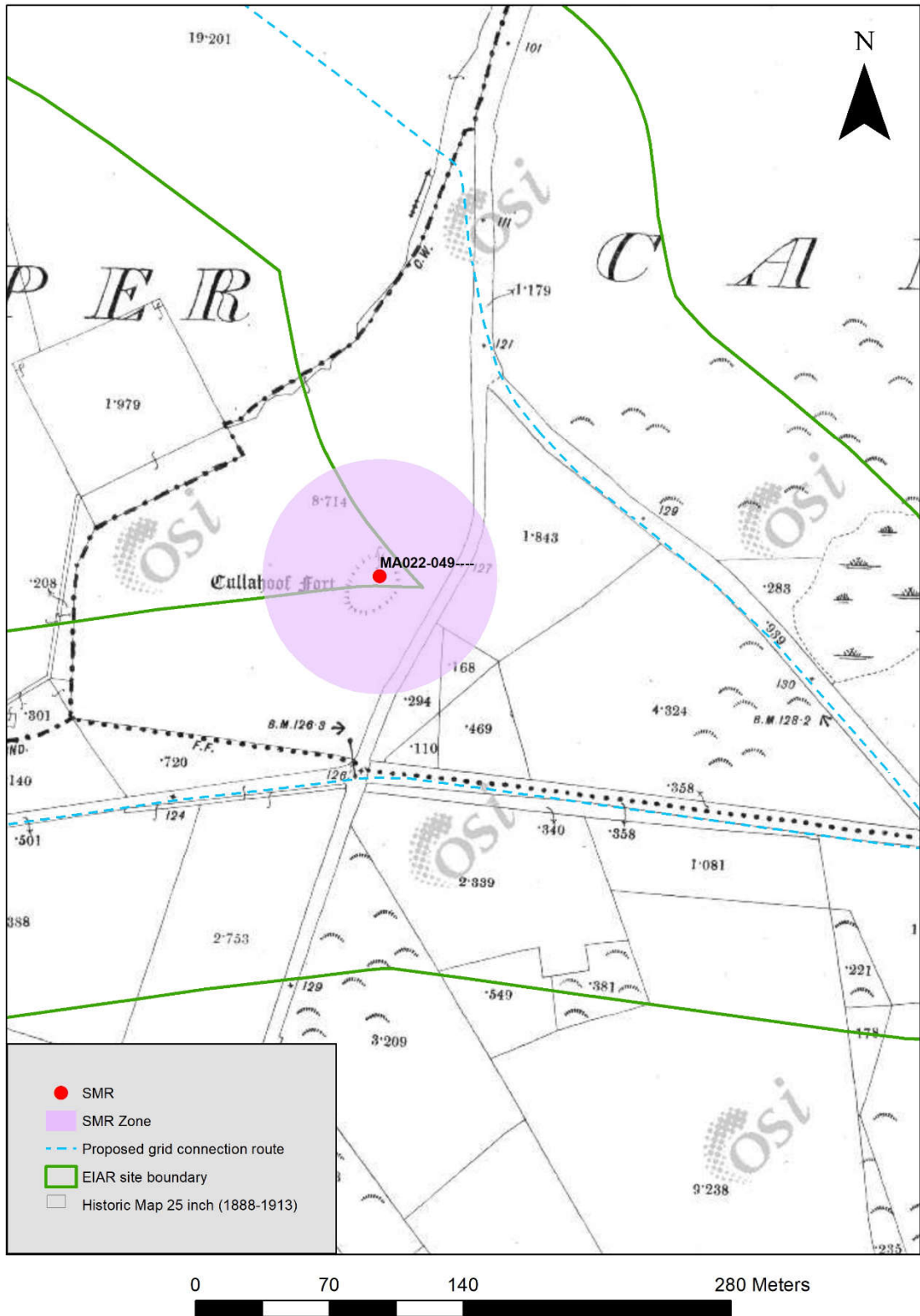


Figure 13-26: Ringfort MA022-049— as depicted on second edition OS map in relation to grid connection route.

13.3.3.2 Architectural Heritage

A photographic record of the grid connection cable route is presented in Section 13.3.1.4. Eleven NIAH structures are located within 100m of either side of the grid connection cable route and are listed in Table 13-6 below.

13.3.3.2.1 Protected Structures

No Protected Structures are located within 100m of the grid connection route. The nearest structure listed in the RPS is Ballysakeery Glebe House (Ref. 272) towards the eastern end of the grid route. It is located c. 115m to the north of the roadside. The structure is shown on Figure 13-27 with the NIAH structures below. Potential impacts and mitigation measures are detailed in Section 13.4.2.9.

13.3.3.2.2 NIAH Structures and Historic Gardens

Eleven NIAH structures are located within 100m of the grid connection route (Table 13-6) and are described below. No historic gardens are located within 100m of the proposed route. Potential impacts and mitigation measures are detailed in Section 13.4.2.12.

Table 13-6: NIAH within 100m of the grid connection cable route.

REG. NO.	NAME	TOWNLAND	TYPE	ITM E	ITM N
31201001	No Name	Ballycastle	house	510607	837650
31201009	No Name	Ballycastle	water pump	510628	837626
31201010	Ballycastle National School	Ballycastle	school	510426	837379
31201008	Polke's	Ballycastle	hotel	510642	837614
31301402	Ballingen Presbyterian Manse	Ballingen	manse	510460	836482
31302105	Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart	Kincon [Tira. By.]	church/chapel	514128	829612
31302108	Smithstown House	Ballinagavna	farm house	515388	828696
31302109	Tonrehown Bridge	Ballinagavna, Lecarrowanteean	bridge	515678	828683
31302204	Ballysakeery Church (Ballysakeery)	Lisglennon	church/chapel	519385	827407
31302205	No Name	Lisglennon	school	519420	827431
31302206	Mullafarry Presbyterian Church	Mullafarry	church/chapel	519800	827423

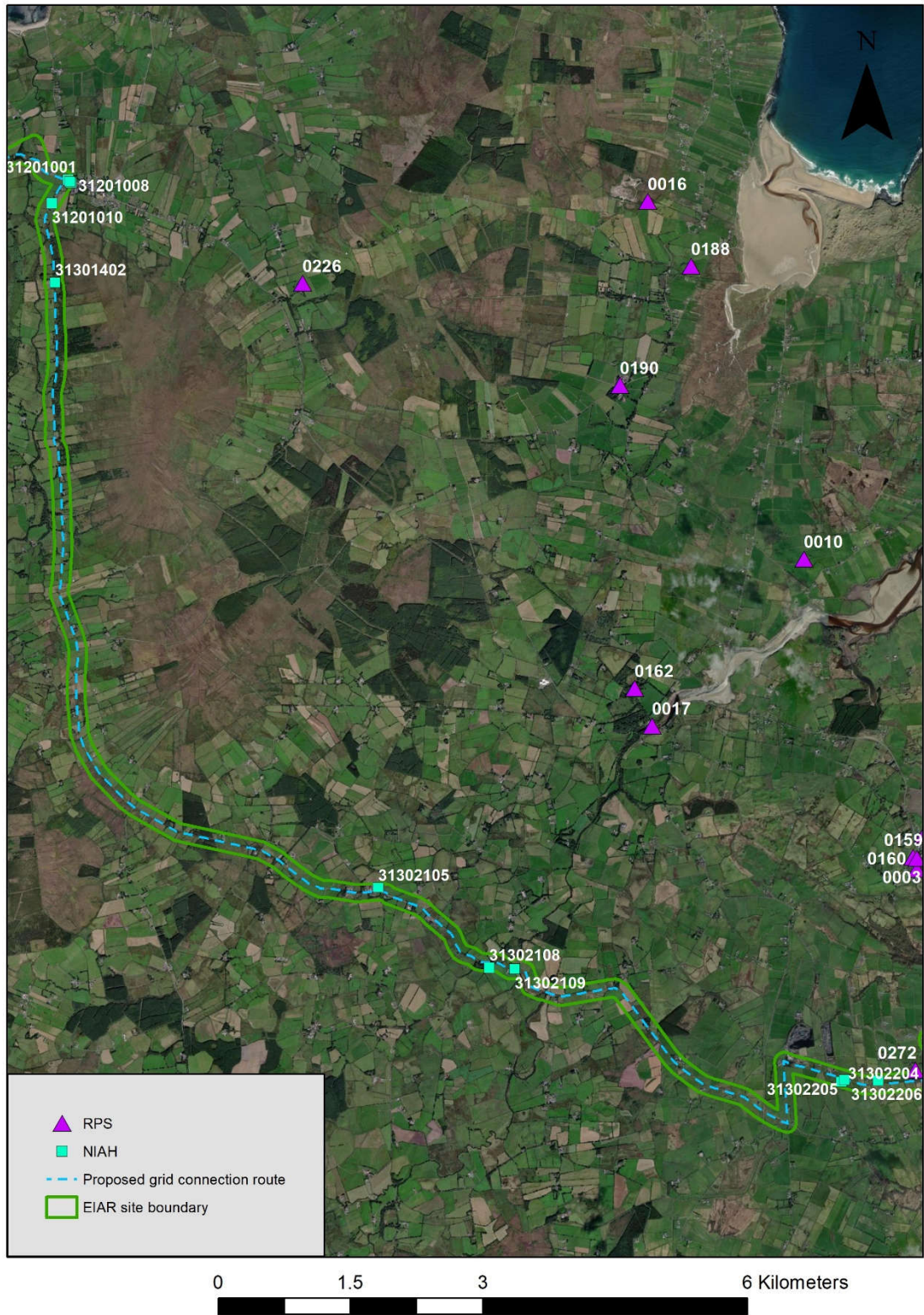


Figure 13-27: NIAH structures within 100m of the grid connection route.

13.3.3.2.3

31201001 Ballycastle house

Although this structure is located within 100m of the grid connection, it is located at a distance of 42m from the works, being located along the main street in Ballycastle, to the east of the grid connection route.

The NIAH (www.buildingsofireland.ie) describes the structure as follows:

Attached three-bay single-storey house, extant 1838, on a rectangular plan. Now disused. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles terminating in cement rendered chimney stack having concrete capping, and cast-iron rainwater goods on timber eaves boards on exposed timber rafters retaining cast-iron downpipe. Limewashed rendered walls. Square-headed central door opening with concealed dressings framing timber boarded door. Square-headed flanking window openings with shallow sills, and concealed dressings framing two-over-two timber sash windows having part exposed sash boxes. Street fronted with tarmacadam footpath to front.

A house representing an integral component of the domestic built heritage of Ballycastle with the underlying vernacular basis of the composition, one potentially dating back to the "foundation" of the market town (1797) by the Knoxes of Castlereagh (Ni Chiobúin 2004, 221), suggested by such attributes as the compact rectilinear plan form; and the high pitched roof showing a slab-like slate finish. A prolonged period of unoccupancy notwithstanding, the elementary form and massing survive intact together with substantial quantities of the historic or original fabric, thereby upholding the character or integrity of a house making a pleasing visual statement in a rural village street scene.

13.3.3.2.4

31201009 Ballycastle water pump

This NIAH structure is located along the main street in Ballycastle, c. 73m east of the grid connection route.

It is described on www.buildingsofireland.ie as follows:

Freestanding cast-iron water hydrant, extant 1917. Now disused. Street fronted on tarmacadam footpath. A water hydrant supplied by Glenfield and Kennedy (established 1852) of Kilmarnock representing an interesting example of mass-produced cast-iron work making a pleasing, if largely inconspicuous visual statement in a rural village street scene.

13.3.3.2.5

31201008 Polke's hotel Ballycastle

This NIAH structure is located c. 92m to the east of the grid connection route on the main street in Ballycastle.

The NIAH (www.buildingsofireland.ie) describes the structure as follows:

Terraced four-bay two-storey commercial hotel, rebuilt 1884, on a rectangular plan with shopfront to right ground floor. Reroofed, —. Replacement pitched artificial slate roof with moss-covered clay ridge tiles terminating in cement rendered chimney stacks having capping supporting terracotta or yellow terracotta tapered pots, and uPVC rainwater goods on rendered eaves retaining cast-iron downpipe. Rendered wall (ground floor) bellcast over rendered plinth; roughcast surface finish (first floor) with rusticated rendered piers to ends supporting rendered band to eaves. Square-headed window openings with benchmark-inscribed drag edged dragged cut-limestone sills, and concealed dressings framing two-over-two timber sash windows. Shopfront to right ground floor on a symmetrical plan. Street fronted with concrete footpath to front.

A commercial hotel representing an integral component of the later nineteenth-century built heritage of Ballycastle with the architectural value of the composition, one rebuilt (1884) by Robert Polke as 'a] first class new family hotel and posting establishment...open for the accommodation of gentry, tourists,

travellers and others' (Ní Ghiobúin 2004, 242), suggested by such attributes as the compact rectilinear plan form; and the slight diminishing in scale of the openings on each floor producing a feint graduated visual impression. Having been well maintained, the elementary form and massing survive intact together with substantial quantities of the historic or original fabric, both to the exterior and to the interior, including a streamlined shopfront making a pleasing visual statement in the streetscape at street level: meanwhile, a benchmark remains of additional interest for the connections with cartography and the preparation of maps by the Ordnance Survey (established 1824).

13.3.3.2.6 **31201010 Ballycastle National School**

This structure is located at the roadside c. 16m to the east of the grid connection route. The NIAH describes the structure as follows:

Detached eight-bay single-storey boys' national school, built 1892, on a symmetrical plan. Closed, 1970. Now disused. Pitched slate roof on collared timber construction with clay ridge tiles centred on red brick Running bond chimney stack having lichen-covered chamfered capping supporting terracotta pots, and no rainwater goods surviving on exposed timber rafters retaining cast-iron downpipes. Fine roughcast walls on rendered chamfered plinth. Square-headed window openings centred on rusticated cut-limestone date stone ("189") with cut-limestone sills, and concealed dressings framing six-over-six timber sash windows. Square-headed flanking door openings with overgrown thresholds, and concealed dressings with no fittings surviving. Set back from line of road in unkempt grounds with piers to perimeter having lichen-covered truncated pyramidal capping supporting flat iron gate.

A national school erected to a standardised design for the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland (cf. 31308107) representing an integral component of the late nineteenth-century built heritage of Ballycastle with the architectural value of the composition suggested by such attributes as the symmetrical rectilinear plan form. A prolonged period of neglect notwithstanding, the elementary form and massing survive intact together with substantial quantities of the original fabric, thereby upholding much of the character or integrity of a national school making a pleasing, if increasingly forlorn visual statement in a rural street scene (cf. 31201007).

13.3.3.2.7 **31301402 Ballinglen Presbyterian Manse**

This structure is also located just to the east of the public road and c. 15m east of the grid connection route. The NIAH describes the structure as follows:

Detached three-bay two-storey Presbyterian manse, dated 1876; extant 1896, on a T-shaped plan centred on single-bay single-storey gabled projecting porch to ground floor. Occupied, 1911. Vacated, 1959[?]. Now in ruins. Pitched roofs now missing with rendered chimney stacks having cut-limestone stringcourses below capping supporting terracotta or yellow terracotta pots, and rainwater goods not visible on overgrown eaves. Overgrown coursed or snecked limestone wall to front (west) elevation originally rendered with date stone-inscribed ("1876") drag edged tooled cut-limestone quoins to corners; rendered surface finish (remainder). Square-headed window openings with dressings not visible. Set back from line of road in overgrown grounds.

The shell of a manse representing an important component of the later nineteenth-century built heritage of the rural environs of Ballycastle with the architectural value of the composition suggested by such attributes as the compact plan form centred on an expressed porch; and the uniform or near-uniform proportions of the openings on each floor. Although reduced to an ivy-enveloped ruin following a prolonged period of neglect, the elementary form and massing survive intact together with interesting remnants of the original fabric, thus upholding some of the character or integrity of a manse having historic connections with the Ballinglen Presbyterian ministry including Reverend James Wilkin MA (1849-1915; ordained 1879), 'Clergyman' (NA 1911).

13.3.3.2.8 **31302105 Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart Kincon**

This church is located at the roadside c. 35m to the north of the grid connection cable route. The NIAH describes the structure as follows:

Detached seven-bay double-height single-cell Catholic church, built 1928-9, on a rectangular plan. Renovated, 1985, with sanctuary reordered. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles, concrete coping to gables on rendered thumbnail beaded kneelers with mild steel Celtic Cross finials to apexes, and replacement uPVC rainwater goods on eaves boards on rendered eaves. Gritdashed roughcast walls bellcast over rendered plinth with rendered strips to corners supporting rendered band to eaves. Lancet window openings with concrete or rendered sills, and rendered "bas-relief" surrounds framing storm glazing over fixed-pane fittings having leaded stained glass panels. Lancet "Trinity Window" (east) with concrete or rendered sills, and rendered "bas-relief" surrounds framing storm glazing over fixed-pane fittings having leaded stained glass panels. Lancet window opening to entrance (west) front with concrete or rendered sill, and rendered "bas-relief" surround framing storm glazing over fixed-pane fitting having leaded stained glass panel. Pointed segmental-headed opposing door openings (west) with rendered "bas-relief" surrounds framing timber boarded or tongue-and-groove timber panelled double doors. Full-height interior open into roof with arcaded choir gallery (west) below stained glass "West Window" (—), carpeted central aisle between trefoil-detailed timber pews, paired Gothic-style timber stations between stained glass windows (1985), exposed collared timber roof construction on thumbnail beaded corbels with wind braced timber boarded or tongue-and-groove timber panelled ceiling in carved timber frame, and pointed-arch chancel arch framing carpeted stepped dais to sanctuary (east) reordered, 1985, with Romanesque-style timber altar below stained glass "Trinity Window" (—). Set in landscaped grounds with rendered panelled chamfered piers to perimeter having cruciform-detailed roll moulded gabled capping.

13.3.3.2.9

31302108 Smithstown House Ballinagavna

This structure is located 60m to the south of the grid connection route. The NIAH describes the structure as follows:

Detached three-bay two-storey tenant farmhouse, built 1745, on a rectangular plan; three-bay two-storey rear (north) elevation. In alternative use, 1864. Occupied, 1901; 1911. Renovated, 1988. Disused, 2011. For sale, 2013. Replacement pitched profiled fibre-cement tile roof centred on pitched (gabled) profiled fibre-cement tile roof, concrete ridge tiles, cement rendered chimney stacks having concrete capping supporting yellow terracotta tapered pots, and uPVC rainwater goods on timber eaves boards on cement rendered cut-limestone eaves. Creeper- or ivy-covered replacement cement rendered walls. Hipped square-headed central door opening with drag edged dragged cut-limestone block-and-start surround framing replacement timber panelled door having sidelights. Square-headed central window opening (first floor) with segmental window opening (gablet), creeper- or ivy-covered drag edged dragged cut-limestone sills, and concealed dressings framing replacement timber casement windows. Square-headed window openings with creeper- or ivy-covered drag edged dragged cut-limestone sills, and concealed dressings framing replacement timber casement. Interior including (ground floor): central hall retaining carved timber surrounds to door openings framing timber panelled doors, staircase on a dog leg plan with timber "match stick" balusters supporting carved timber banister terminating in volute, and carved timber surrounds to door openings to landing framing timber panelled doors; and carved timber surrounds to door openings to remainder framing timber panelled doors with carved timber surrounds to window openings. Set in unkempt grounds.

A tenant farmhouse erected by the Palmers of Palmerstown House (see 31301415; NUIG) representing an important component of the domestic built heritage of County Mayo with the architectural value of the composition confirmed by such attributes as the compact rectilinear plan form centred on a Gibbsian-like doorcase demonstrating good quality workmanship in a silver-grey limestone; the somewhat disproportionate bias of solid to void in the massing compounded by the uniform or near-uniform proportions of the widely spaced openings on each floor; and the "lunette"-lit gablet embellishing a high pitched roof once showing a slab-like "Lackan Stone" or "Mayo Slate" finish (Ruane 1996 I, 39). Having been reasonably well maintained, the form and massing survive intact together with quantities of the original fabric, both to the exterior and to the interior: however, the introduction of

replacement fittings to most of the openings has not had a beneficial impact on the character or integrity of a tenant farmhouse having historic connections with Arthur Pugh (1788-1845) of Lissadrone House (Lewis 1837 II, 95, 507); and the Wood family including James Wood (—), 'Farmer' (NA 1901; NA 1911).

13.3.3.2.10 **31302109 Tonrehowan Bridge at Ballinagavna / Lecarrowanteen**

The grid connection route traverses this bridge. The NIAH describes the structure as follows:

Eight-arch hump back road bridge over river, extant 1838. Part creeper- or ivy-covered walls centred on triangular cutwaters to piers having rendered pyramidal capping with sections of replacement mass concrete coping to parapets. Series of eight segmental arches with cut-limestone voussoirs. Sited spanning Cloonaghmore River or Palmerstown River with unkempt grass banks to river.

A lengthy bridge representing an integral component of the civil engineering heritage of County Mayo with the architectural value of the composition suggested not only by the traditional construction in unrefined local fieldstone offset by limestone dressings demonstrating good quality workmanship, but also by the elegant "sweep" of the arches making a pleasing visual statement at a crossing over the Cloonaghmore River or Palmerstown River: meanwhile, a discreet benchmark remains of additional interest for the connections with cartography and the preparation of maps by the Ordnance Survey (established 1824).



Plate 13.88: NIAH Reg. 31302109 Tonrehowan Bridge (photo courtesy of www.buildingsofireland.ie).

13.3.3.2.11 **31302204 Ballysakeery Church Lisglennon**

This church is located c. 38m to the south of the grid connection route. The NIAH describes the structure as follows:

Detached four-bay double-height Board of First Fruits Church of Ireland church, under construction 1806; complete 1810, on a rectangular plan comprising three-bay double-height nave opening into single-bay double-height chancel (east) with single-bay three-stage tower to entrance (west) front on a

square plan. "Improved", 1853-4. Closed, 1980. Now in ruins. Pitched roofs now missing with tooled cut-limestone coping to gables, and no rainwater goods surviving on tooled cut-limestone eaves retaining cast-iron octagonal or ogee hoppers and downpipes. Part creeper- or ivy-covered fine roughcast coursed rubble limestone walls with concealed hammered limestone flush quoins to corners; fine roughcast surface finish (tower) with tooled cut-limestone stringcourse (bell stage) supporting battlemented parapet having tooled cut-limestone coping. Pointed-arch window openings with drag edged dragged cut-limestone sills, timber Y-mullions, and drag edged tooled cut-limestone block-and-start surrounds centred on keystones framing fixed-pane timber fittings having cast-iron lattice glazing bars. Cusped "Trinity Window" (east) with drag edged dragged cut-limestone sill, and drag edged tooled hammered limestone block-and-start surround having chamfered reveals framing fixed-pane fittings having cast-iron lattice glazing bars. Pointed-arch window opening (tower) with drag edged dragged cut-limestone sill, and concealed dressings with no fittings surviving. Pointed-arch openings (bell stage) with drag edged dragged cut-limestone surrounds having chamfered reveals framing applied timber Y-mullions on louvered fittings. Interior in ruins with remains of plastered slate hung surface finish, and Tudor-headed chancel arch framing overgrown stepped dais to chancel (east) below "Trinity Window". Set in landscaped grounds with piers to perimeter having lichen-covered dragged cut-limestone pyramidal capping supporting "Fleur-de-Lys"-detailed looped wrought iron double gates.

A church representing an important component of the early nineteenth-century ecclesiastical heritage of the rural environs of Killala with the architectural value of the composition, a 'neat plain edifice erected by a loan [1809] from the late Board of First Fruits [fl. 1711-1833]' (Lewis 1837 I, 121), confirmed by such attributes as the standardised nave-with-entrance tower plan form, aligned along a liturgically-correct axis; the "pointed" profile of the openings underpinning a contemporary Georgian Gothic theme with the chancel defined by cusped "Trinity Window" designed (12th August 1853) by Joseph Welland (1798-1860); and the "toy fortifications" embellishing the tower as a picturesque eye-catcher in the landscape. Although reduced to ruins following a prolonged period of neglect, the elementary form and massing survive intact together with interesting remnants of the original fabric, both to the exterior and to the interior showing fragments of a plastered slate hung surface finish (cf. 31310907; 31311025). An adjacent graveyard features an array of markers of genealogical interest including those standing over the burial plots of John Perkins (d. 1836) of nearby Ballybroony House (see 31302201); Mabel Emma Kirkwood (d. 1910), 'the exemplary daughter of Captain Charles Kirkwood of Bartra [see 31302216]'; and Reverend John Robert Perdue MA (1855-1946), 'for nearly forty years the beloved rector of this parish' (cf. 31302208).

13.3.3.2.12 **31302205 Lisglennon school**

This structure is located at the roadside immediately south of the grid connection route. The NIAH describes the school as follows:

Detached three-bay single-storey school house with half-dormer attic, extant 1838, on a rectangular plan with outline of single-bay single-storey gabled advanced or projecting porch. In use, 1901. Disused, 1911. Pitched slate roof on timber construction with clay ridge tiles, ivy-covered rendered off-central chimney stack with capping not visible, and no rainwater goods surviving on cut-limestone eaves. Part ivy-covered fine roughcast walls. Square-headed window openings (east) with cut-limestone sills, and concealed dressings framing remains of six-over-six timber sash windows. Square-headed door opening (west) with concealed dressings framing timber boarded door. Square-headed window openings to gables to side elevations with cut-limestone sills, and concealed dressings framing one one-over-one timber sash windows. Road fronted with overgrown verge to front.

A school house forming part of a neat self-contained group alongside the ruined Ballysakeery Church (Ballysakeery) (see 31302204) with the resulting ensemble making a pleasing visual statement in a sylvan street scene.

13.3.3.2.13 **31302206 Mullafarry Presbyterian Church**

This structure is located c. 36m to the north of the grid connection route. The NIAH describes the church as follows:

Detached three-bay double-height single-cell Presbyterian church, dated 1824; "unfinished" 1826; complete 1829, on a rectangular plan with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting porch to entrance (west) front abutting single-bay two-storey vestry. Pitched slate roofs including pitched (gabled) slate roof (porch) with clay or terracotta ridge tiles, rendered coping to gables including rendered red brick coping to gable (porch), and cast-iron rainwater goods on rendered eaves retaining cast-iron octagonal or ogee hoppers and downpipes. Rendered, ruled and lined walls. Pointed-arch window openings with rendered red brick sills, and concealed dressings framing storm glazing over three-over-nine timber sash windows without horns having interlocking Y-tracery glazing bars. Paired lancet window openings (east) with rendered red brick sills, and concealed dressings framing fixed-pane timber fittings having stained glass margins centred on leaded glazing bars. Full-height interior with tessellated terracotta tiled central aisle between trefoil-detailed timber pews, timber boarded or tongue-and-groove timber panelled wainscoting supporting carved timber dado rail, cut-white marble Classical-style wall monument (—), and carpeted stepped dais (east) with paired stained glass windows centred on trefoil-perforated Gothic-style timber panelled pulpit on an octagonal plan. Set in landscaped grounds with rendered piers to perimeter having gabled cruciform capping supporting spear head-detailed wrought iron double gates. Additional photography by James Fraher.

A church erected under the aegis of Reverend David Rogers (d. 1859) representing an important component of the early nineteenth-century ecclesiastical heritage of north County Mayo with the architectural value of the composition, one allegedly succeeding the later seventeenth-century Moywater Presbyterian Church (Killen 1886, 251), confirmed by such attributes as the compact rectilinear "barn" plan form, aligned along a liturgically-correct axis; and the "pointed" profile of the openings underpinning a contemporary Georgian Gothic theme with those openings showing pretty Churchwarden glazing patterns. Having been well maintained, the elementary form and massing survive intact together with substantial quantities of the original fabric, both to the exterior and to the interior, including crown or cylinder glazing panels in hornless sash frames: meanwhile, contemporary joinery; and a Classical wall monument commemorating members of the congregation 'who fought and fell in the Great War 1914-1919', all highlight the modest artistic potential of the composition. An adjacent graveyard contributing positively to the group and setting values of the church features an array of markers of genealogical interest including those standing over the burial plots of Robert Massey (1832-1902) of nearby Courthill House (see 31302107); James Hunter Massey (d. 1916) of Carn House (see 31301410); and Dr. Thomas Hunter Massey OBE MD (d. 1934), Senior Medical Officer with the Colonial Medical Service (appointed 1923; retired 1933).

13.3.4 The Turbine Delivery Route

The turbine delivery route will be from the Port of Galway to the proposed wind farm site at Glenora in northwest County Mayo.

It is intended that the port of entry for large turbine components will be Galway Port. Vehicles delivering large turbine components and other abnormal loads to the site will depart from Galway Port and travel northwest through Galway City along the R339 and R336 Regional Roads before reaching the N6 National Road at the Bothar na dTreabh/Tuam Road junction. The delivery vehicles will continue west along the N6/M6 Motorway before merging onto the M17 at the M6/M17/M18 intersection. From here, the delivery vehicles will continue north on the M17 and N17 Tuam bypass. The delivery vehicles will continue on the N17 northwards through Claremorris and on to Charlestown where they will merge onto the N5 heading west to Ballyvary, before turning north onto the N58 to Foxford. The vehicles will then turn west onto the N26 and continue north to Ballina before turning west onto the N59. The vehicles will follow the N59 westwards to Crossmolina until they reach Bangor and continue on the R313 before travelling north on the L1204 to the R314. The delivery vehicles will travel north east along the R314 before travelling southwest along the Ballyglass local road finally merging onto the existing forestry road turning west towards the proposed development site entrance.

A photographic record of the proposed delivery route is presented in Section 13.3.1.8. The proposed transport delivery route was subject to a windscreen survey and assessment of sites within close proximity where possible from the public roads. Only areas where ground works are proposed (junction accommodation areas) are considered in terms of impacts on cultural heritage.

Cultural heritage assets are presented from the south along the N59, north and then east where it meets the proposed Glenora wind farm site (Bangor Erris to the site entrance).

13.3.4.1 Archaeological Heritage

The following three monuments are located just 40m north of the public road along which turbines will be delivered. No works are proposed along this section of the roads and therefore impacts will not occur.

Children's burial ground
 ITM Easting 491615
 ITM Northing 822307
 SMR No. MA027-001001-
 Townland LARGAN BEG

Situated on a steep SW facing hillside, in rough mountainous terrain. This children's burial ground is indicated on the 1838 OS 6-inch map as 'Grave Yard' and on the 1921 edition as 'Grave Yd. (Disused)'. It consists of roughly triangular-shaped area (14.3m NE-SW; 12.3m NW-SE) bordered by field boundaries from WSW-ESE and by a stream from ESE-S. In the interior there is a crude altar (027-001002-) at the NNW, and numerous graves marked by slabs, boulders and roughly square stone settings. Aldridge (1969, 86) noted a cross-inscribed stone (MA027-001003-) on the altar.

Altar
 ITM Easting 491613
 ITM Northing 822314
 SMR No. MA027-001002-
 Townland LARGAN BEG

In a children's burial ground (MA027-001001-). There is an altar (1.75m E-W; 1.65m N-S; max H 1.2m), crudely constructed of stones, at the NNW end of the burial ground. Aldridge (1969, 86) recorded it as 'an altar of rough stones, with a curiously shaped water worn stone standing at each corner'. Aldridge (1969, 86) noted a cross-inscribed stone (MA027-001003-) on the altar.

Class Cross-inscribed stone
 ITM Easting 491613
 ITM Northing 822314
 SMR No. MA027-001003-
 Townland LARGAN BEG

In a children's burial ground (MA027-001001-). Aldridge (1969, 86) noted a cross-inscribed stone (MA027-001003-) on a crude stone-built altar (MA027-001002-) at the NNW end of the burial ground. He described it as a 'natural square stone with crude superimposed crosses cut in it'. It was not located during an inspection in 1996.

A megalithic tomb is located 12m from the road side at Glenulra. Since this monument is located off road, no impacts will occur.

Megalithic tomb - court tomb
 ITM Easting 505792
 ITM Northing 840215
 SMR No. MA006-014—
 Townland GLENULRA

See below document with details from Ruaidhrí de Valera and Seán Ó Nualláin, Survey of the Megalithic Tombs of Ireland. Volume II. County Mayo. (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1964)

8. **Glenulra.** O.S. 6: 11: 3 (67.6 cm., 29.7 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 300-400. G 058 402. Fig. 9. Plate 3.

Court Cairn

The monument is situated about twenty yards west of the road from Ballycastle to Belmullet at the end of the northern spur of Maumakeogh Mountain. It stands on the bog-covered hillside overlooking the high cliffs along the sea coast to the north. The site commands a wide view northwards to Slieve League and the Donegal mountains and north-east beyond Downpatrick Head to the Sligo-Leitrim mountains. The land in the region is bleak mountain bog covered with heather, bracken and rushes. A bog-cutting runs close to the tomb at the south but no stones are visible in it.

The bog growth obscures the details of the greater part of the monument. The exposed portion consists of a small chamber with a jamb and sill arrangement leading to further structure largely covered in the peat. About 1.30 m. west of the jambs and sill is a displaced slab 1.70 in maximum dimension and .25 m. thick. North of this are three much concealed stones which seem to be high-pitched corbels. They are each at least 1.00 m. in maximum dimension and .25 m. thick. Beneath these is a stone (not on plan) which may be a gallery sidestone. It is at least .60 m. long and .50 m. high.

The jambs of the small chamber, which are set longitudinally, are well-matched stones. The northern is .75 m. high and the southern .85 m. high. The sill is .60 m. high. Adjoining the northern jamb and set in line with it is a sidestone .65 m. high. The two sidestones at the south form a curve. That to the west, which is set outside the jamb, is .55 m. high. The other is .65 m. high. Cairn stones are exposed in the hollow north of the chamber.

The jambs and sill of the small chamber and the high-pitched slab corbelling to the west indicate strong affinities with the Court Cairn class. The small chamber may be an end chamber similar to the type found at Carrowkilleen (Ma. 52) or, though this seems less probable, a side-chamber, cf. Behy (Ma. 3). Its exact relation to the rest of the monument can only be defined by excavation.

A further unclassified Megalithic tomb is located 44m north of the road along which the turbines will be transported at Glenulra.

Class	Megalithic tomb - unclassified
ITM Easting	507131
ITM Northing	840335
SMR No.	MA006-017—
Townland	GLENULRA

The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.

A ringfort which appears to be truncated by the modern road is located along the transport delivery route.

Ringfort - cashel	
ITM Easting	508365
ITM Northing	840194
SMR No.	MA006-028—
Townland	DOONFEENY UPPER

The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.

A megalithic tomb (MA007-046—) and two hut sites (MA007-046001- and 002-) are located just to the north (13m) of the public road along which the turbines will be delivered. Temporary road widening / upgrade works will take place to the east and west of the monument location (Figure 13-28). The grid connection is located within the zone of archaeological potential for these monuments and therefore in order to avoid repetition, these monuments are described in Section 13.3.3.1.1, 13.3.3.1.2 and 13.3.3.1.3 above.



Figure 13-28: Recorded monuments along the TDR.



Figure 13-29: Proposed road widening works in vicinity of recorded monuments MA007-046—, 001- and 002.

13.3.4.2 Record of Protected Structures

No RPS structures are located along the proposed TDR.

13.3.4.3 NIAH structures

The following NIAH structures are located along the proposed TDR. No junction accommodation works are proposed where the structures are situated and therefore no impacts will occur. The following descriptions are taken from www.buildingsofireland.ie.

Killerduff Bridge Reg. No. 31300704 at KILLERDUFF

Two-arch road bridge over river, dated 184-; extant 1896. Part creeper- or ivy-covered tuck pointed sneaked limestone walls centred on tooled limestone ashlar rounded cutwater to pier having domed capping with cut-limestone stringcourses supporting parapets having lichen-covered hammered limestone rounded coping centred on benchmark-inscribed date stone ("184-"). Pair of segmental arches with drag edged tooled limestone ashlar voussoirs. Sited spanning Bellanaminaun River with unkempt banks to river.

A bridge representing an integral component of the mid nineteenth-century civil engineering heritage of the rural environs of Ballycastle with the architectural value of the composition, one evoking favourable comparisons with the contemporary New Bridge (184-) nearby (see 31300705), confirmed not only by the "sparrow pecked" sheer limestone dressings demonstrating good quality workmanship, but also by the elegant "sweep" of the arches making a pleasing visual statement at a crossing over the Bellanaminaun River: meanwhile, a benchmark remains of additional interest for the connections with cartography and the preparation of maps by the Ordnance Survey (established 1824).

Bridge Reg. No. 31300605 at GLENULRA

Single-arch road bridge over river, "finished" 1829; extant 1838. Part creeper- or ivy-covered walls with lichen-covered cut- or hammered limestone coping to parapets. Single round arch with drag edged tooled limestone ashlar voussoirs. Sited spanning Glenulra River with overgrown banks to river.

A bridge erected under the supervision of Alexander Nimmo (1783-1832), Engineer to the Western District (appointed 1822; replaced 1831), regarded as an important component of the early nineteenth-century civil engineering heritage of north County Mayo with the architectural value of the composition confirmed not only by the "sparrow pecked" sheer limestone dressings demonstrating good quality workmanship, but also by the lofty "sweep" of the arch making a dramatic visual statement at a crossing over the minor Glenulra River.

Bridge Reg. No.31300604 at GLENGLASSERA

Single-arch road bridge over river, "unfinished" 1829; extant 1838. Creeper- or ivy-covered walls with cut-limestone stringcourses supporting parapets having lichen-covered cut- or hammered limestone coping. Single round arch with drag edged rock faced limestone ashlar voussoirs. Sited spanning Abhainn Ghleann Lasra [Glenglassera River] with overgrown banks to river.

A bridge erected under the supervision of Alexander Nimmo (1783-1832), Engineer to the Western District (appointed 1822; replaced 1831), regarded as an important component of the early nineteenth-century civil engineering heritage of Contae Mhaigh Eo [north County Mayo] with the architectural value of the composition confirmed not only by the rock faced dressings demonstrating good quality workmanship, but also by the lofty "sweep" of the arch making a dramatic visual statement at a crossing over the minor Abhainn Ghleann Lasra [Glenglassera River]: meanwhile, a discreet benchmark remains of additional interest for the connections with cartography and the preparation of maps by the Ordnance Survey (established 1824).

Glenlossera Lodge Reg. No. 31300603 at GLENGLASSERA

Detached seven-bay single-storey sporting lodge, built 1854, on a symmetrical plan with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting bays originally centred on single-bay single-storey lean-to projecting glazed porch. Occupied, 1901; 1911. Sold, 1927. Derelict, 2006. For sale, 2012. Now in ruins. Remains

of hipped slate roofs on collared timber construction centred on pitched slate roof on a U-shaped plan, clay ridge tiles, paired cement rendered yellow brick Running bond chimney stacks centred on paired cement rendered central chimney stacks on cement rendered bases having corbelled stepped stringcourses below capping supporting abbreviated yellow terracotta tapered pots, decorative timber bargeboards to gables on timber purlins with timber finials to apexes, and no rainwater goods surviving on cut-limestone eaves. Part repointed tuck pointed sneaked rubble sandstone walls with hammered limestone flush quoins to corners. Square-headed central door opening with cut-limestone step threshold, and repointed yellow brick block-and-start surround having concave reveals with no fittings surviving. Square-headed flanking window openings with drag edged dragged cut-limestone sills, and repointed yellow brick block-and-start surrounds supporting cut-limestone lintels with no fittings surviving. Square-headed window openings with drag edged dragged cut-limestone sills, and repointed yellow brick block-and-start surrounds with no fittings surviving. Interior in ruins. Set in unkempt grounds on a slightly elevated site with cylindrical piers to perimeter having domed capping supporting wrought iron-detailed flat iron double gates.

A sporting lodge erected for Zachary Mudge (1813-67) on a site obtained (1854) through the Encumbered Estates Court representing an important component of the mid nineteenth-century domestic built heritage of Contae Mhaigh Eo [north County Mayo] with the architectural value of the composition confirmed by such attributes as the deliberate alignment maximising on panoramic vistas overlooking An tAigéan Atlantach [Atlantic Ocean]; the symmetrical footprint originally centred on an expressed porch; the construction in an ochre-coloured local sandstone with silver-grey limestone or yellow brick dressings producing a mild polychromatic palette; and the decorative timber work embellishing the roof. Although reduced to near ruins following a prolonged period of unoccupancy in the later twentieth century, the form and massing survive intact together with quantities of the original fabric, both to the exterior and to the interior, thus upholding much of the character or integrity of a sporting lodge having subsequent connections with Lieutenant Arthur Thomas Mudge (1846-1925) of Sydney in Devon (Burke 1871 II, 958); and a succession of tenants including William P. Lynch (1862-1938), 'Game Keeper' (NA 1901; NA 1911).

Saint Teresa's Catholic Church Reg. No. 31300602 Béal Deirg [Belderg latterly Belderrig]

Detached three-bay double-height single-cell Catholic church, completed 1869; extant 1901, with single-bay single-storey flat-roofed projecting porch to entrance (south) front. "Improved", 1937. Renovated, —, with sanctuary reordered. Pitched slate roof with roll moulded terracotta ridge tiles, concrete or rendered coping to gables on moulded kneelers with Celtic Cross finials to apexes, and replacement uPVC rainwater goods on rendered eaves on moulded consoles retaining cast-iron downpipes. Rendered walls on rendered chamfered plinth with rusticated rendered quoins to corners. Lancet window openings including paired lancet window openings to chancel (north) with concrete or rendered sills, and concealed dressings with hood mouldings over on ogee label stops framing one-over-one timber sash windows having stained glass margins. Lancet window opening to entrance (south) front with concrete or rendered sill, and concealed dressings with hood moulding over on ogee label stops framing fixed-pane fitting having stained glass margins. Interior including vestibule (south); square-headed door opening into nave with glazed timber panelled double doors; full-height interior with timber panelled choir gallery (south), tessellated "quarry tile" central aisle between trefoil-detailed timber pews, paired Gothic-style timber stations, timber boarded vaulted ceiling on carved timber cornice, and curvilinear "floating" chancel arch on "Cyma Recta" or "Cyma Reversa" corbels framing carpeted stepped dais to sanctuary (north) reordered, —, with "Christogram"-detailed timber panelled altar (1939). Set in landscaped grounds.

A church completed under the aegis of Reverend John O'Hara PP (appointed 1869) representing an integral component of the nineteenth-century ecclesiastical heritage of Contae Mhaigh Eo [north County Mayo] with the architectural value of the composition, one succeeding an existing 'chapel...at Belderig [sic]' unmarked on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey (surveyed 1838; published 1839; Lewis 1837 I, 574), suggested by such traits as the compact rectilinear "barn" plan form, aligned along a liturgically-incorrect axis; and the slender profile of the openings underpinning a streamlined "medieval" Gothic theme: meanwhile, aspects of the composition illustrate the continued development or "improvement" of the church in the early twentieth century with those works negating a near-total

reconstruction proposed (1913) by William Henry Byrne and Son (formed 1902) of Suffolk Street, Dublin (IAA). Having been well maintained, the elementary form and massing survive intact together with substantial quantities of the historic or original fabric, both to the exterior and to the interior, thereby upholding the character or integrity of a church making a pleasing visual statement in a rural street scene.

Saint Paul's Catholic Church Reg. No. 31301201 BUNALTY, Gleann na Muaidhe [Glenamoy]

Detached six-bay double-height single-cell Catholic church, built 1936; extant 1943, with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting porch to entrance (north) front. "Improved", 1999[?], producing present composition. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles, "Cavetto" or stepped coping to gables on roll moulded gabled "Cavetto" corbel kneelers including "Cavetto" or stepped coping to gable to entrance (north) front on roll moulded gabled "Cavetto" corbel kneelers with rendered buttressed gabled bellcote to apex framing embossed cast-bronze bell, and cast-iron rainwater goods on timber eaves boards on "Cavetto" consoles retaining cast-iron downpipes. Rendered walls on rendered chamfered plinth with rendered stepped buttresses including rendered clasping stepped buttresses to corners having "slated" coping. Lancet window openings with concrete chamfered sills, and concealed dressings with hood mouldings over on monolithic label stops framing storm glazing over fixed-pane fittings having stained glass margins centred on leaded stained glass "lozenges". Lancet "Trinity Window" to chancel (south) with concrete chamfered sills, and concealed dressings with hood mouldings over on monolithic label stops framing storm glazing over fixed-pane fittings having leaded stained glass panels. Lancet "Trinity Window" to entrance (north) front with concrete chamfered sills, and concealed dressings with hood mouldings over on monolithic label stops framing storm glazing over fixed-pane fittings having stained glass margins centred on leaded stained glass "lozenges". Interior including vestibule (north); square-headed door opening into nave with glazed timber panelled double doors; full-height interior open into roof with stained glass memorial "Trinity Window" (north), encaustic tiled central aisle between timber pews, paired Classical-style timber stations between stained glass memorial windows (undated), encaustic tiled cut-veined white marble stepped dais to sanctuary (south) with arcaded communion railings centred on cut-veined white marble panelled altar below stained glass memorial "Trinity Window" (ob. 1932), and exposed pointed-arch braced collared timber roof construction on corbels with wind braced timber boarded or tongue-and-groove timber panelled ceiling in carved timber frame. Set in relandscaped grounds.

A church representing an important component of the early twentieth-century ecclesiastical heritage of Contae Mhaigh Eo [north County Mayo] with the architectural value of the composition, one evoking favourable comparisons with the contemporary Saint Patrick's Catholic Church (1932), An tInbhear [Inver] (see 31301014), confirmed by such attributes as the rectilinear "barn" plan form, aligned along a liturgically-incorrect axis; the slender profile of the openings underpinning a staid "medieval" Gothic theme with the chancel defined by an elegant "Trinity Window"; and the handsome bellcote embellishing the roofline as a picturesque eye-catcher in the landscape. Having been well maintained, the elementary form and massing survive intact together with substantial quantities of the original fabric, both to the exterior and to the interior where the jewel-like Conroy Memorial "Trinity Window" (ob. 1932) attributable to Earley Studios Limited (closed 1975) of Dublin highlights the artistic potential of the composition: meanwhile, an exposed timber roof construction pinpoints the engineering or technical dexterity of a church forming part of a neat self-contained group alongside a much-modified national school (1895) with the resulting ensemble making a pleasing visual statement in a rural street scene.

Water Pump Reg. No. 31302603 Bangor-Erris

A water pump is located along the street side at Bangor Erris.

Freestanding cast-iron water hydrant, —. Now disused. Street fronted on concrete footpath.

A water hydrant supplied by Glenfield and Kennedy (established 1852) of Kilmarnock representing an interesting example of mass-produced cast-iron work making a pleasing, if largely inconspicuous visual statement in a rural village street scene.

Catholic Church of Our Lady Reg. No. 31302701, TAWNAGHMORE [ERR. BY.], Ballymonnelly
Detached three-bay double-height single-cell Catholic church, dated 1952. Renovated, 1971[?], with sanctuary reordered. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles terminating in rendered gabled bellcote to apex to entrance (west) front framing cast-bronze bell, slightly sprocketed eaves, and replacement uPVC rainwater goods on rendered thumbnail beaded consoles. Rendered walls on rendered plinth with rusticated rendered quoins to corners. Round-headed window openings with concrete sills, and concealed dressings framing storm glazing over fixed-pane fittings having stained glass margins centred on leaded stained glass "lozenges". Round-headed "Trinity Window" to chancel (east) with concealed dressings framing fixed-pane fittings having stained glass margins centred on leaded stained glass "lozenges". Round-headed door opening to entrance (west) front with concrete threshold, and rusticated rendered block-and-start surround having moulded reveals framing replacement glazed timber boarded or tongue-and-groove timber panelled double doors. Round-headed window opening to gable with concealed dressings framing fixed-pane fitting having stained glass margins centred on leaded stained glass "lozenge". Interior including vestibule (west); square-headed door opening into nave with glazed timber panelled double doors; full-height interior open into roof with arcaded choir gallery (west) below stained glass memorial "West Window" (undated), tessellated "quarry tile" central aisle between timber pews, Gothic-style timber stations between stained glass memorial windows (undated), stepped dais to sanctuary (east) reordered, 1971[?], with Classical-style timber altar below stained glass memorial "Trinity Window" (undated), and exposed pointed-arch braced Hammerbeam timber roof construction on thumbnail beaded corbels with wind braced ceiling. Set in landscaped grounds with rendered piers to perimeter having stepped capping supporting replacement mild steel double gates.

A church erected under the aegis of Reverend Michael O'Donnell PP representing an integral component of the mid twentieth-century ecclesiastical heritage of County Mayo with the architectural value of the composition, one recalling the near-contemporary Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart (1946-7), Bangor (see 31302604), confirmed by such attributes as the compact rectilinear "barn" plan form, aligned along a liturgically-correct axis; the slender profile of the openings underpinning a streamlined Romanesque theme with the chancel defined by an elegant "Trinity Window"; and the simple bellcote embellishing the roofline as a picturesque eye-catcher in the landscape. Having been well maintained, the elementary form and massing survive intact together with substantial quantities of the original fabric, both to the exterior and to the interior reordered (1971) in accordance with the liturgical reforms sanctioned by the Second Ecumenical Council of the Vatican (1962-5) where contemporary joinery; and some vibrant stained glass, all highlight the artistic potential of the composition: meanwhile, a "medieval" Hammerbeam roof construction pinpoints the engineering or technical dexterity of a church making a pleasing visual statement in a rural street scene.

Widening works will be required on the west side of the road opposite the church, however, no impacts to the NIAH structure will occur.



Figure 13-30: NIAH structures along the TDR.

13.4 Likely Effects and Associated Mitigation Measures

13.4.1 Construction Phase Potential Impacts (Indirect)

Indirect effects, in terms of archaeology, architectural and cultural heritage are mainly considered to be those effects which happen away from The Proposed Development Site'. This includes impacts on visual setting of any cultural heritage assets in the wider landscape. Since these effects are only possible once development is operational, they are considered operational effects and are therefore discussed in Section 13.4.3 below. No indirect effects were identified which would occur at the construction stage.

13.4.2 Construction Phase Potential Impacts (Direct)

Direct Impact refers to a 'physical impact' on a monument or site. The construction phase of a development may consist of earthmoving activities such as topsoil removal in advance of quarrying. This may have a number of potential negative impacts on the known and potential archaeological heritage. These are outlined below with the suggested mitigation measures.

13.4.2.1 UNESCO World Heritage sites

No UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) or those on a Tentative List are located on or in close proximity to the Proposed Development. The nearest WHS on the Tentative list comprises the Passage Tomb Landscape of County Sligo which is situated c. 55km to the east of the Proposed Development Site.

13.4.2.2 National Monuments

No National Monuments in State Care are located within 10km of the nearest proposed turbines. One monument subject to a Preservation Order is located within 10km of the nearest proposed turbine and consists of an Early Christian Enclosure and church site (MA014-061/001-006, Preservation Order No. 11/1983). It is located 9km to T16 and T22 and is located to the east of the Proposed Development site.

In this regard no direct effects will occur. Potential indirect effects are addressed in Section 13.4.3.2.

13.4.2.3 Recorded Monuments within the EIAR Site Boundary

No recorded monuments or SMR sites are located within the EIAR Site Boundary. No direct effects will therefore occur.

13.4.2.4 Recorded Monuments within 5km of the nearest proposed Turbine

A total of forty-one (41) recorded archaeological monuments are located within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine and are listed in Table 13-2 above. As they are located away from the proposed turbines no direct effects will occur. Operational effects are addressed in Section 13.4.3.3 below.

13.4.2.5 Recorded Monuments along the Grid Connection Route

Pre mitigation impact

Ten recorded monuments are located within 100m of the grid connection route (see Section 13.3.3.1). None of the monuments will be directly impacted by the grid connection route as they are located off the public road. There are a number of instances where the proposed route extends through the Zone of Notification (ZoN) for recorded monuments and therefore mitigation measures will be implemented during construction works in order to avoid any potential negative effects arising during such works.

Proposed mitigation measures

- Archaeological monitoring will be carried out under licence from the National Monuments Service along the grid connection cable route where it extends through the ZoN of the following monuments.
 - MA007-046 Megalithic tomb, MA007-046/001 and 002 Hut Sites at Ballyglass
 - Ringfort MA007-048 at Ballycastle
 - Ringfort MA014-026 at Ballinglen
- A report on the monitoring will be compiled on completion of the work and submitted to the relevant authorities.
- Further mitigation such as preservation in situ (avoidance), preservation by record (excavation) may be required depending on the results of the monitoring.

Residual Impact

Any archaeological sites/features, if detected, during monitoring will be preserved by record (archaeologically excavated) or preserved in-situ (avoidance) and therefore a full record made of same. In this regard, the potential impact after the implementation of the mitigation measures is likely to be Not Significant.

Significance of Effects

The construction stage groundworks have the potential to impact on sub-surface archaeological features, if present. The overall significance of effects will be Not Significant.

13.4.2.6 Recorded Monuments along the Turbine Delivery Route

Pre mitigation impact

The turbine delivery route was subject to a windscreen survey and assessment of sites within close proximity from the public roads, where possible. Only areas where ground works are proposed (junction accommodation areas) are considered in terms of impacts on cultural heritage.

Although a number of recorded monuments and NIAH sites are located adjacent to the transport delivery route, no works are proposed in these locations and therefore no impacts will occur.

Proposed mitigation measures

No mitigation measures are proposed.

Residual Impact

Since no negative effects were identified, no residual impacts will occur.

Significance of Effects

The overall significance of effects will be Imperceptible.

13.4.2.7 Sub-surface Archaeological Potential

Pre mitigation impact

Due to the extent of groundworks associated with the construction phase of the Proposed Development and the presence of blanket peatland within the Proposed Development site boundary, it is possible that previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological finds, features or deposits are located within the Proposed Development site. Due to the proximity of the Céide Fields further associated walls could potentially be uncovered during construction activities associated with the Proposed Development. In the absence of appropriate mitigation sub-surface archaeological sites or features, if present, may be directly impacted by construction phase activities such as topsoil and peat removal and other ground works. The potential impact is likely to be significant, negative and permanent.

It is considered that the overall potential for sub-surface archaeology along the grid Connection Route is low given that it extends along public roads. Mitigation is recommended, however, where the proposed route extends through the Zone of Notification for a recorded monument (see Section 13.4.2.5 above).

Proposed mitigation measures

- Pre-development archaeological testing of the Proposed Development (e.g. turbine bases, hardstands, proposed roads, compounds, substation site, met mast, etc) will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist under licence from the National Monuments Service. As many of these areas are covered in dense forestry it is proposed that the testing will be carried out once the keyhole clear-felling required for the Proposed Development has taken place, but prior to the commencement of construction works.
- Further mitigation such as preservation in situ (avoidance), preservation by record (excavation) or buffer zones may be required depending on the results of the testing. Consultation with the NMS and the Planning Authority may be required to discuss the results of testing and any required mitigation.
- A report on the testing will be compiled on completion of the work and submitted to the NMS and the Planning Authority for consideration.
- Archaeological monitoring of all groundworks associated with the Proposed Development will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist during the construction stage of the project.
- A report on the monitoring will be compiled on completion of the work and submitted to the relevant authorities.

Residual Impact

Any archaeological sites/features, if detected, during testing and/or monitoring will be preserved by record (archaeologically excavated) or preserved in-situ (avoidance) and therefore a full record made of same. In this regard, the potential impact after the implementation of the mitigation measures is likely to be Not Significant.

Significance of Effects

The construction stage groundworks have the potential to impact on sub-surface archaeological features, if present. The overall significance of effects will be Not Significant.

13.4.2.8 Protected Structures within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine

No Protected Structures subject to statutory protection are located within the wind farm EIAR boundary or within close proximity to same (See Section 13.2 for assessment methodology). The nearest protected structure is in excess of 7km to the north-east of the nearest proposed turbine. No direct impacts to this resource will therefore occur. Indirect operational effects are addressed in Section 13.4.3.4 below.

13.4.2.9 Protected Structures within 100m of the grid connection route

No Protected Structures are located within 100m of the grid connection route. The nearest structure listed in the RPS is Ballysakeery Glebe House (RPS ID 272) towards the eastern end of the grid route. It is located 114m to the north of the roadside and grid route. No direct effects to this structure as a result of the grid connection route will occur.

13.4.2.10 Protected Structures along the Turbine Delivery Route

No Protected Structures are located along the TDR or in areas where junction accommodation works are proposed. No direct impacts to this aspect of the cultural heritage resource will therefore occur.

13.4.2.11 NIAH structures and Historic Gardens within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine

Three structures listed in the NIAH and three historic gardens are located within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine and are detailed in Table 13-3 above. No structures listed in the NIAH or historic gardens are located within the proposed wind farm therefore no direct impacts to this resource are identified.

13.4.2.12 NIAH structures and Historic Gardens within 100m of the grid connection route

Eleven NIAH sites are located within 100m of the grid connection route and are presented in Table 13-6 above. The majority of the NIAH sites comprise roadside structures consisting of buildings, churches, houses, water pumps which will not be directly impacted by works associated with the grid connection.

The grid route extends along the public road across Tonrehowan Bridge (Reg. 31302109) at Ballinagavna / Lecarrowanteean townlands. Directional drilling is proposed to be utilised at all bridge crossings therefore direct impacts to the structure are not identified.

13.4.2.13 NIAH structures and Historic Gardens along the Turbine Delivery Route

While a number of NIAH structures are located along the proposed TDR no works are required in proximity to same therefore no direct impacts to NIAH structures are identified.

13.4.2.14 Features of Local Cultural Heritage Merit (Direct effects)

13.4.2.14.1 Corn Kiln

Pre-mitigation impact

A corn kiln is indicated on the first edition OS map adjacent to the Fiddaunfranka. The kiln is depicted as a small square building at ITM E502753. N834154 c. 190m south of T6 and c. 116m west of the existing road due for upgrade between T7 and T9. The structure was not located due to dense mature forestry in this area. While direct impacts to the kiln as a result of the Proposed Development are unlikely, accidental damage to any surviving remains of the structure as a result of the movement of machinery and/or ground works may occur in the absence of mitigation measures.

Proposed mitigation measures

- A buffer zone (c. 180m in diameter) as depicted on Figure 13-30 below around the series of buildings will be established and incorporated into the Construction, Environmental and Management Plan (CEMP).
- Ground works as part of the construction phase of the Proposed Development will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist as detailed in Section 13.4.2.7 above.

Residual Impact

As the structures will be excluded from the area of the groundworks no direct impacts to these features will occur. In this regard, the potential impact after the implementation of the mitigation measures is likely to be Imperceptible.

Significance of Effects

The overall significance of effects will be imperceptible.

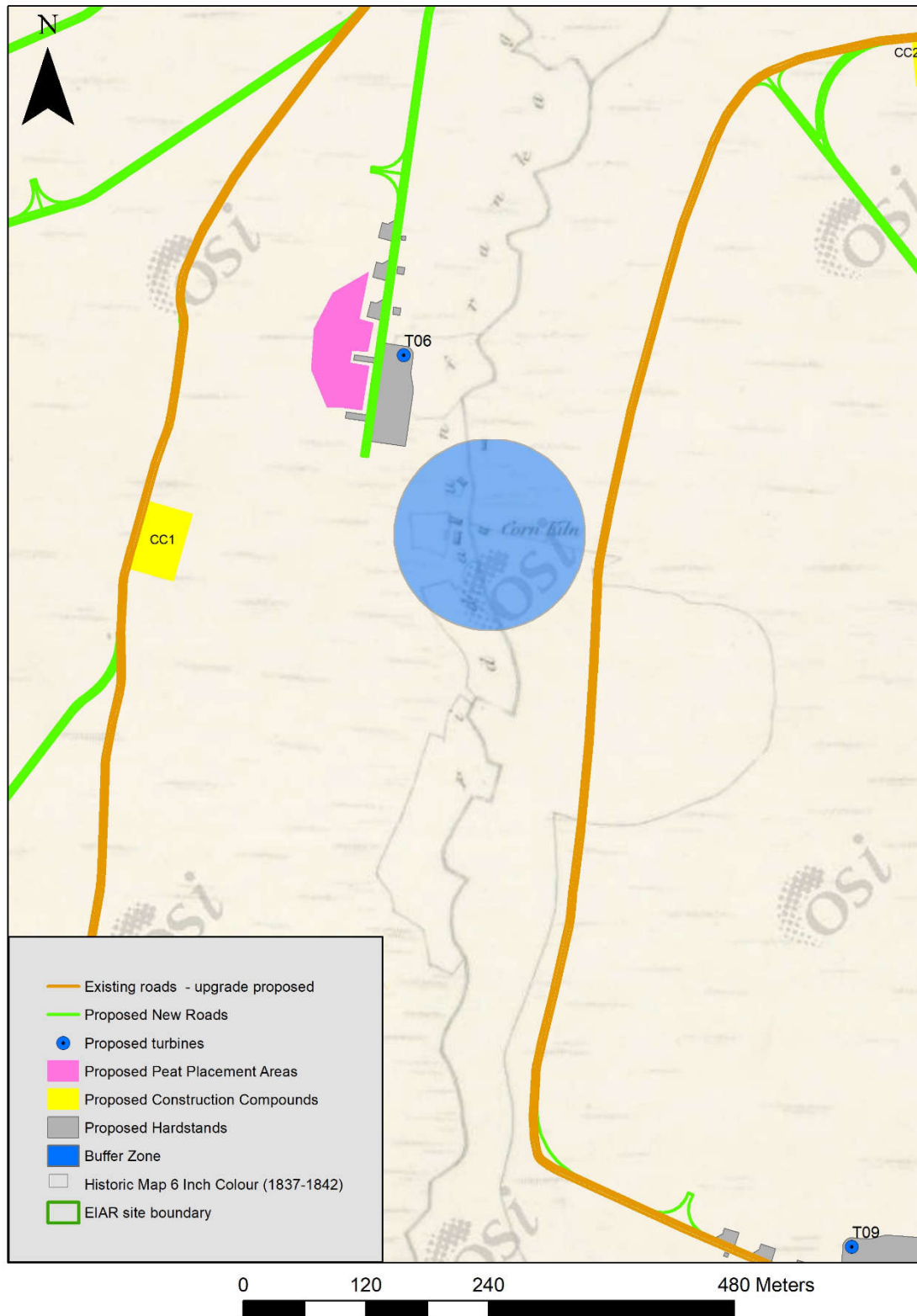


Figure 13-31: Buffer zone around corn kiln as depicted on 1st edition OS map.

Pre-mitigation impact

A complex of derelict and ruinous buildings were recorded c. 180m south-east of T21 at ITM E505889 N833391. A photographic record of the structures is presented in Section 13.3.1.2 above. The structures are shown on the 1st Edition OS 6 inch map and again on the Cassini 6 inch map and are likely to date to the early 19th century. While direct impacts to the structures as a result of the Proposed Development are unlikely, accidental damage to same as a result of the movement of machinery and/or ground works may occur in the absence of mitigation measures.

- A buffer zone (c. 170m in diameter) around the buildings as depicted on Figure 13-31 below will be established and has been incorporated into the Construction, Environmental and Management Plan (CEMP).
- Ground works as part of the construction phase of the Proposed Development will be monitored by an suitable qualified archaeologist as detailed in Section 13.4.2.7 above.

Residual Impact

As the structures will be excluded from the area of the groundworks no direct impacts to these features will occur. In this regard, the potential impact after the implementation of the mitigation measures is likely to be imperceptible.

Significance of Effects

The overall significance of effects will be imperceptible.



Figure 13-32: Buffer zone around ruinous structures as depicted on 6-inch Cassini OS map.

13.4.3 Operational Phase Potential Impacts (Indirect)

Indirect impacts are where a feature or site of archaeological, architectural heritage merit or their setting is affected by a Proposed Development. Indirect impacts here are mainly concerned with impacts on setting of cultural heritage sites.

Impacts on settings of sites may arise when a development is proposed immediately adjacent to a recorded monument or cluster of monuments. While the Proposed Development may not physically impact on a site, it may alter the setting of a monument or group of monuments. There is no standardised industry-wide approach for assessing the degree of impact to the setting of a monument. The assessment of impacts on visual setting was undertaken using both the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) map in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA), as presented in Chapter 14 of this ELAR, and also photomontage / wireline technology from specific cultural heritage assets. The ZTV is a bare-ground model which does not take screening vegetation into account. Operational effects are considered largely as a result of the proposed turbines rather than for example proposed compounds, grid connection, borrow pits etc which would not be dominant in the wider landscape setting in general.

13.4.3.1 UNESCO World Heritage sites

No UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) or those on a Tentative List are located on or in close proximity to the Proposed Development. No indirect effects on this aspect of the cultural heritage resource are therefore identified.

13.4.3.2 National Monuments

Pre-mitigation impact

No National Monuments in State Care or Guardianship are located within 10km of the nearest proposed turbine. One monument subject to a Preservation Order is located within 10km of the nearest proposed turbine and consists of an Early Christian Enclosure and church site (MA014-061/001-006, Preservation Order No. 11/1983). It is located c. 9km to T16 and T22, to the east of the Proposed Development site. The ZTV shows that the monument is located in an area where theoretical visibility of 16-22 turbines is possible, albeit at a distance of 9km (Figure 13-3). It should also be noted that the ZTV does not take vegetative or other screening into consideration. While a change to the wider setting of the monuments subject to a Preservation Order as a result of the proposed turbines is acknowledged, no impacts to their immediate setting will occur. Potential visual effects to their wider setting are considered to be Not Significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures provided. It is noted that natural screening, boundaries, buildings and vegetation will potentially screen any visual effects.

Residual Impact

Since no mitigation measures are being proposed the residual impact will be Not Significant.

Significance of Effects

The overall significance of effects will be Not Significant.

13.4.3.3 Recorded Monuments within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine

Pre-mitigation impact

No recorded monuments are located within the EIAR Site Boundary. A total of forty-one (41) archaeological monuments are located within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine. The nearest monument is located at just over 1km and consists of a now Redundant Record. No impacts to the immediate setting of any monuments within 5km of the Proposed Development will occur as there is a notable dearth of monuments in the immediate vicinity of the proposed wind farm. The Zone of archaeological potential around the Céide Fields is located c. 3km to the nearest proposed turbine (T15) while the surveyed extent of field walls associated with this archaeological complex are located to the north and north-east of the Proposed Development site.

The ZTV shows that only six monuments are located in areas where 16-22 turbines will theoretically be visible with three monuments in areas where 11-15 turbines will theoretically be visible. A total of sixteen monuments are located in areas where 6-10 turbines will theoretically be visible, with seven monuments in areas with theoretical visibility of 1-5 turbines. The remaining nine monuments are located in area where there is no theoretical visibility of the proposed turbines.

The ZTV also demonstrates that there is no theoretical visibility of the proposed turbines from the theoretical observer location at the Céide Fields visitor centre (Figure 13-9). Similarly, a Photomontage / Wireframe (Appendix 13-2) was provided by MKO Ireland which also shows that the proposed turbines are not visible from the highest observer location around the Céide Fields centre.

Given the low density of recorded monuments within 5km, the distance of such monuments from the nearest proposed turbine and the presence of natural screening and vegetation that the ZTV does not take into account the overall effect on the wider setting of monuments within 5km is regarded as Not Significant-Slight.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures provided. It is noted that natural screening, boundaries, buildings and vegetation will potentially screen any visual effects.

Residual Impact

Since no mitigation measures are being proposed the residual impact will be Not Significant-Slight.

Significance of Effects

The overall significance of effects will be Not Significant-Slight.

13.4.3.4 Protected Structures within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine

Pre-mitigation impact

No Protected Structures subject to statutory protection are located within the Proposed Development site boundary or within close proximity to same. The nearest protected structure is in excess of 7km to the north-east. In this regard it is considered that the potential visual effect to the wider setting of this structure will be Imperceptible.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures provided. It is noted that natural screening, boundaries, buildings and vegetation will potentially screen any visual effects.

Residual Impact

Since no mitigation measures are being proposed the residual impact will be Imperceptible.

Significance of Effects

The overall significance of effects will be Imperceptible

13.4.3.5 NIAH Structures within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine

Pre-mitigation impact

Three structures listed in the NIAH and three historic gardens are located within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine. No NIAH structures or historic gardens are located within the proposed wind farm site. The nearest NIAH is located 3.7km from the nearest proposed turbine and therefore effects to its immediate setting are not identified. The ZTV shows that the NIAH structures are located in areas where none of the proposed turbines will theoretically be visible. Only one of the historic gardens (Ballinglen Cottage) is located in an area where 1-5 turbines will theoretically be visible. In this regard the overall potential effects on the setting of NIAH structures and Historic Gardens is regarded as Imperceptible.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures provided. It is noted that natural screening, boundaries, buildings and vegetation will potentially screen any visual effects.

Residual Impact

Since no mitigation measures are being proposed the residual impact will be Imperceptible.

Significance of Effects

The overall significance of effects will be Imperceptible.

13.4.3.6 Features of Local Cultural Heritage Merit

13.4.3.6.1 Corn Kiln (site of) and ruinous stone houses

Pre-mitigation impact

The structures are non-statutory features of local cultural heritage merit located in dense forestry and clear-felled areas. The ruinous houses are situated in clear-felled forestry to the north of an existing track while the site of the corn kiln is located in dense forestry. The proposed turbines will be visible from the structures as they are located within the EIAR boundary for the proposed wind farm. The impact on setting will not be detrimental to the structures since their immediate setting is already altered by the presence of forestry. A change to the wider setting of the structures as a result of the Proposed Development will occur, however, this is regarded as Not Significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures provided. It is noted that natural screening, boundaries, buildings and vegetation will potentially screen any visual effects.

Residual Impact

Since no mitigation measures are being proposed the residual impact will be Not Significant.

Significance of Effects

The overall significance of effects will be Not Significant.

13.5 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impact is defined as ‘The addition of many small impacts to create one larger, more significant, impact’ (EPA 2022). Cumulative effects encompass the combined effects of multiple developments or activities on a range of receptors. In this case, the receptors are the archaeological monuments and architectural/cultural heritage sites in the vicinity of the Proposed Development. The potential cumulative impacts between and the Proposed Development the other projects described in Chapter 2 of the EIAR, hereafter referred to as the other projects, have been considered in terms of impacts on archaeology and cultural heritage.

The projects considered in relation to the potential for in combination impacts arising from construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development and for which all relevant data was reviewed include those listed below:

13.5.1 Wind farms within 20km

The existing, permitted and proposed wind farms listed below were considered cumulatively with the Proposed Development and in particular with regard to potential cumulative visual effects on the setting of cultural heritage assets. Further detail regarding the wind farms is contained in Section 2.8 of Chapter 2 of the EIAR.

- > Bellacorick Wind Farm
- > Oweninny Wind Farm (Phases 1, 2 and 3)
- > Killala Community Wind Farm
- > Dooleg More
- > Bunnahowen Wind Farm
- > Killsallagh Wind Farm
- > ABO Sheskin Wind Farm
- > Sheskin South Wind Farm

13.5.2 Cumulative Impacts (Direct Impacts – Construction stage)

The addition of other projects to the Proposed Development was considered in order to assess Cumulative Impacts. These included all other wind farms within 20km of the Proposed Development. Direct effects for the Proposed Development are considered to be confined to within the EIAR site boundary and relate to construction effects.

13.5.2.1 Cumulative impacts (direct)

13.5.2.1.1 Cumulative effects to UNESCO World Heritage sites (tentative) National Monuments in State Care, Recorded Monuments, NIAH and RPS

No UNESCO World Heritage Sites, National Monuments in State Care, Recorded Monuments, RPS structures or NIAH sites are located within the footprint of the Proposed Development and therefore no direct effects on this resource were identified when considering the Proposed Development alone. When the Proposed Development is added to other projects therefore, it does not result in direct cumulative effects since none were identified in the first place. The aforementioned cultural heritage assets are located away from the site and therefore are not capable of being directly impacted by the Proposed Development. No cumulative effects will occur therefore.

Similarly, along the proposed underground electrical cabling route the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures will ensure no direct effects to recorded monuments. When considered with other permitted and proposed developments no cumulative effects are anticipated.

13.5.2.1.2 Cumulative effects on potential sub-surface archaeology

Potential direct effects identified at the construction stage of the Proposed Development are those which may occur to hitherto unknown sub-surface archaeological finds, features or deposits. This potential effect was identified as being permanent, negative and significant. 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 for the other wind farm projects since groundworks could impact on hitherto unknown archaeological, finds, features or deposits or other cultural heritage assets. In this regard there could potentially be a cumulative effect when the Proposed Development is added to the other wind farm sites. Mitigation measures seek to alleviate such negative effects if not remove the effect altogether and therefore there will be no significant cumulative effects on sub-surface remains. If the mitigation measures prescribed in this EIAR are implemented then cumulative direct effects to unknown sub-surface archaeology will not occur, regardless of the other projects within 20km of the Proposed Development.

13.5.3 Cumulative Effects (Indirect Impact on Setting)

Indirect impacts on setting occur at the operational stage of the development (when turbines are operational). In this regard in order to assess overall cumulative effects on archaeology and cultural heritage, the Proposed Development is considered in the context of the Operational and Proposed wind farms within 20km.

13.5.3.1 UNESCO World Heritage sites (tentative)

No UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS) or those on the Tentative list are located within 20km of the nearest proposed turbine. No potential effects to the setting of such sites as a result of the Proposed Development are therefore identified. No potential cumulative effects will therefore occur to this aspect of the Cultural Heritage resource when considering the Proposed Development with the other existing and proposed wind farms within 20km.

13.5.3.2 National Monuments

No National Monuments in State Care or Guardianship are located within 10km of the nearest proposed turbine. One monument subject to a Preservation Order is located within 10km of the nearest proposed turbine. The ZTV shows that the monument is located in an area where theoretical visibility

of 16-22 turbines is possible, albeit at a distance of 9km. While a change to the wider setting of the monuments subject to a Preservation Order as a result of the proposed turbines is acknowledged, no impacts to their immediate setting will occur. Potential visual effects to their wider setting are considered to be Not Significant. When considered cumulatively with other wind farms within 20km it is possible that cumulative visual effects may occur. Given that no effects to the immediate setting of the monuments as a result of the Proposed Development were identified and the distance between them, no significant cumulative effects are anticipated.

13.5.3.3 Recorded Monuments (5km)

No recorded monuments are located within the ELAR Site Boundary. A total of forty-one (41) archaeological monuments are located within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine. The nearest monument is located at just over 1km and consists of a now Redundant Record. No impacts to the immediate setting of any monuments within 5km of the Proposed Development will occur. Given the low density of recorded monuments within 5km, the distance of such monuments from the nearest proposed turbine and the presence of natural screening and vegetation that the ZTV does not take into account, the overall effect on the wider setting of monuments within 5km is regarded as Slight-Not Significant. When considered with other wind farms there is potential for cumulative impacts to the wider setting of recorded monuments within 5km, however, no significant effects are identified and no potential cumulative effects to the immediate setting of such monuments will occur.

13.5.3.4 Protected Structures and NIAH (5km)

No Protected Structures subject to statutory protection are located within the Proposed Development site boundary or within close proximity to same. The nearest protected structure is in excess of 7km to the north-east. In this regard it is considered that the potential visual effect to the wider setting of this structure will be Imperceptible.

Three structures listed in the NIAH and three historic gardens are located within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine. No NIAH structures or historic gardens are located within the proposed wind farm site. The overall potential effects on the setting of NIAH structures and Historic Gardens as a result of the Proposed Development is regarded as Imperceptible. When considered with the other wind farms there is potential for cumulative impacts to the wider setting of Protected Structures, NIAH structures and historic gardens within 5km, however, no significant effects are identified and no potential cumulative effects to the immediate setting of such structures and features will occur.

13.5.3.5 Features of Local Cultural Heritage Merit

A corn kiln and ruinous stone structures of likely 19th century date are located within the Proposed Development wind farm boundary. A change to the wider setting of the structures as a result of the Proposed Development will occur, however, this is regarded as Not Significant. When considered with other wind farms there is potential for cumulative impacts to the wider setting of the features of local cultural heritage merit, however, no significant effects are identified and no potential cumulative effects to the immediate setting of the structures will occur.

13.6 Do Nothing Scenario

If the Proposed Development were not to proceed, no changes would be made to the current land-use of commercial forestry. It is not anticipated that the Do Nothing Scenario would have any negative effects on the existing environment in terms of archaeology, architectural and cultural heritage. Land use would continue without the need for mitigation measures.

13.7

Decommissioning Phase

There will be no significant potential impacts on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage environment during the decommissioning of the proposed development. Any potential direct impacts will already have been resolved through mitigation measures during the construction phase.