

13. Cultural Heritage

13.1 Introduction

As set out in Chapter 1 of this updated EIAR, this is an update to Chapter 13 of the EIAR submitted to An Bord Pleanála in October 2018 as part of the application for approval of the proposed N6 GCRR pursuant to Section 51 of the Roads Act 1993 (as amended). It forms part of the response to the request by ABP for further information in December 2023 where they requested GCC to “*Update the Environmental Impact Assessment Report*”. This chapter presents an appraisal of the Project under the heading of Cultural Heritage, formerly referred to as the archaeological, architectural and Cultural Heritage assessment in the 2018 EIAR. As per the TII Cultural Heritage Guidelines published in 2024, the term ‘Cultural Heritage’ includes archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage. Where there have been any changes to the assessment and or any updates since the 2018 EIAR, these have been set out in this updated chapter.

This chapter initially sets out the methodology followed in carrying out the appraisal (Section 13.2), describes the Cultural Heritage receiving environment (Section 13.3), and summarises the main characteristics of the Project which are of relevance to Cultural Heritage (Section 13.4). The evaluation of effects of the Project on Cultural Heritage are described (Section 13.5), measures are proposed to mitigate these impacts (Section 13.6), and residual impacts are described (Section 13.7) and cumulative impacts (Section 13.8). The chapter concludes with a summary (Section 13.9) and reference section (Section 13.10).

This chapter has utilised the information gathered during the constraints and route selections studies for the proposed N6 GCRR, the studies to inform the 2018 EIAR, for the 2019 Response to Request for Further Information and for the oral hearing in 2020 plus data gathered during site visits undertaken in 2023 and 2024 to inform the Cultural Heritage impact appraisal for this updated EIAR. Sections 4.11, 6.5.6 and 7.6.6 of the Route Selection Report for the proposed N6 GCRR examined the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage constraints within the scheme study area and compared the potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage impacts of the respective route options. These sections of the Route Selection Report contributed to the design of the proposed N6GCRR, which forms a major part of the Project that this chapter appraises.

The key changes to the chapter since the 2018 EIAR involve updating:

- the description of the receiving environment to take account of any additional sites or structures that have been added to the Record of Monuments and Places, Record of Protected Structures and previous archaeological excavations
- assessment methodologies to take account of the ‘Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of TII National Road and Greenway Projects’, 2024, TII
- Appendix A.13.1 to A.13.11 to take account of changes or additions to sites and structures listed in the various inventories.
- Figures 13.1.1 to 13.1.15 to show additional sites and structures
- the chapter to take account of points raised from the Brief of Evidence presented to An Bord Pleanála (ABP) at the oral hearing in 2020 and from the ABP Inspector’s Report dated June 2021
- the impact assessment to take account of the 2024 TII Guidance and any new sites or structures recorded in the various inventories

13.2 Methodology

13.2.1 Introduction

In accordance with TII Cultural Heritage Guidelines (2024, 88) this study determines, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records and other appropriate methods of study, the nature of the Cultural Heritage resource within the footprint of the Project and in its vicinity. Desk-based assessment is defined as a

programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the receiving environment, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets (CIfA¹ 2020). This leads to the following:

- Determining the presence of known Cultural Heritage sites that may be affected by the Project
- Assessing the likelihood of finding previously unrecorded Cultural Heritage sites within the footprint of the Project
- Determining the impact upon the setting of known Cultural Heritage sites in the surrounding area (receiving environment)
- Suggesting mitigation measures based upon the results of the above research

Research for the 2018 EIAR was undertaken in two phases. The first phase comprised a paper survey of all available archaeological, architectural, historical and cartographic sources. The second phase involved a field inspection of the Project footprint and its immediate environs. The paper survey was reviewed for this updated EIAR and updated where necessary and site visits were undertaken to note any major changes in the receiving environment.

The study involved detailed interrogation of the receiving environment of the Project from a Cultural Heritage perspective. This included information from the Record of Monuments and Places for County Galway, the County and City Development Plans, the topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland and cartographic and documentary records. Aerial photographs of the receiving environment were also consulted. Field inspections were carried out along the route of the Project in December 2015 and July 2016, October 2023 and reinspected in July 2024, in an attempt to confirm the presence of any known Cultural Heritage sites and identify previously unrecorded features, structures and portable finds within the footprint of the Project.

The receiving environment is defined as an area measuring c. 250m from the edge (Assessment Boundary) of the Project (TII Guidelines 2024, 42). Measurements are taken from the Assessment Boundary to the upstanding remains of a site or structure. Where there are no upstanding remains, the measurement is taken to the centre of the site as indicated within Figures 13.1.01 to 13.1.15.

13.2.2 Legislation and Guidelines

The study has been carried out in accordance with the Code of Practice agreed between Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) and the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (now the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, DoHLGH); EPA Guidelines (2022 & 2017) and the Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of TII National Road and Greenway Projects, 2024, TII.

The following legislation, standards and guidelines were also consulted as part of the assessment:

- National Monuments Act 1930 to 2014 (as amended).
- The Planning and Development Acts 2000 to 2023 (as amended).
- Heritage Act, 1995, as amended.
- Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports, 2022, EPA.
- Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1999, (formerly) Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and Islands.
- The Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2000 (as amended).

¹ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

- The National Monuments Act 1930, as amended by various acts including but not limited to, the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1954, the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987, the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 and the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004 (together the National Monuments Acts), makes provision for the protection and preservation of national monuments, archaeological monuments and archaeological objects in Ireland. The description of the existing environment in this chapter takes account of those statutory designations and the chapter takes account of the legislative monitoring and licencing requirements as mitigation.
- The Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023 (the 2023 Act) was enacted by the Oireachtas in late 2023 and aims to address a range of structural issues within the existing National Monuments Act, simplify terminology, and provide a single accessible piece of legislation. At the date of writing, many sections of the 2023 Act have yet to commence. Those that have commenced do not affect the methodologies or content of this chapter. It is not anticipated that when relevant sections of the act are commenced, that these will result in statutory protection being extended to any potential receptors apart from those already considered in this chapter. The chapter already identifies as mitigation the investigations that possess licencing requirements, which will come into force when the 2023 Act is commenced. Accordingly, this updated EIAR conclusions are unlikely to change should the 2023 Act commence fully while the application is moving through the planning process.

13.2.3 Data Sources and Consultations

13.2.3.1 Consultations

A number of statutory and voluntary bodies have been consulted to gain further insight into the cultural background of the receiving environment and receiving environment to inform both the 2018 EIAR and this updated EIAR, as follows:

- Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage – the Heritage Service, National Monuments and Historic Properties Section: Record of Monuments and Places; Sites and Monuments Record; Monuments in State Care Database; Preservation Orders; Register of Historic Monuments
- National Museum of Ireland, Irish Antiquities Division: topographical files of Ireland
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage: County Galway
- Galway City and County Council: Planning Section
- Receiving environment and Baseline Data Collection

13.2.3.2 Paper Survey

The following sources were examined and a list of areas of Cultural Heritage potential was compiled:

- Record of Monuments and Places for County Galway
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Galway
- Monuments in State Care Database
- Preservation Orders
- Register of Historic Monuments
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area
- Galway County Development Plan (2022–2028)
- Galway City Development Plan (2023–2029)
- Draft Galway City Heritage Plan (2024–2029)

- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage County Galway (Architectural & Garden Survey)
- Aerial photographs
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2025)
- Place name analysis
- Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (UNESCO)

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

The **Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)** holds documentary evidence and records of field inspections of all known archaeological sites and monuments. Some information is also held about archaeological sites and monuments whose precise location is not known e.g. in those instances where only a site type and townland are recorded. These are known to the National Monuments Service as ‘un-located sites’ and cannot be afforded legal protection. As a result, these are omitted from the Record of Monuments and Places. SMR sites are also listed on a website maintained by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DoHLGH) – www.archaeology.ie. All Recorded Monuments are referred to as Archaeological Heritage (AH sites) within this assessment.

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

The **National Monuments in the State Care Database** is a list of all the National Monuments in the State guardianship or ownership. Each is assigned a National Monument number whether in guardianship or ownership and has a brief description of each monument.

A National Monument receives statutory protection and is described as ‘a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto’ (National Monuments Act, 1930, Section 2).

The Minister for the DoHLGH may acquire National Monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The State or Local Authority may assume guardianship of any National Monument (other than dwellings). The owners of National Monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the Local Authority as guardian of that monument if the State or Local Authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the State, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister. There are no National Monuments located within the footprint of the Project and its receiving environment.

Preservation Orders List and/or Temporary Preservation Orders, can be assigned to a site or sites that are deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction. Orders are allocated under the National Monuments Act, 1930. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the National Monuments Act, 1954. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister (DoHLGH). There are four sites that possess Preservation Orders within the receiving environment of the Project under assessment. These are referred to as Archaeological Heritage (AH sites) within this assessment.

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

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

Cartographic sources are important in tracing land use development within the area of the Project and its receiving environment as well as providing important topographical information on areas of archaeological potential and the construction of buildings. Cartographic analysis of all relevant maps has been made to identify any topographical anomalies or structures that no longer remain within the landscape. These included current and former townland and parish boundaries.

All sites of potential archaeological or architectural heritage merit identified during the map analysis are listed as Cultural Heritage (CH) sites within this assessment. All Townland Boundaries are listed as TB 1, 2 etc. In addition, all Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAPs) identified during the analysis of mapping (and other sources including field inspection) are referred to as AAPs within this assessment.

The cartographic sources consulted include:

- Historic Ordnance Survey maps of Co. Galway (1841, 1895–1900, 1928–1929)

Documentary sources were consulted to compile background information on the Cultural Heritage receiving environment of the Project.

Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures, archaeological sites and Architectural Conservation Areas within every county. The Galway County Development Plan (2022–2028), Galway City Development Plan (2023–2029) and Draft Galway City Heritage Plan (2024–2029) were examined as part of this assessment. All protected structures are referred to as Built Heritage sites (BH) as part of this assessment. There are no Architectural Conservation Areas located within the receiving environment of the Project.

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) is a state initiative under the administration of the DoHLGH tasked with compiling a nationwide record of locally, regionally, nationally and internationally significant structures, which in turn provides county councils with a guide as to which structures should be listed within the Record of Protected Structures. The NIAH have also carried out a nationwide desk-based survey of historic gardens, including demesnes that surround large houses. All NIAH structures are referred to as Built Heritage sites (BH) as part of this appraisal.

Whilst the NIAH Garden Survey was utilised as part of this assessment, this was carried out in conjunction with detailed analysis of the first edition OS maps and field inspection, in order to identify all designed landscapes (DL) within receiving environment of the Project.

Aerial photographic coverage is an important source of information regarding the precise location of sites and their extent. It also provides information on the terrain and its likely potential for archaeology. Ordnance Survey aerial photographs (1995, 1996, 2000, 2001, 2005, 2006, 2013), Google Earth coverage (2003 – 2024) and Bing Maps were examined for this assessment. All sites identified during cartographic or aerial photographic assessment are identified as Cultural Heritage (CH) sites within this assessment. All Areas of Archaeological Potential identified during the analysis are referred to as AAPs within this assessment.

The **Excavations Bulletin** is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2010 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is also available online (www.excavations.ie) from 1970 – 2025. Information from this resource is vital when examining the archaeological content of any area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files.

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

The Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity is maintained by UNESCO and a committee meets annually to evaluate nominations from various states, where specified cultural heritage practices are reviewed. Since 2017 Ireland has added five practices to the list, including Uilleann piping (2017), Hurling (2018), Irish harping (2019) and Falconry (2021). The most recent addition (2024) is defined as the ‘Art of dry stone construction, knowledge and techniques’. The most recent addition to the list is pertinent to the Project, as the dry stone wall forms the predominant field boundary type across the Project and within the receiving environment. It should be noted that the cultural heritage designation by UNESCO relates to the practice of dry stone construction, rather than the structures themselves.

13.2.3.3 *Field Inspection*

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

The Cultural Heritage field inspection to inform the 2018 EIAR was carried out from the 30 of November to the 04 of December 2015 and on the 26 of July 2016. A field inspection was carried out in response to a submission made by residents in the Menlo area during the oral hearing in 2020. A copy of the report documenting the finding of this inspection is included in Appendix A.13.14. A further field inspection for the Project was carried out on 9 October 2023 to inform this updated EIAR. The receiving environment was subject to reinspection on the 23 July 2024 again to inform this updated EIAR. The field inspection entailed:

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

13.2.3.4 *Geophysical Survey*

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

As part of the assessment, a survey was carried out within one area of archaeological potential identified during the baseline assessment and field inspection. This area is located within the townland of Bushypark and the survey area including an area adjacent to a church and graveyard (BH 7) and a previously unknown platform in the landscape that may possess archaeological potential (CH 38).

The geophysical survey was carried out by Earthsound Archaeological Geophysics on behalf of IAC Ltd for Galway County Council and TII. It took place on the 17 and 18 of November 2016 under licence 16R0190. A number of ditches/possible boundaries were identified during the survey, along with smaller potential burning or industrial sites. The full report is included in Appendix A.13.12.

13.2.4 *Impact Evaluation Methodology*

Taking cognisance of the new guidelines published by TII in 2024, the impact evaluation methodology has been updated for this chapter of the updated EIAR. The significance of potential effects has been evaluated using a systematic approach, based upon identification of the importance/value of receptors and their

sensitivity to the Project activity, together with the predicted magnitude of the impact. This is in accordance with the approach laid out in the *Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of TII National Road and Greenway Projects* (TII 2024).

Developments can have a wide range of impacts on Cultural Heritage sites. These can be direct, indirect, positive or negative:

- Direct Impact – where a Cultural Heritage site or its setting is physically located within the footprint of the Project, which would entail its removal in whole or in part. Direct impacts can also be defined as those that are directly attributable to the Project
- Indirect Impact – an impact that results indirectly from the Project, often occurring away from the development, or because of a sequence of interrelationships or a complex pathway
- Positive Impact – a change which enhances or improves the quality of the Cultural Heritage site
- Negative Impact – a change which reduces the quality of the Cultural Heritage site

13.2.4.1 Sensitivity of Receptor

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

The definitions of receptor sensitivity for the purpose of the Cultural Heritage assessment are provided in Table 13.1. This is based on the presence (or not) of statutory protection and the determination by the author

Table 13.1 Criteria for determination of receptor sensitivity

Sensitivity	Criteria
Very High	Sites of International Importance: UNESCO World Heritage Properties (including tentative list) Any Cultural Heritage site of designated International Importance National Monuments Monuments subject to Preservation Orders
High	RMP Proposed RMP Record of Protected Structures (RPS) Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) UNESCO Cultural Heritage Sites (associated tangible elements only) Well-preserved demesne landscapes Previously unrecorded archaeological sites
Medium	SMR Sites listed on the NIAH (upstanding) AAPs identified through documentary or cartographic research Sculptures/Memorials/Buildings not on NIAH/RPS (based on professional judgement) Tangible Cultural Heritage Moderately well-preserved demesne landscapes Townland boundaries - upstanding
Low	Lands where previous disturbance may have affected the potential archaeological resource Sculptures/Memorials/Buildings not on NIAH/RPS (based on professional judgement) Poorly preserved demesne landscapes Townland boundaries - site of Redundant record

Sensitivity	Criteria
Negligible	Landscape that has been the subject of extensive archaeological investigations and/or extensive development SMR – Record only Proposed RMP – excavated NIAH – demolished Fully developed demesne landscapes

13.2.4.2 Magnitude of Impact

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

As per the TII 2024 Guidelines, the nature of impacts is categorised as follows:

- Type of impact/effect (direct, indirect)
- Quality of impact/effect (i.e. positive, negative, none)
- Extent and Context of impact/effect (e.g. size of the area/number of sites affected; whether the extent, duration, or frequency will conform to or contrast with established (baseline) conditions)
- Probability of impact/effect (i.e. likelihood that the identified effects will occur)
- Duration of impact/effect (e.g. momentary, brief, temporary, short-term, medium-term, long-term, permanent, reversible, etc.)
- Frequency of impact/effect (i.e. will occur once, rarely, daily, monthly, constantly, etc.)

The criteria used to assess the different impacts associated with the Project are shown in Table 13.2. The criteria have been defined in consideration of the *Guidelines on Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Statements* (EPA 2022) and the *Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of TII National Road and Greenway Projects* (TII 2024).

Table 13.2 Criteria for determination of magnitude of impact

Importance	Criteria
Very High	Major alteration to, or complete loss of, a Cultural Heritage site. Effects likely to be experienced at a very large scale; considered permanent and irreversible.
High	Notable or long-term change to a Cultural Heritage site.
Medium	Moderate or long-term change over a restricted area or a moderate change to a Cultural Heritage site.
Low	Minor, short- or medium-term change over a restricted area or a minor change to a Cultural Heritage site.
Negligible	Imperceptible change to a Cultural Heritage Receptor.

13.2.4.3 Significance of Effect

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

The matrix provides a framework for the consistent and transparent assessment of predicted effects although it is important to note that the assessments are based on the application of expert judgement. The assessment matrix is shown in Table 13.3, whereas the definition of the significance of effects is given below (TII 2024, 70).

Table 13.3 Impact assessment matrix for determination of significance of effect

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

Significance of Effect Definitions

- **Profound:** An effect which obliterates a Cultural Heritage Receptor of high or very high importance.
- **Very Significant:** An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity considerably alters most of an important aspect of the Cultural Heritage site.
- **Significant:** An effect which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters an important aspect of the Cultural Heritage site.
- **Moderate:** An effect that alters the character of the Cultural Heritage site in a manner that is consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends.
- **Slight:** An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the Cultural Heritage site without affecting its importance.
- **Not significant:** An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the Cultural Heritage site but without significant consequences.
- **Imperceptible:** An effect capable of measurement but without significant consequences.

13.3 Receiving Environment

13.3.1 Results and Analysis

13.3.1.1 General

The Project traverses the baronies, parishes and townlands listed in Table 13.4 below. A detailed archaeological and historical background is provided in Appendix A.13.1.

Table 13.4 Baronies, Parishes and Townlands

Barony	Parish	Townland
Galway	Rahoon	Na hAille, Ballynahown East, Bushypark, An Cheapach, An Chloch Scoilte, Na Forai Maola Thoir, Na Forai Maola Thiar, Kentfield, Mincloon, An Baile Nua, Rahoon, Troiscaigh Thoir, Troiscaigh Thiar, Ballard West, Ballard East, Keeraun, Letteragh, Ballagh, Barnacranny, Dangan Upper, Dangan Lower
	St. Nicholas	An Caisleán Gearr, Capanabornia, Parkmore, Ballybrit
Galway	Oranmore	Ballindooley, Mionlach, Pollkeen, Doughiska
Dunkellin		Breanloughaun, Coolagh, Garraun North

13.3.1.2 Recorded Monuments (AH sites) within the Receiving Environment

A total of 52 Archaeological Heritage sites (AH) are recorded within the Assessment Boundary of the Project (Table 13.5). The increase from the 2018 EIAR is due to new sites being added to the record since 2018 and the increase in the area included within the Assessment Boundary at Galway Racecourse for this updated EIAR. The existing Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is currently under review and a number of changes relating to some sites have been proposed in the record by the DoHGLH (www.archaeology.ie). As such, seven redundant records are included within the 52 sites, which will ultimately be removed from the Record. These sites have been classed by the DoHGLH as being non-archaeological.

As per the 2018 EIAR, eight sites are proposed for removal due to their relatively recent date (AH 9, 10, 12, 17, 20, 27, 38, 39). Two sites will be removed from the Record as they are no longer extant having already been removed from the landscape due to quarrying (AH 18, 19). Two further sites will be removed from the Record as they have been removed by modern development (AH 30, 31). One of the sites (AH 36) represents a series of probable prehistoric burnt mounds that have been excavated; this entry is not proposed for removal from the Record.

Four of the recorded sites within the townland of Ballybrit also have Preservation Orders and as such are deemed to be of national importance (AH 32 - 35).

Of the 52 sites, ten are also classed as Protected Structures within the Galway City Development Plan (2023–2029). As such, these sites (AH 4, 15, 16, 22, 23, 25, 29, 33, 41, 50) are also subject to statutory protection under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.

The detailed description of each AH site is included in Appendix A.13.2 of this updated EIAR and their locations are shown on Figures 13.1.01 to 13.1.15.

Since the 2018 EIAR, there has been some minor changes to the configuration of the proposed mitigation measures relative to the operation of Galway Racecourse specifically relating to the location of temporary stables infield at the Galway Racecourse, which is along with other works the subject matter of a planning application by the Galway Race Committee Trust that was granted approval by Galway City Council in December 2024, as detailed in Chapter 5 of this updated EIAR. This has resulted in an increase in the Assessment Boundary and minor changes to the assessment detailed in this chapter.

Table 13.5 Archaeological Heritage (AH) sites located within the receiving environment

AH No.	RMP No.:	Townland:	Classification:	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project	Statutory protection
AH 1 ²	GA093-009	Na Foraf Maola Thiar	Redundant record: non-antiquity	0+500	9m east	None
AH 2	GA082-077	Rahoon	Bullaun Stone	6+850	0m	RMP
AH 3 ³	GA082-040	Dangan Lower	Redundant record: non-antiquity	8+350	57m southeast	None
AH 4 ⁴	GA094-047	Rahoon	House (Rahoon House) Also BH 18)	N59 Link Road South 3+350	153m southeast	RMP
AH 5	GA094-056	Rahoon	Designed Landscape Feature	Gort na Bró Road	61m southwest	RMP

² Scheduled for removal from the RMP/SMR – 12/11/24

³ Scheduled for removal from the RMP/SMR – 12/11/24

⁴ Scheduled for removal from the RMP/SMR – 12/11/24

AH No.	RMP No.:	Townland:	Classification:	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project	Statutory protection
AH 6	GA082-104	Bushypark	Enclosure	9+100	195m northwest	RMP
AH 7 ⁵	GA082-032	Dangan Lower	Redundant record: non-antiquity	8+750	86m northeast	None
AH 8	GA082-039	Dangan Lower	Children's Burial Ground	8+850	60m northeast	RMP
AH 9 ⁶	GA082-087	Mionlach	Settlement cluster	9+800	To the immediate north of the area proposed for habitat enhancement for bats. 573m northwest of Project.	None
AH 10 ⁷	GA082-041	Dangan Lower	Well	8+650	173m east-southeast	None
AH 11	GA082-033	Dangan Lower	Barrow	8+700	198m southeast	RMP
AH 12 ⁸	GA082-036	Dangan Lower	Site of House (Dangan House)	9+150	90m northwest	RMP
AH 13	GA082-085	Dangan Lower	Designed Landscape Feature	9+050	112m east-southeast	RMP
AH 14	GA082-038	Dangan Lower	Designed Landscape Feature	9+150	37m south south-east	RMP
AH 15	GA082-037	Dangan Lower	Summer house (Also BH 9)	9+300	24m east-northeast	RMP
AH 16	GA082-064/001	Mionlach	House – 17 th century, Castle, unclassified (Also BH 10)	9+375	Adjacent to the area proposed for habitat enhancement for bats 140m northwest of project	RMP
AH 17 ⁹	GA082-100	Mionlach	Clearance cairn	9+500	Within the proposed for habitat	None

⁵ Scheduled for removal from the RMP/SMR – 12/11/24

⁶ Scheduled for removal from the RMP/SMR – 12/11/24

⁷ Scheduled for removal from the RMP/SMR – 12/11/24

⁸ Scheduled for removal from the RMP/SMR – 12/11/24

(Note as of 12/11/24 no changes have occurred within the Record re schedules for exclusion and inclusion)

⁹ Scheduled for removal from the RMP/SMR – 12/11/24

AH No.	RMP No.:	Townland:	Classification:	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project	Statutory protection
					enhancement for bats 167m northwest of project	
AH 18 ¹⁰	GA082-031	Coolagh	Enclosure	11+350	0m	None
AH 19 ¹¹	GA082-095	Coolagh	Ringfort	11+400	0m	None
AH 20 ¹²	GA082-003	Ballindooley	Quarry	12+025	81m north	RMP
AH 21 ¹³	GA082-004	Ballindooley	Redundant record: non-antiquity	12+200	131m east-northeast	None
AH 22	GA082-060	Mionlach	Pillar stone (Also BH 23)	9+850	68m north of proposed habitat enhancement for bats 530m northwest of project	RMP
AH 23	GA082-023	An Caisleán Gearr	Chapel (site of) (Also BH 14)	13+075	80m north	RMP
AH 24 ¹⁴	GA082-026	An Caisleán Gearr	Redundant record: non-antiquity	12+975	0m	None
AH 25	GA082-021	An Caisleán Gearr	Tower house (Also BH 13)	12+950	220m south	RMP
AH 26	GA082-022	An Caisleán Gearr	Children's burial ground	13+500	71m northwest	RMP
AH 27 ¹⁵	GA082-072	Parkmore	Quarry	14+000	0m	None
AH 28	GA082-016	Ballybrit	Anomalous stone group	14+850	124m southwest of proposed N6 GCRR and immediately adjacent to the temporary stables	RMP
AH 29	GA082-011/001-2	Ballybrit	Cashel, souterrain, children's burial	15+150	Immediately adjacent to Project, 76m	RMP

¹⁰ Removed by quarrying - Scheduled for removal from the RMP/SMR – 12/11/24

¹¹ Removed by quarrying - Scheduled for removal from the RMP/SMR – 12/11/24

¹² Scheduled for removal from the RMP/SMR – 12/11/24

¹³ Scheduled for removal from the RMP/SMR – 12/11/24

¹⁴ Scheduled for removal from the RMP/SMR – 12/11/24

¹⁵ Scheduled for removal from the RMP/SMR – 12/11/24

AH No.	RMP No.:	Townland:	Classification:	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project	Statutory protection
			ground (Also BH 17)		southeast of the proposed N6 GCRR	
AH 30 ¹⁶	GA082-017	Ballybrit	Earthwork	City East Business Park Junction	0m	RMP
AH 31 ¹⁷	GA082-015	Ballybrit	Designed landscape feature	City East Business Park Junction	57m south	None
AH 32	GA082-012002	Ballybrit	Deserted medieval settlement	14+500	0m c.258m southwest of the temporary stables	RMP/ Preservation Order
AH 33	GA082-012001	Ballybrit	Tower house (Also BH 16)	14+500	0m 207m southwest of the temporary stables	RMP/ Preservation Order
AH 34	GA082-014	Ballybrit	Enclosure	15+050	0m 258m south-southwest of the temporary stables.	RMP/ Preservation Order
AH 35	GA082-013/001	Ballybrit	Ringfort & house (unknown date)	15+050	0m 223m south of the temporary stables	RMP/ Preservation Order
AH 36 ¹⁸	GA082-043/001-4	Doughiska	<i>Fulachta fia</i>	16+400	0m	RMP
AH 37	GA082-044	Doughiska	Road	16+350	43m west southwest	RMP
AH 38 ¹⁹	GA082-063	Mionlach	Designed landscape feature	9+550	Adjacent to proposed habitat enhancement for bats. 448m northwest of Project	None

¹⁶ Removed by development - Scheduled for removal from the RMP/SMR – 12/11/24

¹⁷ Removed by development - Scheduled for removal from the RMP/SMR – 12/11/24

¹⁸ Fully excavated (Excavation Ref.: A024/1.1, E2052)

¹⁹ Scheduled for removal from the RMP/SMR – 12/11/24

AH No.	RMP No.:	Townland:	Classification:	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project	Statutory protection
AH 39 ²⁰	GA082-062	Mionlach	Designed landscape feature	9+650	Within proposed habitat enhancement for bats 448m northwest of Project	None
AH 40	GA082-061	Mionlach	Burial ground	9+600	Adjacent to proposed habitat enhancement for bats 577m northwest of Project	RMP
AH 41	GA082-070	Mionlach	Gate house (Also BH 21)	9+750	50m east of proposed habitat enhancement for bats 406m northwest of Project	RMP
AH 42	GA093-029	Na Foráí Maola Thoir	Structure	1+525	0m	Proposed RMP
AH 43	GA093-025	Ballyburke	Redundant record	5+600	87m southwest	None
AH 44	GA082-085	Dangan Lower	Designed landscape feature	9+050	125m east	RMP
AH 45	GA082-066	Menlough	Enclosure	10+150	207m north	RMP
AH 46	GA082-086	Castlegar	Church	13+550	204m south	Proposed RMP
AH 47	GA082-012003	Ballybrit	Redundant record	14+400	203m northeast	None
AH 48	GA094-056	Rahoon	Designed landscape feature	6+400	66m east	RMP
AH 49	GA082-093	Coolagh	Lime kiln	10+750	96m southeast	Proposed RMP
AH 50	GA082-094	Coolagh	Architectural fragment	10+550	Immediately adjacent to the Project	Proposed RMP
AH 51	GA094-048	Rahoon	Ritual site - holy well	6+550	214m southeast	RMP
AH 52	GA082-108	Dangan Lower	Enclosure	8+850	231m east	Proposed RMP

²⁰ Scheduled for removal from the RMP/SMR – 12/11/24

Of the 52 AH sites that have been identified, eight of the sites are recorded within the footprint of the Project. However, two of the sites have already been removed by quarrying (AH 18, 19); one site has been removed by existing development (AH 31) and one area has already been subject to archaeological excavation (AH 36). AH 24 is listed as a non-antiquity and AH 27 is listed as a quarry and as such does not possess archaeological significance. AH 2 is listed as the site of a bullaun stone; however, no trace of the feature has been identified during the course of this assessment.

AH 42 is listed as a structure, which the SMR file notes as ‘*it is difficult to determine the function or date of this structure. It may have functioned as some sort of shelter or pen*’. The site was recorded in March 2022 and in a report produced by Martin Jones (TII Archaeologist), he notes ‘*The potential site takes the form of a narrow, rectangular, walled space measuring 0.8 m in average width and 3 m in length (N-S); several large boulders lie either side of an opening at the southern end (Fig. 2). The roughly coursed walls sit on the existing ground surface and survive to a maximum height of 1.2 m on the eastern side and 0.7 m on the western side. The walls consist of large irregular and sub-rectangular boulders—possibly shaped, though more likely naturally occurring—sitting atop smaller foundation stones. The back wall consists of a single large boulder and the floor consists of exposed bedrock with a thick covering of decayed fern. A rectangular stone—possibly used to close off access to the chamber—lies on its side at the opening (Fig. 4). The site is interpreted as a small booley hut or other structure associated with shepherding activity in the area in the early modern period*’ (unpublished 2022 report submitted to the National Monuments Service). The Galway Community Archaeologist Bernie Doherty also reported the site to the National Monuments Service. A very small structure is marked at this location within the 1895 – 1900 OS map but is not apparent on earlier mapping.

As per the 2018 EIAR for the proposed N6 GCR, two further sites are located within the Assessment Boundary on lands required for habitat planting in Mionlach and these lands form part of the Project. These lands are however outside the footprint of the proposed N6 GCR itself. AH 39 is listed as a designed landscape feature and is not considered to possess archaeological significance as it is scheduled for removal from the SMR/RMP. Similarly, AH 17, which is listed as a clearance cairn within this proposed habitat planting area is also scheduled for removal. A further designed landscape feature is located immediately adjacent to the proposed habitat planting area (AH 38), along with a recorded burial ground, located to the immediate west of the proposed habitat planting area (AH 40). Menlo Castle (AH 16) is located c.140m northwest of the Project. However, the edge of the habitat planting area is located to the immediate east of the castle structure.

13.3.1.3 National Museum of Ireland (NMI): Topographical Files

Information from the NMI topographical files listed a stone ard fragment (1987:184) and an iron axehead (1983:61) recovered from the townland of Dangan Lower. A number of lithic artefacts are listed under the townland of Mionlach, including seven stone axeheads of ‘Shannon type’ (KK131129, 2005C1:802, 1638:W307, 1637:W306, 1636:W305, 1635:W304, 1634:W303²¹); a collection of twenty blades of various geologies (1280:W5) and a chert blade (2005C1:801). A ‘beehive’ type quern top and base (2011:252) have also been recovered from the townland of An Caisleán Gearr. Details relating to the finds are provided in Appendix A.13.3.

13.3.1.4 Protected Structures (BH sites) within the Receiving Environment

A review of the Galway County Development Plan (2022–2028) and the Galway City Development Plan (2023–2029) indicates that a total of 30 Protected Structures (BH sites) are recorded within the receiving environment of the Project (Table 13.6). Six of the structures are also listed within the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) (see Section 13.3.1.6). The increase from the 2018 EIAR chapter is due to the increase in the Assessment Boundary at Galway Racecourse for this updated EIAR.

Of the 30 Protected Structures, one is located within the footprint of the proposed N6 GCR. This consists of a single storey thatched cottage within the townland of An Caisleán Gearr (BH 12). The structures identified at Mionlach (BH 21-27) are located within the receiving environment of the area proposed for habitat planting rather than the proposed N6 GCR.

²¹ Polished stone axeheads of Neolithic date

Of the 30 structures, 11 are also classed as Recorded Monuments (BH 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 29, 30). As such, these sites are also subject to statutory protection under the National Monuments Act.

The detail relating to each BH site is included in Appendix A.13.4 of this updated EIAR and the locations of the structures are marked on Figures 13.1.01 to 13.1.15.

Table 13.6 Built Heritage (BH) sites located within the receiving environment

BH No.:	RPS No.:	Townland:	Classification:	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project	NIAH
BH 1	6302	Mincloon	Thatched cottage	6+150	53m northwest	No
BH 2	6301	Mincloon	Thatched cottage	6+400	183m southeast	No
BH 3 ²²	2001	Barnacranny	Gate pillars	8+450	Adjacent	No
BH 4	2901	Barnacranny	Thatched cottage	8+450	109m northwest	Yes
BH 5	1504	Kentfield	Bushypark House	N59 Link Road North 0+000	60m northeast	Yes
BH 6	1503	Ballagh	Thatched Cottage	N59 Link Road North 0+050	124m west	No
BH 7	1501/02	Ballagh	Church	N59 Link Road North 0+060	20m southeast	Yes
BH 8 ²³	3003	Ballagh	Remains of stone fort	8+950	184m east-northeast	No
BH 9	3001	Dangan Lower	Summer house (Also AH 15)	9+300	24m east-northeast	No
BH 10	5702	Mionlach	Menlo Castle (Also AH 16)	9+350	Adjacent to the area proposed for habitat planting. 140m northwest of Project	Yes
BH 11	2402	Coolagh	Thatched cottage	10+750	63m northwest of the Project at Lackagh Quarry	No
BH 12	1703	An Caisleán Gearr	Thatched cottage	12+875	0m	Yes
BH 13	1701	An Caisleán Gearr	Tower House (Also AH 25)	12+950	220m south	No
BH 14	1702	An Caisleán Gearr	Chapel, site of (Also AH 23)	13+100	80m north	No
BH 15	7601	Parkmore	Two ruined cottages	13+800	99m southwest	No
BH 16	701	Ballybrit	Tower House (Also AH 33)	14+500	0m	No

²² No evidence of gate pillars at this location

²³ No evidence of this site type at this location – may relate to AH 52, which is adjacent to this area but only recorded in 2019.

BH No.:	RPS No.:	Townland:	Classification:	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project	NIAH
					207m southwest of the temporary stables at Ballybrit	
BH 17	702	Ballybrit	Cashel (Also AH 29)	15+150	Immediately adjacent	No
BH 18	8301	Rahoon	Rahoon House (Also AH 4)	N59 Link Road South 3+350	153m southeast	No
BH 19	8301	Rahoon	Entrance to Rahoon House	N59 Link Road South 3+300	188m southeast	Yes
BH 20	1705	An Caisleán Gearr	Free standing stone cross	13+450	162m southwest	No
BH 21	5703	Mionlach	Gate house (Also AH 41)	9+750	406m northwest of Project 50m east of area proposed for habitat planting	Yes
BH 22	5710	Mionlach	Thatched cottage	9+800	522m northwest of Project 53m north of area proposed for habitat planting	Yes
BH 23	5704	Mionlach	Pillar stone (Also AH 22)	9+850	530m northwest of Project 68m north of area proposed for habitat planting	No
BH 24	5709	Mionlach	Thatched cottage	9+850	586m northwest of Project 97m north of area proposed for habitat planting	Yes
BH 25	5708	Mionlach	Thatched cottage	9+000	596m northwest of Project 163m north of area proposed for habitat planting	Yes

BH No.:	RPS No.:	Townland:	Classification:	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project	NIAH
BH 26	5707	Mionlach	Thatched cottage	9+950	645m northwest of Project 191m north of area proposed for habitat planting	Yes
BH 27	5711	Mionlach	Thatched cottage	9+950	319m northwest of Project 200m northeast of area proposed for habitat planting	Yes
BH 28	1505	Bushypark	Thatched Cottage (Heffernans)	8+150	237m north of the Project	No
BH 29	2401	Coolagh	1945 grotto with medieval stone	10+600	To the immediate east	No
BH 30	2701	Coolagh	Limekiln	10+750	96m southeast of the Project	No

13.3.1.5 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage structures (BH sites) within the Receiving Environment

A review of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) has shown that there is 13 NIAH structures located within the receiving environment of the Project (Table 13.7). All of these structures are also listed as protected structures in the current Galway City Development Plan. In addition, two of the buildings are also Recorded Monuments (Menlo Castle BH 10/AH 16 and Menlo Castle Gate house BH 21/AH 41).

Of the 13 NIAH structures, one is located within the footprint of the proposed N6 GCRR. This consists of a single storey thatched cottage within the townland of An Caisleán Gearr (BH 12). The structures identified at Mionlach (BH 21-27) are located within the receiving environment of the area proposed for habitat planting rather than the proposed N6 GCRR.

Inclusion within the NIAH does not confer statutory protection. However, as the buildings are also listed within the Record of Protected Structures, these buildings are subject to statutory protection under the Planning and Development Act (2000).

The detail relating to each BH site is included in Appendix A.13.4 of this updated EIAR and their locations are marked on Figures 13.1.01 to 13.1.15.

Table 13.7 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (BH) sites located within the receiving environment

BH No.	NIAH No.	Townland	Classification	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project	RPS
BH 4	30408205	Barnacranny	Thatched cottage	8+450	109m northwest	Yes
BH 5	30408203	Bushypark	Bushypark House	N59 Link Road North 0+000	60m northeast	Yes
BH 7	30408204	Ballagh	Church	N59 Link Road North 0+060	20m southeast	Yes
BH 10	30408220	Mionlach	Menlo Castle (Also AH 16)	9+350	Adjacent to the area proposed for habitat	Yes

BH No.	NIAH No.	Townland	Classification	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project	RPS
					planting. 140m northwest of Project	
BH 12	30408211	An Caisleán Gearr	Thatched cottage	12+875	0m	Yes
BH 19	30311001	Rahoon	Entrance to Rahoon House	N59 Link Road South 3+300	188m southeast	Yes
BH 20	30408212	An Caisleán Gearr	Free standing stone cross	13+450	162m southwest	Yes
BH 21	30408219	Mionlach	Gate house (Also AH 41)	9+750	406m northwest of Project 50m east of area proposed for habitat planting	Yes
BH 22	30408216	Mionlach	Thatched cottage	9+800	522m northwest of Project 53m north of area proposed for habitat planting	Yes
BH 24	30408215	Mionlach	Thatched cottage	9+850	586m northwest of Project 97m north of area proposed for habitat planting	Yes
BH 25	30408214	Mionlach	Thatched cottage	9+000	596m northwest of Project 163m north of area proposed for habitat planting	Yes
BH 26	30408213	Mionlach	Thatched cottage	9+950	645m northwest of Project 191m north of area proposed for habitat planting	Yes
BH 27	30408217	Mionlach	Thatched cottage	9+950	319m northwest of Project 200m northeast of area proposed for habitat planting	Yes

13.3.1.6 Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) within the Receiving Environment

A review of the Galway County Development Plan (2022–2028) and the Galway City Development Plan (2023–2029) has shown that there are no ACAs located within the receiving environment of the Project. The closest ACA, Bearna Village and environs, is located over 940m to the southeast of the Project.

13.3.1.7 Designed Landscapes

A number of sources were reviewed in order to define the nature and extent of designed landscapes within the receiving environment of the Project. These included the historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping, aerial photographic coverage, the NIAH Garden Survey, the Landed Estates Database and field inspections. Since the 2018 EIAR, the NIAH garden reference numbers and descriptions of same, have been updated in the NIAH database. As such the most up to date reference numbers and descriptions are cited in Table 13.8 below.

A total of nine designed landscapes have been identified within the receiving environment of the Project (Table 13.8), with the Project located in portions of five of these landscapes (DL 2, 4, 7, 8, 9). Of the nine landscapes, four are associated with a principal structure that is listed as protected within the current Galway City Development Plan. The landscapes are shown as shaded ‘demesne’ landscapes on the first edition OS

mapping. These environments were intended to represent a natural parkland setting for a large house, a practice that became fashionable from the latter part of the 18th Century onwards. The landscapes, which can vary greatly in size, often possess specific features, such as long driveways, gate lodges, stately entrances, walled gardens, bodies of water and belts, avenues and clumps of deciduous and specimen trees.

The identified designed landscapes are listed in Table 13.8 and described in more detail in Appendix A.13.5 of this updated EIAR with their locations shown on Figures 13.1.01 to 13.1.15.

Table 13.8 Designed Landscape (DL) located within the receiving environment

DL No.:	Townland:	Description:
DL 1	Bearna, Cluain na nGabhar, Gort na Leice, An Roisín, An Seanbhaile Dubh, Baile an Mhóinín Thoir	<p>Barna House and demesne. Marked as a substantial demesne on the first edition OS map covering several townlands. NIAH garden survey notes that the principal structure is present and the demesne has been subject to significant development²⁴.</p> <p>Barna House is a protected structure.</p> <p>The northwest corner of the demesne is located c. 143m southeast of the Project.</p>
DL 2	Rahoon	<p>Rahoon House and demesne. The house and a large demesne landscape are marked on the first edition OS map.</p> <p>The principal structure does survive today and is a protected structure (BH 18) but is surrounded by modern residential development. As such, the demesne has almost completely lost its original character. NIAH garden survey notes that housing has been constructed on the site²⁵.</p> <p>A proposed link road will run through the northwest corner of the original demesne.</p>
DL 3	Kentfield	<p>Glenlo Abbey demesne. The house is named as ‘Glenlough’ on the first edition OS map and occupies a large demesne landscape. The early 20th Century map shows it renamed as ‘Glenlo Abbey’. The NIAH garden survey notes that a golf course is present²⁶. The principal structure is located outside of the receiving environment.</p> <p>The southeast corner of the demesne is located 99m northwest of the Project.</p>
DL 4	Bushypark	<p>Bushypark House demesne. Marked on the first edition OS map as a modest demesne. The NIAH garden survey notes that the principal structure is present and the footprint of the demesne is visible²⁷. The principal structure is still extant (BH 5) and is listed as a protected structure.</p> <p>The proposed link road will terminate to the immediate southwest of the demesne and associated drainage infrastructure will extent through the eastern portion of the demesne.</p>

²⁴ NIAH Garden Ref.: 5244

²⁵ NIAH Garden Ref.: 5374

²⁶ NIAH Garden Ref.: 5312

²⁷ NIAH Garden Ref.: 5255

DL No.:	Townland:	Description:
DL 5	Barnacranny	<p>Lake View House and demesne. Shown on the first edition OS map but not shaded.</p> <p>Not included within the NIAH garden survey. The house is still extant today but the garden has been impacted upon by modern residential development (CH 39).</p> <p>The north-eastern side of the demesne is located 23m southeast of the Project.</p>
DL 6	Dangan Upper	<p>Ashley Park demesne. This house is marked within a demesne landscape on the first edition OS map.</p> <p>The NIAH garden survey notes that housing has been constructed on the site²⁸. Whilst the principal structure remains extant today (CH 40), the remainder of the landscape has been covered with residential development.</p> <p>The north-eastern side of the demesne is located to the immediate south of the Project where it extends along the N59 Moycullen Road.</p>
DL 7	Dangan Lower	<p>Dangan Cottage, Dangan House, Dangan Nunnery, Mary Ville demesnes.</p> <p>The first edition OS map shows a large demesne landscape containing a number of large structures although the boundaries between them are not clear.</p> <p>The NIAH garden survey only includes an entry for Dangan House (which actually refers to Dangan Cottage) and notes that industrial and sporting facilities have been constructed on the site²⁹.</p> <p>The Project travels in a north-east direction through the original demesne lands.</p>
DL 8	Mionlach	<p>Menlo Castle Demesne. The NIAH garden survey records that the principal structure is present and the site footprint is also visible³⁰. Today the principal structure survives in ruins on the site (BH 10) and there has been a small amount of modern development in the northern part of the demesne. For the most part it remains as green fields, although has been subject to division to suit farming requirements. Some woodland survives within the former demesne, but only a small percentage when compared to the historic mapping.</p> <p>The principal structure and its entrance are both protected structures.</p> <p>The Project travels in a northeast direction through the original demesne lands. The western part of the original demesne is located within an area of proposed for habitat enhancement.</p>
DL 9	Ballybrit	<p>Ballybrit House demesne. Today the demesne is completely covered by development and a road and as such nothing survives. The NIAH garden survey notes that significant development has taken place at this location³¹.</p> <p>A short section of existing infrastructure proposed for upgrade as part of this development is located in the northeast corner of the original demesne landscape location.</p>

²⁸ NIAH Garden Ref.: 5229

²⁹ NIAH Garden Ref.: 5292

³⁰ NIAH Garden Ref.: 5342

³¹ NIAH Garden Ref.: 5238

13.3.1.8 Summary of Previous Archaeological Investigations within the Receiving Environment

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2025) has revealed that a number of archaeological investigations have been carried out within the receiving environment of the Project. These are summarised below in Table 13.9 with the locations shown on Figures 13.1.01 to 13.1.15. Investigations that have taken place, since the 2018 EIAR, have been included (up until 2025).

For clarity EX1 to EX10 were included in the 2018 EIAR, with EX11 to EX22 having occurred since 2018 or have been included due to the increase in the Assessment Boundary, which has extended the receiving environment.

Table 13.9 Summary of Previous Archaeological Fieldwork carried out within the receiving environment

EX No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.:	Licence Ref.:	Townland:	Description:
EX1	2002:0724	02E1327	Dangan Lower	Archaeological testing adjacent to a recorded ring barrow (AH 11) and the Project revealed no features of archaeological significance.
EX2	1997:194	97E0341	An Caisleán Gearr	Archaeological testing to the immediate west of AH 25/BH 13 failed to identify any features of archaeological significance.
EX3	2005:579 & 2006:779	Ministerial Dir.: A024/1.3 & A024/5 E2435	Coolagh	Archaeological testing and full excavation were carried out prior to the development of the existing N6. A possible cashel (53m x 60m) was identified in the townland of Coolagh within the footprint of the Project (although an associated annex wall was noted to the south of the Assessment Boundary). A secure date for the site was not obtained due to the lack of stratified finds. However, a red bead and fragments of lignite bracelet as well as two possible lime kilns were noted within the interior along with the oval foundations of a stone structure. It is possible the site represents an earlier medieval cashel. The site is located to the immediate east of the eastern end of the Assessment Boundary where it extends along the existing N6.
EX4	2000:0368	00E0144	Ballinfoyle, Glenanail, An Caisleán Gearr	Monitoring of the Terryland drainage scheme in the landscape to the north of the existing N6 failed to identify any features of archaeological significance.
EX5	2001:497	01E0992	Coolagh/ An Caisleán Gearr/ Ballybrit/ Parkmore/ Cappanabornia/ Glenanail/ Ballybaan Beg,	Nothing of archaeological significance was identified during the course of monitoring c. 4.1km of pipeline construction.
EX6	2005:592 2006:790	A024/1.1 E2052	Doughiska	As part of an earlier phase of construction associated with the existing N6, a series of burnt mounds '(AH 36 – listed as fulachta fia) was identified and excavated immediately adjacent to the Project. Only one shallow pit was found with the remains and the site was presumed to be prehistoric in date.
EX7	2008:540	E3588	Doughiska	During monitoring associated with the construction of the existing N6, a well was identified c. 100m SSW of the current Project. It was deemed to be post medieval in date.

EX No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.:	Licence Ref.:	Townland:	Description:
EX8	2012:279	12E0055	Na hAille, An Cheapach	Nothing of archaeological significance discovered during monitoring associated with an 110kv electricity line.
EX9	1998:237	98E0498	An Caisleán Gearr	In 1998 archaeological testing was carried out at the site of a souterrain, which was identified in 1967 c.100m south of the current Project. Reports of the time (1968) also indicated the discovery of a number of skeletons. However, testing in 1998 in the area failed to identify any archaeology – it is possible that previously identified archaeological remains were removed during the intervening years during land clearance.
EX10	N/A	14R0089	Ballybrit	As part of the constraints and route selection stage of the proposed N6 GCR, a geophysical survey was carried out at the centre of Galway Racecourse at Ballybrit in 2014. Both magnetometry & targeted electromagnetic induction (quadrature) survey were carried out. The survey indicated that widespread disturbance had taken place across the site. Some potential archaeological anomalies were noted in small areas across the site, but no responses were noted as being definitively archaeological.
EX11	2021:247	C001030; E005312	Menlough	Archaeological monitoring was carried out during conversation works at Menlough Castle. Nothing of archaeological potential was identified during the limited works.
EX12	2016:817	16E0048	Dangan Lower and Menlough	Archaeological monitoring was carried out of excavations associated with cable laying works in the townlands of Dangan Lower and Menlough. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified.
EX13	2017:159	17E0401	Ballybrit	Archaeological monitoring was carried out in advance of the construction of a new Tote Building at Ballybrit Racecourse. No features or deposits of archaeological potential were identified.
EX14	2020:044	18E0325	Roscam, Coolagh, Shantalla, Salthill, Mervue, The Claddagh and Bohermore	Archaeological monitoring was carried out along existing roadways to replace the water infrastructure.
EX15	2015:396 2016:817	14E0400 16E0048	Dangan Lower	Archaeological testing and later monitoring were carried out within the zone of notification for Barrow AH11, as part of works to lay a cable. No archaeological features were identified, there was evidence of extensive previous disturbance.
EX16	2003:2193 2003 :2194	03E556 03E0559	Castlegar	Archaeological testing was carried out at the site of a single dwelling partially within the zone of notification for AH25, a tower house. Three sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil. Nothing of archaeological significance was

EX No.	Excavations Bulletin Ref.:	Licence Ref.:	Townland:	Description:
				recovered. Archaeological monitoring of the insertion of a sewage pipe was also carried out. This also did not identify any features of archaeological potential.
EX17	2000:0369	00E0745	Ballybrit	Archaeological testing adjacent to ringfort AH29 did not identify anything of archaeological potential.
EX18	2005:591 2006:789	05E0187	Doughiska	Archaeological testing in advance of a commercial and residential development did not encounter archaeological features. Testing was followed by archaeological monitoring under an extension to the licence and an irregular pit contained burnt stone and charcoal was uncovered and subsequently excavated.
EX19	1994:110 1995:116	94E0148 95E0099	Doughiska	Archaeological investigations as part of the Galway Eastern Approach Road focused on six potential archaeological sites, including two burnt mounds, two possible earthworks, a field system and a roadway. The earthwork has found to be non-archaeological.
EX20	2013:549	13E0396	Doughiska	Nothing of archaeological significance was identified during archaeological testing and monitoring in the vicinity of roadway AH37.
EX21	2003:2200	03E1733	Doughiska	Archaeological investigation of burnt mound AH36 resulted in the full excavation of the features, as it lay within the road take for the N6.
EX22	2002:0725	02E0111	Doughiska	Archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping to facilitate the construction of the Galway Clinic did not encounter anything of archaeological significance.

13.3.1.9 Aerial Photographic Analysis

Analysis of a number of aerial photographic data sets was carried out as part of this appraisal. These included:

- Google Earth vertical aerial photographs, 2003–2024
- Available Ordnance Survey Ireland vertical aerial photographs, 1995, 1996, 2000, 2001, 2005, 2006, 2013
- Bing.com vertical aerial photographs (2022)

One site of archaeological potential was identified within the townland of Mionlach. This consists of a discrete circular anomaly visible within the Digital Globe data set (CH 46). The anomaly corresponds to a circular feature depicted on the 25-inch OS mapping (1895 – 1900). This possible archaeological feature may relate to the demesne landscape (DL 8) associated with Menlo Castle (AH 16/ BH 10).

13.3.1.10 Results of Field Inspection

The field inspection sought to assess the route of the Project, its previous and current land use, the topography of its footprint, and to confirm the presence of areas or sites of Cultural Heritage potential identified through the analysis of the desktop resources. During the course of the field investigation the full extent of the route of the Project, and, where practicable, its immediate surrounding environs, were inspected. The inspections were carried out between the 30 of November to the 04 of December 2015 and the 26 of July 2016. Further inspections were carried out on 03 October 2023 and 23 July 2024.

The route of the Project traverses approximately 17.5km of ground, which describes a generally northeast to southwest arcing corridor from the townland of An Baile Nua west of Bearna to Coolagh to the east of

Galway City. The Project traverses, for the most part, undeveloped, agricultural land. Extended areas of the route of the Project are overgrown with gorse and bramble. The Project is divided into two distinct sections by the River Corrib at Dangan/Menlough. This watercourse also represents the boundary of a clear geological divide between the western and eastern sections of the Project. To the west of the N59 Moycullen Road, the underlying geology is granite and the landscape is characterised by a pattern of irregularly shaped, undulating enclosed fields delineated by traditional dry stone granite walls. Stretches of exhausted blanket bog are also common and many fields, particularly in the vicinity of Bearna, have been left fallow and are entirely overgrown and inaccessible. To the east of the River Corrib, the underlying geology is limestone and the landscape is characterised by a pattern of larger, generally rectangular fields of improved bog pasture. The notable exceptions to this pattern were encountered within the overgrown demesne landscape of Menlough which comprises small overgrown fields covered in dense hazel and ivy growth and in the vicinity of the limestone quarry in Coolough, Lackagh Quarry, where extended areas of bare limestone pavement were observed.

A full record of the field inspection, including a summary of those areas that were not accessible, is included in Appendix A.13.6 of this updated EIAR. Photographs illustrating a variety of sites are included in Appendix A.13.7 and the route of the Project and various sites are shown on Figures 13.1.01 to 13.1.15.

13.3.1.11 *Previously Unrecorded Sites/Structures of Cultural Heritage Merit*

A total of 72 previously unrecorded sites and structures of Cultural Heritage merit have been identified during the course of this appraisal: through analysis of historic mapping and aerial photographs, and field inspections. In order to reflect the fact that these sites are not subject to statutory protection, they have been listed as Cultural Heritage sites (CH). These are included in Table 13.10 and shown on Figures 13.1.01 to 13.1.15. The additional CH sites from the 2018 EIAR represent five sites identified during the Oral Hearing in 2020, which are located within the receiving environment (CH 73-77) and a possible booley hut (CH 78) recorded by Martin Jones (TII Archaeologist), following vegetation clearance on the land.

Table 13.10 Previously Unrecorded sites of Cultural Heritage merit located within the receiving environment

CH No.	Townland:	Description:	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project
CH 1	Na Foráí Maola Thiar	Site of vernacular structures marked on 1841 first edition map. No longer extant	0+150	15m west
CH 2	Na Foráí Maola Thiar	Site of vernacular structures marked on 1841 first edition OS map. No longer extant	0+130	0m
CH 3	Na Foráí Maola Thiar	Single storey vernacular cottage marked on the 1895 – 1900 25” OS map	0+175	145m east
CH 4	Na Foráí Maola Thiar	Sub-circular stone enclosure (Also AH 1 redundant record)	0+500	9m east
CH 5	Na Foráí Maola Thiar	Site of ruined vernacular structures marked on the 1841 first edition OS map	0+450	72m east
CH 6	Troscaigh Thiar	Single storey vernacular cottage marked on the 1895 – 1900 25” OS map	1+550	77m north-northwest
CH 7	Na Foráí Maola Thoir	Single storey vernacular cottage marked on the 1841 first edition OS map	1+500	10m south
CH 8	Troscaigh Thiar	Walled laneway marked on the 1841 first edition OS map	1+950	0m
CH 9	Troscaigh Thiar	Possible famine bridge	1+650	119m northeast
CH 10	Troscaigh Thiar	Site of a post medieval sheep fold. No longer extant	2+110	0m

CH No.	Townland:	Description:	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project
CH 11	Troscaigh Thiar	Single storey vernacular cottage marked on the 1895 – 1900 25” OS map	2+250	17m west
CH 12	Troscaigh Thiar	Ruins of a vernacular building marked on the 1895 – 1900 25” OS map	2+150	140m west
CH 13	Troscaigh Thoir	Vernacular cottage and associated farm buildings. Some marked on the 1841 first edition OS map	2+400	33m south
CH 14	An Chloch Scoilte	Vernacular cottage. Marked on the 1895 – 1900 25” OS map	2+700	102m northwest
CH 15	An Chloch Scoilte	Ruins of a vernacular cottage. Marked on the 1895 – 1900 25” OS map	2+800	210m north
CH 16	An Chloch Scoilte	The ruinous remains of the post medieval settlement of An Chloch Scoilte. The first edition OS map shows 18 structures in this area. By the time of the 1895-1900 25” OS map only six structures remain with a further two shown in ruins. Today four ruined structures survive along with one cottage that is still inhabited	2+900	191m north
CH 17	Troscaigh Thoir	Vernacular cottage, now extended. Marked on the 1895 –1900 25” OS map	3+075	146m south-southeast
CH 18	An Chloch Scoilte	Vernacular cottage, now extended. Marked on the 1895 –1900 25” OS map	3+260	0m
CH 19	An Cheapach	Vernacular cottage and associated farm building. Marked on the 1841 first edition OS map	4+350	116m north-northwest
CH 20	An Cheapach	Vernacular cottage and outbuildings. Marked on the 1895 – 1900 25” OS map	4+340	10m south
CH 21	An Cheapach	Site of vernacular structures marked on the 1841 first edition OS map. No longer appears to be extant	4+520	14m north
CH 22	An Cheapach	Group of ruined vernacular structures marked on the 1841 first edition OS map	4+450	20m east
CH 23	An Cheapach	Vernacular cottage marked on the 1895 – 1900 25” OS map. Now derelict but is upstanding and retains its pitched slate roof	4+600	6m southeast
CH 24	Ballynahown East	Ruins of a vernacular cottage marked on the 1841 first edition OS map	4+900	35m southeast
CH 25	Keeraun	Vernacular farm yard marked on the 1841 first edition OS map and the 1895 – 1900 25” OS map	5+500	24m northwest
CH 26	Keeraun	Vernacular cottage marked on the 1895 – 1900 25” OS map. Extended to the east with several concrete structures with corrugated roofs but the main cottage is now derelict	5+650	0m
CH 27	Keeraun	Vernacular cottage marked on the 1895 – 1900 25” OS map	5+700	23m west-northwest
CH 28	Keeraun	Vernacular cottage marked on the 1895 – 1900 25” OS map	5+900	217m north-northeast

CH No.	Townland:	Description:	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project
CH 29	Mincloon	Site of vernacular structures marked on 1841 first edition OS map. No longer extant	6+300	0m
CH 30	Mincloon	Vernacular house and farmstead, marked on the 1895 – 1900 25" OS map	6+450	13m west
CH 31	Mincloon	A number of vernacular outbuildings marked on the 1895-1900 second edition OS map	6+500	75m east-southeast
CH 32	Mincloon	A stone outbuilding marked on the 1915 – 20 third edition OS map	6+500	0m
CH 33	Rahoon	Very well-built stone-walled laneway, marked on the 1841 first edition OS map	6+975	0m
CH 34	Rahoon	Site of vernacular structures marked on 1841 first edition OS map. No longer extant	7+280	0m
CH 35	Rahoon	Leitriff House. Two-storey farm house with four bays. Named and shown extended on 1895 – 1900 25" OS map	7+350	88m southeast
CH 36	Letteragh	A very well-built dry stone-walled laneway, marked on the 1841 first edition OS map	7+410	0m
CH 37	Dangan Upper	Well-built dry stone cairns resulting from stone clearance. Not marked on the OS maps	7+600	0m
CH 38	Ballagh	Possible square enclosure. Not marked on the OS maps	N59 Link Road North 0+150	0m
CH 39	Barnacranny	Lake View House. Recently renovated two-storey house. Marked on the 1841 first edition OS map	8+350	24m southeast
CH 40	Dangan Upper	Ashley Park. Single storey house marked on the 1841 first edition OS map	8+700	19m southeast
CH 41	Dangan Lower	Mary Ville. Single storey house over rear basement with outbuildings. Marked on the 1895–1900 25" OS map	8+950	15m east
CH 42	Dangan Lower	Ruined stone outbuilding that is marked on the 1895–1900 25" OS map	8+725	8m southeast
CH 43	Dangan Lower	Site of Dangan Cottage. Marked on the 1841 first edition OS map, in ruins by the 1895–1900 25" OS map	8+800	27m southeast
CH 44	Dagan Lower	Site of walled garden and outbuildings associated with Dangan House (Nunnery). Shown the 1841 first edition OS map	9+100	Immediately adjacent
CH 45	Mionlach	Possible boating inlet off the River Corrib. Shown on the 1895–1900 25" OS map but not annotated	9+450	33m southeast
CH 46	Mionlach	Possible circular enclosure identified during AP analysis and marked as a possible feature on the 1895–1900 25" OS map	9+600	28m southeast of alignment (within proposed habitat enhancement for bats)
CH 47	Mionlach	Possible vernacular animal shelter. Not marked on the historic mapping (2006 EIS)	9+700	34m northwest

CH No.	Townland:	Description:	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project
CH 48	Mionlach	Possible consumption wall (2006 EIS)	9+600	24m northeast
CH 49	Mionlach	Possible prehistoric tomb (2006 EIS)	9+850	0m
CH 50	Mionlach	Possible circular feature (2006 EIS)	10+375	56m south
CH 51	Mionlach	Possible boulder of archaeological potential (2006 EIS)	10+500	0m
CH 52	Mionlach	Site of vernacular structures marked on the 1841 first edition OS map. No longer appear to be extant	10+600	0m
CH 53	An Caisleán Gearr	Ruins of a vernacular structures marked on the 1841 first edition OS map	13+225	19m southwest
CH 54	An Caisleán Gearr	Vernacular cottage marked on the 1895–1900 25” OS map	13+775	39m north
CH 55	Parkmore	Site of vernacular structures marked on 1895–1900 25” OS map. No longer extant	13+925	0m
CH 56	Parkmore	Site of vernacular structures marked on 1895–1900 25” map. No longer extant	14+120	0m
CH 57	Parkmore	Possible mass path. Sections of which are shown within historic mapping but not annotated	14+200	0m
CH 58	Coolagh	Site of vernacular structures, including a school, marked on the 1841 first edition OS map and the 1895–1900 25” OS map. No longer extant	15+850	0m
CH 59	Breanloughaun	Vernacular outbuilding. Marked on the 1895–1900 25” OS map	15+800	150m east-northeast
CH 60	Coolagh	Two storey vernacular farm house and associated outbuilding. Marked within the 25” OS map	16+400	169m northeast
CH 61	Coolagh	Renovated vernacular cottage and outbuilding. Marked on the 1895–1900 25” OS map	16+550	260m northeast
CH 62	Coolagh	Group of vernacular buildings comprising two single storey cottages, a two-storey house and several outbuildings. One of the cottages is marked on the first edition OS map of 1841 and the remaining structures are shown on the 1895–1900 25” OS map. The structures are all upstanding but vary in condition	16+625	188m northwest
CH 63	Bushypark	Ruins of a vernacular structure shown on the 1895 – 1900 25” map	N59 Link Road North 0+000	67m northwest
CH 64	Letteragh	Vernacular cottage, now extended. Marked on the 1895–1900 25” OS map	N59 Link Road South 1+575	98m southeast
CH 65	Letteragh	Ruins of a vernacular cottage marked on the 1895–1900 25” OS map	N59 Link Road South 1+600	204m east-southeast
CH 66	Rahoon	Vernacular house, recently renovated. Marked on the 1895–1900 25” OS map	N59 Link Road South 2+050	159m west-northwest

CH No.	Townland:	Description:	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project
CH 67	Dangan Lower	Dangan House. A mid-19th century house in good condition. Likely under construction during compilation of the first edition OS map, as the structure is present but not labelled. By the time of the 1895–1900 25" OS map it is shown with outbuildings and annotated as 'Dangan House'	9+100	199m southeast
CH 68	Bushypark	Disused railway	Pipeline wayleave	0m
CH 69	Bushypark	Potential mass rock	Pipeline wayleave	30m west-northwest
CH 70	Bushypark / Dangan Lower	Railway culvert	Pipeline wayleave	0m
CH 71	Mincloon	Dry stone walled trackway	6+200	0m
CH 72	Mionlach	Dry stone walled trackway	9+800	0m
CH 73	Coolagh	Possible animal fold defined by dry stone walls	11+100	35m northeast
CH 74	Coolagh	Cairns of dry stone construction	11+025	65m northwest
CH 75	Coolagh	Possible rock cut feature	11+015	72m southwest
CH 76	Coolagh	Built feature	11+020	92m southwest
CH 77	Coolagh	Built feature	11+000	166m southwest
CH 78	Na Foráí Maola Thoir	Remains of a possible booley hut, not marked within any of the historic maps	1+520	0m

13.3.1.12 Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAPs)

A number of areas of archaeological potential have been identified during the course of this appraisal (unchanged from the 2018 EIAR) through the analysis of historic mapping and aerial photographs, and field inspections. These consist of features or areas within the receiving environment, such as watercourses, that often attract human activity. The areas are described in Table 13.11.

Table 13.11 Areas of Archaeological Potential located within the receiving environment

AAP No.:	Townland:	Description:	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project
AAP 1	Na Foráí Maola Thiar/ Cnoc na Gréine	Liberty Stream (TB 2)	0+430 -0+650	0m
AAP 2	Troscaigh Thoir/ An Chloch Scoilte	Trusky Stream (TB 6)	2+650 -2+950	0m
AAP 3	Na hAille/ An Cheapach	Barna Stream (TB 10)	3+850 -4+150	0m
AAP 4	Ballynahown East	Stream (TB 12)	4+800 -5+200	0m
AAP 5	Rahoon	Stream and boggy hollow	6+800 -6+900	0m
AAP 6	Rahoon	Small stream	7+300 - 7+375	0m
AAP 7	Barnacranny	Small stream	7+500 -7+675	0m

AAP No.:	Townland:	Description:	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project
AAP 8	Barnacranny	Boggy, waterlogged marginal lands	N59 Link Road North 0+500 to 0+850	0m
AAP 9	Dangan Lower/ Mionlach	River Corrib (TB 22)	9+175 -9+525	0m
AAP 10	An Caisleán Gearr	Boggy pasture – margins of Lough an Dúlaigh	12+200 -12+450	0m
AAP 11	An Caisleán Gearr	Boggy hollow (AH 24)	12+975 - 13+075	0m
AAP 12	Bushypark	Site of ‘Loughaunnafraska’	Pipeline wayleave	0m

13.3.1.13 Townland Boundaries

The Project traverses a total of 34 townlands, three parishes and two baronies as listed in Table 13.4. The three additional townlands included in this updated EIAR chapter, are due to the increase in the Assessment Boundary at Galway Racecourse.

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

Gaelic land ownership required a clear definition of the territories held by each sept³² and a need for strong, permanent fences around their territories. It is possible that boundaries following ridge tops, streams or bog are more likely to be older in date than those composed of straight lines (*ibid.* 179).

The vast majority of townlands are referred to in the 17th century, when land documentation records begin. Many of the townlands are mapped within the Down Survey of the 1650s, so called as all measurements were carefully ‘laid downe’ on paper at a scale of forty perches³³ to one inch. Therefore, most are in the context of pre-17th century landscape organisation (McErlean 1983, 315).

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

The Project will traverse 34 townlands. Some of the boundaries follow natural watercourses, but many were defined properly in the 19th century and are marked with traditional dry stone walls. The development of road infrastructure and the expansion of Galway City has already impacted upon the landscape and in some circumstances the townland boundaries are no longer extant.

Table 13.12 Townland Boundaries crossed by the Project

TB No.:	Townland:	Description:	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project
TB 1	An Baile Nua/ Na Foraí Maola Thiar	Sea Road (R336)	0+000	0m

³² A sept is a group or clan

³³ 1 perch = 5.0292m

TB No.:	Townland:	Description:	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project
TB 2	Na Foraf Maola Thiar/ Cnoc na Gréine	Liberty Stream (Also AAP 1)	0+450 – 0+650	0m
TB 3	Na Foraf Maola Thiar/ Na Foraf Maola Thoir	Local Road	1+100	0m
TB 4	Na Foraf Maola Thoir/ Troscaigh Thiar	Local Road	1+550	0m
TB 5	Troscaigh Thiar/ Troscaigh Thoir	Hedgerow & modern fence	2+425	0m
TB 6	Troscaigh Thoir/ An Chloch Scoilte	Former site of townland boundary including a portion of stream (AAP 2)	2+650 - 2+850	0m
TB 7	Troscaigh Thoir/ An Chloch Scoilte/ Ballard West	Traditional dry stone wall	2+975 - 3+200	0m
TB 8	Ballard West/ Ballard East/ An Chloch Scoilte	Local road. Boundary between Ballard West and East not extant	3+250 - 3+350	0m
TB 9	Ballard East/ Na hAille	Traditional dry stone wall	3+490	0m
TB 10	Na hAille/ An Cheapach	Barna Stream (AAP 3)	4+100	0m
TB 11	An Cheapach/ Ballynahown East	Traditional dry stone walled laneway	4+700 – 4+800	0m
TB 12	Ballynahown East/ Keeraun	Stream (AAP 4) and field boundary (boundary completely overgrown)	4+800 –5+250	0m
TB 13	Keeraun/ Ballyburke	Traditional dry stone wall and hedgerow	5+660 – 5+725	0m
TB 14	Ballyburke/ Mincloon	Traditional dry stone wall	6+050	0m
TB 15	Mincloon/ Ragoon	Traditional dry stone wall	6+800	0m
TB 16	Ragoon/ Letteragh	Traditional dry stone wall, sections of which have been removed	7+400	0m
TB 17	Letteragh/ Barnacranny	Traditional dry stone wall	7+550	0m
TB 18	Barnacranny/ Dangan Upper	Traditional dry stone wall	7+740	0m
TB 19	Barnacranny/ Dangan Upper	No access granted	8+200	0m
TB 20	Dangan Upper/ Dangan Lower/ Kentfield/ Ballagh/ Bushypark	N59 Moycullen Road (crossed at 2 points)	8+525	0m
TB 21	Barnacranny/ Ballagh	Traditional dry stone wall and ditch	N59 Link Road North 0+550	0m
TB 22	Dangan Lower/ Menlough	River Corrib (AAP 9)	9+350	0m
TB 23	Mionlach/ Ballindooley	Traditional dry stone wall	10+725	0m

TB No.:	Townland:	Description:	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project
TB 24	Coolagh/ Ballindooley/ An Caisleán Gearr	Quarried away	11+600	0m
TB 25	Ballindooley/ An Caisleán Gearr	Traditional dry stone wall and hedgerow	11+600 – 12+250	0m
TB 26	An Caisleán Gearr/ Parkmore	Tuam Road	13+900	0m
TB 27	An Caisleán Gearr/ Cappanabornia	Hedgerow	13+840	0m
TB 28	Cappanabornia/ Parkmore	Tuam Road	13+840	0m
TB 29	Parkmore/ Pollkeen	Traditional dry stone wall	14+350	0m
TB 30	Parkmore/ Ballybrit	Removed	14+750	0m
TB 31	Ballybrit/ Doughiska	Removed	15+600	0m
TB 32	Doughiska/ Coolagh/ Breanloughaun	Traditional dry stone wall and road	15+750 –16+800	0m
TB 33	Rahoon/ Letteragh	Traditional dry stone wall	N59 Link Road South 1+620	0m
TB 34	Coolagh/ Garraun North	Removed (within the existing roadway)	17+500	0m

13.3.1.14 Analysis of placenames within the receiving environment

Townland names are an invaluable source of information on topography, landownership and land use within the landscape. They can also provide information on the history, archaeology and folklore of an area. A place name may refer to a long-forgotten site and may indicate that archaeological remains survive below the ground surface. The Ordnance Survey surveyors recorded townland names in the 1830s and 1840s, when the entire country was mapped for the first time. Some of the townland names in the receiving environment are of Irish origin and through time have been anglicised. The main references used for the place name analysis is *Irish Local Names Explained* by P.W Joyce (1870) and the Place Names Database of Ireland. A description and possible explanation of each townland name in the environs of the Project are provided in the below table.

Table 13.13 Townland Names within the receiving environment

Name (English)	Name (Irish)	Derivation	Possible Meaning
New Village	An Sráidbhaile Nua	N/A	Likely to relate to establishment of Bearná Village
Forramoyle East & West	Na Foráí Maola Thoir & Thiar	<i>Fauran-maola</i>	Spring on the flat topped hillock
Trusky West & East	Troscaigh Thiar & Thoir	<i>Triucha</i>	A cantred or district
Cloghscolita	An Chloch Scoilte	<i>Chloch-scoilte</i>	The split stone
Ballard West & East	An Baile Ard Thiar & Thoir	<i>Baile-ard</i>	The high town
Aille	An Aill	<i>Aill</i>	The cliff
Cappagh	An Cheapach	<i>Ceapach</i>	Plot of tillage land
Ballynahown East	Baile na hAbhann Thoir	<i>Baile-na-hAbhann</i>	Town of the river
Keeraun	An Caorán	<i>Caorán</i>	Moorland
Mincloon	Mionchluain	<i>Meen-cluain</i>	The small or fine meadow
Rahoon	Ráthún	<i>Rath-ún</i>	The fort
Letteragh	Leitreach	<i>Leitreach</i>	The hillside
Ballagh	An Bealach	<i>Bealach</i>	The way/pass
Kentfield	Baile an Cheantaigh	N/A	Likely to relate to the name of a landowner
Bushypark	Páirc na Sceach	<i>Bohy-pairc</i>	Field of the hut or tent
Dangan Lower & Upper	An Daingean Íochtair & Uachtair	<i>Daingean</i>	A fortress
Barnacranny	Barr na Crannaí	<i>Barr-na-crann</i>	Top of the tree
Menlough	Mionlach	<i>Meen-lach</i>	The small or smooth lake
Castlegar	An Caisleán Gearr	<i>Caisleán-Gearr</i>	The short castle
Ballindooley	Baile an Dúlaigh	<i>Baile-an-Dúlaigh</i>	Town/Homestead of Dúlaigh
Cappanabornia	Ceapach na Boirne	<i>Ceapach-na-boirne</i>	Land of the burren (area of rocky land)
Parkmore	An Pháirc Mhór	<i>Pháirc-mór</i>	The large field
Ballybrit	Baile an Bhriotaigh	<i>Baile-an-Bhriotaigh</i>	The town of the Britons
Pollkeen	An Poll Caoin	<i>Poll-caoin</i>	The pleasant hole
Doughiska	Dabhach Uisce	<i>Dabhach-uisce</i>	The water tank
Breanloughaun	An Bréanlochán	<i>Bréan-lochán</i>	The foul lake
Coolagh	An Chuailleach	<i>Cualacha</i>	Corner field
Garraun North	An Garrán Thuaidh	<i>Garrán</i>	The grove

13.3.1.15 Results of Geophysical Survey

As part of the assessment, a geophysical survey was carried out within one area of potential identified during the baseline assessment and field inspection. This area is located within the townland of Bushypark and the survey focused on an area adjacent to a church and graveyard (BH 7) and a previously unknown platform in the landscape that may possess archaeological potential (CH 38).

The geophysical survey was carried out by Earthsound Archaeological Geophysics on behalf of IAC Ltd for Galway County Council and TII. It took place on the 17 and 18 of November 2016 under licence 16R0190. Magnetometer and EM Apparent Electrical Resistance surveys were conducted.

No anomalies were detected that appear to be associated with Bushypark Church and no evidence can be seen to suggest that the associated graveyard extends into the survey area.

The survey revealed a number of possible ditches across the survey area. Many of these are linear and likely represent boundary features. The resistance survey suggests that some may have a bank or wall feature associated with them. A series of relict field boundaries were also detected.

Possible archaeological evidence includes a number of possible burning or industrial sites, a sub-rectangular ditch and ditches. Further anomalies are likely associated with soil or geological conditions on site and / or near surface geological outcrops. The full report has been included as Appendix A.13.12.

13.4 Characteristics of the Project

A detailed description of the Project and construction activities are provided in Chapter 5, Description of Project and Chapter 7, Construction Activities.

The main characteristics of the Project of relevance to the Cultural Heritage assessment are outlined under construction and operation phases in the following.

13.4.1 Phase 1

Phase 1 includes the construction of a temporary stableyard including horsebox parking, machinery shed, maintenance shed, ESB substation, two wells, new pre-parade ring and pavilion on Galway Racecourse lands. (Approval for which was granted by Galway City Council in December 2024 Planning Ref. No.:24/60279).

13.4.2 Phase 2

Phase 2 comprises the construction and operation of the proposed N6 GCRR.

13.4.3 Phase 3

Phase 3 comprises the construction of the new permanent stableyard including horsebox parking post handover of the proposed N6 GCRR. (Approval for which was granted by Galway City Council in December 2024 Planning Ref. No.:24/60279).

13.4.4 Phase 4

Phase 4 comprises the demolition of the temporary stables constructed in Phase 1. (Approval for which was granted by Galway City Council in December 2024 Planning Ref. No.:24/60279).

13.4.5 Phase 5

Phase 5 is the operational phase of the Project.

13.4.6 Construction Phase

Construction of the Project will necessitate full excavation of the footprint of the development and will directly impact any Cultural Heritage features within that area. The potential impacts related to such characteristics are provided in Section 13.5 and detail on how impacts may occur is provided in Appendix A.13.10.

13.4.7 Operational Phase

During Phase 5, the operational stage of the Project, there are potential effects on the settings of Cultural Heritage sites due to physical changes to the receiving environment. These potential effects are outlined in Section 13.5 and detail on how effects may occur is provided in Appendix A.13.10.

13.5 Evaluation of Effects

13.5.1 Introduction

The evaluation of the potential effects on Cultural Heritage was undertaken in accordance with the criteria set out in Section 13.2.4. A summary of all sites and structures, as well as potential impacts and proposed mitigation, is included in Table 13.22 to Table 13.27 in Section 13.9.

13.5.2 Do-Nothing Effect

If the Project were not to proceed, there would be no effects on the Cultural Heritage resource.

13.5.3 Potential Construction Effects

Ground disturbances associated with the construction of the Project, such as the removal of topsoil and other excavation within the footprint of the Project, have the potential to directly and negatively effects the sites listed below (Table 13.14). No indirect effects arising from vibration or dust associated with construction activities are anticipated.

The impact assessment has been updated from the 2018 EIAR chapter to reflect the application of the methodology required within the 2024 TII *Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of TII National Road and Greenway Projects*.

Table 13.14 Archaeological Heritage (AH): Potential Construction Effects

Potential Significance of Effect						
Profound	Very Significant	Significant	Moderate	Slight	Not Significant	Imperceptible
-	AH 2 Bullaun Stone, AH 42 Structure	-	AH 24 Redundant record, AH 27 Quarry	-	-	-

Table 13.15 Built Heritage (BH): Potential Construction Effects

Potential Significance of Effect						
Profound	Very Significant	Significant	Moderate	Slight	Not Significant	Imperceptible
	BH 12 Thatched cottage	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13.16 Designed Landscapes (DL): Potential Construction Effects

Potential Significance of Effect						
Profound	Very Significant	Significant	Moderate	Slight	Not Significant	Imperceptible
-	-	DL 8 Menlo Castle demesne	DL 7 Dangan Lower demesnes	DL 4 Bushypark House demesne	DL 2 Ragoon House demesne	-

Table 13.17 Cultural Heritage (CH): Potential Construction Effects

Potential Significance of Effect						
Profound	Very Significant	Significant	Moderate	Slight	Not Significant	Imperceptible
-	<p>CH 49 Possible prehistoric tomb,</p> <p>CH 51 Possible boulder of arch. significance</p>	<p>CH 38 Possible square enclosure,</p> <p>CH 57 Possible mass path</p>	<p>CH 2 Site of vernacular buildings,</p> <p>CH 10 Site of sheep fold,</p> <p>CH 18 Vernacular cottage,</p> <p>CH 26 Vernacular cottage,</p> <p>CH 29 Site of vernacular buildings,</p> <p>CH 32 Stone outbuilding,</p> <p>CH 33 Walled laneway,</p> <p>CH 34 Site of vernacular building,</p> <p>CH 36 Walled laneway,</p> <p>CH 37 Clearance cairns,</p> <p>CH 52 Site of vernacular buildings,</p> <p>CH 55 Site of vernacular buildings,</p> <p>CH 56 Site of vernacular buildings,</p> <p>CH 58 Site of vernacular buildings,</p> <p>CH 70 Railway Culvert,</p> <p>CH 71 Walled track,</p> <p>CH 72 Walled track,</p> <p>CH 78 Booley hut</p>	<p>CH 8 Walled laneway,</p> <p>CH 68 Disused railway</p>	-	-

Areas of Archaeological Potential

Ground disturbances associated with the Project have the potential to have a moderate, significant or profound direct and negative effects on as yet undiscovered archaeological features, deposits or artefacts that may survive beneath the current ground surface or water level within designated AAPs 1-12.

Townland Boundaries

Ground disturbances associated with the Project have the potential to have a moderate direct and negative effect on 32 of the 34 townland boundaries located within the Assessment Boundary of the Project. It is noted that a number of the boundaries (and undesignated field boundaries) within the footprint of the Project, are defined by traditional dry stone walls. The practice of the construction of these structures is included in the UNESCO Intangible Heritage List, but the removal of sections of these boundaries will not impact on the ‘practice of construction’.

General

Ground disturbances associated with the Project have the potential to have direct and negative effects on archaeological features, deposits or artefacts that have may survive beneath the current ground surface with no surface expression. The significance of effect may range from moderate to profound, dependent on the nature, extent and significance of any remains identified.

13.5.4 Potential Operational Effects

The operation of the Project has the potential to indirectly and negatively effect the following sites:

Table 13.18 Archaeological Heritage (AH): Potential Operation Effects

Potential Significance of Effect						
Profound	Very Significant	Significant	Moderate	Slight	Not Significant	Imperceptible
-	-	AH 15 Summer house AH 16 Menlo Castle	AH 29 Cashel etc.	AH 1 Redundant record AH 12 Site of House AH 14 Designed Landscape Feature	AH 23 Chapel (site of) AH 26 Redundant record	-

Table 13.19 Built Heritage (BH): Potential Operation Effects

Potential Significance of Effect						
Profound	Very Significant	Significant	Moderate	Slight	Not Significant	Imperceptible
-	-	BH 9 Summer house BH 10 Menlo Castle	BH 1 Thatched cottage BH 7 Church BH 17 Cashel etc.	BH 2 Thatched cottage BH 5 Bushypark House BH 14 Site of chapel	-	BH 15 Two ruined cottages

Table 13.20 Designed Landscapes (DL): Potential Operation Effects

Potential Significance of Effect						
Profound	Very Significant	Significant	Moderate	Slight	Not Significant	Imperceptible
-	-	DL 8 Menlo Castle demesne	DL 7 Dangan Lower demesnes	DL 4 Bushypark House demesne	DL 2 Ragoon House demesne	-

Table 13.21 Cultural Heritage (CH): Potential Operation Effects

Potential Significance of Effect						
Profound	Very Significant	Significant	Moderate	Slight	Not Significant	Imperceptible
-	-	CH 20 Vernacular buildings	CH 23 Vernacular cottage, CH 25 Vernacular buildings, CH 30 Vernacular complex	CH 4 Sub-circular enclosure, CH 7 Vernacular cottage, CH 13 Vernacular complex, CH 31 Vernacular buildings, CH 35 Leitriff House, CH 42 Stone outbuilding, CH 60 Vernacular complex, CH 62 Vernacular complex, CH 67 Dangan House, CH 69 Potential mass rock	CH 24 Ruined vernacular building, CH 54 Vernacular Cottage	CH 27 Vernacular cottage, CH 50 Possible circular feature, CH 61 Vernacular cottage

No indirect effects during the operational phase on Areas of Archaeological Potential or Townland Boundaries have been identified.

13.5.5 No Predicted Effects

There are no predicted direct or indirect effects for the following sites:

AH 3-11, 13, 17-22, 25, 28, 30-41, 43-52

BH 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 16, 18-30

DL 1, 3, 5, 6, 9

CH 1, 3, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 14-17, 19, 21, 22, 28, 39-41, 43-48, 53, 59, 63-66, 73-77

13.6 Mitigation Measures

13.6.1 Introduction

The proposed mitigation measures for Cultural Heritage are outlined below and detailed in Appendix A.13.11. A summary of all sites, structures, potential effects and proposed mitigation is included in Table 13.21 to Table 13.26 in Section 13.8.

The mitigation strategy has been updated from the 2018 EIAR chapter to reflect any changes in the impact assessment that have arisen from the application of the methodology required within the 2024 TII Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of TII National Road and Greenway Projects.

13.6.2 Construction Phase

The proposed mitigation measures for the construction phase are as follows:

- All work will be undertaken as part of a Stage (i)-(iv) Archaeological Services Contract and will be managed and overseen by the Project Archaeologist appointed by TII in consultation with the Project Engineer. All archaeological surveys, testing and excavation will be carried out in advance of the commencement of construction.
- A programme of geophysical survey (where practicable), will be carried out within the footprint of the Project prior to construction going ahead. This will target greenfield and previously undisturbed areas within the Assessment Boundary.
- Geophysical survey will be followed by archaeological test trenching, which will be carried out under Ministerial Directions in consultation with the DoHLGH and the Project Archaeologist. Dependant on the results of the investigations, further mitigation may be required such as preservation by record or in-situ. Any further mitigation will require the agreement of the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH. Full provision will be made available for the excavation of any archaeological features and/or deposits that may be identified, if that is deemed the most appropriate manner in which to proceed.
- The excavation (preservation by record) of all previously recorded archaeological sites – where these fall, in whole or in part, within the footprint of the Project – will be carried out under Ministerial Direction in consultation with the DoHLGH and the Project Archaeologist.
- Prior to demolition, the thatched cottage BH 12 will be subject to a full measured, written and photographic survey. This will be carried out by a suitably qualified person or team in consultation with the DoHLGH and the Project Archaeologist.
- The demesne landscape associated with Menlo Castle (DL 8), at Dangan Lower (DL7) and at Bushypark House (DL4) will be subject to a detailed photographic and written record prior to the construction of the Project. This will be carried out by a suitably qualified person or team under Ministerial Directions in consultation with the DoHLGH and the Project Archaeologist.
- All Cultural Heritage (CH) sites listed in Table 13.17 that include built heritage remains will be subject to a detailed written and photographic survey (to include test trenching where appropriate). This shall be carried out in consultation with the DoHLGH and the Project Archaeologist. Full provision will be made available for the excavation of any archaeological features and/or deposits that may be identified, if that is deemed the most appropriate manner in which to proceed.
- Archaeological wade or underwater assessments will be carried out at any natural water courses (AAPs) to be impacted upon by the Project by disturbance to their banks or channels. This shall be carried out under Ministerial Directions in consultation with the DoHLGH and the Project Archaeologist. Full provision will be made available for the excavation of any archaeological features and/or deposits that may be identified, if that is deemed the most appropriate manner in which to proceed.
- Any sections of Townland Boundaries to be impacted upon will be subject to a detailed written and photographic survey (to include test trenching where appropriate). This shall be carried out in consultation with the DoHLGH and the Project Archaeologist. Full provision will be made available for the excavation of any archaeological features and/or deposits that may be identified, if that is deemed the most appropriate manner in which to proceed.
- In the area of Coolough Village, the above mitigation measures will be carried out in consultation with the representatives of the Menlo-Coolough-Ballinfoile-Ballindooley residents.

13.6.3 Operational Phase

The proposed mitigation measures for the operational phase are listed below. These measures are proposed to mitigate the indirect impacts of the operational phase of the Project on these features. It is noted that these measures will be carried out during or prior to the construction phase.

- AH 15, 16, 29 and 24 will be subject to a detailed photographic and written landscape record to preserve their current setting prior to the construction and operation of the Project. This shall be carried out by a

suitably qualified person or team in consultation with the Department of DoHLGH and the Project Archaeologist.

- BH 1, 7, 9, 10 and 17 will be subject to a detailed photographic and written landscape record to preserve their current setting prior to the construction and operation of the Project. This shall be carried out by a suitably qualified person or team in consultation with the DoHLGH and the Project Archaeologist.
- DL 4, 7 and 8 will be subject to a detailed photographic and written landscape record to preserve their current setting prior to the construction and operation of the Project. This shall be carried out by a suitably qualified person or team in consultation with the DoHLGH and the Project Archaeologist.
- CH 8, 20, 23, 25, 30, 32, 33, 36, 37, 57, 68, 70, 71, 72 and 78 will be subject to a detailed photographic record, along with a written and photographic landscape record, (if required) to preserve their current setting prior to the construction of the proposed N6 GCR. This shall be carried out by a suitably qualified person or team in consultation with the DoHLGH and the Project Archaeologist.

13.7 Residual Effects

13.7.1 Introduction

13.7.2 Construction Phase

Once the recommended mitigation measures have been applied, there will be no significant residual effects on the Cultural Heritage resource as a result of the construction of the Project.

13.7.3 Operational Phase

The proposed mitigation measures will record the context of those sites that will be indirectly affected by the Project. Mitigation will not fully remove the residual impact of the Project on the setting of the following sites, due to the proximity of the Project to the structures:

- AH 15/ BH 19 Menlo Castle – post mitigation the operation of the Project will have an indirect negative effect on the castle, of moderate significance of effect.
- AH 16/ BH 10 Summer House – post mitigation the operation of the Project will have an indirect negative effect on the summer house, of moderate significance of effect.

13.8 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are defined as the combination of many minor impacts creating one, larger, more significant impact. Cumulative impacts consider existing stresses on the natural environment as well as developments that are proposed and in planning.

This section of the chapter presents the assessment carried out to examine whether the Project along with any other projects or plans could cumulatively result in a likely significant Cultural Heritage effects.

It is assessed that construction and operation of the Project on its own gives rise to significant and very significant Cultural Heritage effects at specific locations.

The identification of planned and committed projects for the assessment of cumulative effects has considered Galway City and County planning registers, with projects identified according to the methodology laid out in Chapter 21 of this updated EIAR. Thereafter, planned and committed projects have been scoped for assessment in this chapter based on relative proximity and potential material assets impacts due to the proposed developments.

The identification of projects for the long list considered the following sources:

- An Bord Pleanála (ABP) website (<http://www.pleanala.ie/index.htm>) – for details of Strategic Infrastructure Developments (SIDs), Strategic Housing Developments (SHDs) and permissions made on appeal

- Local authorities (Galway City Council and Galway County Council) for up-to-date planning applications and local development plan designations

The types of projects considered:

- Local Planning Applications – those projects for which planning permission is applied for through the local planning authorities themselves and were identified from local authority planning application lists
- Strategic Housing Developments (SHDs) – housing developments of a certain type and scale (e.g., 100 or more houses or student accommodation units) where applications were lodged directly with An Bord Pleanála
- Large Scale Residential Developments (LRDs) – housing developments of a certain type and scale (e.g., 100 or more houses or student accommodation units comprising 200 bed spaces or more) for which planning permission is applied for through the local planning authorities
- Strategic Infrastructure Development (SIDs) - major infrastructure developments by local authorities and others for which applications are lodged directly with An Bord Pleanála

A five-year timeframe was deemed the most appropriate period for planning searches, as permissions granted more than five years ago would generally be constructed, partially constructed, or are under construction when the planning registers were viewed.

A 250m buffer from the Assessment Boundary was considered an appropriate buffer as an impact on the Cultural Heritage can only be considered where there is a physical overlap of the Project Assessment Boundary and the application. An initial sift was carried out to exclude applications that were not considered relevant in the ‘long list’. This included applications that are either not currently active (i.e. retention, invalid, withdrawn, refused-and not appealed, refused on appeal), and applications of a minor scale. The planning application lists were searched to identify and exclude these minor applications from the long list on the basis that given their minor nature these were not likely to have a cumulative effect noticeable over the effects of the Project in isolation. Examples of planning applications which were excluded from the preliminary long list were applications to construct or demolish conservatories, house extensions, loft conversions, change of uses for single or small numbers of buildings, construction of outbuildings, modifications to driveways and retention applications.

The final list of permitted and proposed developments within 250m of the Assessment Boundary have been assessed in order to predict any cumulative effects (at both construction and operation) upon the Cultural Heritage resource. Forty-one projects were identified within 250m of the Assessment Boundary of relevance to cultural heritage and assessed and following a pairwise comparison the potential cumulative effect is not significant refer to Appendix A.13.13 for further details.

No significant cumulative impacts have been identified when all planned and committed projects are considered.

As there will be no significant residual effects on the Cultural Heritage resource as a result of the construction and operation of the Project once the recommended mitigation measures have been applied, there will be no further cumulative effects of all planned and/or committed projects when combined cumulatively with the Project.

13.9 Summary

The key changes to the chapter since the 2018 EIAR involve updating:

- the description of the receiving environment to take account of any additional sites or structures that have been added to the Record of Monuments and Places, Record of Protected Structures and previous archaeological excavations
- assessment methodologies to take account of the ‘Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of TII National Road and Greenway Projects’, 2024, TII
- Appendix A.13.1 to A.13.11 to take account of changes or additions to sites and structures listed in the various inventories.

- Figures 13.1.1 to 13.1.15 to show additional sites and structures
- the chapter to take account of points raised from the Brief of Evidence presented to An Bord Pleanála (ABP) at the oral hearing in 2020 and from the ABP Inspector’s Report dated June 2021
- the impact assessment to take account of the 2024 TII Guidance and any news sites or structures recorded in the various inventories

A summary of all sites, structures, potential effects and proposed mitigation is included in Table 13.22 to Table 13.27 below.

Two Recorded Monuments (AH 2 and 42), a Bullaun Stone and a structure respectively, will be directly and negatively effected upon during the construction of the Project, resulting in a very significant significance of effect. The change has arisen from the 2018 EIAR due to the fact that AH42 is a relatively newly identified site and the impact assessment methodology has been applied to this assessment, as laid out in the 2024 TII *Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of TII National Road and Greenway Projects*. It should be noted that the Bullaun Stone was not located during a field inspection carried out for the purposes of the Project and was not located during a previous survey carried out by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland. The structure has been added to the record relatively recently (Nov 2022) on foot of being reported to the National Monuments Service. The SMR entry notes that it is difficult to assign a date of function to the feature. The Project will also have a direct, negative effect on AH 24 (currently classed as a redundant record) and the site of a quarry (AH 27). AH 27 is post medieval in date and possesses little archaeological significance. The significance of effect for both sites is determined as moderate.

Ground disturbances associated with the Project in general have the potential to result in direct and negative effect on previously unrecorded archaeological features, deposits or artefacts that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground surface with no surface expression. The significance of effect may vary from moderate to profound, dependant on the nature, extent and significance of any archaeological features that may be identified.

One protected structure (BH 12) will be directly and negatively effected due to the construction of the Project. The significance of effect will be very significant. This building, which consists of a single storey thatched structure, will be demolished (following a full architectural survey by suitably qualified staff) prior to the construction of the Project.

The demesne landscape associated with Menlo Castle (DL 8) will be subject to both direct and indirect negative effects, which will have a significant significance of effect. The direct effect on the demesne landscape at Dangan Lower (DL 7) is defined as moderate and at Bushypark House (DL 4) as slight. Due to the developed nature of the environs at Ragoon House (DL 2), the effect, whilst direct, is not significant.

A total of two direct very significant negative effects has been assigned to previously unrecorded sites or structures of potential cultural heritage significance (CH 49, 51) along with two significant (CH 38, CH 57) and 17 moderate effects.

A total of 12 Areas of Archaeological Potential were identified during the course of this assessment. They are characterised by areas containing boggy ground and watercourses which are known to have attracted human activity in the past. Ground disturbances associated with the Project have the potential to result in direct and negative effects that may vary from moderate to very significant effects. This is dependent on the nature, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits or artefacts that may survive beneath the current ground surface or water level within the designated AAPs.

A total of 34 Townland Boundaries will be crossed by the Project. Direct and negative effects will occur on 32 on these boundaries with a moderate significance of effect. The UNESCO defined practice of the construction of traditional dry stone walls, which is included in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, will not be effected by the Project.

As part of the Project, an area of land within the townland of Menlough will be given over for the purpose of enhancing the habitat for bats – a population of which reside in the area. See Chapter 8, Biodiversity for further details. A number of sites outside of the receiving environment of the actual footprint of the proposed N6 GCRR have been identified within the receiving environment of these areas, including Recorded

Monuments and Protected Structures (AH 9, AH 22, AH 38-41, BH 21, BH 22-27). No predicted effects are anticipated upon these sites as a result of the proposed habitat enhancement at Menlough.

A programme of geophysical survey (where practical), archaeological test trenching, archaeological underwater or wade surveys, building surveys and townland boundary surveys will be carried out in order to mitigate the anticipated impacts on Cultural Heritage within the footprint of the Project. All of the proposed surveys will be undertaken as part of s Stage (i)-(iv) Archaeological Services Contract, in advance of construction, and conducted under Ministerial Directions and in consultation with the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH and the Project Archaeologist.

Predicted indirect operational effects include significant negative impacts on the ruined summer house at Dangan Lower (AH 15/ BH 9) and on Menlo Castle (AH 16/ BH 10). Moderate negative effects are predicted at a recorded cashel site (AH 29/ BH 17). A thatched cottage (BH 1) and church (BH 7) will also be subject to indirect, moderate effects.

The Designed Landscapes will all be subject to the same level of effects during operation as during construction due to the effects on setting. Similarly, one cultural heritage site will experience an indirect negative effect (of significant effect) and three will experience moderate effects. No AAPs or Townland Boundaries will be indirectly impacted.

It should be noted that there are no predicted effects at 40 AH sites, 20 BH sites, 5 DL and 35 CH sites.

A programme of surveys has been recommended in order to record the current landscape context of sites and structures to be indirectly significantly or moderately impacted upon. These will be carried out by a suitably qualified person or team in consultation with the DoHLGH and Project Archaeologist.

Table 13.22 Archaeological Heritage (AH): Summary of sites, effects and mitigation

AH No.	RMP No.	Townland	Classification	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project	Statutory protection	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact Type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
AH 1	GA093-009	Na Foraf Maola Thiar	Redundant record: non-antiquity	0+500	9m east	None	Low	Indirect, negative	Medium	Slight	None required
AH 2	GA082-077	Rahoon	Bullaun Stone	6+850	0m	RMP	High	Direct, negative	Very High	Very significant	Written and photographic record; Archaeological testing in advance of construction
AH 3	GA082-040	Dangan Lower	Redundant record: non-antiquity	8+350	57m southeast	None	Low	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 4	GA094-047	Rahoon	House (Rahoon House) Also BH 18)	N59 Link Road South 3+350	153m southeast	RMP	High	No impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 5	GA094-056	Rahoon	Designed Landscape Feature	Gort na Bró Road	61m southwest	RMP	High	No impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 6	GA082-104	Bushypark	Enclosure	9+100	195m northwest	RMP	High	No impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 7	GA082-032	Dangan Lower	Redundant record: non-antiquity	8+750	86m northeast	None	Low	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 8	GA082-039	Dangan Lower	Children's Burial Ground	8+850	60m northeast	RMP	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 9	GA082-087	Mionlach	Settlement cluster	9+800	To the immediate north of proposed habitat	None	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required

AH No.	RMP No.	Townland	Classification	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project	Statutory protection	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact Type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
					enhancement for bats 573m northwest of Project.						
AH 10	GA082-041	Dangan Lower	Well	8+650	173m east-southeast	None	Medium	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 11	GA082-033	Dangan Lower	Barrow	8+700	198m southeast	RMP	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 12	GA082-036	Dangan Lower	Site of House (Dangan House)	9+150	90m northwest	RMP	High	Indirect, negative	Low	Slight	None required
AH 13	GA082-085	Dangan Lower	Designed Landscape Feature	9+050	112m east-southeast	RMP	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 14	GA082-038	Dangan Lower	Designed Landscape Feature	9+150	37m south-southeast	RMP	High	Indirect, negative	Low	Slight	None required
AH 15	GA082-037	Dangan Lower	Summer house (Also BH 9)	9+300	24m east-northeast	RMP	High	Indirect, negative	High	Significant	Written and photographic landscape record prior to construction
AH 16	GA082-064/001	Mionlach	House – 17 th Century, Castle, unclassified (Also BH 10)	9+375	Adjacent to proposed habitat enhancement for bats 140m northwest of Project	RMP	High	Indirect, negative	High	Significant	Written and photographic landscape record prior to construction

AH No.	RMP No.	Townland	Classification	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project	Statutory protection	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact Type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
AH 17	GA082-100	Mionlach	Clearance cairn	9+500	Within proposed habitat enhancement for bats 167m northwest of Project	None	Medium	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 18	GA082-031	Coolagh	Enclosure (no longer extant)	11+350	0m	None	Negligible	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 19	GA082-095	Coolagh	Ringfort (no longer extant)	11+400	0m	None	Negligible	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 20	GA082-003	Ballindooley	Quarry	12+025	81m north	RMP	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 21	GA082-004	Ballindooley	Redundant record: non-antiquity	12+200	131m east-northeast	None	Low	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 22	GA082-060	Mionlach	Pillar stone (Also BH 23)	9+850	68m north of proposed habitat 530m northwest of Project	RMP	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 23	GA082-023	An Caisleán Gearr	Chapel (site of) (Also BH 14)	13+075	80m north	RMP	High	Indirect, negative	Negligible	Not significant	None required
AH 24	GA082-026	An Caisleán Gearr	Redundant record: non-antiquity	12+975	0m	None	Low	Indirect, negative	Very high	Moderate	Archaeological testing in advance of construction
AH 25	GA082-021	An Caisleán Gearr	Tower house (Also BH 13)	12+950	220m south	RMP	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required

AH No.	RMP No.	Townland	Classification	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project	Statutory protection	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact Type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
AH 26	GA082-022	An Caisleán Gearr	Children's burial ground	13+500	71m northwest	RMP	High	Indirect, negative	Negligible	Not significant	None required
AH 27	GA082-072	Parkmore	Quarry	14+000	0m	None	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Archaeological testing in advance of construction
AH 28	GA082-016	Ballybrit	Anomalous stone group	14+850	124m southwest of proposed N6 GCR and immediately adjacent to the temporary stables	RMP	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 29	GA082-011/001-2	Ballybrit	Cashel, souterrain, children's burial ground (Also BH 17)	15+150	Immediately adjacent	RMP	High	Indirect, negative	Medium	Moderate negative	Written and photographic landscape record prior to construction
AH 30	GA082-017	Ballybrit	Earthwork (removed)	City East Business Park Junction.	0m	RMP	Negligible	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 31	GA082-015	Ballybrit	Designed landscape feature	City East Business Park Junction.	57m south	None	Negligible	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required

AH No.	RMP No.	Townland	Classification	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project	Statutory protection	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact Type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
AH 32	GA082-012002	Ballybrit	Deserted medieval settlement	14+500	0m c. 258m southwest of the temporary stables.	RMP/ Preservation Order	Very High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 33	GA082-012001	Ballybrit	Tower house (Also BH 16)	14+500	0m 207m southwest of the temporary stables.	RMP/ Preservation Order	Very High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 34	GA082-014	Ballybrit	Enclosure	15+050	0m 258m south-southwest of the temporary stables.	RMP/ Preservation Order	Very High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 35	GA082-013/001	Ballybrit	Ringfort & house (unknown date)	15+050	0m. 223m south of the temporary stables.	RMP/ Preservation Order	Very High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 36	GA082-043/001-4	Doughiska	Fulachta fia (excavated)	16+400	0m	RMP	Negligible	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 37	GA082-044	Doughiska	Road	16+350	43m west southwest	RMP	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required

AH No.	RMP No.	Townland	Classification	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project	Statutory protection	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact Type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
AH 38	GA082-063	Mionlach	Designed landscape feature	9+550	Adjacent to proposed habitat enhancement for bats 448m northwest of Project	None	Medium	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 39	GA082-062	Mionlach	Designed landscape feature	9+650	Within proposed habitat enhancement for bats 448m northwest of Project	None	Medium	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 40	GA082-061	Mionlach	Burial ground	9+600	Adjacent to proposed habitat enhancement for bats 577m northwest of Project	RMP	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 41	GA082-070	Mionlach	Gate house (Also BH 21)	9+750	50m east of proposed habitat enhancement for bats 406m northwest of Project	RMP	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required

AH No.	RMP No.	Townland	Classification	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project	Statutory protection	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact Type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
AH 42	GA093-029	Na Foraf Maola Thoir	Structure	1+525	0m	Proposed RMP	High	Direct, negative	Very High	Very significant	Written and photographic record; Archaeological testing in advance of construction
AH 43	GA093-025	Ballyburke	Redundant record	5+600	87m southwest of the Project	None	Low	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 44	GA082-085	Dangan Lower	Designed landscape feature (removed)	9+050	125m east of the Project	RMP	Negligible	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 45	GA082-066	Menlough	Enclosure	10+150	207m north of the Project	RMP	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 46	GA082-086	Castlegar	Church	13+550	204m south of the Project	Proposed RMP	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 47	GA082-012003	Ballybrit	Redundant record	14+400	0m c. 265m west of the temporary stables	None	Low	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 48	GA094-056	Rahoon	Designed landscape feature (removed)	6+400	66m east	RMP	Negligible	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 49	GA082-093	Coolagh	Kiln- lime	10+750	96m southeast of the Project	Proposed RMP	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required

AH No.	RMP No.	Townland	Classification	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from Project	Statutory protection	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact Type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
AH 50	GA082-094	Coolagh	Architectural fragment	10+550	Immediately adjacent to the Project	Proposed RMP	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 51	GA094-048	Rahoon	Ritual site - holy well	6+550	214m southeast of the Project	RMP	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
AH 52	GA082-108	Dangan Lower	Enclosure	8+850	231m east of the Project t	Proposed RMP	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required

Table 13.23 Built Heritage (BH) Summary of sites, impacts and mitigation

BH No.	RPS No.	Townland	Classification	Approx . Ch.	Dist. from proposed N6 GCRR	NIAH	Statutory protection	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
BH 1	6302	Mincloon	Thatched cottage	6+150	53m northwest	No	Yes	High	Indirect, negative	Medium	Moderate	Written and photographic landscape record prior to construction
BH 2	6301	Mincloon	Thatched cottage	6+400	183m southeast	No	Yes	High	Indirect, negative	Low	Slight	None required
BH 3 ³⁴	2001	Barnacranny	Gate pillars	8+450	Adjacent	No	Yes	Negligible	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
BH 4	2901	Barnacranny	Thatched cottage	8+450	109m northwest	Yes	Yes	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
BH 5	1504	Kentfield	Bushypark House	N59 Link	60m northeast	Yes	Yes	High	Indirect, negative	Low	Slight	None required

³⁴ No evidence of gate pillars at this location

BH No.	RPS No.	Townland	Classification	Approx . Ch.	Dist. from proposed N6 GCRR	NIAH	Statutory protection	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
				Road North 0+000								
BH 6	1503	Ballagh	Thatched Cottage	N59 Link Road North 0+050	124m west	No	Yes	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
BH 7	1501/02	Ballagh	Church	N59 Link Road North 0+060	20m southeast	Yes	Yes	High	Indirect, negative	Medium	Moderate	Written and photographic landscape record prior to construction
BH 8 ³⁵	3003	Ballagh	Remains of stone fort	8+950	184m east-northeast	No	Yes	Negligible	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
BH 9	3001	Dangan Lower	Summer house (Also AH 15)	9+300	24m east-northeast	No	Yes	High	Indirect, negative	High	Significant	Written and photographic landscape record prior to construction
BH 10	5702	Mionlach	Menlo Castle (Also AH 16)	9+350	140m northwest of Project	Yes	Yes	High	Indirect, negative	High	Significant	Written and photographic landscape record prior to construction
BH 11	2402	Coolagh	Thatched cottage	10+750	63m northwest of the Project at Lackagh Quarry	No	Yes	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
BH 12	1703	An Caisleán Gearr	Thatched cottage	12+875	0m	Yes	Yes	High	Direct, negative	Very high	Very significant	Full measured survey, written

³⁵ No evidence of this site type at this location

BH No.	RPS No.	Townland	Classification	Approx . Ch.	Dist. from proposed N6 GCRR	NIAH	Statutory protection	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
												and photographic record prior to construction
BH 13	1701	An Caisleán Gearr	Tower House (Also AH 25)	12+950	220m south	No	Yes	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
BH 14	1702	An Caisleán Gearr	Chapel, site of (Also AH 23)	13+100	80m north	No	Yes	High	Indirect, negative	Low	Slight	None required
BH 15	7601	Parkmore	Two ruined cottages	13+800	99m southwest	No	Yes	High	Indirect, negative	Low	Imperceptible	None required
BH 16	701	Ballybrit	Tower House (Also AH 33)	14+500	Within Assessment Boundary, 207m southwest of the temporary stables at Ballybrit	No	Yes	Very high	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
BH 17	702	Ballybrit	Cashel (Also AH 29)	15+150	Immediately adjacent	No	Yes	High	Indirect, negative	Medium	Moderate negative	Written and photographic landscape record prior to construction
BH 18	8301	Rahoon	Rahoon House (Also AH 4)	N59 Link Road South 3+350	153m southeast	No	Yes	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required

BH No.	RPS No.	Townland	Classification	Approx . Ch.	Dist. from proposed N6 GCRR	NIAH	Statutory protection	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
BH 19	8301	Rahoon	Entrance to Rahoon House	N59 Link Road South 3+300	188m southeast	Yes	Yes	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
BH 20	1705	An Caisleán Gearr	Free standing stone cross	13+450	162m southwest	No	Yes	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
BH 21	5703	Mionlach	Gate house (Also AH 41)	9+750	406m northwest of Project 50m east of area proposed for habitat planting.	Yes	Yes	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
BH 22	5710	Mionlach	Thatched cottage	9+800	522m northwest of Project 53m north of area proposed for habitat planting	Yes	Yes	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
BH 23	5704	Mionlach	Pillar stone (Also AH 22)	9+850	530m northwest of Project 68m north of area proposed for habitat planting	No	Yes	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
BH 24	5709	Mionlach	Thatched cottage	9+850	586m northwest of Project 97m north of area proposed	Yes	Yes	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required

BH No.	RPS No.	Townland	Classification	Approx . Ch.	Dist. from proposed N6 GCRR	NIAH	Statutory protection	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
					for habitat planting.							
BH 25	5708	Mionlach	Thatched cottage	9+000	596m northwest of Project 163m north of area proposed for habitat planting	Yes	Yes	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
BH 26	5707	Mionlach	Thatched cottage	9+950	645m northwest of Project 191m north of area proposed for habitat planting	Yes	Yes	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
BH 27	5711	Mionlach	Thatched cottage	9+950	319m northwest of Project 200m northeast of area proposed for habitat planting	Yes	Yes	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
BH 28	1505	Bushypark	Thatched Cottage (Heffernans)	8+150	237m north of the Project	No	Yes	High	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
BH 29	2401	Coolagh	1945 grotto with medieval stone	10+600	To the immediate east	No	Yes	Yes	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
BH 30	2701	Coolagh	Limekiln	10+750	96m southeast	No	Yes	Yes	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required

Table 13.24 Designed Landscapes (DL): Summary of sites, impacts and mitigation

DL No.	Townland:	Detail:	Dist. from proposed N6 GCRR	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
DL 1	Bearna, Cluain na nGabhar, Gort na Leice, An Roisín, An Seanbhaile Dubh, Baile an Mhóinín Thoir	Barna House demesne. NIAH garden survey notes that the principal structure is present and the demesne has been subject to significant development ³⁶ Barna House is a protected structure	The northwest corner of the demesne is located c.143m to the southeast	Medium	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
DL 2	Rahoon	Rahoon House demesne The demesne has almost completely lost its original character. NIAH garden survey notes that housing has been constructed on the site ³⁷ The main house is a protected structure (BH 18)	Proposed link road will run through the northwest corner of the original demesne	Low	Direct & indirect, negative	Low	Not significant	None required

³⁶ NIAH Garden Ref.: 5244

³⁷ NIAH Garden Ref.: 5374

DL No.	Townland:	Detail:	Dist. from proposed N6 GCRR	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
DL 3	Kentfield	Glenlo Abbey demesne The NIAH garden survey notes that a golf course is present ³⁸ The main house is not a protected structure	99m northwest	Medium	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
DL 4	Bushypark	Bushypark House demesne. The NIAH garden survey notes that the principal structure is present and the footprint of the demesne is visible ³⁹ The principal structure is still extant (BH 5) and is listed as a protected structure	The proposed link road will terminate to the immediate southwest of the demesne and associated drainage infrastructure will extend through the eastern portion of the demesne	Medium	Direct & indirect, negative	Low	Slight	Written and photographic landscape record prior to construction
DL 5	Barnacranny	Lake View House demesne Not included within the NIAH garden survey The house is still extant today (CH 39).	The north-eastern side of the demesne is located 23m southeast of the Project	Low	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required

³⁸ NIAH Garden Ref.: 5312

³⁹ NIAH Garden Ref.: 5255

DL No.	Townland:	Detail:	Dist. from proposed N6 GCRR	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
DL 6	Dangan Upper	<p>Ashley Park demesne</p> <p>The NIAH garden survey notes that housing has been constructed on the site⁴⁰</p> <p>The principal structure remains extant today (CH 40)</p>	The north-eastern side of the demesne is located to the immediate south of the Project where it extends along the N59 Moycullen Road	Low	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required
DL 7	Dangan Lower	<p>Dangan Cottage, Dangan House, Dangan Nunnery, Mary Ville demesnes</p> <p>The NIAH garden survey only includes an entry for Dangan House (which actually refers to Dangan Cottage) and notes that industrial and sporting facilities have been constructed on the site⁴¹</p>	The Project travels in a north-east direction through the original demesne lands	Medium	Direct & indirect, negative	Medium	Moderate	Written and photographic landscape record prior to construction

⁴⁰ NIAH Garden Ref.: 5229

⁴¹ NIAH Garden Ref.: 5292

DL No.	Townland:	Detail:	Dist. from proposed N6 GCRR	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
DL 8	Mionlach	<p>Menlo Castle Demesne</p> <p>The NIAH garden survey records that the principal structure is present and the site footprint is also visible ⁴²</p> <p>Today the principal structure survives in ruins on the site (BH 10)</p> <p>The principal structure and its entrance/ gate lodge are both protected structures</p>	The Project travels in a north-east direction through the original demesne lands. The western part of the original demesne is located within an area of proposed for habitat enhancement	Medium	Direct & indirect, negative	High	Significant negative	Written and photographic landscape record prior to construction
DL 9	Ballybrit	<p>Ballybrit House demesne. Today the demesne is completely covered by development and a road and as such nothing survives</p> <p>The NIAH garden survey notes that significant development has taken place at this location ⁴³</p>	A short section of proposed existing infrastructure upgrade is located in the northeast corner of the original demesne landscape location.	Negligible	No Impact	N/A	N/A	None required

⁴² NIAH Garden Ref.: 5342

⁴³ NIAH Garden Ref.: 5238

Table 13.25 Cultural Heritage (CH): Summary of sites, impacts and mitigation

CH No.	Townland	Description	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from proposed N6 GCRR	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
CH 1	Na Foráí Maola Thiar	Site of vernacular structures. No longer extant	0+150	15m west	Negligible	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 2	Na Foráí Maola Thiar	Site of vernacular structures. No longer extant	0+130	0m	Low	Direct, negative	Very high	Moderate	Archaeological testing prior to construction
CH 3	Na Foráí Maola Thiar	Single storey vernacular cottage	0+175	145m east	Medium	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 4	Na Foráí Maola Thiar	Sub-circular stone enclosure (Also AH 1 redundant record)	0+500	9m east	Low	Indirect, negative	Medium	Slight	None required
CH 5	Na Foráí Maola Thiar	Site of ruined vernacular structures	0+450	72m east	Low	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 6	Troscaigh Thiar	Single storey vernacular cottage	1+550	77m north-northwest	Medium	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 7	Na Foráí Maola Thoir	Single storey vernacular cottage	1+500	10m south	Medium	Indirect, negative	Low	Slight	None required
CH 8	Troscaigh Thiar	Walled laneway	1+950	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	Low	Slight	Written and photographic record prior to construction
CH 9	Troscaigh Thiar	Possible famine bridge	1+650	119m northeast	Low	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required

CH No.	Townland	Description	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from proposed N6 GCRR	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
CH 10	Troscaigh Thiar	Site of a post medieval sheep fold. No longer extant	2+110	0m	Low	Direct, negative	Very high	Moderate	Archaeological testing prior to construction
CH 11	Troscaigh Thiar	Single storey vernacular cottage.	2+250	17m west	Medium	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 12	Troscaigh Thiar	Ruins of a vernacular building	2+150	140m west	Low	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 13	Troscaigh Thoir	Vernacular cottage and associated farm buildings	2+400	33m south	Medium	Indirect, negative	Low	Slight	None required
CH 14	An Chloch Scoilte	Vernacular cottage.	2+700	102m northwest	Medium	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 15	An Chloch Scoilte	Ruins of a vernacular cottage.	2+800	210m north	Low	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 16	An Chloch Scoilte	The ruinous remains of the post medieval settlement of An Chloch Scoilte.	2+900	191m north	Low	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 17	Troscaigh Thoir	Vernacular cottage, now extended	3+075	146m south-southeast	Low	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 18	An Chloch Scoilte	Vernacular cottage, now extended	3+260	0m	Low	Direct, negative	Very high	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction

CH No.	Townland	Description	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from proposed N6 GCRR	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
CH 19	An Cheapach	Vernacular cottage and associated farm building	4+350	116m north-northwest	Low	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 20	An Cheapach	Vernacular cottage and outbuildings	4+340	10m south	Medium	Indirect, negative	High	Significant negative	Written and photographic record prior to construction
CH 21	An Cheapach	Site of vernacular structures. No longer appears to be extant	4+520	14m north	Negligible	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 22	An Cheapach	Group of ruined vernacular structures	4+450	20m east	Low	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 23	An Cheapach	Vernacular cottage. Now derelict	4+600	6m southeast	Low	Indirect, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction
CH 24	Ballynahown East	Ruins of a vernacular cottage	4+900	35m southeast	Low	Indirect, negative	Low	Not significant	None required
CH 25	Keeraun	Vernacular farm yard	5+500	24m northwest	Medium	Indirect, negative	High	Moderate negative	Written and photographic landscape record prior to construction
CH 26	Keeraun	Vernacular cottage, now derelict	5+650	0m	Low	Direct, negative	Very high	Moderate negative	Written and photographic record prior to construction

CH No.	Townland	Description	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from proposed N6 GCRR	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
CH 27	Keeraun	Vernacular cottage	5+700	23m west-northwest	Medium	Indirect, negative	Negligible	Imperceptible negative	None required
CH 28	Keeraun	Vernacular cottage	5+900	217m north-northeast	Medium	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 29	Mincloon	Site of vernacular structures. No longer extant	6+300	0m	Low	Direct, negative	Very high	Moderate	Archaeological testing prior to construction
CH 30	Mincloon	Vernacular house and farmstead	6+450	13m west	Medium	Indirect, negative	High	Moderate negative	Written and photographic landscape record prior to construction
CH 31	Mincloon	A number of vernacular outbuildings	6+500	75m east-southeast	Medium	Indirect, negative	Low	Slight	None required
CH 32	Mincloon	A stone outbuilding	6+500	0m	Low	Direct, negative	Very high	Moderate negative	Written and photographic record prior to construction
CH 33	Rahoon	Stone-walled laneway	6+975	0m	Low	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction
CH 34	Rahoon	Site of vernacular structures marked. No longer extant	7+280	0m	Low	Direct, negative	Very high	Moderate	Archaeological testing prior to construction
CH 35	Rahoon	Leitriff House	7+350	88m southeast	Medium	Indirect, negative	Low	Slight	None required

CH No.	Townland	Description	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from proposed N6 GCRR	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
CH 36	Letteragh	Stone-walled laneway	7+410	0m	Low	Direct, negative	High	Moderate negative	Written and photographic record prior to construction
CH 37	Dangan Upper	Well-built cairns from stone clearance	7+600	0m	Low	Direct, negative	Very high	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction
CH 38	Ballagh	Possible square enclosure	N59 Link Road North 0+150	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	Very high	Significant	Archaeological testing prior to construction
CH 39	Barnacranny	Lake View House	8+350	24m southeast	Medium	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 40	Dangan Upper	Ashley Park	8+700	19m southeast	Medium	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 41	Dangan Lower	Mary Ville	8+950	15m east	Medium	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 42	Dangan Lower	Ruined stone outbuilding	8+725	8m southeast	Low	Indirect, negative	High	Slight	None required
CH 43	Dangan Lower	Site of Dangan Cottage	8+800	27m southeast	Low	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 44	Dagan Lower	Site of walled garden and outbuildings associated with Dangan House (Nunnery)	9+100	Immediately adjacent	Low	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 45	Mionlach	Possible boating inlet off the River Corrib	9+450	33m southeast	Low	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required

CH No.	Townland	Description	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from proposed N6 GCRR	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
CH 46	Mionlach	Possible circular enclosure identified during AP analysis	9+600	28m southeast of alignment (within proposed habitat enhancement for bats)	High	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 47	Mionlach	Possible vernacular animal shelter	9+700	34m northwest	Low	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 48	Mionlach	Possible consumption wall	9+600	24m northeast	Low	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 49	Mionlach	Possible prehistoric tomb	9+850	0m	High	Direct, negative	Very high	Very significant	Archaeological testing prior to construction
CH 50	Mionlach	Possible circular feature	10+375	56m south	Low	Indirect, negative	Negligible	Imperceptible	None required
CH 51	Mionlach	Possible boulder of archaeological potential	10+500	0m	High	Direct, negative	Very high	Very significant	Archaeological testing prior to construction
CH 52	Mionlach	Site of vernacular structures. No longer appear to be extant	10+600	0m	Low	Direct, negative	Very high	Moderate	Archaeological testing prior to construction
CH 53	An Caisleán Gearr	Ruins of a vernacular structures	13+225	19m southwest	Low	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 54	An Caisleán Gearr	Vernacular cottage	13+775	39m north	Low	Indirect, negative	Low	Not significant	None required

CH No.	Townland	Description	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from proposed N6 GCRR	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
CH 55	Parkmore	Site of vernacular structures marked. No longer extant	13+925	0m	Low	Direct, negative	Very high	Moderate	Archaeological testing prior to construction
CH 56	Parkmore	Site of vernacular structures. No longer extant	14+120	0m	Low	Direct, negative	Very high	Moderate	Archaeological testing prior to construction
CH 57	Parkmore	Possible mass path.	14+200	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Significant	Archaeological testing & written and photographic record prior to construction
CH 58	Coolagh	Site of vernacular structures. No longer extant	15+850	0m	Low	Direct, negative	Very high	Moderate	Archaeological testing prior to construction
CH 59	Breanloughaun	Vernacular outbuilding.	15+800	150m east-northeast	Low	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 60	Coolagh	Two storey vernacular farm house	16+400	169m northeast	Medium	Indirect, negative	Low	Slight	None required
CH 61	Coolagh	Renovated vernacular cottage and outbuilding	16+550	260m northeast	Medium	Indirect, negative	Negligible	Imperceptible	None required

CH No.	Townland	Description	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from proposed N6 GCRR	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
CH 62	Coolagh	Group of vernacular buildings. The structures are all upstanding but vary in condition	16+625	188m northwest	Medium	Indirect, negative	Low	Slight	None required
CH 63	Bushypark	Ruins of a vernacular structure	N59 Link Road North 0+000	67m northwest	Low	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 64	Letteragh	Vernacular cottage, now extended	N59 Link Road South 1+575	98m southeast	Low	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 65	Letteragh	Ruins of a vernacular cottage.	N59 Link Road South 1+600	204m east-southeast	Low	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 66	Rahoon	Vernacular house, recently renovated	N59 Link Road South 2+050	159m west-northwest	Low	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 67	Dangan Lower	Dangan House	9+100	100m south	Medium	Indirect, negative	Low	Slight	None required
CH 68	Bushypark	Disused railway	Pipeline wayleave	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	Low	Slight	Written and photographic record prior to construction
CH 69	Bushypark	Potential mass rock	Pipeline wayleave	30m west-northwest	Medium	Indirect, negative	Low	Slight	None required
CH 70	Bushypark/ Dangan Lower	Railway culvert	Pipeline wayleave	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate negative	Written and photographic record prior to construction

CH No.	Townland	Description	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from proposed N6 GCRR	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
CH 71	Mincloon	Walled trackway	6+200	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate negative	Written and photographic record prior to construction
CH 72	Mionlach	Walled trackway	9+800	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate negative	Written and photographic record prior to construction
CH 73	Coolagh	Possible animal fold	11,100	35m northeast	Low	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 74	Coolagh	Cairns	11,025	65m northwest	Low	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 75	Coolagh	Possible rock cut feature	11,015	72m southwest	Low	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 76	Coolagh	Built feature	11,020	92m southwest	Low	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 77	Coolagh	Built feature	11,000	166m southwest	Low	No Impact	N/a	N/a	None required
CH 78	Na Foráí Maola Thoir	Remains of a possible booley hut, not marked within any of the historic maps	1+520	0m	Low	Direct, negative	Very high	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction

Table 13.26 Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAP): Summary of sites, impacts and mitigation

AAP No.	Townland	Description	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from proposed N6 GCRR	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
AAP 1	Na Foráí Maola Thiar/ Cnoc na Gréine	Liberty Stream (TB 2)	0+430 -0+650	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate to very significant	Underwater archaeological assessment prior to construction
AAP 2	Troscaigh Thoir/ An Chloch Scoilte	Trusky Stream (TB 6)	2+650 -2+950	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate to very significant	Underwater archaeological assessment prior to construction
AAP 3	Na hAille/ An Cheapach	Barna Stream (TB 10)	3+850 -4+150	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate to very significant	Underwater archaeological assessment prior to construction
AAP 4	Ballynahown East	Stream (TB 12)	4+800 -5+200	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate to very significant	Underwater archaeological assessment prior to construction
AAP 5	Rahoon	Stream and boggy hollow	6+800 -6+900	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate to very significant	Underwater archaeological assessment & archaeological testing prior to construction.
AAP 6	Rahoon	Small stream	7+300 – 7+375	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate to very significant	Underwater archaeological assessment prior to construction
AAP 7	Barnacranny	Small stream	7+500 -7+675	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate to very significant	Underwater archaeological assessment prior to construction

AAP No.	Townland	Description	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from proposed N6 GCRR	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
AAP 8	Barnacranny	Boggy, waterlogged marginal lands	N59 Link Road North 0+500 to 0+850	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate to very significant	Archaeological testing prior to construction
AAP 9	Dangan Lower/ Mionlach	River Corrib (TB 22)	9+175-9+525	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate to very significant	Underwater archaeological assessment prior to construction
AAP 10	An Caisleán Gearr	Boggy pasture – margins of Lough an Dúlaigh	12+200 -12+450	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate to very significant	Archaeological testing prior to construction
AAP 11	An Caisleán Gearr	Boggy hollow (AH 24)	12+975 – 13+075	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate to very significant	Archaeological testing prior to construction.
AAP 12	Bushypark	Site of 'Loughaunnafraska'	Pipeline wayleave	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate to very significant	Archaeological testing prior to construction

Table 13.27 Townland Boundaries (TB): Summary of sites, impacts and mitigation

TB No.	Townland	Description	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from proposed N6 GCRR	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
TB 1	An Baile Nua/ Na Forá Maola Thiar	Sea Road (R336)	0+000	0m	Low	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction
TB 2	Na Forá Maola Thiar/ Cnoc na Gréine	Liberty Stream (Also AAP 1)	0+450 – 0+650	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record & underwater archaeological assessment prior to construction
TB 3	Na Forá Maola Thiar/ Na Forá Maola Thoir	Local Road	1+100	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction
TB 4	Na Forá Maola Thoir/ Troscaigh Thiar	Local Road	1+550	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction
TB 5	Troscaigh Thiar/ Troscaigh Thoir	Hedgerow & modern fence	2+425	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction
TB 6	Troscaigh Thoir/ An Chloch Scoilte	Former site of townland boundary including a portion of stream (AAP 2)	2+650 - 2+850	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record, underwater archaeological assessment and archaeological testing prior to construction

TB No.	Townland	Description	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from proposed N6 GCRR	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
TB 7	Troscaigh Thoir/ An Chloch Scoilte/ Ballard West	Traditional dry stone wall	2+975 - 3+200	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction
TB 8	Ballard West/ Ballard East/ An Chloch Scoilte	Local road. Boundary between Ballard West and East not extant	3+250 - 3+350	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction
TB 9	Ballard East/ Na hAille	Traditional dry stone wall	3+490	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction
TB 10	Na hAille/ An Cheapach	Barna Stream (AAP 3)	4+100	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record & underwater archaeological assessment prior to construction
TB 11	An Cheapach/ Ballynahown East	Traditional dry stone walled laneway	4+700 – 4+800	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction
TB 12	Ballynahown East/ Keeraun	Stream (AAP 4) and field boundary (boundary completely overgrown)	4+800-5+250	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record & underwater archaeological assessment prior to construction

TB No.	Townland	Description	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from proposed N6 GCRR	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
TB 13	Keeraun/ Ballyburke	Traditional dry stone wall and hedgerow	5+660 - 5+725	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction
TB 14	Ballyburke/ Mincloon	Traditional dry stone wall	6+050	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction
TB 15	Mincloon/ Rahoon	Traditional dry stone wall	6+800	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction
TB 16	Rahoon/ Letteragh	Traditional dry stone wall, sections of which have been removed	7+400	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction
TB 17	Letteragh /Barnacranny	Traditional dry stone wall	7+550	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction
TB 18	Barnacranny/ Dangan Upper	Traditional dry stone wall	7+740	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction
TB 19	Barnacranny/ Dangan Upper	No access granted	8+200	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record/ archaeological testing, prior to construction

TB No.	Townland	Description	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from proposed N6 GCRR	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
TB 20	Dangan Upper/ Dangan Lower/ Kentfield/ Ballagh/ Bushypark	N59 Moycullen Road (crossed at 2 points)	8+525	0m	Low	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction
TB 21	Barnacranny/ Ballagh	Traditional dry stone wall and ditch	N59 Link Road North 0+550	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record & archaeological testing prior to construction
TB 22	Dangan Lower/ Menlough	River Corrib (AAP 9)	9+350	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Underwater archaeological assessment & written and photographic record prior to construction
TB 23	Mionlach/ Ballindooley	Traditional dry stone wall	10+725	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction
TB 24	Coolagh/ Ballindooley/ An Caisleán Gearr	Quarried away	11+600	0m	Negligible	No impact	N/a	N/a	None required
TB 25	Ballindooley/ An Caisleán Gearr	Traditional dry stone wall and hedgerow	11+600 - 12+250	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction
TB 26	An Caisleán Gearr/ Parkmore	Tuam Road	13+900	0m	Low	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction

TB No.	Townland	Description	Approx. Ch.	Dist. from proposed N6 GCRR	Sensitivity of Receptor	Impact type	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect	Mitigation
TB 27	An Caisleán Gearr/ Cappanabornia	Hedgerow	13+840	0m	Medium	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record & archaeological testing prior to construction
TB 28	Cappanabornia/ Parkmore	Tuam Road	13+840	0m	Low	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction
TB 29	Parkmore/ Pollkeen	Traditional dry stone wall	14+350	0m	Low	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction
TB 30	Parkmore/ Ballybrit	Removed	14+750	0m	Low	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Archaeological testing prior to construction
TB 31	Ballybrit/ Doughiska	Removed	15+600	0m	Low	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Archaeological testing prior to construction
TB 32	Doughiska/ Coolagh/ Breanloughaun	Traditional dry stone wall and road	15+750-16+800	0m	Low	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction
TB 33	Rahoon/ Letteragh	Traditional dry stone wall	N59 Link Road South 1+620	0m	Low	Direct, negative	High	Moderate	Written and photographic record prior to construction
TB 34	Coolagh/ Garraun North	Removed (within the existing roadway)	17+500	0m	Negligible	No impact	N/a	N/a	None required

13.10 References

- Bennett, I. (ed.) (1987 – 2015) *Excavations: Summary Accounts of Archaeological Excavations in Ireland*. Bray: Wordwell.
- Byrne, F. J. (1973) *Irish Kings and High Kings*. London.
- Clinton, M. (2001) *The Souterrains of Ireland* Bray:Wordwell.
- Culleton, E. (1999) *Celtic and early Christian Wexford*, Dublin: Four courts Press.
- Curl, J. S. (1993) *Encyclopaedia of Architectural Terms*. London. Donhead.
- Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands. (1999) *Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*. Dublin: Government Publications Office.
- Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands. (1999) *Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation*. Dublin: Government Publications Office.
- Dolan, B. (2009) *Bedrocks and Bullauns: More than one use for a Mortar In Archaeology Ireland* 23, (1) 16–19.
- Donnelly, C., and Murphy, E. (2008) *The origins of cillíni*. *Archaeology Ireland*, 22 (3), 26–29.
- Dowd, M. and Carden, R.F. (2016) *First evidence of a Late Upper Palaeolithic human presence in Ireland*. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 139, 158-163.
- Duffy, E. P (1984) ‘*The Siege and Surrender of Galway 1651-1652*’ in JGAHS, Vol. 39, 115-42
- Edwards, N. (1996) *The Archaeology of Early Medieval Ireland*: Routledge.
- EPA. (2022) *Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports*.
- EPA. (2015) *Draft Advice Notes on Current Practice (in preparation of Environmental Impact Statements)*.
- EPA. (2002) *Advice Notes on Current Practice (in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements)*.
- Galway City Council (2024-2029) *Draft Galway City Heritage Plan*.
- Galway City Council. (2023–2029) *Galway City Development Plan*.
- Galway County Council. (2022–2028) *Galway County Development Plan*.
- Gosling, P. (1993) *Archaeological Inventory of County Galway Volume 1: West Galway*. Dublin: The Stationary Office.
- Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of TII National Road and Greenway Projects, 2024, TII*
- Institution of Field Archaeologists. (2020a) *Standards & Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*.
- Institution of Field Archaeologists. (2020b) *Standards & Guidance for Field Evaluation*.
- Institution of Field Archaeologists. (2020c) *Standards & Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (Monitoring)*.
- Institution of Field Archaeologists. (2020) *Standards & Guidance for Desk Based Assessments*.
- McErlean, T., (1983) ‘*The Irish townland system of landscape organisation*’, in Reeves-Smyth, T. Hamond, F. *Landscape Archaeology in Ireland*. BAR British Series 116. pp. 315–39.
- National Monument Service, Department of Heritage, Local Government and Heritage. *Sites and Monuments Record*. County Galway.
- National Museum. *Topographical Files*. County Galway.
- National Roads Authority. (2005) *Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes*.

Nolan, J.P. (1901) 'Galway castles and owners in 1574', Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society, 1 (1900-1901), 109-23.

(2006) N6 Galway City Outer Bypass EIS Vol.2 chp.13. Vol.4 Appendices 13.1-4

O'Sullivan, A., McCormick, F., Kerr, T.R., Harney, L. and Kinsella, J. (2014) *Early Medieval Dwellings and Settlements in Ireland, AD 400-1100*. BAR International Series 2604, Archaeopress. Oxford

Power, D. et. al. (1992) *Archaeological Inventory of County Cork: Volume 1 West Cork*. Dublin: Stationary Office.

Robinson, T. (1997) Connemara, Co. Galway. In F.H.A. Aalen et. al. (eds), *Atlas of the Irish Rural Landscape*. Cork: Cork University Press.

Ronan, S., Egan, U., and Byrne, E. (2009) *Archaeological Inventory of County Cork: Volume 5*. Dublin: Stationary Office.

Stevens Curl, J. (1997) *Encyclopaedia of Architectural Terms*. England: Donhead Publishing.

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

Stout, M. (1997) *The Irish Ringfort*. Dublin: Four Courts.

Waddell, J., (2010) *The Prehistoric Archaeology of Ireland*. Galway: Galway University Press.

Walsh, P. (2004) Galway: a summary history, in Fitzpatrick, E., O'Brien, M. and Walsh, P. (eds) *Archaeological Investigations in Galway City, 1987-1998*, pp. 269-91. Bray: Wordwell Ltd.

Electronic Sources

www.excavations.ie - Summary publication of every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland (1970-2024), edited by Isabel Bennett (Accessed 12/02/25)

www.archaeology.ie - DoHLGH website listing all SMR sites, National Monuments and sites with Preservation Orders. Database of archaeological sites known to the National Monuments Service (Accessed 12/11/24)

www.osi.ie – Ordnance Survey website containing aerial photographs and historic mapping (Accessed 12/11/24)

www.buildingsofireland.ie – Website listing the results of the NIAH building and garden survey for Galway (Accessed 12/11/24)

www.googleearth.com – Aerial photographic datasets and street view (Accessed 12/11/24)

www.bingmaps.com - Aerial photographic datasets (Accessed 13/08/24)

www.logainm.ie – Placenames Database of Ireland (DoAHG) (Accessed 12/11/24)

www.libraryireland.com/IrishPlaceNames/Contents - Irish Local Names Explained, P. W Joyce (1860) (Accessed 13/08/24)

<http://www.mooregroup.ie/2015/04/3933/> - Terryland excavation (Accessed 12/11/24)

<https://ich.unesco.org/en/lists> - UNESCO Lists of Intangible Cultural Heritage (Accessed 07/02/25)