14. ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ARCHITECTURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

14.1 INTRODUCTION

IAC Archaeology has prepared this chapter to assess the impact, if any, on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource, as defined in Section 14.1.2, of the proposed project, as described in Chapter 2 – Description of the Proposed Project.

The assessment has been carried out to ascertain the likely direct and indirect effects of the proposed project on the archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage resource that may exist within the study areas, as described in Section 14.1.5.

14.1.1 Statement of Authority

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

Jonny (PhD Archaeology, MSci GIS and Cultural Heritage, NFQ Level 7 Cert Buildings Archaeology, MIAI) is an archaeological consultant and a member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland. Jonny has over seven years of experience working in the archaeological and cultural heritage sector, both in research, fieldwork and consultancy. Jonny has been responsible for the production of impact assessments and EIARs, including the Ulster Canal Restoration Phase 3.3 (Co. Monaghan and Co. Fermanagh) and N4 Carrick-on-Shannon to Dromod Project (Co. Leitrim and Co. Roscommon). Jonny is also responsible for the production of built heritage reports and fieldwork reports, including large-scale, multi-period High Speed Two (HS2) sites.

14.1.2 Definitions

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

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

- 'Archaeological heritage' (AH) is applied to objects, monuments, buildings or landscapes of an (assumed) age typically older than AD 1700 (and recorded as archaeological sites within the Record of Monuments and Places).
- 'Built heritage' (BH) is applied to structures, buildings, their contents and settings of an (assumed) age typically younger than AD 1700.

- 'Cultural heritage' (CH), where used specifically, is applied to other (often less tangible) aspects of the landscape such as historical events, folklore memories and cultural associations.
- 'Townland boundary' (TB) is applied to the boundaries between townlands, which are Irish land units of considerable longevity, with many likely to represent much earlier land divisions.
- 'Areas of Archaeological Potential' (AAP) is applied to areas which have an increased archaeological potential due to the importance of certain landscape features to past societies, e.g. waterways.

14.1.3 Consultation

Following the initial research, a number of statutory and voluntary bodies were consulted to gain further insight into the cultural background of the proposed project and study area. The only response relevant to archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage was from the Department of Housing, Local Government and Housing (DoHLGH). Further details are provided in Chapter 1 – Introduction.

Table 14-1: Consultation Responses relevant to Cultural Heritage

Consultee	Response	EIAR Section Addressed
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DoHLGH) – Development Applications Unit (DAU)	• The Department recommended that an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) be carried out at an early stage of planning and design. The AIA must incorporate all lands on which development may be proposed. • Requested that the AIA includes an assessment of possible effects on cultural heritage within the landscape surrounding the proposed project, including an assessment of visual (indirect) effects. • Stated that the AIA must incorporate the following elements: o A baseline archaeological and historical study comprising site inspections and, documentary research including reviews of historical, cartographic and aerial photography sources. o An Archaeological/Historic Landscape study. o An assessment of impacts on archaeological heritage and present mitigation measures at all stages of the proposed development – Construction, Operation and Decommissioning. The assessment should include direct and indirect effects, including a Visual Impact Assessment. • The Department noted that the programme of desktop assessment and field inspection outlined in this chapter should inform a programme of targeted geophysical survey and archaeological testing.	Section 14.3 Existing Environment Section 14.4 Assessment of Effects Section 14.5 Mitigation Measures Appendix 14-5 Assessment of Construction Impacts Appendix 14-6 Assessment of Operational Impacts

	• Noted that the proposed project may be located within a prehistoric landscape, which includes a section of the Black Pig's Dyke (NM No. 653; RMP LE005-014), megalithic tombs (e.g. Corraclona (NM No. 405; RMP LE008-013), Lisdarush (RMP LE008-005), Carrigeengeare (RMP LE012-010) and Tullysheherny (RMP LE005-022), and other ceremonial and ritual-type prehistoric monuments such as at Shasmore (RMP LE008-006001), Lisdarush (RMP LE008-004001) and Kilroosk (LE007-010).	
Fáilte Ireland	• The Fáilte Ireland EIAR Guidelines for the Consideration of Tourism and Tourism Related Projects were provided and consulted. • Page 10 of the Guidelines acknowledge that cultural heritage and archaeology can be tourism attractors and key components of tourism projects. • The Guidelines note that cultural heritage should be considered in non-tourism developments, and that focus should be a presumption in favour of preservation in-situ or where preservation in-situ is not the option chosen, there must be preservation by record in line with statutory requirements.	Section 14.4 Assessment of Effects Section 14.5 Mitigation Measures Appendix 14-5 Assessment of Construction Impacts Appendix 14-6 Assessment of Operational Impacts
Fermanagh and Omagh District Council (FODC)	• The response recommended that a Peatland Heritage Impact Assessment should be carried out before the excavation of any boreholes or trial pits, to prevent potential damage to artifacts of archaeological significance.	Section 14.5 Mitigation Measures
Leitrim County Council (LCC)	• The response noted that the EIAR shall identify the likely significant impacts or effects which may arise from the proposed development on the archaeological, architectural (built) and cultural heritage resource and outline suitable mitigation measures. • Specifically noted monuments within Cashelaveela townland and the Black Pigs Dyke. • Noted the potential for previously undiscovered within the proposed wind farm site and stated that the assessment should include the interpretation of aerial photos, historic mapping and field survey. • Noted that the assessment should consider built heritage, including Protected Structures, NIAH structures and structures which may not be included on these registers.	Section 14.3 Existing Environment Section 14.4 Assessment of Effects Section 14.5 Mitigation Measures Appendix 14-5 Assessment of Construction Impacts Appendix 14-6 Assessment of Operational Impacts

14.1.4 Relevant Legislation and Guidance

The following legislation, standards and guidelines were complied with as part of the assessment:

- National Monuments Act 1930 to 2014 (Department of Housing, local Government and Heritage);
    - The Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage;
    - The Planning and Development Act 2024 (as amended), Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
- Heritage Act, 1995, as amended;
- Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1999, (formerly) Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and Islands;
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999
- Guidelines on the information to be contained on the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EPA, 2022).
- Leitrim County Council (2023). Leitrim County Development Plan 2023–2029.
- Leitrim County Council (2020). Leitrim Heritage Plan 2020–2025.

14.1.5 Study Area

The definition of the study areas utilised for the assessment of the proposed project are detailed in Table 14-2. The determination of study areas is based on professional judgement and best practice, given there are no national guidelines available with regards to how the development of wind farms may impact on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource. The defined study areas are used in the assessment of likely significant effects and cumulative effects.

The study area for the Proposed Wind Farm site is large, due to the potential indirect effects that may occur in relation to the setting of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites.

The study area for the Proposed Grid Connection Route (GCR) and the proposed Turbine Delivery Route (TDR) is smaller as the footprint of these works are small-scale. The majority of the Proposed GCR will be located within the existing public road network, with a c. 210m section proposed to pass through previously undisturbed pasture fields and the River Bonet.

The TDR will include accommodation areas along its route from Killybegs Port to the proposed wind farm site southern entrance on the L6184. Proposed accommodations within this section of the TDR (Locations 1, 2, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 24, 44, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 as recorded in Appendix 2-1 TDR Report) have been screened out of this assessment. This is due to their location within the existing road corridor or public footways, within which potential sub-surface archaeological features are likely to have been disturbed/destroyed by previous construction activity. TDR accommodations will not have indirect visual impacts on archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage, due to the short-term nature and limited scale of the works. Indirect visual impacts are therefore not assessed for the TDR.

A c. 860m section of the proposed internal access road (within the townland of Cherrybrook) extends through previously undisturbed pasture fields to the south of the proposed wind farm

site. The proposed TDR follows this section of the internal access road, with accommodations required. This section of the TDR is included in this assessment.

The proposed TDR also includes oversail along the route, which requires the accommodations in the form of obstacle removal. Areas where oversail is required have been assessed to determine potential direct effects to cultural heritage features.

The definition of the study areas utilised for the assessment of the proposed project are detailed in Table 14-2 and the extents of the study areas are shown on Figure 14-1.

Table 14-2: Study Area Definitions

Proposed Project Element	Study Area	Site Types
Wind farm site	10 km from the proposed turbines	All sites of national significance, including National Monuments under state care or guardianship and any sites subject to a Preservation Order.
Wind farm site	5 km from the proposed turbines	All archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage assets subject to statutory protection, including sites listed in the RMP and RPS, NIAH structures and demesne landscapes
Wind farm site	2 km from the proposed turbines	All previously unrecorded sites or structures of cultural heritage merit, such as buildings of architectural heritage merit (not included in the RPS/NIAH) and archaeological sites not included in the RMP (including previous excavations), in addition to all archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage assets subject to statutory protection, including sites listed in the RMP and RPS, NIAH structures and demesne landscapes
Grid Connection Route (GCR)	50 m from GCR	All previously unrecorded sites or structures of cultural heritage merit, such as buildings of architectural heritage merit (not included in the RPS/NIAH) and archaeological sites not included in the RMP, in addition to all archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage assets subject to statutory protection, including sites listed in the RMP and RPS, NIAH structures and demesne landscapes
Turbine Delivery Route (TDR; 860m section of the proposed internal access road from L6184)	50 m from accommodation areas	All previously unrecorded sites or structures of cultural heritage merit, such as buildings of architectural heritage merit (not included in the RPS/NIAH) and archaeological sites not included in the RMP, in addition to all archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage assets subject to statutory protection, including sites listed in the RMP and RPS, NIAH structures and demesne landscapes

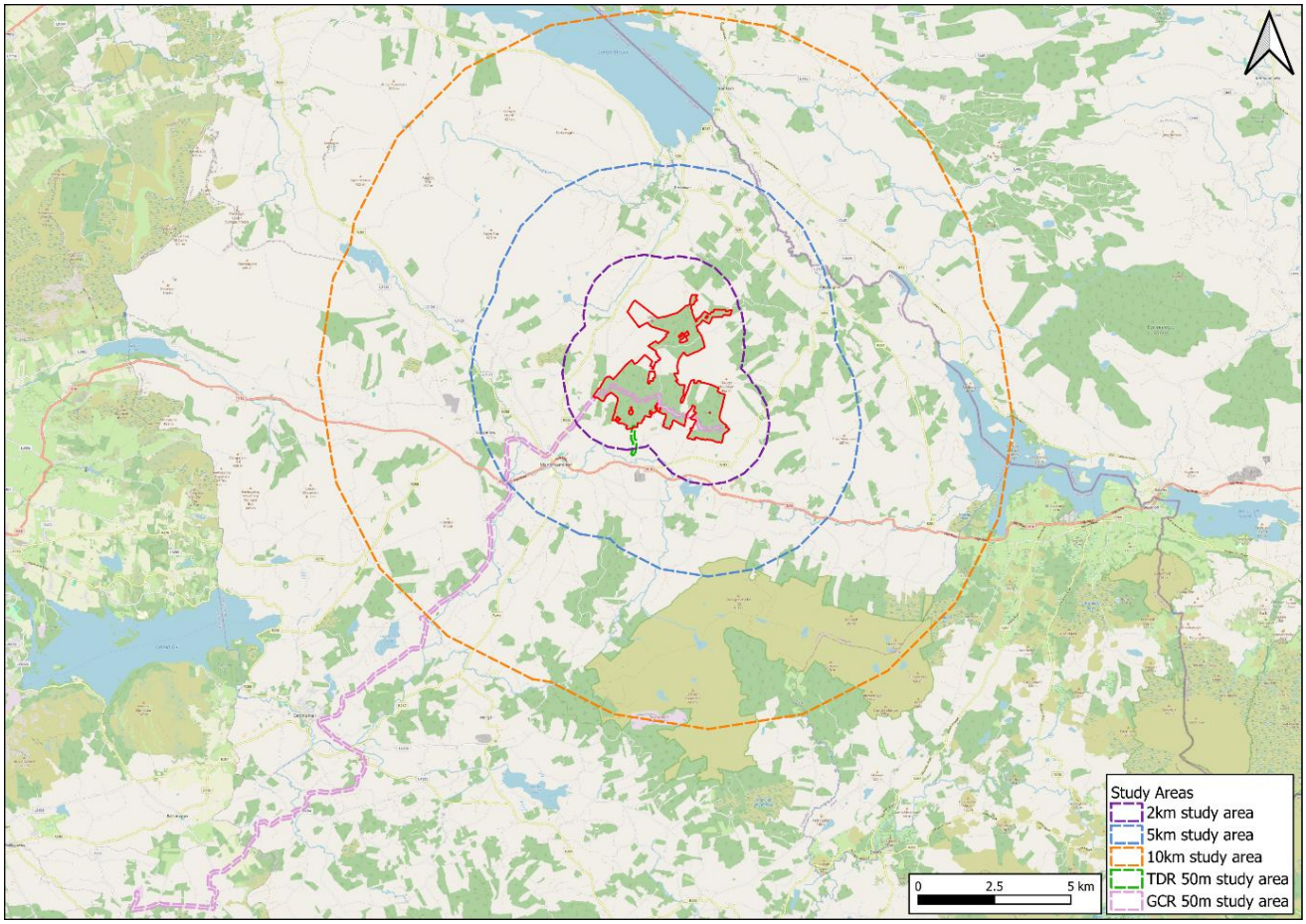

Figure 14-1: Overview of proposed project showing study areas

14.2 METHODOLOGY

The assessment is based on both a desktop assessment of the available cultural heritage and archaeological data and field inspection within the study areas of the proposed project using appropriate and best practice methods of study.

14.2.1 Desktop Assessment

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

14.2.1.1 Northern Ireland

The following archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites in Northern Ireland were assessed as the study areas of the proposed project (defined in Section 14.1.5) extend into County Fermanagh. The most up-to-date versions of the following sources were used, and most recently accessed in February 2026.

- Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record;
- Schedule of Historic Monuments, including Monuments in State Care;
- Defence Heritage Record;
- Industrial Heritage Record;
- Listed Buildings Database; and
- Conservation Areas; and
- Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.

14.2.1.1.1 Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record (NISMR)

The NISMR is maintained by the Department of the Communities: Historical Environment Division. The Planning (General Permitted Development) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015 defines, in the first instance 'a site of archaeological interest' to mean land which has been scheduled for protection or taken into care under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995(c). However, the definition is expanded to include [an area] which is within a site registered in the Department's SMR. A number of 'unlocated' sites are also listed within the NISMR. These consist of sites that have been identified in historic documents, although their exact position has yet to be determined, or the site has since been removed and is no longer present in the landscape. This site type provides an indication of archaeological potential in an area, rather than a site-specific designation.

14.2.1.1.2 The Schedule of Historic Monuments

Sites and monuments listed in this Schedule are all protected under Article 3 of the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995. As of the end of April 2023, there were 2035 Scheduled Historic Monuments within Northern Ireland. It is an offence

to damage or alter a scheduled site in any way. Scheduled Monuments that are subject to State Care (186 sites/complexes in total) are considered to be of National importance.

14.2.1.1.3 Defence Heritage Record (DHR)

In 1995 the Defence of Britain Project was launched by The Council for British Archaeology (CBA) to coordinate recording work undertaken by volunteers. Two years later Northern Ireland joined the project with the Defence Heritage Project (DHP). A number of sites have been scheduled for protection under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995 whilst other sites have been listed for protection under the Planning Act (NI) 2011. To date over 500 sites have been recorded.

14.2.1.1.4 Industrial Heritage Record (IHR)

This record lists more than 16,000 features, but only limited information is currently available for most. A number of sites have been scheduled for protection under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995, whilst other sites have been listed for protection under the Planning Act (NI) 2011.

14.2.1.1.5 The Register of Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes

This record has been established to identify those sites that can be considered of exceptional importance within Northern Ireland. Inclusion is based upon a clear set of criteria, as listed in the Register, and 154 sites have been selected to date. This is currently under revision as part of the preparation of the local (council) Area Plans. A further 150 sites have been identified as having a high level of interest and are included as an appendix to the main Register as designated 'Supplementary' sites. Inclusion in the Register affords these sites protection and their status as a material consideration to planning and development projects.

14.2.1.1.6 The Register of Listed Buildings (LB)

Protection of the historic buildings began in Northern Ireland in 1974. Section 80 of The Planning Act (NI) 2011 places a duty on the Department of Communities to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. The Act gives the Department powers to manage change to these structures through Listed Building Consent, grant aid and enforcement against unauthorised works.

14.2.1.1.7 Conservation Areas (CA)

Conservation areas are places of special architectural or historic interest where it is desirable to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of such areas.

14.2.1.2 Republic of Ireland

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

- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage List;
- Record of Monuments and Places for County Leitrim;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Leitrim;
- National Monuments in State Care Database;

- Schedule of Historic Monuments (SMR);
- Preservation Orders List;
- Register of Historic Monuments (RMP);
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland (www.heritagemaps.ie);
- Leitrim County Development Plan 2023–2029;
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) County Leitrim (Architectural and Garden Survey);
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area;
- Aerial photographs;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970-2025); and
- Placename analysis using Irish Local Names Explained by P.W Joyce (1870) and the Place Names Database of Ireland, Logainm.ie.

14.2.1.2.1 UNESCO World Heritage List

The function of a UNESCO World Heritage list is to encourage member states to protect and manage their natural and cultural heritage. Properties considered for inclusion have cultural, historical, scientific or other significance, considered to be of outstanding value to humanity. There are four sites inscribed onto the UNESCO World Heritage List on the island of Ireland. These comprise the Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast, Brú na Bóine, Skellig Michael, and the Moravian Church Settlements, none of which lie within the 30km of the Proposed Project. In addition, there are no sites included on the tentative list located within 30km.

14.2.1.2.2 Record of Monuments & Places, Sites & Monuments Record, National Monuments

Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) was established under Section 12 (1) of the National Monuments Act 1994 (as amended) which provides that the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DoHLGH) shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places (RMP) where it is known that such monuments exist. The record comprises of a list of monuments and relevant places and mapping showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the State. Sites recorded on the RMP all receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act. All sites listed on the RMP are referred to as Archaeological Heritage (AH sites) within this assessment; AH sites within the defined study areas are presented in Table 14-7.

The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) holds documentary evidence and field inspections of all known archaeological sites and monuments. Some information is also held about archaeological sites and monuments whose precise location is not known e.g. only a site type and townland are recorded. These are known to the National Monuments Section as 'un-located sites' and cannot be afforded legal protection due to lack of locational information. As a result, these are omitted from the Record of Monuments and Places. SMR sites are also listed on a website maintained by the DoHLGH – www.archaeology.ie. All sites listed on the SMR are referred to as Archaeological Heritage (AH sites) within this assessment; AH sites within the defined study areas are presented in Table 14-7.

Several sites recorded on the RMP are surrounded by Zone of Notification. This is a designated area where proposed ground-disturbing works—construction or agriculture—require 2 months' prior written notice to the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

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

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

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

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

14.2.1.2.3 Topographical Files - National Museum of Ireland

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

These files, as available at the National Museum of Ireland and on Heritage Maps (www.heritagemaps.ie), were consulted in order to establish if any new or previously unrecorded finds had been recovered from the 5km study area of the proposed wind farm and within 50m of the proposed GCR.

14.2.1.2.4 Cartographic Sources and Aerial Photography and LiDAR Coverage

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

The following cartographic sources were used in this assessment:

- Down Survey of the Barony of Dromahere and the Barony of Rossclogher in the County of Leitrim, c. 1655
- William Larkin, Maps of Manorhamilton in the County of Leitrim, 1807
- William Larkin, A Map of the County of Leitrim Together With Part of the Counties of Sligo and Cavan, 1819
- Ordnance Survey Mapping of County Leitrim, 1835, 1908.

Aerial photographic and LiDAR 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. Sources that were examined during this assessment consist of Tailte Éireann (1995–2013), Google Earth (2005–2025), Bing Maps (2025) and the Open Topographic Data Viewer.

All sites of potential archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage merit identified during the map analysis, aerial photographic and LiDAR analysis are listed as Cultural Heritage (CH) sites within this assessment; CH sites within the defined study areas are presented in Table 14-11.

Documentary sources were consulted to gain background information on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage landscape of the proposed project study areas.

14.2.1.2.5 Record of Protected Structures

County Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and archaeological sites within the county. The Leitrim County Development Plan (2023–2029) was consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the proposed project. All protected structures are referred to as Built Heritage sites (BH) as part of this assessment.

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

14.2.1.2.6 Excavations Bulletin

Excavations Bulletin is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2010 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is also available online (www.excavations.ie) from 1970-2025. 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. This source was used as part of the assessment, and previous

excavations (EX sites) identified from this source within the defined study areas are presented in Table 14-6.

14.2.1.2.7 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

The NIAH was established under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. It is a government-based organisation tasked with making a nationwide record of locally, regionally, nationally and internationally significant structures dating to post-1700 AD, which in turn provides local authorities with a guide as to what structures to list within the RPS. Only those structures of regional importance or above are included in the Minister's recommendations for inclusion in the RPS. The NIAH have also carried out a nationwide desktop survey of historic gardens, including demesnes that surround large houses. All NIAH structures are referred to as Built Heritage sites (BH) as part of this assessment; BH sites within the defined study areas are presented in Table 14-8.

Whilst the NIAH Garden Survey was utilised as part of this assessment, this was carried out in conjunction with detailed analysis of the first edition Ordnance Survey maps and field inspection, in order to identify any designed landscapes (DL) within the receiving environment of the proposed project; DLs within the defined study areas are presented in Table 14-9.

14.2.1.2.8 Place Names

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

14.2.2 Field Inspection

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

Field inspection of the proposed wind farm site, GCR and TDR was carried out on the 26th – 28th March 2025 and 18th July 2025. The field inspection was carried out by Jonny Small of IAC Archaeology. The field inspection involved walking the proposed wind farm site and its immediate environs, as well as the GCR and TDR. The field inspection involved undertaking the following activities:

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

14.2.3 Assessment Methodology

Information obtained through the desktop assessment and field inspections has been used to:

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

The study areas included in this assessment are outlined in Section 14.1.5 and Table 14-2.

As described in Chapter 1 – Introduction, the significance of likely effects has been evaluated using a systematic approach, based upon identification of the importance/value of receptors and their sensitivity to the proposed project development activity, together with the predicted magnitude of the impact. This is in accordance with the approach laid out in the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) "*Guidelines on Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Statements*" (EPA 2022).

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

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

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

- Direct Impact: Where an archaeological/architectural/cultural heritage feature or site is physically located within the footprint of the proposed project and entails the removal of part, or all, of the monument or feature; and
- Indirect Impact: Where a feature or site of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage merit or its setting is located in close proximity to the footprint of a development.

14.2.3.1 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 impacts on given receptors.

The definitions of receptor sensitivity for the purpose of the archaeology, architectural and cultural heritage assessment are provided in Table 14-3. This is based on the presence (or not) of statutory protection and the determination by the author in accordance with professional judgement and best practice.

Table 14-3: Criteria for determination of receptor sensitivity

Sensitivity	Criteria
Very High	Sites of International Importance: UNESCO World Heritage Properties (including tentative list) National Monuments Monuments subject to Preservation Orders Schedule of Historic Monuments in State Care (NI)
High	RMP Proposed RMP Record of Protected Structures (RPS) Schedule of Historic Monuments (NI) Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) UNESCO Cultural Heritage Sites (associated tangible elements only) Well-preserved demesne landscapes Previously unrecorded archaeological sites The Register of Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes (NI) Register of Listed Buildings (NI)
Medium	Conservation Area (CA) SMR NISMR 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 Defence Heritage Record (NI) Industrial Heritage Record (NI)
Low	Sculptures/Memorials/Buildings not on NIAH/RPS (based on professional judgement) Poorly preserved demesne landscapes
Very Low	SMR – Record only or redundant record Proposed RMP – excavated Fully developed demesne landscapes

14.2.3.2 Magnitude of Impact

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

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

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

The criteria used to assess the different effects associated with the proposed project are shown in Table 14-4, in accordance with EPA (2022)

Table 14-4: Criteria for determination of Magnitude of Impact

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

14.2.3.3 Significance of Effects

An Impact Assessment Matrix (IAM) is used to determine the significance of an effect. In basic terms, the potential significance of an effect is a function of the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of the impact, as shown in Table 14-4.

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

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

Table 14-5: Impact assessment matrix for determination of significance of effect

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

14.2.3.4 Indirect Effects

The criteria for impact assessment listed in Sections 14.2.3 were utilised for both direct and indirect effects.

Indirect effects that may occur from a wind energy development primarily relate to the elevated structures such as turbines, overhead lines and substations, which, due to their prominence in the landscape, may have a visual effect on cultural heritage features. However, assessment of effects was possible using the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) mapping and development photowire/photomontages undertaken as part of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Chapter 13).

As the Proposed GCR will be buried underground, it has been screened out of the assessment of indirect effects.

14.2.3.5 Design Flexibility

The assessment has considered the following details that cannot be confirmed at planning application stage and for which design flexibility has been sought:

- The turbine blade tip height to range from 180m– 185m inclusive;
- The turbine rotor diameter to range from 149m – 163m inclusive; and
- The turbine hub height to range from 101m to 110.5m inclusive.

All potential permutations within the range above are covered by the assessment.

14.3 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

14.3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

The proposed wind farm site is located within the townlands of Boleyboy, Cashelaveela, Faughary, Killea, Lisdarush, Lissinagroagh, Shasmore, Tawnyfeacle and Tawnylust, within County Leitrim. The proposed GCR passes through a number of townlands: Curraghfore, Skreeny, Faughary, Amorset, Clooneen, Milltown, Cornastauk, Srabrick, Cloonaquin, Carrigeencor, Boihy, Aghameelta, Kilcoosy, Corrudda, Cleen, Tully, Killeen, Killanummery, Cleighran, Fawn, Drumahaire, Drumlease, and Carrowcrin Co. Leitrim and Lavally, Drumee, and Ballysumaghan, Co. Sligo.

The proposed TDR includes temporary accommodations at the following townlands: Cherrybrook, Cornastauk, Diffreen, Donagh Beg, Donagh More, Knocknaclassagh, Manorhamilton, Moneenshinnagh, Lugnafaughery, Sracreeghan and Meenaphuill (County Leitrim), Barroe, Ballytivnan, Cartron, Cloontyprocklis, Doonally, Drumcliff South, Drumkilsellagh, Grange, Rathquarter, Tully, Willowbrook (County Sligo), and Aighan, Aghayeevoge, Ballymagowan, Beaugreen Glebe, Bruckless, Cashelreagh Glebe, Clarcarricknagun, Coolcholly, Darney, Doonan, Drumlonagher, Dunkineely, Finner, Killybegs, Magheracar, Mullans, Tullyearl, Tullygallan (County Donegal).

The proposed wind farm site primarily comprises commercial forestry, with smaller areas of heathy, rough pasture. Cultural heritage receptors within the study areas are shown on Figures 14-2 to 14-14, Appendix 14-1. There are two recorded AH sites within the proposed wind farm site. These consist of a ring-cairn and cist (RMP no. LE008-006001 and RMP no. LE008-006002, i.e., AH01), both located 146m to the northeast of the nearest proposed turbine (T03). There are a further 122 archaeological sites, or groups of sites, within the 5km study area (of the proposed turbines), 8 no. of which include redundant records.

There are 12 recorded structures of architectural merit, or groups of structures, within the 5km study area of the proposed turbines, including nine protected structures, or groups of structures. Additionally, 66 previously unrecorded sites of cultural heritage significance have been identified within the 2km study area of the proposed turbines as part of this assessment.

Additionally, nine archaeological sites, or groups of sites, are located within 50m of the proposed GCR, along with three built heritage sites, or groups of sites, and eight previously unidentified sites of cultural heritage significance.

There are no UNESCO World Heritage sites within the 30km of the proposed wind farm. Additionally, there are no sites included on the tentative list located within 30km.

Definitions of the study areas and archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resources are provided in Table 14-1.

14.3.1.1 Prehistoric Period

14.3.1.1.1 Mesolithic Period (c. 8000–4000 BC)

Recent discoveries may suggest the possibility of a human presence in the southwest of Ireland as early as the Upper Palaeolithic (Dowd and Carden 2016), however; the Mesolithic period is the earliest time for which there is clear evidence for prehistoric human colonisation of the island of Ireland. During this period people hunted, foraged and gathered food and led a

primarily mobile lifestyle. The presence of Mesolithic communities is most commonly evidenced by scatters of worked flint material, a by-product of the production of flint implements.

No evidence to substantiate Mesolithic activity within the 5km study area of the proposed wind farm site has been discovered to date, although the wider landscape, characterised by lakes and watercourses, was likely to have attracted Mesolithic communities. For example, a concentration of material on the shoreline of Lough Allen, Co. Leitrim, provides evidence of Mesolithic lacustrine activity 17km to the south of the proposed turbines (Driscoll 2006, 184).

14.3.1.1.2 Neolithic Period (c. 4000–2500 BC)

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

Five megalithic structures are located within the 5km study area of the proposed wind farm site (AH04, AH14, AH34, AH106, AH119), including two court tombs, a wedge tomb, an unclassified tomb and an unclassified megalithic structure. The nearest is a wedge tomb (AH04), located 1.1km to the northwest of T01. As noted above, these monuments date to the end of the Neolithic period and beginning of the Bronze Age.

While recent years have seen a large increase in the number of identified Neolithic settlement and habitation sites, there is no archaeological evidence to substantiate Neolithic settlement within the immediate environs of the proposed project.

14.3.1.1.3 Bronze Age (c. 2500–800 BC)

This period is marked by the use of metal for the first time. As with the transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic, the transition into the early Bronze Age was accompanied by changes in society. Megaliths were replaced in favour of individual, subterranean cist or pit burials that were either in isolation or in small cemeteries. These burials contained inhumed or cremated remains and were often, but not always, accompanied by a pottery vessel. A cist burial and associated ring-cairn (AH01) are located within the proposed wind farm site, 146m to the northeast of the nearest proposed turbine (T03) at the summit of Saddle Hill. The site is undated, but cist burials are frequently dated to the Bronze and Iron Ages. Two further cairns and one further cist (AH63 and AH110) are located within the study area of the proposed wind farm site (Figures 14-4 and 14-5, Appendix 14-1).

Additional evidence of Bronze Age funerary and ceremonial activity can be found 1.3km to the north of T03, where two barrows, a standing stone and a ceremonial enclosure can be found (AH03). Barrows are common Bronze Age funerary monuments, typically comprising a circular enclosure surrounding the interior which is often a low mound, which contains an inhumation or cremation burial. Although barrows have been dated from the Neolithic through to the early medieval period, they are prevalent in the Bronze Age. There are several possible interpretations of a standing stone, with some potentially representing burial markers, whilst

others may function as boundary markers in the landscape or denote a particular routeway. These monuments are usually attributed to the Bronze Age, although it should be noted that they may also be Iron Age in date. Additionally, a wedge tomb (AH04) is located 430m to the southeast of AH03. Together, AH01, AH03 and AH04 may represent a Bronze Age ceremonial landscape focussed on the northern slopes of Saddle Hill. AH110 may also be considered as part of the wider prehistoric ceremonial landscape, as noted in the DAU scoping response referred to in section 14.1.3. AH110 comprises a ring cairn and is situated at the summit of Crocknagaple Hill, 2.73km to the west of T03.

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

Two burnt mound sites are located within the 5km proposed wind farm study area (AH86 and AH93), the nearest of which is located 2.9km to the southwest of proposed turbine T12.

14.3.1.1.4 Iron Age (c. 800 BC–AD 500)

There is increasing evidence for Iron Age settlement and activity in recent years as a result of development-led excavations as well as projects such as Late Iron Age and Roman Ireland (Cahill Wilson 2014). Yet this period is distinguishable from the rather rich remains of the preceding Bronze Age and subsequent early medieval period, by a relative paucity within the current archaeological record. The Iron Age in Ireland is problematic for archaeologists as few artefacts dating exclusively to this period have been found and without extensive excavation it cannot be determined whether several monument types, such as ring-barrows or standing stones, date to the late Bronze Age or Iron Age. It is likely that there was significant continuity in the Iron Age, with earlier monuments re-used in many cases. There are no known monuments in the vicinity of the proposed wind farm site that would strongly suggest an active presence of Iron Age communities in this area.

As noted above, cist burials such as AH01, AH63 and AH110 may date to the Iron Age. The most enigmatic Iron Age monument within the wider receiving environment is the linear earthwork known as the Black Pig's Dyke, recorded in three locations within the 5km study area of the proposed wind farm (AH12, AH13, AH17). This is also recorded as a National Monument (NM No. 653). The earthwork runs in a north–south direction c. 3.7km to the east of T01.

14.3.1.2 Historic Period

14.3.1.2.1 Early Medieval Period (AD 500–1100)

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

The ringfort or rath is considered to be the most common indicator of settlement during the early medieval period (Stout 1997). One of the most recent studies of early medieval settlement enclosures has suggested that there is potential for at least 60,000 such sites to have existed on the island (O'Sullivan et al. 2014, 49). Ringforts were often constructed to protect rural farmsteads and are usually defined as a broadly circular enclosure delineated by a bank and ditch. Ringforts can be divided into three broad categories – univallate sites, with one bank or ditch; multivallate sites with as many as four levels of enclosing features and platform or raised ringforts, where the interior of the ringfort has been built up. These enclosed sites were intimately connected to the division of land and the status of the occupant.

A total of 68 ringforts are recorded within the 5km study area of the proposed wind farm site, none of which are located within the proposed wind farm site. These comprise cashels, raths and unclassified ringforts. The closest is located 281m to the northwest of proposed turbine T11. Refer to Table 14-7 for information on these AH sites. Additionally, there are seven enclosures with the study area of the proposed turbines. Many monuments recorded as enclosures represent ringforts or similar sites, which are too denuded or do not meet the standard shape and size expected of sites classified as ringforts. In addition, there are nine souterrains in the 5km study area of the proposed turbines (AH37, AH38, AH41, AH43, AH46, AH49, AH50, AH101, AH107). Souterrains are often associated with ringforts and consist of underground passages and chambers. These sites are usually interpreted as being used for storage and defence by early medieval groups. These sites indicate that the 5km study area of the proposed wind farm was characterised by a dispersed rural population during the early medieval period.

The early medieval period marked the arrival of Christianity in Ireland, which was to have a profound impact on the country. This is evidenced by the proliferation of ecclesiastical sites throughout the country during this period. Two ecclesiastical enclosures are recorded within the 5km study area of the proposed wind farm (AH32 and AH71). Additionally, a total of five churches are recorded within this area (AH06, AH32, AH71, AH73, AH105), several of which may have early medieval origins. Although the surviving church remains are not necessarily early medieval in date, these may be sited on the location of earlier medieval ecclesiastical sites. A bullaun stone is also recorded at AH105. These stones are often associated with early ecclesiastical sites. A holy well is recorded at AH06, 2.5km to the north of proposed turbine T03. The veneration of well sites is one of the oldest traditions in Irish Christianity and most likely has its origins in pagan ritual activities. These wells can manifest themselves in a variety of forms ranging from natural springs to rain collecting rock depressions. Many holy wells can be found

associated with early ecclesiastical sites and well veneration and its antecedent well worship is not confined to Ireland or even to Europe. Plummer (1910) demonstrates that at least some holy wells in Ireland were important venues of pre-Christian ritual activity.

14.3.1.2.2 Medieval Period (AD 1100–1600)

During the medieval period Leitrim formed the western half of the Kingdom of Breifne, which was controlled by the O'Rourke family of Dromahair. There were initially close ties with the O'Reilly clan in the eastern half of the Kingdom of Breifne, but a split occurred in the 13th century and the kingdom was divided into East Breifne, now County Cavan, and West Breifne, now County Leitrim. The piecemeal conquest by the Anglo-Normans of Ireland, which commenced in AD 1169, had a fundamental impact on the Irish landscape. Their presence was strongest in the East of the Country, and it is mainly in this region that land was carved up and granted to the newly arrived lords who participated. The Anglo-Normans invaded the south of Leitrim in the 13th century, but were defeated at the Battle of Áth an Chip in 1270, also known as the Battle of Connaught. The main influence of the Anglo-Norman occupation was the welding of scattered territories into a cohesive unit through the introduction of the English form of shire government. The rural landscape became a network of manorial centres; these units would generally contain a castle (motte and bailey), a manorial house and several dwellings, with extensive surrounding acreage. No Anglo-Norman sites are known from the study area of the proposed turbines.

During the 14th to 16th centuries, tower houses were the typical residence of the Irish gentry and are a common feature in the Irish landscape. However, no tower houses have been identified within the 5km study area of the proposed wind farm site.

As noted above, five churches are recorded within the 5km study area of the proposed wind farm site (AH06, AH32, AH71, AH73, AH105). While some of these churches may date to the early medieval period or the post-medieval period, they are noted here under the medieval heading as many may have medieval origins, even if the upstanding remains post-date the medieval period. A tomb in the church of Clooncare is decorated with a sandstone image of a female figure in repose (AH71). It is decorated with a ruff which suggests late 16th/early 17th date.

English Deputy Sir John Perrot ordered the legal establishment of 'Leitrim County' in 1565. Perrott also demarcated the current county borders around 1583. However, it wasn't until the early 17th century that English influence on the county would take form, described below.

14.3.1.2.3 Post-Medieval Period (AD 1600–1800)

In the early 17th century, much of the county of Leitrim was confiscated and granted to the Hamilton and Villiers families. At this time the town of Manorhamilton (AH73), located c. 2km to the southwest of the proposed wind farm site, was established. Manorhamilton Castle (AH73; BH04) was built between 1634 and 1638 by Sir Frederick Hamilton, a Scottish soldier, who had been granted land in this area of Leitrim in 1622. Hamilton's estate comprised of 6,300 acres of arable land and 10,650 acres of bog and waste.

In 1641 rebellion broke out in Ireland, and Manorhamilton was besieged by Irish forces. The town was burnt in January 1642, but the castle was not captured. Hamilton launched reprisal raids in 1643, as far as Sligo and Donegal. Hamilton left Ireland in 1643–44 and died in Scotland

in 1647. The castle continued to be used as a Parliamentary outpost during the 1640s, until it was destroyed by the Royalist Earls of Clanrickard in 1652.

Following Hamilton's death, the estate passed to his son James and then to the grandson of James, Sir Ralph Gore. Gore's son Ralphe married into the Clements family to whom the estates passed in 1789. The Castle remained in the possession of the Clements family until 1956 when the castle and grounds were purchased by Robert Elliott. The castle was sold to Frank O'Rourke in 1974, who remained in possession of the estate until 1993 when it was acquired by the present owners, Anthony and Maura Daly (www.manorhamilton.ie).

The ending of the Williamite Wars in Ireland, in 1691, saw the beginning of a comparative politically calm era, which allowed the country's landowners the security to experiment with the latest styles of architecture without the need to refer to defensive matters. Initially, constraints on available resources resulted in mansions of a relatively modest scale and relatively plain appearance. However, as the Irish aristocracy's sense of security grew over the following decades, their greater access to wealth helped foster a shift towards more ostentatious buildings. There are a total of five demesne landscapes in the 5km study area of the proposed wind farm, and a further one demesne landscape within 50m of the proposed GCR. These are examples of the estates of wealthy landowners. The proposed wind farm site itself is relatively upland land and would not have been considered attractive for the siting of large country houses and associated designed landscapes. A landscape containing features as hills and mountains were often incorporated into the views as a scenic backdrop to the setting of a country house and demesne.

Skreeny House demesne (DL01) is shown on the 1835 OS map to the east of the R282 regional road. It is located 1.8km southwest of the proposed turbines (T12). It comprises the upstanding Skreeny House (AH84), which is likely to be of 18th century date (SMR file). Four ringforts and an enclosure are located within the demesne boundary (AH75, AH78, AH81, AH82, AH83). The 1835 OS map shows that the house was surrounded by woodland, and was accessed by a lane to the north of the house. The demesne consisted of several pasture fields defined by tree-lined boundaries, and a paddock is marked in the southwest of the demesne. The southern extent of the demesne, to the north of Manorhamilton Castle, is labelled 'Ram Park'. By the time of the 1908 OS map, Skreeny House is shown in outline and labelled as 'in ruins'. There are relatively few changes to the demesne, although a building has been constructed where the access lane meets the R282. This building is likely to have been a gate lodge, although it is not labelled. This building is no longer upstanding. The western extent of the demesne, adjacent to the R282, is now largely occupied by modern houses, including the Skreeny Manor development. Skreeny House itself does not appear to be present, although ruinous elements may survive. The woodland to the north of the former Skreeny House is still present, as are the tree-lined boundaries.

Holly Mount demesne (DL02) is shown on the 1835 OS map, to either side of the L22061 local road. The demesne is located 2.7km to the southwest of proposed turbine T14. The ruins of the principal structure, Holly Mount, are located in the west of DL02. The upstanding remains of outbuildings (BH12) are located to the west of the ruinous remains. The 1835 OS map shows that Holly Mount was formerly surrounded by orchards, a walled garden, and parkland. A lane led to the house from the north and the south. Glenboy village is located in the southeast of DL02, and the 1835 OS map shows that this was related to the milling industry, with a corn mill, mill race, mill pond, weir and quarry shown at the village, with a bleach green, bleach house and

watch house depicted to the north. The L22061 passes through the demesne in a north–south direction. There are relatively few changes to the demesne by the time of the 1908 OS map, although the mill-related sites previously shown at Glenboy are no longer labelled, although several of the buildings are still shown, including the bleach house. This indicates the decline of the milling industry. A post office is now shown in Glenboy. The demesne is relatively well preserved, with the site of Holly Mount being converted to a modern farmyard, although the outbuildings are still present (BH12). The walled garden is partially preserved at its western end. Much of Glenboy village has been demolished and replaced with modern buildings, although the bleach house and post office are still upstanding.

Brookfield House demesne (DL03) is not depicted on the 1835 OS map, at which time the lands consist of pasture with some buildings. By the time of the 1908 OS map Brookfield House (BH03) has been constructed, and is accessed by an avenue to the west and the south. DL03 is located 2.1km to the southwest of proposed turbine T14, and the proposed TDR haulage route joins the L6184 local road immediately to the west. Outbuildings are depicted to the north of the house, which are accessed by a further avenue that leads to the west. Demesne features include a small amount of woodland surrounding the house and two potential tree ring landscape features, one of which is recorded as a redundant record (AH52). A ring fort is also located within the DL03 (AH51). The line of the Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties Railway (CH73) forms the southern boundary of the demesne. Modern aerial imagery shows that few changes have occurred, with Brookfield House, the outbuildings, areas of woodland, tree rings and the entrance avenues still extant.

Lakeview House demesne (DL04) is not depicted on the 1835 OS map, at which time the land is occupied by pasture and a small farmstead. The 1908 OS map shows that the principal structure, Lakeview House (CH39) has been constructed, with a modest demesne surrounding it which is located immediately to the north of Munakill More Lough. DL04 is located 1.8km to the south of the proposed turbines (T14). An outbuilding is depicted to the north of Lakeview House, and both buildings are accessed by an avenue leading to the west. A belt of mixed woodland is marked to the north of the house, adjacent to the N16 national primary road, with coniferous trees lining the demesne boundary and the avenue. An outbuilding and well are marked to the southwest of the building, accessed off the entrance avenue. The demesne and principal structure remain relatively unchanged today. The outbuilding to the north survives, although the outbuilding to the southwest has been replaced by modern agricultural buildings.

Fortland House demesne (DL05) is not depicted on the 1835 OS map, at which time the land is occupied by pasture, areas of woodland and a square field surrounded by planting. These features are rather apparent and differ from the surrounding landscape, suggesting that this landscape was already partially designed, although no named buildings are present. Further evidence to support this suggestion is the presence of a tree ring (AH39, although it is marked ‘fort’ on the 1835 OS map), which predates the construction of Fortland House. The area may have been related to a large house to the north of the area, labelled Lisnagroth House on the 1908 OS map (CH38). By the time of the 1908 OS map Fortland House (BH02) has been constructed, accessed by a sweeping avenue that leads to the R283 to the north. Fortland House, and the outbuilding to the north, are still present. The avenue crosses the line of the Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties Railway (CH73), which passes through DL05, by a level crossing. The entrance avenue has been shortened by the time of modern aerial imagery, and no longer crosses the line of the former railway. The large areas of woodland located throughout the

demesne are still present, and the boundaries shown on the 1908 OS map have been retained. Modern aerial imagery shows that these are defined by mature trees and hedgerows.

Castle Neymoe demesne (DL06) is marked on the 1835 OS map. The proposed GCR passes through the demesne, within the existing L52043 local road, which at the time of the 1835 OS map comprised a tree-lined field boundary. The principal structure, Castle Neymoe, is located in the centre of a large demesne, and is shown to be surrounded by outbuildings and woodland. The woodland extends around the boundaries of the demesne, with paths leading through it and connecting to the L1202 and the L5204 local roads. A small building is located at the intersection with the L5204, which is likely to be a gate lodge, although it is not labelled. Several monuments are depicted within the demesne, including ringforts, enclosures and cursing stones, although none of these are labelled. By the time of the 1908 OS map the demesne remains relatively unchanged. The possible gate lodge is now marked as such, and the cursing stones are marked as the 'Sunaghan Stones'. The principal structure survives in ruins, with an agricultural building having been built to the east. The Srananagh 220kV substation is now located in the eastern extent of the demesne, accessed by the L52043 local road. The remainder of the demesne is relatively well preserved, with large areas of planting, the gate lodge and gated entrance retained.

The majority of buildings of architectural heritage value within the 5km study area of the proposed wind farm are located in Manorhamilton town (BH04). This includes 34 individual buildings or structures, including civic, religious and commercial buildings such as banks, churches, a court house, a workhouse, a market house and Manorhamilton Mart, as well as houses, a mill, the former Manorhamilton railway station, a post box, a bridge, water pumps and a millstone. Additionally, Manorhamilton Castle and a bastioned fort relate to the town's role as a fortified frontier town following the Plantation.

In addition to the Manorhamilton buildings, 10 further buildings, or groups of buildings, are located within the 5km study area of the proposed turbines. This includes bridges, churches, houses, a warehouse, an outbuilding, a schoolhouse and a gated entrance. The variety of structures represent the ecclesiastical, infrastructural and industrial heritage of the surrounding area. In addition to the civic or public structures, several houses and outbuildings are recorded. These structures are characteristic of the post-medieval landscape and represent the homes of farmers and workers. 'Vernacular architecture' is a term used to describe traditional buildings constructed using locally available materials and according to local/regional styles i.e. the homes and workplaces of the ordinary people. This is in contrast to formal architecture, such as the grand estate houses of the gentry, churches and public buildings, which were often designed by architects or engineers. The majority of vernacular buildings are domestic dwellings. Examples of other structures that may fall into this category include shops, outbuildings, mills, limekilns, farmsteads, forges, gates and gate piers.

A significant development in the study area during the post-medieval period was the establishment of the Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties Railway (CH73), which opened as far as Manorhamilton in 1880. This line included stations at Dromahair, Manorhamilton and Glenfarne. The line closed in 1957, although much of the railway infrastructure, including stations, signal boxes and bridges, is still extant. Although the route of the former railway line (CH73) overlaps with the GCR in Cleen townland and the TDR in Donagh More townland, no infrastructure remains at these locations.

14.3.2 Summary of Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2025) has shown that no previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within the proposed wind farm site. Two previous excavations have been carried out within 2km study area of the proposed wind farm. No previous excavations ha and the 50m study areas of the GCR and TDR. These are listed in Table 14-6.

Table 14-6: Previous excavations within the 2km study area of the proposed wind farm

EX No.	Location	Description	Distance from Project boundary
EX01	Faughary	Monitoring and testing of the site of a proposed windfarm. No archaeological significance.	472m west of proposed turbine T06
EX02	Lisdarush	Monitoring at the site of a proposed residential development. No archaeological significance	1.4km north of proposed turbine T03

14.3.3 Cartographic Analysis

14.3.3.1 William Petty, Down Survey: Barony maps of Dromahere and Rossclogher, c. 1655

Petty's Down Survey represents the first systematic mapping of Ireland on a scale of 40 perches to one inch (the modern equivalent of 1:50,000). This mapping used the previous Civil Survey as a guide and was concerned with the identification and recording of land ownership as opposed to the accurate mapping of topographical features or towns and villages. Occasionally major features in the landscape (for example castles or churches) are shown. The Barony maps of Dromahere and Rossclogher show that much of the lands within Leitrim were under the ownership of Protestant landowners and the church. The proposed wind farm site is located within lands labelled 'Sr. Fredrick Hammilton and Waldroms Land protest^{ts}', 'Sr. Fredrick Hambletons with some other protestant lands', and a small amount may be located in 'church land of Ballaghomyhan'. No significant settlements, landscape features or buildings are depicted within the vicinity of the proposed wind farm site.

14.3.3.2 William Larkin, Maps of Manorhamilton in the County of Leitrim, 1807

Larkin produced a volume of maps depicting the Earl of Leitrim's estate, which includes the southwest extent of the proposed wind farm site, including the townlands of Faughary, Tawnyfeacle, Cashelaveela and Knockanagallagh (which corresponds to the modern townland of Boleyboy). A road following the route of the current L6180 local road is shown in Faughary, and several small buildings are shown within Tawnyfeacle.

14.3.3.3 William Larkin, A map of the county of Leitrim together with part of the Counties of Sligo and Cavan, 1819

Larkin's map of Leitrim includes the area of the proposed project. The proposed wind farm site is depicted as an area of upland, with several hills labelled including Dooey and Saddle Hill. No buildings are marked within the proposed wind farm site. Larkin's map depicts Manorhamilton town, with both the castle and bastioned fort marked. Several demesnes are depicted in the 5km study area of the proposed turbines, including Hollymount (DL02), with Glenboy village also shown. The square feature within Fortland House demesne (DL05) is faintly depicted, although

a demesne is not named at this location. A second square feature is shown c. 750m to the northwest, surrounded by trees and with a building adjacent to it. This does not correlate with features on later maps. The Larkin map also depicts two churches within the 5km study area of the proposed wind farm site: Kilmakerrill church (AH32) and Clooncare church (AH71). Both appear to be depicted as roofless and ruinous.

The roads comprising the proposed GCR are not generally depicted on Larkin's 1819 map, with the exception of the R282, L2136 and L21231, and parts of the L4166 and L4165.

14.3.3.4 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1835, scale 1:10,560

This is the first accurate historic mapping coverage of the area containing the proposed project. Large amounts of the proposed wind farm site are depicted as bog, with some pasture fields depicted throughout the site. These areas are often associated with a building, or small cluster of buildings, which indicates the presence of upland, pastoral farming. This includes CH12, CH16, CH17, CH18, CH19, CH22 and CH24, which comprise vernacular buildings (Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-1). A lime kiln is depicted (CH23) at the location of a proposed borrow pit (Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-2). Ring cairn AH01 is marked on the 1835 OS map as 'fort'.

The GCR generally follows routes that were established by the time of the 1835 OS mapping. However, there are several sections where the GCR which pass through open fields, for example in Ballysumaghan, Tully, Boihy, Cloonaquin, Srabrick and Cornastauk townlands.

Where the GCR meets the Sranaghagh 220kV substation it passes through the demesne lands associated with Castle Neymoe (DL06). The GCR within DL06 follows the existing L52043 road, although this was not present at the time of the 1835 OS map. The GCR follows a tree-lined field boundary and passes through pasture fields depicted on the 1835 OS map.

The c. 860m section of the proposed TDR route that passes through greenfield in Cherrybrook/Cashelaveela townland extends though pasture fields and an area of bog to the south of the proposed development. Neither ringfort AH56 or AH57, located to the east of the TDR, are marked on the 1835 OS map.

14.3.3.5 Ordnance Survey Map, 1908, scale 1:10,560

Few significant developments have occurred within the proposed wind farm site by the time of the 1908 OS map, with the majority of the site still consisting of marginal bog with smaller areas of pasture. There has been a large amount of land enclosure by the time of the 1908 OS map, with the majority of the site consisting of small, rectangular fields. An exception is the northern extent of the site, which largely consists of unenclosed land. Although much of the site has only been forested in relatively recent years, a coniferous plantation is depicted in Shasmore townland on the 1908 OS map. Several buildings depicted on the 1835 OS map are still present, including CH16–CH18, with some having been altered (Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-3). As with the 1835 OS map, several buildings are dispersed throughout the proposed wind farm site, typically consisting of dispersed single buildings with occasional clusters (e.g. CH04, CH13, CH20, CH44). A cluster of vernacular buildings is depicted to the southeast of a proposed borrow pit (CH22; Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-4). The lime kiln depicted on the 1835 OS map (CH23) has been replaced by a small building by the time of the 1908 OS map (Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-5).

By the time of the 1908 OS map, the proposed GCR is almost entirely contained within the road network, which has significantly developed since the 1835 OS map. However, a small section in Ballysumaghan still passes through pasture fields.

The c. 860m section of the proposed TDR that passes through greenfield in Cherrybrook/Cashelaveela townland extends to the west of a lime kiln (CH51), through pasture fields, and partly along a lane depicted on the map (Plate 14-45, Appendix 14-2). The two ringforts to the east of the route (AH56–AH57) are marked, with the AH56 labelled 'Cashelaveela'. The field boundary CH50 is first marked on the 1908 OS map (Plate 14-46, Appendix 14-2).

14.3.4 Leitrim County Development Plan 2023–2029

14.3.4.1 Archaeological Heritage

The Leitrim County Development Plan 2023–2029 recognises the statutory protection afforded to all Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) sites under the National Monuments Legislation (1930–2014). The Plan lists several aims and objectives in relation to archaeological heritage, outlined in Appendix 14-3.

There are two recorded AH sites within the proposed wind farm site. These consist of a ring-cairn and cist (AH01), both located 146m to the northeast of the nearest proposed turbine (T03; Appendix 14-2, Plates 14-6 – 14-8). Additional evidence for prehistoric ceremonial activity can be found outside the proposed wind farm site, c. 1.3km to the north of proposed turbine T03, in the form of two barrows, a standing stone and a ceremonial enclosure (AH03), and c. 1.2km to the northeast of T03, in the form of a wedge tomb (AH04). This suggests that the northern slopes of Saddle Hill, comprising Shasmore and Lisdarush townlands, may represent a prehistoric ceremonial landscape. AH110, a ring cairn situated at the summit of Crocknagaple Hill, may also be considered as part of the wider prehistoric ceremonial landscape. This is located 2.76 km to the northwest of proposed turbine T11, outside the proposed wind farm site.

There are a further 119 archaeological sites, or groups of sites, within the 5km study area (of the proposed wind farm), seven of which include redundant records. Additionally, nine archaeological sites, or groups of sites, are located within 50m of the proposed GCR, and one archaeological site is located within 50m of the proposed TCR accommodations in Cherrybrook/Cashelaveela townland.

Three National Monuments are located within the 10 km proposed wind farm study area, comprising the Black Pig's Dyke linear earthwork (AH13), the 19th century farmhouse home of Seán Mac Diarmada (AH132) and a megalithic tomb (AH133). The megalithic tomb (AH133) is also subject to a preservation order. National Monuments within the 10 km study area of the proposed wind farm are shown in Figure 14-14 (Appendix 14-1).

Archaeological sites within the study area are detailed in Table 14-7 and shown in Appendix 14-1, Figures 14-2 to 14-13. Please note that the AH sites recorded in Table 14-7 are listed in terms of the closest sites to the furthest sites from the proposed project.

Table 14-7: Recorded archaeological sites within the study areas of the proposed project

AH No.	RMP No.	Location	Classification	Nearest Element	Distance From Project Boundary
Proposed Wind Farm Site					
AH01	LE008-006001; LE008-006002	Shasmore	Cairn - ring-cairn; Cist	Turbine T3	146m east of proposed turbines
AH99	LE008-014	Faughary	Ringfort - rath	T11	286m northwest of proposed turbines
AH35	LE008-024	Tawnylust	Ringfort - cashel	T14	752m south-southeast of proposed turbines
AH38	LE008-023001 - 2	Lissinagroagh	Ringfort - rath; Souterrain	T14	962m southwest of proposed turbines
AH04	LE008-005	Lisdarush	Megalithic tomb - wedge tomb	T1	1.06km north-northwest of proposed turbines
AH02	LE008-001	Lisdarush	Ringfort - rath	T3	1.09km north-northeast of proposed turbines
AH85	LE007-046	Curraghfore (Rosclogher By.)	Ringfort - rath	T2	1.24km southwest of proposed turbines
AH36	LE012-009	Loughaphonta	Ringfort - unclassified	T14	1.33km south of proposed turbines
AH79	LE007-047	Skreeny Little	Ringfort - rath	T12	1.33km southwest of proposed turbines
AH57	LE008-016	Cashelaveela	Ringfort - cashel	T12	1.35km south-southeast of proposed turbines
AH34	LE012-010	Carrigeengeare	Megalithic tomb - court tomb	T14	1.37km south-southeast of proposed turbines
AH55	LE008-018	Cashelaveela	Ringfort - rath	T12	1.39km south-southeast of proposed turbines
AH98	LE007-021	Brackary Beg	Ringfort - rath	T11	1.41km west of proposed turbines
AH100	LE007-013; LE007-012; LE007-011	Brackary Beg	Enclosure; Ringfort - cashel; Ringfort - rath	T11	1.45km northwest of proposed turbines

AH No.	RMP No.	Location	Classification	Nearest Element	Distance From Project Boundary
AH56	LE008-017	Cashelaveela	Ringfort - rath	T12	1.45km south-southeast of proposed turbines
AH33	LE012-011	Carrigeengeare	Redundant record	T14	1.51km south of proposed turbines
AH39	LE012-007	Lissinagroagh	Designed landscape - tree-ring	T14	1.52km south-southwest of proposed turbines
AH03	LE008-002; LE008-003' LE008-004001; LE008-004002	Lisdarush	Barrow - mound barrow; Barrow - ring barrow; Ceremonial enclosure; Standing stone	T3	1.54km north-northeast of proposed turbines
AH37	LE012-008001 - 2	Loughaphonta	Enclosure; Souterrain	T14	1.66km south-southwest of proposed turbines
AH54	LE008-019	Cashelaveela	Ringfort - rath	T12	1.67km southeast of proposed turbines
AH53	LE008-022	Boleyboy	Ringfort - rath	T13	1.68km southwest of proposed turbines
AH05	LE005-010	Coolodonnell	Ringfort - rath	T3	1.80km north-northeast of proposed turbines
AH80	LE007-069	Curraghfore (Drumahaire By.)	Ringfort - rath	T12	1.80km southwest of proposed turbines
AH81	LE007-070	Skreeny (Drumahaire By.)	Ringfort - rath	T12	1.88km southwest of proposed turbines
AH40	LE012-006	Lissinagroagh	Ringfort - rath	T14	1.94km southwest of proposed turbines
AH77	LE007-076	Skreeny Little	Ringfort - rath	T12	1.94km southwest of proposed turbines
AH82	LE007-071	Skreeny (Drumahaire By.)	Ringfort - rath	T12	1.97km southwest of proposed turbines

AH No.	RMP No.	Location	Classification	Nearest Element	Distance From Project Boundary
AH76	LE007-077	Skreeny Little	Ringfort - rath	T12	2.07km south-southwest of proposed turbines
AH32	LE012-013001 - 3; LE012-012	Kilmakerrill	Church; Graveyard; Ecclesiastical enclosure; Redundant record	T14	2.14km south-southeast of proposed turbines
AH52	LE008-020	Cherrybrook	Redundant record	T12	2.17km south-southeast of proposed turbines
AH58	LE008-015001 - 2	Tawnyfeacle	Ringfort - rath; House - indeterminate date	T12	2.17km south-southwest of proposed turbines
AH78	LE007-075	Skreeny (Drumahaire By.)	Ringfort - rath	T12	2.18km southwest of proposed turbines
AH83	LE007-072	Skreeny (Drumahaire By.)	Ringfort - rath	T12	2.23km southwest of proposed turbines
AH07	LE005-012	Tullyskeherny (Rosclogher By.)	Ringfort - rath	T1	2.25km north of proposed turbines
AH06	LE005-016001; LE005-016002; LE005-017	Derrynahimmirk	Church; Graveyard; Ritual site - holy well	T3	2.29km north-northeast of proposed turbines
AH22	LE008-031	Loughaphonta Barr	Sweathouse	T14	2.31km east-northeast of proposed turbines
AH51	LE008-021	Cherrybrook	Ringfort - rath	T12	2.35km south-southeast of proposed turbines
AH84	LE007-073	Skreeny (Rosclogher By.)	Country house	T12	2.38km southwest of proposed turbines
AH60	LE012-001	Moneenshinnagh	Ringfort - rath	T12	2.48km south of proposed turbines
AH75	LE007-074	Skreeny (Drumahaire By.)	Enclosure	T12	2.48km southwest of proposed turbines

AH No.	RMP No.	Location	Classification	Nearest Element	Distance From Project Boundary
AH74	LE007-078	Skreeny (Drumahaire By.)	Ringfort - rath	T12	2.50km south-southwest of proposed turbines
AH08	LE005-013	Tullyskeherny (Rosclogher By.)	Ringfort - rath	T1	2.53km north of proposed turbines
AH14	LE005-022	Tullyskeherny (Rosclogher By.)	Megalithic tomb - court tomb	T1	2.56km north-northeast of proposed turbines
AH41	LE012-005001 - 2	Aghlacon	Ringfort - rath; Souterrain	T14	2.68km south-southwest of proposed turbines
AH96	LE007-094	Lisnabrack (Rosclogher By.)	Sweathouse	T11	2.71km west-southwest of proposed turbines
AH09	LE005-011	Druminargid	Ringfort - rath	T1	2.73km north of proposed turbines
AH110	LE007-010	Kilroosk	Cairn - ring-cairn	T11	2.76km northwest of proposed turbines
AH67	LE011-023	Donagh Beg	Ringfort - rath	T12	2.83km south-southwest of proposed turbines
AH28	LE012-014	Kilmakerrill	Ringfort - rath	T14	2.88km south-southeast of proposed turbines
AH15	LE008-007	Raheelin	Ringfort - unclassified	T1	2.92km northeast of proposed turbines
AH86	LE007-067	Deerpark	Fulacht fia	T12	2.92km southwest of proposed turbines
AH97	LE007-045	Lisnabrack (Rosclogher By.)	Ringfort - rath	T11	2.92km west-southwest of proposed turbines
AH101	LE007-019; LE007-019001	Kilroosk	Ringfort - cashel; Souterrain	T11	2.98km west-northwest of proposed turbines
AH88	LE007-066	Deerpark	Ringfort - rath	T12	3.04km southwest of proposed turbines

AH No.	RMP No.	Location	Classification	Nearest Element	Distance From Project Boundary
AH114	LE004-034001 - 3	Aghnahaha	Enclosure; Hut site x 2	T3	3.05km northwest of proposed turbines
AH73	LE011-015; LE007-079003; LE007-014001; LE007-014002; LE007-109; LE007-079001; LE007-079002	Manorhamilton	Bastioned fort; Bawn; Church; Graveyard; Historic town; House - fortified house; Redundant record	T12	3.15km southwest of proposed turbines
AH11	LE005-018001 - 2	Druminargid	Ringfort - cashel; Children's burial ground	T1	3.16km north-northeast of proposed turbines
AH102	LE007-020	Lisnabrack (Rosclogher By.)	Ringfort - rath	T11	3.21km west of proposed turbines
AH87	LE007-084	Deerpark	Deer park	T11	3.22km southwest of proposed turbines
AH95	LE007-044	Lisnabrack (Rosclogher By.)	Ringfort - rath	T11	3.25km west-southwest of proposed turbines
AH50	LE012-004001 - 2	Moneenshinnagh	Ringfort - cashel; Souterrain	T12	3.28km south-southeast of proposed turbines
AH61	LE012-041	Tullyskeherny (Drumahaire By.)	Ringfort - rath	T12	3.30km south of proposed turbines
AH113	LE004-033001 - 2	Aghnahaha,Corlea (Rosclogher By.)	Booley hut; Field boundary	T3	3.38km northwest of proposed turbines
AH117	LE005-019	Derrynahimmirk	Mass-rock	T3	3.51km north of proposed turbines
AH66	LE011-120	Tullyskeherny (Drumahaire By.)	Sweathouse	T12	3.53km south-southwest of proposed turbines
AH49	LE012-003001 - 2	Moneenshinnagh	Ringfort - unclassified; Souterrain	T12	3.55km south of proposed turbines
AH68	LE011-018	Ramooney	Ringfort - rath	T12	3.56km south-southeast of proposed turbines

AH No.	RMP No.	Location	Classification	Nearest Element	Distance From Project Boundary
AH13	LE005-014; NM No. 653	Lattone, Gortnaderrary	Linear earthwork	T1	3.62km northeast of proposed turbines
AH10	LE005-008	Gubnageer	Ringfort - unclassified	T1	3.63km north of proposed turbines
AH94	LE007-093; LE007-043	Lisnabrack (Rosclogher By.)	Mass-rock; Redundant record	T11	3.66km west-southwest of proposed turbines
AH27	LE012-058	Cornacloy (Drumahaire By., Munakill Ed)	Burnt mound - preserved in situ	T14	3.68km southeast of proposed turbines
AH42	LE012-023	Munnagashel	Enclosure	T14	3.75km south-southwest of proposed turbines
AH17	LE008-009	Corraleskin, Gortnaderrary	Linear earthwork	T1	3.78km east-northeast of proposed turbines
AH105	LE007-018001 - 4	Cartronatemple	Church; Graveyard; Bullaun stone; Graveslab	T11	3.83km west-northwest of proposed turbines
AH26	LE012-059	Cornacloy (Drumahaire By., Munakill Ed)	Kiln - corn-drying - excavated	T14	3.84km southeast of proposed turbines
AH62	LE012-002	Tullyskeherny (Drumahaire By.)	Ringfort - rath	T12	3.85km south of proposed turbines
AH116	LE004-028	Aghnahaha	Ringfort - rath	T3	3.88km north-northwest of proposed turbines
AH48	LE012-017	Glenboy	Enclosure	T14	3.93km southwest of proposed turbines
AH104	LE007-017	Cartronatemple	Ringfort - rath	T11	3.93km west-northwest of proposed turbines
AH115	LE004-027	Aghnahaha	Redundant record	T3	3.99km north-northwest of proposed turbines

AH No.	RMP No.	Location	Classification	Nearest Element	Distance From Project Boundary
AH109	LE007-006	Fallacarra	Ringfort - unclassified	T11	4.02km northwest of proposed turbines
AH69	LE011-017	Ramooney	Ringfort - rath	T12	4.05km south-southwest of proposed turbines
AH64	LE011-021; LE011-022	Ramooney, Tullyskeherny (Drumahaire By.)	Ringfort - cashel x2	T12	4.07km south-southeast of proposed turbines
AH70	LE011-016	Ross (Drumahaire By., Manorhamilton Ed)	Crannog	T12	4.10km south-southwest of proposed turbines
AH21	LE008-033	Tullintaggart	Mass-rock	T14	4.11km northeast of proposed turbines
AH118	LE005-007	Aghnahaha	Ringfort - unclassified	T3	4.12km north of proposed turbines
AH29	LE012-043	Briscloonagh	Sweathouse	T14	4.14km south-southeast of proposed turbines
AH25	LE012-015	Barrs East	Ringfort - rath	T14	4.15km southeast of proposed turbines
AH23	LE012-044	Barrs East	Sweathouse	T14	4.16km southeast of proposed turbines
AH107	LE007-009001 - 2	Fallacarra	Ringfort - rath; Souterrain	T11	4.16km west-northwest of proposed turbines
AH112	LE004-032	Corlea (Rosclogher By.)	Building	T3	4.18km northwest of proposed turbines
AH65	LE011-020	Ramooney	Ringfort - cashel	T12	4.21km south-southwest of proposed turbines
AH20	LE008-028	Sraduffy	Mass-rock	T14	4.24km northeast of proposed turbines

AH No.	RMP No.	Location	Classification	Nearest Element	Distance From Project Boundary
AH103	LE007-016	Mullies	Ringfort - rath	T11	4.26km west-northwest of proposed turbines
AH47	LE012-020	Glenboy	Ringfort - unclassified	T14	4.27km southwest of proposed turbines
AH45	LE012-021	Gortnalibbert	Ringfort - rath	T14	4.33km south-southwest of proposed turbines
AH43	LE012-022	Gortnalibbert	Souterrain	T14	4.37km south-southwest of proposed turbines
AH72	LE011-007	Clooneen (Rosclogher By.)	Ringfort - rath	T12	4.43km southwest of proposed turbines
AH71	LE011-019001 - 4	Cloonclare	Church; Graveyard; Ecclesiastical enclosure; Tomb - effigal	T12	4.50km south-southwest of proposed turbines
AH90	LE007-065	Poundhill	Redundant record	T12	4.50km southwest of proposed turbines
AH12	LE005-009	Gubmanus	Linear earthwork	T1	4.52km northeast of proposed turbines
AH24	LE012-045	Cullentragh	Sweathouse	T14	4.58km southeast of proposed turbines
AH30	LE012-032	Briscloonagh	Ringfort - cashel	T14	4.58km south-southeast of proposed turbines
AH134	FER208:001 – 003 (NISMR)	Slattinagh, Frevagh	Ecclesiastical site; Cross; Holy well	T01	4.58km northeast
AH111	LE004-031001 - 2	Aghnahoo (Rosclogher By.)	Enclosure; Hut site	T3	4.61km northwest of proposed turbines
AH91	LE007-042	Ballyglass	Ringfort - rath	T11	4.62km west-southwest of proposed turbines

AH No.	RMP No.	Location	Classification	Nearest Element	Distance From Project Boundary
AH92	LE007-041	Ballyglass	Ringfort - cashel	T11	4.63km west-southwest of proposed turbines
AH119	LE005-006	Larganhugh	Megalithic structure	T3	4.66km north of proposed turbines
AH16	LE005-015/ FER208:005 (NISMR)	Gortnaderrary/ Frevagh	Bridge	T4	4.67km northeast of proposed turbines
AH106	LE007-008	Cornagillagh (Rosclogher By.)	Megalithic tomb - unclassified	T11	4.70km northwest of proposed turbines
AH108	LE007-095	Cornagillagh (Rosclogher By.)	Sweathouse	T11	4.70km west-northwest of proposed turbines
AH93	LE007-040	Ballyglass	Fulacht fia	T11	4.73km west-southwest of proposed turbines
AH46	LE012-019001 - 2	Gortnalibbert	Ringfort - rath; Souterrain	T14	4.74km southwest of proposed turbines
AH19	LE008-011	Kiltyclogher	Ringfort - unclassified	T5	4.76km east of proposed turbines
AH31	LE012-031	Gortnalibbert	Inscribed stone	T14	4.79km south of proposed turbines
AH18	LE008-010	Kiltyclogher	Ringfort - rath	T4	4.81km east of proposed turbines
AH121	LE012-030	Gortnalibbert	Redundant record	T14	4.84km south of proposed turbines
AH63	LE011-035001 - 2	Tawnymanus	Cairn - burial cairn; Cist	T12	4.84km south-southwest of proposed turbines
AH44	LE012-029	Gortnalibbert, Lurgan	Redundant record	T14	4.93km south-southwest of proposed turbines
AH89	LE007-068	Mountainthird	Ringfort - unclassified	T12	4.94km southwest of proposed turbines
AH120	LE011-012	Ross (Drumahaire By.,	Earthwork	T12	4.96km southwest of proposed turbines

AH No.	RMP No.	Location	Classification	Nearest Element	Distance From Project Boundary
		Manorhamilton Ed)			
AH132	LE008-032; NM No. 508	Laghty Barr	House - 18th/19th century	T14	5.64km east
AH133	LE008-013; NM No. 405	Corracloona	Megalithic tomb - unclassified	T14	6.48km northeast
AH135	FER189:002 (NISMR)	Leglehid	Rath	T01	8.16km northeast
AH136	FER209:005 (NISMR)	Cornacully	Megalithic tomb: court tomb	T04	9.48km east-northeast
AH137	FER209:006 (NISMR)	Corraderrybrock	Stone circle	T14	9.91km northeast
Grid Connection Route					
AH124	LE011-076	Boihy	Ringfort - rath	GCR	Immediately east of proposed GCR
AH129	LE014-041	Carrowcrin	Redundant record	GCR	Immediately south of proposed GCR
AH85	LE007-046	Curraghfore (Rosclogher By.)	Ringfort - rath	GCR	Immediately west of proposed GCR
AH130	SL027-046	Ballysumaghan	Enclosure	GCR	Immediately west of proposed GCR
AH122	LE011-008	Cornastauk	Ringfort - unclassified	GCR	15m west of proposed GCR
AH131	LE015-011001; LE015-011002	Kilcoosy	Ringfort - rath; Souterrain	GCR	17m northwest of proposed GCR
AH128	LE014-028	Killanummery	Earthwork	GCR	28m southeast of proposed GCR
AH126	LE015-009	Corrudda	Redundant record	GCR	32m northwest of proposed GCR
AH123	LE011-028	Cloonaquin	Enclosure	GCR	34m west of proposed GCR
AH127	LE015-111002	Killanummery	Graveyard	GCR	39m north of proposed GCR
Turbine Delivery Route					
AH57	LE008-016	Cashelaveela	Ringfort - cashel	TDR	0m (Zone of Notification)

14.3.4.2 Record of Protected Structures

The Leitrim County Development Plan 2023–2029 recognises the value of the built heritage to the county and is committed to the protection and enhancement of this heritage by providing measures for the protection of architectural heritage (Appendix 14-4). These include the establishment of a Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and the designation of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs).

There are eight protected structures of architectural merit, or groups of structures, within the 5km study area of the proposed wind farm. Additionally, one protected built heritage site is located within 50m of the proposed GCR. No protected built heritage sites are located within 50m of the TDR accommodation areas.

These are listed in Table 14-8 and shown in Appendix 14-1, Figure 14-2 - 14-13. Please note that the BH sites recorded in Table 14-8 are listed in terms of the closest sites to the furthest sites from the proposed wind farm.

The Manorhamilton ACA is located within the 5km proposed wind farm study area, c. 3.1km to the southwest of proposed turbine T12.

Table 14-8: Built heritage sites within the proposed project study areas

BH No.	RPS/NIAH No.	Location	Classification	Nearest Element	Distance From Project Boundary
Proposed Wind Farm Site					
BH01	N/A; 30912003	Lissinagroagh	Worker's house	T14	1.65km southwest
BH02	N/A; 30912002	Lissinagroagh	Country house	T14	1.72km southwest
BH03	N/A; 30908001	Cherrybrook	Farm house	T12	2.20km south
BH07	142; N/A	Tullyskeherny	Church of Ireland	T3	2.45km north-northeast
BH11	152; 30912005	Barrs west	Church/ chapel	T14	2.68km southeast
BH11	20; 30912004	Barrs west	Gates/ railings/ walls	T14	2.69km southeast
BH11	153; N/A	Barrs west	Farmhouse	T14	2.72km southeast
BH04	N/A; 30805030	Manorhamilton	Workhouse	T12	2.99km southwest
BH04	57; 30805029	Manorhamilton	Church/ chapel	T12	3.01km southwest
BH04	N/A; 30805028	Manorhamilton	Presbytery/ parochial/ curate's house	T12	3.02km southwest

BH No.	RPS/NIAH No.	Location	Classification	Nearest Element	Distance From Project Boundary
BH04	29; N/A	Manorhamilton	Bastioned fort	T12	3.14km southwest
BH04	31; 30805033	Donagh more	Railway station	T12	3.15km southwest
BH04	27; 30805026	Manorhamilton	Church/ chapel	T12	3.16km southwest
BH04	N/A; 30805025	Manorhamilton	House	T12	3.18km southwest
BH04	N/A; 30805032	Manorhamilton	Water pump	T12	3.19km southwest
BH04	32; N/A	Donagh more	Manorham-ilton Mart	T12	3.26km southwest
BH04	N/A; 30805018	Manorhamilton	House	T12	3.31km southwest
BH04	N/A; 30805023	Manorhamilton	Post box	T12	3.32km southwest
BH04	36; 30805024	Manorhamilton	Church/ chapel	T12	3.32km southwest
BH04	N/A; 30805001	Clooneen	Steward's house	T12	3.34km southwest
BH04	30; N/A	Manorhamilton	Hamilton's Castle	T12	3.36km southwest
BH04	N/A; 30805019	Manorhamilton	House	T12	3.37km southwest
BH04	33; 30805020	Manorhamilton	House	T12	3.37km southwest
BH04	N/A; 30805021	Manorhamilton	Bank/ financial institution	T12	3.37km southwest
BH04	32; 30805022	Manorhamilton	House	T12	3.37km southwest
BH04	34; N/A	Manorhamilton	Former Ulster Bank	T12	3.37km southwest
BH04	N/A; 30805006	Manorhamilton	Bank/ financial institution	T12	3.38km southwest
BH04	37; 30805007	Manorhamilton	Milestone/ milepost	T12	3.38km southwest
BH04	N/A; 30805004	Clooneen	Bridge	T12	3.39km southwest

BH No.	RPS/NIAH No.	Location	Classification	Nearest Element	Distance From Project Boundary
BH04	39; 30805010	Manorhamilton	House	T12	3.39km southwest
BH04	N/A; 30805012	Manorhamilton	Hotel	T12	3.39km southwest
BH04	49-56; 30805003	Clooneen	House	T12	3.41km southwest
BH04	28; 30805013	Manorhamilton	Market house	T12	3.41km southwest
BH04	43-48; 30805002	Clooneen	House	T12	3.42km southwest
BH04	38; 30805005	Manorhamilton	Court house	T12	3.43km southwest
BH04	N/A; 30805011	Manorhamilton	Church/ chapel	T12	3.43km southwest
BH08	5; 30803005	Gubnageer	Church/ chapel	T1	3.46km north
BH04	N/A; 30805016	Manorhamilton	Water pump	T12	3.46km southwest
BH04	N/A; 30805008	Manorhamilton	House	T12	3.47km southwest
BH04	40; N/A	Manorhamilton	Old Protestant church	T12	3.47km southwest
BH04	N/A; 30805014	Manorhamilton	Mill (water)	T12	3.48km southwest
BH04	N/A; 30805009	Manorhamilton	Rectory/ glebe/ vicarage/ curate's house	T12	3.50km southwest
BH12	N/A; 30912001	Glenboy	Outbuilding	T14	3.71km southwest
BH09	N/A; 30803004	Sraud	Presbytery/ parochial/ curate's house	T1	4.20km north
BH09	N/A; 30803002	Conray, Gubalaun, Gubnageer, Sraud	Bridge	T1	4.23km north
BH09	141; 30803001	Gubalaun	House	T1	4.34km north

BH No.	RPS/NIAH No.	Location	Classification	Nearest Element	Distance From Project Boundary
BH17	IHR 00984:000:00 (NI)	Frevagh	Corn kiln	T1	4.7km northeast
BH06	144; N/A	Mullies	Church of the Annunciation	T11	4.79km west-northwest
BH16	IHR 00981:000:00 (NI)	Slattinagh	Corn kiln	T1	4.8km northeast
BH10	N/A; 30804001	Corraleskin, Kiltyclogher	Bridge	T1	4.82km east-northeast
BH10	147; 30804014	Kiltyclogher	Church/ chapel	T4	4.87km east-northeast
BH05	42; N/A	Barrackpark	Old Schoolhouse	T12	4.87km west-southwest
BH05	274; N/A	Lurganboy	Hunting Lodge	T12	4.87km west-southwest
BH18	HB12/12/001 (NI)	Slattinagh	House	T1	4.90km northeast
BH10	146; 30804003	Kiltyclogher	Church/ chapel	T1	4.90km east-northeast
BH10	N/A; 30804013	Kiltyclogher	House	T4	4.94km east-northeast
BH10	N/A; 30804012	Kiltyclogher	Water pump	T4	4.95km east-northeast
BH10	N/A; 30804017	Kiltyclogher	Store/ warehouse	T4	4.96km east-northeast
BH10	N/A; 30804004	Kiltyclogher	House	T1	5.0km east-northeast
Grid Connection Route					
BH15	N/A; 30915005	Cleen	W.H. Parke and Son	GCR	13m southwest
BH13	N/A; 30911001	Boihy	Kilcoosey National School	GCR	15m west
BH14	N/A; 30915007	Corrudda	House	GCR	18m southeast
BH15	N/A; 30915006	Cleen	Dromahair creamery	GCR	28m northeast

BH No.	RPS/NIAH No.	Location	Classification	Nearest Element	Distance From Project Boundary
BH15	162; N/A	Cleen	Former Railway Station - Bellanamore Level Crossing	GCR	30m northeast

14.3.5 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

14.3.5.1 NIAH Building Survey

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) survey of County Leitrim was carried out in 2003. A review of the architectural survey was undertaken as part of this assessment. A total of 12 no. structures are listed in the NIAH within the 5km study area of the proposed wind farm and the 50m study area of the proposed GCR. The closest consists of the former W.H. Parke and Son shop (BH15), located 13m southwest of the Proposed Grid Connection. No structures listed on the NIAH are located within the 50m study area of TDR accommodation areas. Structures recorded on the NIAH are listed in Table 14-8.

14.3.5.2 NIAH Garden Survey

The first edition Ordnance Survey maps of County Leitrim (1835) show the extent of designed landscapes as shaded portions of land within the 5km study area of the proposed wind farm. These were established as a naturalised landscaped setting for the large houses of the landed gentry.

There are five designed landscapes shown on the first edition OS map of 1835 within 5km study area of the proposed wind farm, including two gardens recorded within the NIAH Garden Survey. A further designed landscape, DL06, has been identified within the 50m study area of the proposed GCR. These designed landscapes have been assigned DL reference numbers for the purposes of this assessment, listed below in Table 14-9 and shown in Appendix 14-1, Figure 14-2 - 14-13. Please note that the DL sites recorded in Table 14-9 are listed in terms of the closest sites to the furthest sites from the proposed project.

Table 14-9: Designed landscapes within the study area

DL No.	NIAH Survey No.	Name	Nearest Element	Distance From Project Boundary
Proposed Wind Farm Site				
DL05	-	Fortland House demesne. Marked on the 1908 OS map	T12	1.39km southwest
DL04	-	Lakeview House demesne. Small demesne marked on the 1908 OS map	T12	1.80km south
DL01	4480	Skreeny House demesne	T14	1.85km southwest
DL03	4435	Brookfield House demesne	T14	1.98km south

DL02	-	Holly Mount demesne	T14	2.96km south
Grid Connection Route				
DL06	-	Castle Neymoe demesne	GCR	0m (Proposed GCR passes through DL06 within existing L52043 local road)

14.3.6 Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland

Information on artefact finds has been recorded by the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) since the late 18th century. Location information relating to these finds is important in establishing prehistoric and historic activity in the surrounding environment of the proposed project. A total of 58 finds have been recorded within the 5km study area of the proposed wind farm and within 50m of the proposed GCR. No finds have been recorded within 50m of the TDR accommodation areas (detailed in Table 14-10). The nearest find was a socketed bronze spearhead (1944:285) recovered from Kilroosk, c. 2.5km to the west of proposed turbine T11, although precise location data is not available.

Table 14-10: Stray finds recorded by the National Museum of Ireland

NMI Ref.	Townland	Artefact Find
Proposed Wind Farm Site		
1957:109	Carraun	Flanged bronze axe head
1935:452	Deerpark	Axe head
1935:505	Deerpark	Axe head
1945:148.1	Kilroosk	Horse hair sample
1945:148.2	Kilroosk	Crinoid fossil
1945:148.3	Kilroosk	Stone sample
1944:285	Kilroosk	Leaf-shaped peg holed bronze spearhead
1930:216	Lugasnaghta	Possible wooden trough
R344	Manorhamilton	Brass candlestick
5095:W64	Manorhamilton	Copper alloy candlestick
1897:119	Manorhamilton	Flat bronze axe head
SA1927:931	Manorhamilton	Bronze sword
X1676	Manorhamilton	Bronze rapier
1946:336	Moneenshinnagh	Straw Hen's Nest
1930:223-488.2	Raheelin	Flint Flakes

19 62: 15	Tullyskeherny	Kite shaped side looped spear head
Grid Connection Route		
2011C1:407	Cleighran	Siltstone blade
2011C1:408	Cleighran	Siltstone flake
2011C1:409	Cleighran	Siltstone flake

14.3.7 Aerial Photographic Analysis

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the proposed wind farm site and proposed GCR held by Tailte Éireann (1995–2013), Google Earth (2015–2025) and Bing Maps (2025) confirmed that the proposed wind farm site has consisted of coniferous plantation and rough pasture from at least 1995. A clear trend within the proposed wind farm site is the expansion of coniferous forest, which can be seen to increase between Tailte Éireann mapping dated 1995 and Google Earth imagery dated 02/06/2023. The areas of forestry are intersected by several tracks. The extent of coniferous forest across the proposed wind farm site limits the potential of aerial photographic analysis, although some features can be identified in non-forested areas. For example, several possible hut sites can be seen in the vicinity of proposed turbine T03 (CH06, CH05, CH15, CH16), which are likely to be related to lazy beds (CH07), also visible on aerial photography (Google Earth 02/06/2023), shown in Plate 14-47, Appendix 14-1.

The three wind turbines comprising Faughary Wind Farm, located 580m to the south of the proposed turbine T03, are first depicted on 2016 Google Earth imagery, although the turbine roads and hardstands are visible on 2010 Google Earth imagery.

14.3.8 Cultural Heritage

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

A total of 76 Cultural Heritage (CH) sites have been identified within the study areas of the proposed project (Appendix 14-1, Figure 14-1 and Figure 14-14), 64 of which are within 2km of the proposed wind farm, eight of which are within 50m of the proposed GCR and four of which are adjacent to the TDR accommodation area in Cherrybrook/Cashelaveela townland. These are listed in Table 14-11 and shown in Appendix 14-1, Figures 14-2 - 14-13. Of these, 14 sites are within the footprint of proposed works associated with the proposed wind farm site (CH02, CH03, CH04, CH12, CH13, CH14, CH15, CH22, CH23, CH50, CH67, CH69, CH74, CH76).

The 19th century farmhouse home of Seán Mac Diarmada is a National Monument (AH132; NM No. 508). In addition to the tangible, physical building, a more intangible cultural heritage is associated with the building and its surroundings. Mac Diarmada was one of the seven signatories of the Proclamation of Irish Independence and played an important role in the

planning of the Easter Rising of 1916. Following the Rising, Mac Diarmada was court-martialled and executed by firing squad on the 12th May 1916 at Kilmainham Gaol. Mac Diarmada is memorialised by a statue in Kiltyclogher, c. 5km to the northeast of the proposed wind farm site.

In addition to Mac Diarmada, the monument is a monument to 'Leitrim men and those who have fallen in Leitrim since 1916'.

Please note that the CH sites recorded in Table 14-11 are listed in terms of the closest sites to the furthest sites from the proposed project.

Table 14-11: Cultural heritage sites within the proposed project study areas

CH No.	Townland	Description	Nearest Element	Distance From Project Boundary
Proposed Wind Farm Site				
CH02	Shasmore	L-shaped drystone wall identified during site inspection. Not present on historic mapping. Measures 0.75m in width and 0.6m in height. 8m x 5m.	T03 hardstand	0m
CH03	Shasmore	Lazy beds identified during site inspection. SW-NE aligned. Visible on aerial photography.	T03 hardstand and cut	0m
CH04	Shasmore	Possible rectangular hut site identified by aerial photography analysis.	T06 hardstand	0m
CH12	Faughary	Single building marked on 1835 OS map. Two buildings shown on 1908 OS map, with one building having a projecting porch. Ruinous remains of this building upstanding.	T06 hardstand and turbine base	0m
CH13	Faughary	Site of well marked on 1908 OS map. Not accessible during site inspection.	T06 hardstand	0m
CH14	Boleyboy	Site of lime kiln depicted on 1908 OS map. No upstanding remains	Proposed haul road	0m
CH15	Faughary	Site of building marked on 1908 OS map. No upstanding remains.	T06 hardstand	0m
CH22	Boleyboy	Site of quarry and vernacular buildings marked on 1835 and 1908 OS maps. No buildings identified during site inspection, although a low drystone wall was identified to the north of the track.	Proposed borrow pit	0m

CH No.	Townland	Description	Nearest Element	Distance From Project Boundary
CH23	Boleyboy	Site of lime kiln marked on 1835 OS map, with a small building marked on the 1908 OS map.	Proposed borrow pit	0m
CH18	Faughary	Building marked on 1835 OS map. Outbuilding added by the time of the 1908 OS map. Upstanding remains.	T09	0m (proposed for demolition); 55m west of T09
CH19	Boleyboy	Two buildings depicted on 1835 OS map, with several lime kilns to N and S. Buildings replaced by two new structures by time of 1908 OS map. Lime kilns no longer marked. Ruinous remains of 1908 buildings present.	Proposed haul road	15m west
CH24	Lissinagroagh	Building marked on 1835 OS map, and shown as outline on 1908 OS map. No upstanding remains, although rubble present at this location.	T14	37m southeast
CH01	Shasmore	Possible hut site identified during site inspection. Not present on historic mapping. Clearing among heath, with stones around edge. Rectangular formation of stones in centre.	T03	90m southeast
CH55	Faughary	A building is depicted on the 1835 and 1908 OS maps, although there are no upstanding remains.	T12	120m west
CH57	Faughary	A cluster of buildings marked on the 1835 and 1908 OS maps. Within dense forestry and do not appear to be present.	T11	150m east-southeast
CH05	Shasmore	Possible rectangular hut site identified by aerial photography analysis.	T03	179m southwest
CH20	Boleyboy	Outline of building depicted on 1908 OS map. Upstanding remains.	T08	190m north-northwest
CH56	Faughary	Several buildings depicted to the northeast of the track on the 1908 OS map, adjacent to a	T11	209m northeast

CH No.	Townland	Description	Nearest Element	Distance From Project Boundary
		stream. Do not appear to have upstanding remains.		
CH16	Faughary	Single building marked on 1835 OS map, with two shown on 1908 OS map. Upstanding, derelict building present.	T09	278m north
CH21	Boleyboy	Building depicted on 1835 OS map, with a further two buildings added to the east by the time of the 1908 OS map. Upstanding remains of one house can be seen on aerial photography.	T08	311m south
CH17	Faughary	House and lime kiln depicted on 1835 OS map. Lime kiln removed and two new buildings depicted on 1908 OS map. Ruinous remains of one building present.	T09	320m west-northwest
CH44	Lissinagroagh	Building marked on 1908 OS map. Upstanding remains of single-storey stone structure with corrugated iron roof.	T14	550m southwest
CH26	Lissinagroagh	Cluster of buildings marked on 1835 OS map, with alterations by the time of the 1908 OS map. Several buildings remain upstanding.	T14	637m east
CH25	Lissinagroagh	Single building depicted on 1835 OS map. Ruinous remains are present.	T14	687m northeast
CH27	Lissinagroagh	Ruinous remains upstanding. Buildings marked on 1835 and 1908 OS maps, although these don't match the orientation of the upstanding remains.	T14	886m northeast
CH43	Boleyboy	Cluster of buildings marked on 1835 and 1908 OS maps. Ruinous remains survive within an area of woodland.	T13	972km southwest
CH06	Shasmore	Building marked at this location on the 1908 OS map. Upstanding remains present. The presence of a corrugated iron roof suggests that this	T03	991m northwest

CH No.	Townland	Description	Nearest Element	Distance From Project Boundary
		building was originally thatched.		
CH28	Lissinagroagh	Building marked on 1835 and 1908 OS maps, which remains upstanding.	T14	1.00km east
CH60	Cartrongibbagh	Cluster of buildings marked on the 1835 and 1908 OS maps. Upstanding remains are present.	T11	1.12km northwest
CH45	Boleyboy	Single building depicted on 1835 OS map and three shown on the 1908 OS map. These appear to survive in a modern farmyard.	T13	1.13km southwest
CH53	Tawnyfeacle	Buildings and lime kiln marked on the 1835 OS map, with ruinous, overgrown remains present at this location.	T12	1.15km south-southwest
CH34	Tawnyunshinagh	Building and lime kiln marked on the 1835 OS map. Upstanding buildings are present at this location.	T14	1.16km southeast
CH35	Loughaphonta	The 1835 OS map depicts a 'School House' and quarry at this location. By the time of the 1908 OS map this has been replaced by 'Rockfield House', alongside several further houses and outbuildings. Rockfield House and outbuildings remain upstanding.	T14	1.17km south
CH36	Lissinagroagh	Building shown at this location on the 1835 OS map, annotated 'Lissinagroagh Post Office' on the 1908 OS map. The building is upstanding. The presence of a corrugated roof suggests it was originally thatched.	T14	1.17km south
CH37	Lissinagroagh	Cluster of buildings and a lime kiln depicted on the 1835 and 1908 OS maps. Buildings still present on site.	T14	1.17km south-southwest
CH42	Boleyboy	Several buildings are marked on the 1835 and 1908 OS map	T14	1.17km southwest

CH No.	Townland	Description	Nearest Element	Distance From Project Boundary
		in a linear arrangement, which survive within a farmyard.		
CH29	Lissinagroagh	Building marked on 1835 and 1908 OS maps, which remains upstanding.	T14	1.20km northeast
CH30	Lissinagroagh	Building marked on 1835 and 1908 OS maps, with ruinous remains upstanding.	T14	1.21km northeast
CH65	Faughary	Building marked on 1835 and 1908 OS maps, with upstanding remains present.	T11	1.23km west-southwest
CH59	Cartrongibbagh	Buildings marked at this location on the 1835 and 1908 OS maps. Upstanding remains present.	T11	1.24km northwest
CH63	Faughary	Buildings marked on the 1835 and 1908 OS map, with upstanding remains present.	T11	1.27km west-southwest
CH48	Cashelaveela	One building is shown on the 1835 OS map, with further buildings added by the time of the 1908 OS map. Aerial photography shows that these survive within a wooded area.	T12	1.29km southeast
CH46	Boleyboy	Buildings marked at this location on the 1835 and 1908 OS maps, with upstanding remains surviving.	T13	1.29km southwest
CH49	Cashelaveela	Upstanding and ruinous remains of buildings marked on the 1835 OS map.	T10	1.30km south
CH58	Cartrongibbagh	Building marked as 'School House' at this location on the 1835 OS map. Upstanding remains present.	T03	1.35km southwest
CH08	Lisdarush	Cluster of buildings marked on 1835 OS map, replaced by two larger buildings by the time of the 1908 OS map. One building remains upstanding.	T03	1.39km north
CH07	Lisdarush	Two buildings marked on 1835 OS map, upstanding remains still present within a small yard.	T03	1.40km north

CH No.	Townland	Description	Nearest Element	Distance From Project Boundary
CH38	Lissinagroagh	A building is depicted on the 1835 OS map, which is labelled 'Lisnagroth Lodge' by the time of the 1908 OS map. The building remains upstanding and in use.	T14	1.40km south-southwest
CH61	Brackary Beg	Cluster of buildings marked on the 1835 and 1908 OS map. Some of these appear to have been incorporated into a farmyard.	T11	1.42km northwest
CH64	Faughary	Buildings marked on the 1835 and 1908 OS map, with upstanding remains present.	T11	1.42km west-southwest
CH33	Tawnyunshinagh	One building marked on the 1835 OS map, with an additional building added by the time of the 1908 OS map. These may survive within the modern farmyard.	T14	1.43km southeast
CH50	Cashelaveela	Overgrown drystone wall field boundary	T12	1.44km south-southeast
CH62	Brackary Beg	Building marked at this location on the 1835 and 1908 OS maps. An existing building is located on the footprint, and may be the original building.	T11	1.46km west-northwest
CH54	Skreeny Little	Buildings marked on the 1835 and 1908 OS maps. Upstanding remains present at this location.	T12	1.50km southwest
CH52	Tawnyfeacle	Cluster of buildings marked on the 1835 and 1908 OS maps, with upstanding remains at this location.	T12	1.57km southwest
CH73	Various	Former line of the Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties Railway. Line removed.	T14	1.60km south
CH31	Blackmountain	Two buildings are marked on the 1835 OS map, with the upstanding remains of at least one.	T14	1.60km southeast
CH47	Cashelaveela	Building marked as 'Castlemoyle House' on the 1908 OS map. Appears to have	T12	1.61km southeast

CH No.	Townland	Description	Nearest Element	Distance From Project Boundary
		been renovated, but it may retain the original structure.		
CH10	Coolodonnell	Two buildings marked on 1908 OS map. At least one building survives, with the main building possibly having been replaced.	T01	1.65m north-northeast
CH11	Killea	Cluster of buildings marked on 1835 OS map, with some alterations by the time of the 1908 OS map. One building remains in use, with two ruinous remains in the vicinity.	T04	1.68m northeast
CH09	Coolodonnell	Two buildings depicted on 1908 OS map, one of which appears to survive within a modern farmyard.	T01	1.83km north
CH41	Boleyboy	Cluster of buildings marked on the 1835 OS map, which survive as ruinous remains.	T13	1.83km southwest
CH39	Munakill	Lakeview House, depicted on 1908 OS map.	T14	1.85km south
CH32	Blackmountain	Several buildings marked on the 1835 OS map, with ruinous remains upstanding.	T14	1.87km southeast
CH40	Moneenshinnagh	Bellanaginny bridge, marked on 1835 OS map.	T14	2.0km south
Grid Connection Route				
CH67	Srabrick	Unnamed bridge over Shanvaus River, first depicted on 1908 OS map. Upper courses have been rebuilt, although arch appears original.	GCR	0m (GCR will pass below by Horizontal Directional Drilling)
CH69	Killanummery	Bellanagare Bridge, marked on 1835 OS map. Vernacular buildings immediately to the north, marked on 1908 OS map.	GCR	0m (GCR will pass below by Horizontal Directional Drilling)
CH68	Carrigeencor	Gated entrance to unnamed house. The entrance isn't marked on the 1908 OS map.	GCR	Immediately north
CH66	Clooneen	Vernacular building to north of Manorhamilton Castle.	GCR	Immediately south

CH No.	Townland	Description	Nearest Element	Distance From Project Boundary
CH71	Cleighran	Gated entrance marked on 1908 OS map.	GCR	Immediately west
CH75	Lavally	Plaque honouring the musicians of the Lavally area, dated 2011.	GCR	Immediately east
CH70	Carrowcrin	St. Mary's RC church shrine	GCR	10m south
CH72	Lavally	St. Joseph's National School, built 1947.	GCR	18m north
Turbine Delivery Route				
CH74	Cherrybrook/Moneenshinnagh	Leminea Bridge, marked on the 1835 OS map in a different orientation. The existing bridge is depicted on the 1908 OS map.	TDR	0m (Bridge wall to be lowered to accommodate oversail)
CH76	Dunkineely	Uncoursed drystone wall along southern side of N56, which adjoins a bridge to the west. A road following this alignment has been present since the 1835 OS map. This wall may be contemporaneous with the bridge.	TDR	0m (Stone wall to be temporarily removed to accommodate oversail)
CH50	Cashelaveela	Overgrown drystone wall field boundary	Proposed TDR access track	0m
CH51	Cherrybrook	Lime kiln depicted on 1908 OS map. Overgrown at time of site inspection, but a small opening and patches mortar were visible on southern face of scarp.	Proposed TDR access road	16m east

14.3.9 Placename Analysis

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

Some of the townland names within the proposed wind farm site, along the proposed GCR and along the proposed TDR are of Irish origin and through time have been anglicised. The main references used for the place name analysis is Irish Local Names Explained by P.W Joyce (1870) and www.logainm.ie. A description and possible explanation of each place name within the

proposed wind farm site, proposed GCR and proposed TDR interventions is provided in Table 14-12.

Table 14-12: Placename analysis

Townland	Derivation	Possible Meaning
Aghameelta	*Achadh Míolta*	Field of the midges
Amorset	*Ath mór rét*	Ford of the great path
Ballysumaghan	*Baile Uí Shomacháin*	O'Sumaghan's town
Boihy	*Beithighe*	Birch trees
Boleyboy	*An Bhuaile Bhuí*	Yellow booley or dairy place
Carrigeencor	*An Carraigín Corr*	Odd little rock
Carrowcrin	*Ceathrú Chrainn*	Withered quarter
Cashelaveela	*Caiseal an Mhíle*	Cashel of the soldier
Cherrybrook	*Léim an Eachaí*	The leap of the horseman
Cleen	*Claon*	Slope
Cleighran	*An Cloichreán*	Stony ground
Cloonaquin	*Cluain Mhic Cuinn*	Pasture of Mac Cuinn
Clooneen	*An Cluainín*	Small pasture
Cloonlogher	*Cluain Lothair*	Meadow of Lothair
Conaghil	*Conachail*	Wood of the hounds
Cornastauk	*Corr na Stac*	Hill of the stacks/stakes
Curraghfore	*An Currach Fuar*	Cold moor
Drumee	*Drum Aodha*	Hugh's ridge or long hill
Drumlease	*Droim Lias*	Ridge of the huts
Faughary	*Fothaire*	A shelving side of a hill
Fawn	*Fán*	Slope
Kilcoosy	*Cill Chuasaigh*	Church of the hollows/caves
Killanummery	*Cill an Iomaire*	Church of the ridge
Killea	*Cill Aodha*	Hugh's church
Killeen	*An Cillín*	Little church

Townland	Derivation	Possible Meaning
Lavally	*An Leathbhaile*	Half town/townland
Lisdarush	*Lios Rátha Rois*	Ringfort of the promontory/wood
Lissinagroagh	*Lisín na gCruach*	Little fort of the stacks
Milltown	*Baile an Mhuilinn*	Town/townland of the mill
Shasmore	*An Seas Mór*	Great seat/bank
Skreeny	*Scrínidh*	Shrine
Tawnyfeacle	*Tamhnaigh Fhiacla*	Field of the tooth/tooth-like crag
Tawnylust	*Tamhnaigh Loiste*	Field of the losset or kneading-trough
Tully	*An Tulaigh*	Hillock

14.3.10 Townland Boundaries

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

Gaelic land ownership required a clear definition of the territories held by each sept and a need for strong, permanent fences around their territories. It is possible that boundaries following ridge tops, streams or bog are more likely to be older in date than those composed of straight lines (ibid. 179). The vast majority of townlands are referred to in the 17th century, when land documentation records begin. Many of the townlands are mapped within the Down Survey of the 1650s, so called as all measurements were carefully 'laid downe' on paper at a scale of forty perches to one inch. Therefore, most are in the context of pre-17th century landscape organisation (McErlean 1983, 315).

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

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

Infrastructure associated with the proposed wind farm site intersects eight townland boundaries, the proposed TDR haul road intersects one, and the proposed GCR intersects one. One townland boundary is defined by the River Bonet (TB10), one is partially defined by a road

(TB03), one is defined by a small stream/ditch (TB06), and the remaining townland boundaries have been removed or are defined by breaks within the coniferous forestry.

The townland boundaries are listed in Table 14-13 and shown on Appendix 14-1, Figures 14-2 to 14-13.

Table 14-13: Townland boundaries

TB No.	Townland	Description	Interaction With Project
TB01	Shasmore/Faughary	Post-and-wire fence at edge of coniferous forestry.	Internal access road passes through TB
TB02	Shasmore/Faughary	Removed by plantation forest.	Internal access road passes through TB
TB03	Faughary/Boleyboy	Partially defined by modern road, partially by firebreak in plantation.	Internal access road passes through TB
TB04	Faughary/Boleyboy	Removed by coniferous plantation.	Internal access road passes through TB
TB05	Cashelaveela/Boleyboy	Removed by coniferous plantation.	Internal access road passes through TB
TB06	Faughary/Tawnyfeacle	Defined by a small stream/ditch, only occasionally identified.	Internal access road and T12 hardstand passes through TB
TB07	Boleyboy/Lissinagroagh	Firebreak within coniferous plantation.	Internal access road passes through TB
TB08	Cashelaveela/Cherrybrook	Boundary removed at location of TDR haul road.	Proposed TDR access road passes through TB
TB09	Tawnyfeacle/Cashelaveela	Boundary within coniferous forest, likely to have been removed.	Internal access road passes through TB
TB10	Drumlease/Cleen	River Bonet.	GCR will pass below TB via Horizontal Directional Drilling

14.3.11 Field Inspection

The field inspection assessed the proposed wind farm site, GCR and TDR, its previous and current land use, the topography and any additional information relevant to this assessment. The field inspection was carried out by Jonny Small of IAC Archaeology on 26th–28th of March 2025 and 18th July 2025. During the inspection the proposed project elements and their immediate surrounding environs were inspected.

The following field inspection description will begin at T01 at the northern end of the site, and will follow the proposed wind farm roads to the south.

14.3.11.1 Proposed Wind Farm Site

The proposed wind farm site incorporates c. 389 hectares of land. The site is largely covered in coniferous plantation, with smaller areas of heathy, rough pasture. Due to the location of several turbines within coniferous plantation, it was not possible to assess visibility from these proposed turbine sites.

The proposed location of T01 is situated at the northern end of the proposed wind farm site, within an area of dense, coniferous plantation with boggy heath to the east of proposed turbine T01 (Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-9). The proposed internal access track extends to the southwest of proposed turbine T01, passing the location of a proposed borrow pit. This is located within coniferous plantation on a gently slope with a southeast aspect. Immediately to the south of the proposed borrow pit, the proposed road meets a junction, extending towards T02 and T03 to the west and to the rest of the proposed wind farm to the south.

Continuing to the west, the proposed road extends through plantation to the west and reaches the location of T02. This is also located within dense plantation, with several recently fallen trees in the area (Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-10). The ground surface was very uneven and moss-covered, and sloped gently to the south.

From the location of proposed turbine T02, the proposed access track continues uphill to the west over c. 275m and reaches the edge of the coniferous plantation. At this point the land changes to upland, heathy rough pasture with occasional rocky outcrops (Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-11). The proposed road passes through this rough pasture and reaches the location of T03. T03 is situated within heathy, rough pasture on the southern side of a hill (Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-12). The surrounding topography is undulating, although generally slopes moderately to the south and east. T03 is located in a prominent position, and is likely to be visible from all directions. There is evidence for past turf cutting, with sheer edges of bog exposed in places. The turbine hardstand extends to the north of T03, and an L-shaped drystone wall is located within the hardstand area (CH02; Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-12 – 14-13). This is likely to be a ruinous rectangular hut related to upland booleying (upland summer pastoral farming). Further evidence of possible huts in the vicinity of T03 comprise CH01, CH04 and CH05. Lazy beds (CH03) were also identified to the northeast of CH02 (Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-14). Evidence of earlier human activity in the vicinity of T03 is found c. 146m to the northeast, comprising a ring cairn and cist at the summit of Saddle Hill, evidencing Bronze Age or Iron Age activity (Appendix 14-2, Plates 14-6 – 14-8).

From the junction of the proposed new road, the route extends to the east through coniferous plantation and joins a forestry road. The route continues along the existing road and reaches the proposed location of T04, at which point the proposed road branches to the east. The proposed T04 and hardstand is situated within a young conifer plantation, which is very densely planted. The ground is very uneven, although the overall topography is relatively flat.

The proposed road continues to the south along the existing forestry road and reaches the location of a proposed compound, which is situated within coniferous plantation to the east of the forestry road. The ground surface is very uneven and moss-covered. From the location of the proposed compound the proposed road branches to the southwest to the location of T06. T06 and the proposed hardstand is located within coniferous plantation, with a clearing to the

west. The topography is undulating, and a small hill is located within the clearing. The ruinous remains of a building (CH12) are located at the southwestern edge of the proposed hardstand, within the clearing of rough pasture (Appendix 14-2, Plates 14-15 – 14-16). CH12 is depicted on the 1908 OS map, and consists of a formerly rectangular building with a projecting porch. The southern gable wall survives to full height has evidence of the roof being raised, with the former roofline visible. Much of the northern half of the building has collapsed, although the walls can be traced in the ground surface. A curvilinear bank is situated to the east of CH12, which corresponds with a boundary marked on the 1908 OS map (Appendix 14-2, Plates 14-4 and 14-17). A second (CH15) building is marked on the 1908 OS map to the south of CH04, although there was no upstanding evidence of this building. It is also located within the proposed turbine hardstand. A well (CH13) is located at the northern extent of the hardstand, although this could not be accessed at the time of survey due to the dense plantation.

From the location of T06, the proposed access track continues to the south and reaches a further junction with the L61802/L61803/L61842 local roads. The site of a lime kiln (CH14) depicted on the 1908 OS map is situated on the southern side of this junction, although no surface expression was identified. The proposed access track to the east follows the L61803 and reaches the proposed location of turbine T05. This is located within dense coniferous plantation to the east of a forestry track, and to the north of a firebreak. The proposed track extends to the south of T05, and after c. 300m reaches the edge of the coniferous plantation. The land changes to boggy, rough pasture. The proposed access track continues through the rough pasture towards the site of T07, which is situated within undulating terrain, which generally slopes to the north and west (Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-18). There is evidence of past turf cutting in the surroundings, with several sheer edges to the bog.

From the L61802/L61803/L61842 junction, the proposed track extends to the west along the L61802. This route loops around the western extent of the proposed wind farm site and reaches the proposed locations of proposed turbines T09 and T10. The route passes two vernacular buildings; CH16 (Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-19) and CH17 (Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-20), both of which are located to the west of the existing L61802 local road.

From the L61802/L61803/L61842 junction, the proposed track also extends to the south, following the route of the existing L61842 road. The track passes though undulating rough pasture passing the ruinous remains of a vernacular building depicted on the 1908 OS map (CH19). After c. 1km the existing road enters coniferous plantation. After reaching the plantation the proposed track branches to the east to the location of proposed turbine T08. T08 is located within dense forestry, with several fallen trees. The ground is uneven and covered in moss. The proposed track continues to the south of T08, reaching the site of a proposed borrow pit, which is located within coniferous plantation, which slopes slightly to the south (Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-21). A cluster of vernacular buildings is depicted on the 1835 and 1908 OS maps (CH22; Plates 14-2 and 14-5), at the end of the track that forms the southern boundary of the borrow pit. No upstanding buildings were identified, although a quarry was present (Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-22) and a low, drystone wall was located in the southeast corner of the proposed borrow pit (Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-23). Additionally, a lime kiln (CH23) is marked on the 1835 OS map within the borrow pit, which has been replaced by a small building by the time of the 1908 OS map. This location was not accessible due to the dense plantation which has disturbed the potential remains.

From the location of the proposed borrow pit, the proposed track extends to the west, towards turbines T09–T12, and to the south towards T13 and T14. The southern route follows the existing L61842 over c. 345m, and then follows a forestry track to the east. This continues over c. 900m until the track reaches the edge of the forestry. A further borrow pit is proposed at this location, and is located within dense coniferous plantation (Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-24). The site gently slopes to the south, with mossy ground cover. The proposed track continues along an existing track to the east, passing through c. 250m of rough pasture.

The proposed location of turbine T13 is situated at an existing forestry track, with dense coniferous plantation to either side. The proposed track diverts from the existing track and extends through forestry for a further c. 450m before reaching the proposed location of T14. T14 is situated within coniferous plantation, with an existing forestry track extending through the proposed hardstand. A vernacular building (CH24) is marked on the 1835 OS map immediately to the southeast of the proposed T14 hardstand. There were no upstanding remains of CH24, although rubble at the location may have derived from the structure.

Returning to the proposed borrow pit near CH23, the proposed track also extends along existing forestry track to the west. After c. 350m the track reaches a junction, and the route to the northwest extends along existing track and through forestry to reach the location of turbine T10. T10 is located within dense coniferous plantation, which slopes gently to the south. The ground surface was very uneven and covered in moss.

The proposed track extends along an existing forestry track towards T09, and through c. 250m of rough, heathy pasture. T09 and its proposed hardstand are located within a field defined by tree-lined boundaries to the north and east (Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-25). The northern boundary is depicted on the 1835 OS map (Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-1), and the eastern boundary is present by the time of the 1908 OS map (Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-3). Further field boundaries marked on the 1908 OS map can be seen on aerial photography as low earthworks and changes in the vegetation. The ground slopes gently to the south and west, and the existing Faughary Wind Farm is visible to the northwest (Plate 14-26). A vernacular building (CH18) is located c. 55m to the west of turbine T09. This is marked on the 1835 OS map (Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-1), and an outbuilding has been extended by the time of the 1908 OS map (Plate 14-3). The building is a four-bay, single-storey building with a rectangular plan (Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-27 – 14-29). The building has a replacement corrugated iron roof, but is derelict. The existing Faughary Wind Farm is visible to the northwest. A copse of mature trees are located to the south of the house, within an enclosure defined by a drystone wall.

Returning to the junction to the southeast of T09 and T10, the proposed track continues along an existing forestry track to the west. After c. 550m the proposed track splits, with a southern route extending along existing track and through coniferous plantation to join the proposed TDR (described below). Where this proposed track splits, the road also extends to the northwest towards T11 and T12. T12 is located within dense coniferous plantation, with several fallen trees in the vicinity of the site. A narrow stream or ditch, comprising TB06, passes through the proposed T12 hardstand, although this was very ephemeral and tended to be clearer to the west of the proposed hardstand (Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-30). CH55, the site of a building depicted on historical mapping, did not have any upstanding remains.

A proposed temporary construction compound is located c. 260m to the west of proposed turbine T12 within an area of dense coniferous plantation with uneven, moss-covered ground cover. A proposed track extends to the north along the eastern boundary of the compound,

passing through further plantation and reaching the proposed location of T11. T11 is located at an existing forestry track, and the remainder of the proposed hardstand is within dense forestry.

From the location of the proposed compound, the proposed track extends to the southwest along existing forestry track. The proposed locations of the met mast and substation are adjacent to this track, within coniferous plantation. The proposed track continues to the west, where it reaches the existing L6180 local road, which is the proposed entrance to the wind farm site.

Other than the CH sites described above, no further features of cultural heritage potential were identified during the site inspection.

14.3.11.2 Proposed Grid Connection Route (GCR)

The proposed GCR extends from the proposed entrance to the wind farm site off the L6180. It continues to the southwest along the L6180, joining the R282 after c. 1.5km. Ringfort AH85 is located immediately to the west of the L6180, and the proposed GCR passes through its Zone of Notification (ZoN) (Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-31). The route extends to the southwest along the R282, passing through the western extent of Manorhamilton.

From Manorhamilton the proposed grid connection extends to the northwest along the L2643 and L2136, before turning south and extending for c. 1.5km along the L21361. The route then extends east along the N16 for c. 150m before turning to the south along the L2169. The route passes the site of ringfort AH122, which has been removed and the site is now occupied by a modern house. The proposed grid connection follows the route of the L2169 until it joins the L4166, passing within c. 30m of enclosure AH123. The L2169 also crosses the Shanvaus River via an unnamed bridge (CH67). The upper courses of the bridge have been recently rebuilt, although the arch appears to be original (Plate 14-32 – 14-33).

The Kilcoosey National School (BH13) is located to the south of the L4166, and a further ringfort, AH124, is located immediately to the north of the proposed grid connection. The route follows the L4166 for c. 5.4km until it reaches Dromahair. A ringfort and souterrain (AH126) are located to the west of the road, and a late 19th century house (BH14) is located to the east.

From Dromahair the proposed grid connection extends along the L4165 for c. 1.2km, before passing through a c. 210m of greenfield and the River Bonet (Plate 14-34 – 14-35). This comprises a pasture field, which slopes gently towards the river. The river itself has mature trees growing along its banks. No features of archaeological potential were identified within the pasture field, or along the banks of the river.

Three sites of architectural heritage significance are located to the east of the River Bonet, all recorded as BH15; the former Dromahair creamery (which has been replaced by a modern house), a level crossing keeper's cottage and an early 19th century shop (Plate 14-36). These border the R289, which the proposed grid connection follows until it reaches the L8269. The grid connection follows this road, before joining the L8260 and the L8256. The route then follows the L82561, and crosses the Bellanagare Bridge, a single span stone road bridge (CH69; Plate 14-37). Two vernacular buildings depicted on the 1908 OS map are located to the north of the bridge, adjacent to the road. The route extends along the L4263 and L4262, passing a shrine (CH70) adjacent to the boundary walls of St. Mary's church (Plate 14-38). The route follows the L4262 and then joins the L42621, which changes to the L12011, passing a gated entrance marked on the 1908 OS map (CH71). The proposed grid connection passes a plaque honouring the musicians of the Lavally area (CH75). follows the L12011 until it joins the L5204. The

ruinous remains of St. Joseph's National School (CH72), built in 1947, are located to the west of this junction (Plate 14-39). The route follows the L5204 over c. 2.7km before turning to the north along the L52043 towards the Srananagh 220kV substation, within the former Castle Neymoe demesne (DL06). An enclosure (AH130) is located at the junction of the L5204 and L52043.

The archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites described above are located within the 50m study area of the proposed grid connection.

14.3.11.3 Proposed TDR Accommodation Areas

Three sections of the proposed TDR were included in the site visit: a section of the TDR that passes through greenfield in Cheerybrook/Cashelaveela, Location 1 (Appendix 2-1 of this EIAR – Swept Path Analysis) and Location 46 (Appendix 2-1 of this EIAR – Swept Path Analysis). Further sections of the TDR were screened out of the assessment (as outlined in Section 14.1.5).

Greenfield Section

The c. 860m section of the proposed TDR passes through pasture fields to the south of the proposed wind farm site. This extends from the L6184, crosses the L61841, and then passes through three pasture fields. The lands rise moderately from the south to the north.

At the southern end of this c. 860m section of the TDR, a possible lime kiln was identified (CH51; Appendix 14-2, Plates 14-40 – 14-41). This was heavily overgrown, but a small opening and patches of mortar were visible on the southern face of a scarp, c. 16m to the east of the proposed TDR. The 1908 OS map records a lime kiln to the east of this location.

The TDR route extends from the lime kiln to the north through pasture fields. It passes through the Cherrybrook/Casheleeva townland boundary (TB08), which no longer has a surface expression. The route continues along an existing farm track and extends through an existing opening in a drystone wall field boundary (CH50), which will be partially widened (Appendix 14-2, Plate 14-42). The wall was heavily overgrown, although no gate piers were visible.

The TDR passes through the ZoN of a ringfort (AH57), although it is located c. 25m to the west of the known extent of the monument. The ringfort (AH57) is defined by a heavily overgrown stone bank with substantial tree growth to the interior (Appendix 14-2, Plates 14-43 – 14-44). No related archaeological features were identified within the surrounding ZoN.

Location 1

Location 1 is located in Moneenshinnagh townland, to the south of the greenfield TDR accommodation area. A c. 20m length of the wall of the Leminea Bridge (CH74) may be required to be lowered to accommodate oversail. This bridge carries the L6184 over the Scardan River. The bridge walls consist of square-cut stone blocks.

Location 46

Location 46 is located in Dunkineely townland, adjacent to the N56. A c. 30m section of a drystone wall may be required to be temporarily removed to accommodate turbine oversail. The wall runs along the southern side of the N56, and adjoins an unnamed bridge to the west.

14.3.12 Limitations and Technical Difficulties

Due to the density of the coniferous forest, it was not possible to access all parts of the proposed wind farm site on foot. This included the location of CH13 and CH23. Aerial photography and

historic mapping were consulted to ensure a robust baseline environment assessment was carried out.

No further limitations or technical difficulties were encountered during the assessment and compilation of this chapter.

14.4 Assessment of Effects

Appendix 14-5 and 14-6 presents the results of the construction and operation assessment of effects on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource, following the application of the methodology described in Section 14.2. The results describe the sensitivity of the receptor, magnitude of likely effects and the predicted significance of effect. Further description of effects and mitigation measures is outlined in Sections 14.4.1 – 14.5.4 below. The conclusions apply equally to all potential turbine options within the Design Flexibility range, as described in Section 14.2.3.5.

14.4.1 Likely Evolution of the Baseline

In the absence of the proposed project, the existing baseline land-use of coniferous forestry plantation and pastoral agriculture would continue. Effects upon the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource as a result of continued farming are unlikely. It is possible that continuing commercial forestry activities may affect the archaeological resource in the future. The opportunity for this site to harness the wind energy resource of County Leitrim would be lost, as would the opportunity to contribute to meeting Government and EU targets for the production and consumption of electricity from renewable resources and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

In the absence of the proposed project, the current use of the environment of the GCR and TDR would continue. The roads forming the GCR and TDR would continue to be used for travel and transport, and the greenfield sections would continue to be used for pastoral agriculture. Effects on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource are unlikely to occur as a result of the continued travel, transport and agriculture.

14.4.2 No Predicted Effects

Following the application of the methodology described in Section 14.2, no predicted direct or indirect effects have been identified at the following receptors. The application of the impact assessment methodology is shown in Appendix 14-6.

- AH15, AH17, AH20, AH21, AH24, AH101, AH104–109, AH117, AH126, AH129.
- BH13–15
- CH24, CH55–57, CH66–75
- DL06

These receptors are not directly impacted by proposed works associated with the proposed project and the ZTV mapping indicates that none of the proposed activities or infrastructure once operational will be visible.

14.4.3 Construction Phase

Appendix 14-5 presents the results of the assessment of construction phase effects on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource, following the application of the methodology described in Section 14.2.

Proposed Wind Farm Site

The construction of the proposed wind farm site will not result in any direct, negative effects on the upstanding remains of recorded archaeological or built heritage resource as none of these sites are located within the footprint of the development that require excavations and ground works.

The proposed wind farm site occupies marginal upland, with limited archaeological evidence for past human activity within the development boundary. Much of the proposed wind farm site has subject to commercial forestry activities, which are likely to have disturbed potential sub-surface archaeological remains. As such, the overall archaeological potential of the wind farm site is considered low. However, it remains possible that some previously unknown archaeological sites and features may survive below the current ground level across the proposed wind farm site, particularly in areas of rough pasture and bog that has not been disturbed by commercial forestry (T03 and T07). It should be noted that due to the environmental conditions within bogs, potential sub-surface archaeological features may be well-preserved. T03 is located within 146m of a ring cairn and cist (AH01), with several prehistoric ceremonial sites located within 1.5km to the north. T03 therefore has a higher potential for sub-surface archaeological remains to be present. Ground disturbances associated with the proposed project, such as the construction of access roads and excavations for turbines bases and borrow pits, have the potential to result in direct, negative, permanent effects on any such remains that may be present. Prior to the application of mitigation, these effects have the potential to range from moderate to significant.

The construction of the proposed wind farm site will result in direct effects on nine previously unidentified CH sites which are situated within proposed works associated with the project (Appendix 14-1, Figures 14-11 – 14-14). The full impact assessment is outlined in Appendix 14-5).

- CH02: upstanding remains of a possible hut site located within the proposed T03 hardstand. Ground disturbances would result in a direct, negative, permanent effect on the structure. Prior to the application of mitigation, this effect will be moderate.
- CH03: lazy beds partially located within the proposed T03 cut/fill and hardstand. Ground disturbances would result in a direct, negative, permanent effect. Prior to the application of mitigation, this effect will be slight.
- CH12: ruinous remains of a building located within the proposed T06 hardstand and turbine base. Ground disturbances would result in a direct, negative, permanent effect on the structure. Prior to the application of mitigation, this effect will be moderate.
- CH13: the site of a well located within the proposed T06 hardstand. Ground disturbances would result in a direct, negative, permanent effect. Prior to the application of mitigation, this effect will be moderate.
- CH14: the site of a lime kiln located within a proposed access track. Ground disturbances would result in a direct, negative, permanent effect on the potential sub-surface remains. Prior to the application of mitigation, this effect will be slight.
- CH15: the site of a building located within the proposed T06 hardstand. Ground disturbances would result in a direct, negative, permanent effect on the potential sub-surface remains. Prior to the application of mitigation, this effect will be slight.
- CH18: a vernacular building marked on the 1835 OS map proposed for demolition due to the potential for bat roosting adjacent to T09. Demolition would result in a direct,

negative, permanent effect on the building. Prior to the application of mitigation, this effect will be slight.

- CH22: the site of a quarry and vernacular buildings, with a low drystone wall located within the extent of a proposed borrow pit. Ground disturbances would result in a direct, negative, permanent effect on the wall. Prior to the application of mitigation, this effect will be slight.
- CH23: the site of a lime kiln and building located within the extent of a proposed borrow pit. Ground disturbances would result in a direct, negative, permanent effect on the wall. Prior to the application of mitigation, this effect will be moderate.

No instream works are required to cross the watercourses within the proposed wind farm site. Watercourses have an enhanced archaeological potential, due to the prehistoric and historic use of watercourses. No direct effects to watercourses are predicted.

Infrastructure associated with the proposed wind farm site intersects eight townland boundaries. TB06 is defined by a small stream where it intersects proposed infrastructure. No effects are predicted to the remaining boundaries which have been removed or are simply defined by breaks in the coniferous forestry. Ground disturbances associated with the construction of the proposed T12 hardstand will have direct, negative and permanent effects on TB06. However, TB06 is ephemeral and works are limited, and the effects will be slight.

Proposed GCR

The proposed GCR passes through the Zone of Notifications of eight AH sites (AH85, AH122, AH123, AH124, AH127, AH128, AH130 and AH131; Appendix 14-1, Figures 14-2 – 14-5). These sites comprise ringforts, enclosures, a graveyard, an earthwork and a souterrain. The proposed GCR is within the width of existing roads, the construction of which may have disturbed/removed potential associated archaeological remains. The potential exists for sub-surface remains to survive and prior to mitigation effects to the eight AH sites will be negative, permanent and have the potential to range from moderate to significant.

The proposed GCR passes in close proximity to several cultural heritage sites and built heritage sites which are adjacent to the road (BH13, BH14, BH15; CH66, CH67, CH68, CH69, CH70, CH71, CH72; Appendix 14-1, Figures 14-2 – 14-5). No effects are predicted as excavations will avoid all upstanding structures.

The proposed GCR will cross 16 watercourses. As noted above, watercourses have an enhanced archaeological potential. No instream works are proposed for natural watercourses, with all cables laid using horizontal directional drilling (HDD). These methods will not result in any effects on watercourses along the proposed GCR. The HDD method will also avoid direct effects to bridges CH67 and CH69.

Infrastructure associated with the proposed GCR intersects one townland boundary, comprising the River Bonet (TB10). No effects are predicted to TB10 as the River Bonet will be crossed by HDD.

The proposed GCR passes through c. 210m of previously undisturbed greenfield and the River Bonet in Drumlease and Cleen townlands (Appendix 14-1, Figure 14-3). As noted above, no instream works are proposed to the river, with the cable being laid using the HDD method. The excavation of the proposed GCR within the area of greenfield has the potential for direct, negative, permanent effects to previously unrecorded archaeological features. Prior to the application of mitigation measures, these effects may range from moderate to significant,

depending on the sensitivity of any such archaeological features. Potential effects will be limited due to the narrow, linear nature of the proposed GCR.

Proposed TDR

The proposed TDR avoids the upstanding remains of ringfort AH57, although it passes through the associated Zone of Notification of the ringfort (Appendix 14-1, Figure 14-11). This area comprises previously undeveloped greenfield, and prior to mitigation ground disturbances would result in direct, negative, permanent effects to potentially surviving sub-surface archaeological remains. Prior to the application of mitigation measures, impacts have the potential to range from moderate to significant.

The construction of the proposed TDR will result in direct effects on three previously unidentified CH sites which are located along the route (Appendix 14-1, Figures 14-11 to 14-15).

- CH50: an overgrown drystone wall partially located within the route of the proposed TDR haul road. Ground disturbances would result in a direct, negative, permanent effect on the wall. Only a short section of the wall will be demolished, with a large section remaining unaffected to the east. Prior to the application of mitigation, this effect will be slight.
- CH74: The Leminea Bridge, first marked at this location on the 1908 OS map. A c. 20m length of the bridge wall is required to be lowered to accommodate oversail (Location 1, Digital Land Surveyors 2025). This is a direct, negative (permanent) effect to CH74. Prior to the application of mitigation, this effect will be slight.
- CH76: An uncoursed drystone wall running along the southern side of the N56, and which adjoins a bridge to the west (Figure 14-15 in Appendix 14-1). A c. 30m section of the wall is required to be removed to accommodate turbine oversail (Location 46, Digital Land Surveyors 2025). This is a direct, negative (permanent) effect to CH76. Prior to the application of mitigation, this effect will be slight.

Infrastructure associated the proposed TDR access road intersects one townland boundary (TB08). TB08 has no physical expression, and no effects are predicted.

The proposed TDR passes through c. 860m of previously undeveloped greenfield in Cashelveela and Cherrybrook townlands (Appendix 14-1, Figure 14-11). Ground disturbances associated with the works associated with the proposed TDR have the potential to result in direct, negative, permanent effects on any currently unknown archaeological remains that may be present beneath the current ground surface. Prior to the application of mitigation, these effects have the potential to range from moderate to significant negative, depending on the sensitivity of any such archaeological features.

14.4.4 Operational Phase

A full assessment of the likely indirect operational effects on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource has been carried out and is included in Appendix 14-6. The assessment follows the methodology outlined in Section 14.2 of this chapter. As outlined in Section 14.2.3.4 the visual impact assessment of indirect effects has been carried out utilizing the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) mapping and photowire/photomontages mapping produced as part of the Landscape and Visual assessment (Chapter 13). It should be noted that

the ZTV is a bare-earth model and does not take account of any potential screening from vegetation or buildings. The assessment assumes a long-term effect (rather than permanent).

No significant operational effects are predicted as a result of the proposed project with regards to AH sites.

The proposed wind farm site is partially located within a prehistoric landscape, which incorporates several monuments with ceremonial/ritual associations. This includes AH01 (a ring-cairn and cist) located on the summit of Saddle Hill; AH03 (two barrows, a standing stone and a ceremonial enclosure) located to the north of Saddle Hill; AH04 (a wedge tomb) located on the northern slope of Saddle Hill and a ring cairn (AH110) located at the summit of Crocknagaple Hill. In addition to the individual setting of these monuments, intervisibility between them has been considered. The general focus of these monuments is to the north of Saddle Hill in Shasmore and Lisdarush townlands, and the proposed turbines will not significantly impact the visual relationship between these monuments. Although AH110 is located c. 2.86km to the west of AH01, both monuments are located atop the summits of Crocknagaple Hill and Saddle Hill, respectively. The proposed T03 and associated hardstand will interrupt sightlines between these two monuments, which occupy prominent positions within the landscape. As the general setting of AH110 remains unaffected, and the primary focus of the prehistoric landscape is to the north of AH01, moderate indirect negative effects are predicted.

The construction of the TDR through greenfield in Cashelaveela townland will alter the setting of ringfort AH57. A track will be located in the previously greenfield space c. 25m to the west of the ringfort. This track will primarily be used during the delivery of the turbine elements, but may also be used infrequently during the operation of the wind farm for the same purpose if required. Moderate indirect negative effects are predicted.

Moderate indirect negative effects are predicted to a total of 32 AH sites (AH01, AH02, AH03, AH04, AH13, AH34, AH35, AH36, AH37, AH38, AH39, AH40, AH51, AH52, AH53, AH54, AH55, AH56, AH57, AH58, AH60, AH74, AH75, AH76, AH77, AH78, AH79, AH80, AH81, AH82, AH83, AH84, AH99). These moderate effects are due to the proximity and visibility of the proposed turbines to AH sites.

The remaining operational effects with regards to AH sites vary between imperceptible and slight, with a number of sites not subject to any effects due to the fact that they are redundant records or non-archaeological sites, and that the ZTV mapping indicates that the proposed turbines will not be visible from certain portions of the study area.

No significant operational effects are predicted upon BH sites, DLs, CH sites or TBs.

Moderate indirect negative effects are predicted to three CH sites (CH01, CH05, CH04) due to the proximity to the proposed turbines. The remaining operational effects upon BH sites, DLs, CH sites or TBs vary between imperceptible and slight negative, with a number of sites not subject to any effects due to the fact that the ZTV mapping indicates that the proposed turbines will not be visible from certain portions of the study area.

In summary, the operational phase of the proposed wind farm and TDR will result in indirect effects ranging from imperceptible to moderate. No negative effects are predicted during the operational phase of the GCR. None of these effects are significant.

14.4.5 Decommissioning Phase

The methodology for the decommissioning of the proposed project is outlined in Chapter 2 – Description of the Proposed Project.

The decommissioning of the proposed project will not result in any direct negative effects on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource as no new ground disturbances will be introduced that may affect buried archaeological remains.

The decommissioning of the proposed project will not result in any indirect effects greater than the effects of the turbines themselves.

In summary, the decommissioning of the proposed wind farm, GCR and TDR will not result in any direct or indirect effects.

14.4.6 Transboundary Effects

No elements of the Proposed Project are located within Northern Ireland, and therefore there will be no transboundary direct effects on any archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage sites located in Northern Ireland.

The Proposed Project will result in indirect, visual impacts during the operational phase on several sites located in Northern Ireland, consisting of archaeological sites AH16, AH134, AH135, AH136, AH137 and built heritage sites BH16, BH17 and BH18. These sites are shown in Figures 14-7, 14-8 and 14-14 in Appendix 14-1. The full impact assessment for these sites is included in Appendix 14-6, outlining the sensitivity, impact type, magnitude of impact and significance of effect, and conclusions are summarised below.

Two sites, or groups of sites, listed on the Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record (NISMR) are located within the 5km study area of the proposed wind farm site (AH16, AH134). One of these sites is a Scheduled Monument (AH134), protected under Article 3 of The Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995. Three further Scheduled Monuments are located within the 10km study area (AH135, AH136 and AH137).

As outlined in Section 14.2.3.4 the visual impact assessment of indirect effects has been carried out utilizing the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) mapping and photowire/photomontages mapping produced as part of the Landscape and Visual assessment (Chapter 13). It should be noted that the ZTV is a bare-earth model and does not take account of any potential screening from vegetation or buildings. The assessment assumes a long-term effect (rather than permanent). The ZTV mapping shows that the proposed turbines may be visible from the archaeological sites in Northern Ireland. An assessment of the photomontages, and the distance between the monuments and the proposed turbines has led to the assessment that indirect negative effects to these sites are assessed as slight or lower.

Three built heritage sites, listed on the Northern Ireland Industrial Heritage Record and the Listed Buildings Database, are located within the 5km study area of the proposed wind farm site (BH16, BH17 and BH18). Following the methodology outlined in Section 14.2.3.4 indirect negative effects to BH16 and BH17 have been assessed as imperceptible, and effects to BH18 have been assessed as not significant.

In summary, negative transboundary effects during the construction, operational and decommissioning phase of the proposed wind farm will range from imperceptible to slight. These effects are not significant. No likely effects are predicted as a result of the GCR and TDR.

14.5 Mitigation Measures

14.5.1 Embedded Mitigation

As part of early project design and constraints identification, all recorded archaeological and architectural features were identified. These features were purposefully avoided in the proposed project design development.

14.5.2 Construction Phase

Prior to the commencement of construction, a programme of archaeological test trenching will be carried out at the greenfield locations across the proposed wind farm site. Areas of the proposed wind farm site suitable for test trenching are limited to infrastructure associated with T07, T09 and the greenfield section of the TDR in Cherrybrook/Cashelaveela, with the remainder of the site dominated by forestry or bogland. This work will be carried out under licence to the NMS. Dependent on the results of the testing assessment, further mitigation will be implemented as required and agreed with the National Monuments Service (NMS) of the DoHLGH.

A large portion of the proposed wind farm site is dominated by forestry, which is not suitable for archaeological test trenching. Archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping will be carried out at these locations of the proposed wind farm site, including areas adjacent to watercourses. Additionally, the section of the proposed GCR that passes through greenfield will be subject to archaeological monitoring. Sections of the proposed GCR that pass through the ZoN's of AH85, AH122, AH123, AH124, AH127, AH128, AH130 and AH131 will also be subject to archaeological monitoring. This work will be carried out under licence to the NMS. If archaeological remains are identified during the course of these works, further mitigation will be implemented as required and agreed with the NMS of the DoHLGH.

The location of T03, which has a higher potential for sub-surface archaeological remains to be present due to its proximity to AH01, is not suitable for archaeological test trenching and topsoil stripping will be subject to archaeological monitoring.

Direct effects have been identified to townland boundary TB06, as part of the construction of the proposed project. Works will be subject to archaeological monitoring and a detailed photographic and written record will be made of the section of the townland boundary that is removed. This work will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist under licence to the NMS.

The upstanding remains of a hut site (CH02) are located within the proposed T03 hardstand, and will be demolished during construction of the proposed project. The remains will be subject to a detailed photographic and written record prior to the construction of the proposed project, carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

The upstanding, ruinous remains of a building (CH12) are located within the proposed T06 hardstand and turbine base, and will be demolished during construction of the proposed project. The remains will be subject to a detailed photographic and written record prior to the construction of the proposed project, carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

The upstanding remains of a building (CH18) are proposed for demolition due to the potential for bat roosting adjacent to T09. The building will be subject to a detailed photographic and

written record prior to the construction of the proposed project, carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

The upstanding remains of a short length of drystone wall (CH22) are located within the extent of a proposed borrow pit, and will be demolished during construction of the proposed project. The remains will be subject to a detailed photographic and written record prior to the construction of the proposed project, carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

A short section of a drystone wall field boundary (CH50) is located within the route of the proposed TDR haul road, and will be demolished during construction of the proposed project. The remains will be subject to a detailed photographic and written record prior to the construction of the proposed project, carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

A c. 20m length of the stone wall of the Leminea Bridge (CH74) may be required to be temporarily lowered to accommodate turbine oversail. The remains will be subject to a detailed photographic and written record prior to the construction of the proposed project, carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Following the delivery of the turbine components the wall will be reinstated.

A c. 30m length of a drystone wall along the southern side of the N56 (CH76) may be required to be temporarily removed to accommodate turbined oversail. The remains will be subject to a detailed photographic and written record prior to the construction of the proposed project, carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Following the delivery of the turbine components the wall will be reinstated.

14.5.3 Operational Phase

As detailed in Appendix 14-6, likely indirect effects have been identified upon the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource within the study area of the proposed project, although none are deemed to be significant or higher.

It is not possible to mitigate indirect effects to archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage receptors beyond the embedded mitigation of design and layout considerations due to the nature and scale of the proposed turbines within the landscape. Indirect effects are not permanent and would be removed following the decommissioning and removal of the turbines.

14.5.4 Decommissioning Phase

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

14.6 Residual Effects

Pre-mitigation effects, mitigation measures and residual effects for construction phase impacts are outlined in Appendix 14-5 and summarised below.

Likely direct negative effects to several previously unrecorded sites of cultural heritage significance have been identified, with pre-mitigation effects ranging from slight to moderate. Following the application of mitigation measures, comprising monitoring and production of detailed photographic and written records, these effects will be reduced to not significant to slight.

A direct negative effect to townland boundary TB06 has been identified, with the pre-mitigation effects being assessed as slight. Following the application of mitigation measures, comprising

monitoring and production of detailed photographic and written records, the effect will be reduced to not significant.

Following the implementation of the above construction mitigation measures, there will be no significant residual effects on the previously unrecorded archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource as a result of the proposed wind farm, GCR or TDR. This is due to the fact that any archaeological remains that are encountered during the course of monitoring or test trenching will be subject to preservation by record or preservation in-situ, following consultation with the DoHLGH.

Residual effects will remain with regards to the setting of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites, as a result of the proposed wind farm and TDR. This is due to the fact that the visual impacts to the sites cannot be mitigated, but these effects will not be significant. No residual indirect effects will remain as a result of the GCR.

No residual effects will remain as a result of the decommissioning phase of the proposed project.

14.7 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

With regards to the proposed project, an assessment has been undertaken regarding the likely cumulative effect that may arise from planned and permitted developments within the study areas of the proposed wind farm site, proposed GCR and proposed TDR accommodations and how the construction and operation of this infrastructure (in combination with the proposed project) may cumulatively impact upon archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites. The study areas of the proposed wind farm site, proposed GCR and proposed TDR accommodations are appropriate for the assessment of cumulative effects as are used to establish the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage baseline.

14.7.1 Construction Phase

A review of the proposed and permitted developments (outlined in Appendix 1-6) within the 5km study area of the proposed wind farm site and the 50m study areas of the GCR and the TDR interventions (as outlined in Section 14.1.5) has been carried out in order to identify any likely cumulative effects during the construction phase. These study areas have been used as they are used to establish the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage baseline. Cumulative effects during the construction phase refers only to the direct effects which consist of ground disturbance. Given that any archaeological remains identified within the footprint of the Proposed Project will be preserved in-situ or by record, no negative cumulative construction effects have been identified.

There is no potential for indirect visual cumulative effects due to construction activities, as these are short-term and limited in scale.

In summary, no significant cumulative effects have been identified during the construction phase.

14.7.2 Operational Phase

14.7.2.1 Wind Farms

A review of the operational, proposed and permitted wind farm developments within 10km of the proposed wind farm site has been carried out to identify likely indirect cumulative effects

during the operational phase. The 10km area reflects the largest study area applied during the course of this assessment.

Within 10km of the proposed project, there are three operational wind farms and one live wind farm application. These consist of:

- **Faughary Wind Farm:** an operational wind farm (three turbines) located c. 545m west of the proposed wind farm site (nearest turbine T06).
- **Carrickeeny Wind Farm:** an operational wind farm (four turbines) located c. 8.60km west of the proposed wind farm site (nearest turbine T11).
- **Tullynamoyle New Wind Farm**: a proposed wind farm (four turbines; Planning Ref PL12.312895) located c. 9.50km to the south of the proposed wind farm site (nearest turbine T14).
- **Tullynamoyle Wind Farm:** an operational wind farm (15 turbines) located c. 9.60km south of the proposed wind farm site (nearest turbine T14).

The residual indirect operational phase effects of the proposed project to archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage receptors within the study areas of the proposed project range from imperceptible to moderate negative. No National Monuments included in this assessment are within 10km of the operational Carrickeeny or Tullynamoyle Wind Farms, or the proposed Tullynamoyle New Wind Farm and therefore there will be no cumulative effects to National Monuments. Five National Monuments and two monuments subject to Preservation Orders (AH13, AH132, AH133, AH134, AH135) are located within 10km of the operational Faughary Wind Farm, although when considered cumulatively with the proposed project none of the likely effects are greater than the likely effects of each individual wind farm.

Although several AH (AH31, AH44, AH46, AH90, AH91, AH92, AH93, AH103, AH104, AH105, AH106, AH107, AH108 and AH121) and BH (BH05, BH06) sites included in this assessment are within 5km of the operational Carrickeeny and Tullynamoyle Wind Farms, and the proposed Tullynamoyle New Wind Farm no additional effects are predicted. This is because the predicted cumulative effects are not greater than the effects already predicted as a result of the proposed project. The operational Faughary Wind Farm is located c. 545m to the west of the proposed wind farm site, and its 5km study area includes several of the AH, BH, CH and DL sites included in this assessment. However, no additional effects are predicted. This is because the predicted cumulative effects are not greater than the effects already predicted as a result of the proposed project. This is due to the proximity of the Faughary Wind Farm to the proposed project and the relatively lower blade tip height.

In summary, no significant cumulative effects have been identified as a result of operational, proposed and permitted wind farm developments within 10km of the proposed wind farm site.

14.7.2.2 Non-Energy Developments

A review of the known, planned and permitted non-energy developments within 10km of the proposed project has been carried out to identify likely indirect cumulative effects during the operational phase. The 10km area reflects the largest study area applied during the course of this assessment. No cumulative effects have been identified upon the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource that are greater than effects already predicted as part of each individual development and the effects predicted as part of the Proposed Project.

In summary, no significant cumulative effects have been identified during the operation phase of the proposed wind farm.

14.7.3 Decommissioning Phase

The decommissioning of the proposed project will not result in any direct or indirect negative effects on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource. When considered cumulatively, no significant effects are predicted.

14.8 Conclusion

In summary, there will be no direct effects on recorded archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage assets as a result of the construction of the proposed project. There will be likely direct effects to previously unrecorded cultural heritage sites, although these will not be significant.

Following the application of mitigation measures there will be no significant residual effects on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource as a result of the construction of the proposed project. This is due to the fact that any remains that are encountered during the course of monitoring or test trenching will be subject to preservation by record or preservation in-situ.

Imperceptible, not significant, slight and moderate residual effects will remain on the setting of several archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage sites (listed below in Table 14-14). due to the fact that the effects on the setting of the sites cannot be mitigated. There will be no significant or permanent effects, and the effects will be removed following the decommissioning of the turbines.

There will be no significant effects during the decommissioning of the proposed wind farm.

No significant cumulative effects have been identified.

No significant transboundary effects have been identified as a result of the proposed project.

Table 14-14: Summary of residual effects

Residual Impact Significance						
SIGNIFICANT			NOT SIGNIFICANT			
Profound	Very Significant	Significant	Moderate	Slight	Not Significant	Imperceptible
			AH01	AH05	AH69	AH26
			AH02	AH06	AH70	AH27
			AH03	AH07	AH71	AH33
			AH04	AH08	AH72	AH44
			AH13	AH09	AH85	AH89
			AH34	AH10	AH91	AH90
			AH35	AH11	AH92	AH115
			AH36	AH12	AH93	AH121

Residual Impact Significance						
SIGNIFICANT			NOT SIGNIFICANT			
Profound	Very Significant	Significant	Moderate	Slight	Not Significant	Imperceptible
			AH37	AH14	AH103	AH122
			AH38	AH16	AH123	BH09
			AH39	AH18	AH124	BH10
			AH40	AH19	AH127	BH16
			AH51	AH22	AH128	BH17
			AH52	AH23	AH130	DL02
			AH53	AH25	AH131	
			AH54	AH28	BH05	
			AH55	AH29	BH08	
			AH56	AH30	BH09	
			AH58	AH31	BH10	
			AH60	AH32	BH18	
			AH74	AH41	CH01	
			AH75	AH42	CH03	
			AH76	AH43	CH05	
			AH77	AH45	CH06	
			AH78	AH46	CH13	
			AH79	AH47	CH16	
			AH80	AH48	CH17	
			AH81	AH49	CH19	
			AH82	AH50	CH20	
			AH83	AH57	CH21	
			AH84	AH61	CH25	
			AH99	AH62	CH26	
			AH110	AH63	CH27	
			CH04	AH64	CH28	
				AH65	CH29	
				AH66	CH30	

Residual Impact Significance						
SIGNIFICANT			NOT SIGNIFICANT			
Profound	Very Significant	Significant	Moderate	Slight	Not Significant	Imperceptible
				AH67	CH34	
				AH68	CH35	
				AH73	CH36	
				AH86	CH37	
				AH87	CH42	
				AH88	CH43	
				AH94	CH44	
				AH95	CH45	
				AH96	CH46	
				AH97	CH48	
				AH98	CH49	
				AH100	CH50	
				AH102	CH51	
				AH111	CH53	
				AH112	CH58	
				AH113	CH59	
				AH114	CH60	
				AH116	CH63	
				AH118	CH65	
				AH119	CH74	
				AH120	CH76	
				AH132	TB06	
				AH133		
				AH134		
				AH135		
				AH136		
				AH137		
				BH01		

Residual Impact Significance						
SIGNIFICANT			NOT SIGNIFICANT			
Profound	Very Significant	Significant	Moderate	Slight	Not Significant	Imperceptible
				BH02		
				BH03		
				BH04		
				BH07		
				BH11		
				BH12		
				CH02		
				CH12		
				CH14		
				CH15		
				CH18		
				CH22		
				CH23		
				DL01		
				DL03		
				DL04		
				DL05		

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