MOTT MACDONALD

EIRGRID

Step 4C Development Options and Evaluation Report

North Connacht 110 kV Project

July 2021

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North Connacht 110 kV Project

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Executive summary

Mott MacDonald Ireland has been appointed by EirGrid plc as lead consultant for the North Connacht 110 kV Project (hereafter referred to as the Project).

The Project comprises:

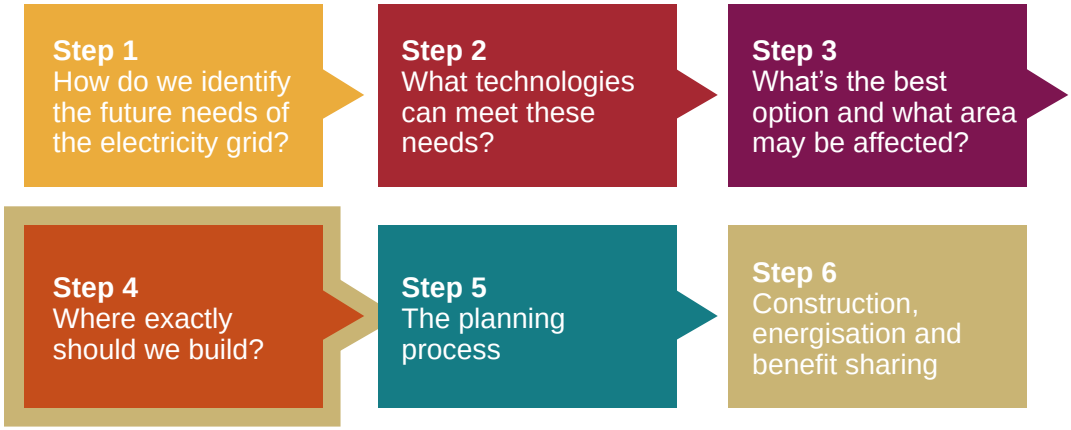
- A proposed new 110 kV Underground Cable (UGC) between the existing Moy 110 kV substation, County Mayo, and the existing Tonroe 110 kV substation, County Roscommon.
- An uprate of approximately 32 kilometres of the existing overhead line between Tonroe and Flagford substations in County Roscommon.
- Upgrades to the existing Moy 110 kV, Tonroe 110 kV and Flagford 220/110 kV Substations.
- All associated and ancillary development, including temporary construction compounds, temporary construction tracks, site development, landscaping works, fencing and vegetation removal.

The existing OHL between substations at Tonroe and Flagford (Carrick-on-Shannon) is already in place, and its alignment will not change as part of its planned upgrading. This element of the Project is therefore excluded from the Step 4 evaluation process detailed in this report; but will be fully assessed as part of any planning application, including associated environmental assessments.

The Project is required to facilitate the connection of renewable energy, which is being generated in the North Connacht region, onto the national electricity grid. It also serves to facilitate economic growth locally, in the form of new industry.

The Project is being developed in accordance with EirGrid's Framework for Grid Development and is currently in Step 4.

Figure 0.1: EirGrid's Six-Step Framework for Grid Development



Source: EirGrid

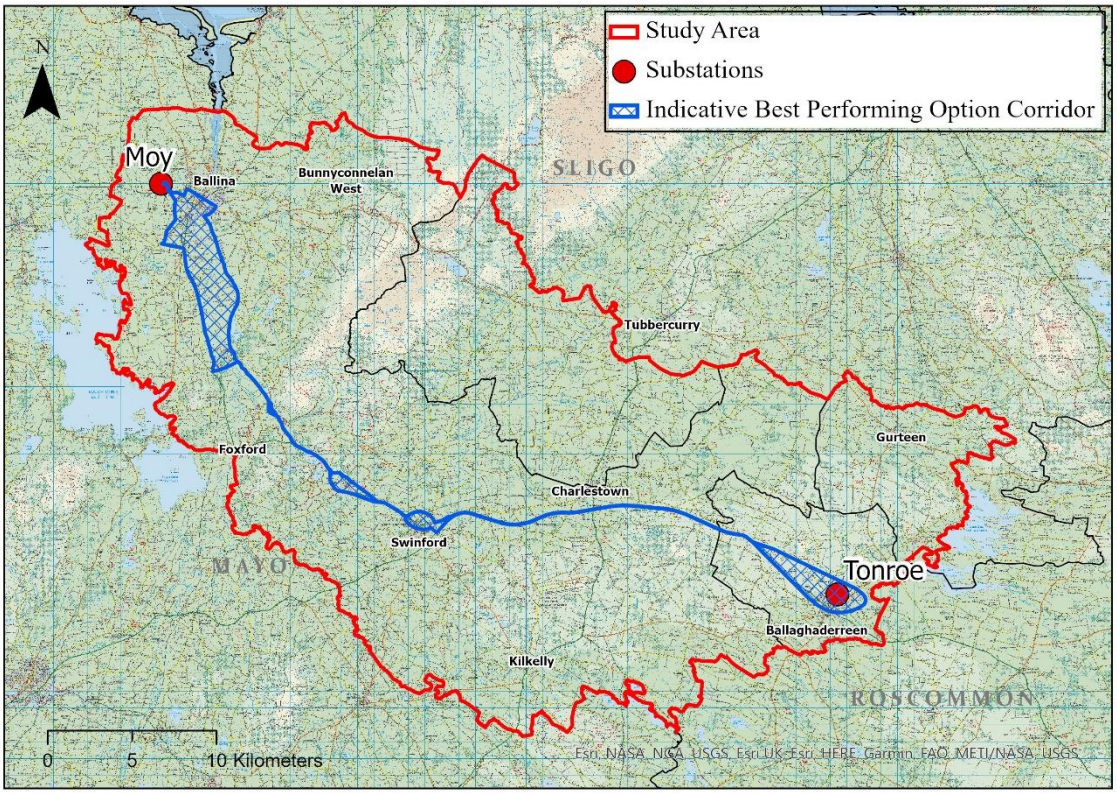
Step 4 of the Project has been carried out in three stages:

- The Step 4A Report (Mott MacDonald, 9 September 2020) described the constraints mapped within the Project study area, and the identification of Areas of Opportunity.
- The Step 4B Report evaluated four OHL corridor options and three UGC corridor options and based on a multi-criteria analysis approach identified the EBPO.

Step 4C serves to concludes Step 4 and confirms the Best Performing Option (BPO) for the Project to be taken into Step 5 (Planning).

The Step 4B EBPO is shown in Figure 0.2 below.

Figure 0.2: Step 4B EBPO



Source: Mott MacDonald North Connacht 110 kV Project Step 4B Report

At the end of Step 4B, it was recognised that certain sections of the EBPO were challenging from a deliverability and social impact perspective as a result of its potential routing through urban centres, and the necessity to cross the River Moy Special Area of Conservation (SAC, site code 002298).

Such complexities and challenges have been addressed during Step 4C by carrying out additional routing assessments in the Ballina, Swinford and Ballaghaderreen areas using a multi-criteria analysis (MCA) approach.

As part of Step 4C, engagement with landowners within the EBPO, local authorities and other stakeholders has been undertaken in the development of routes within the EBPO.

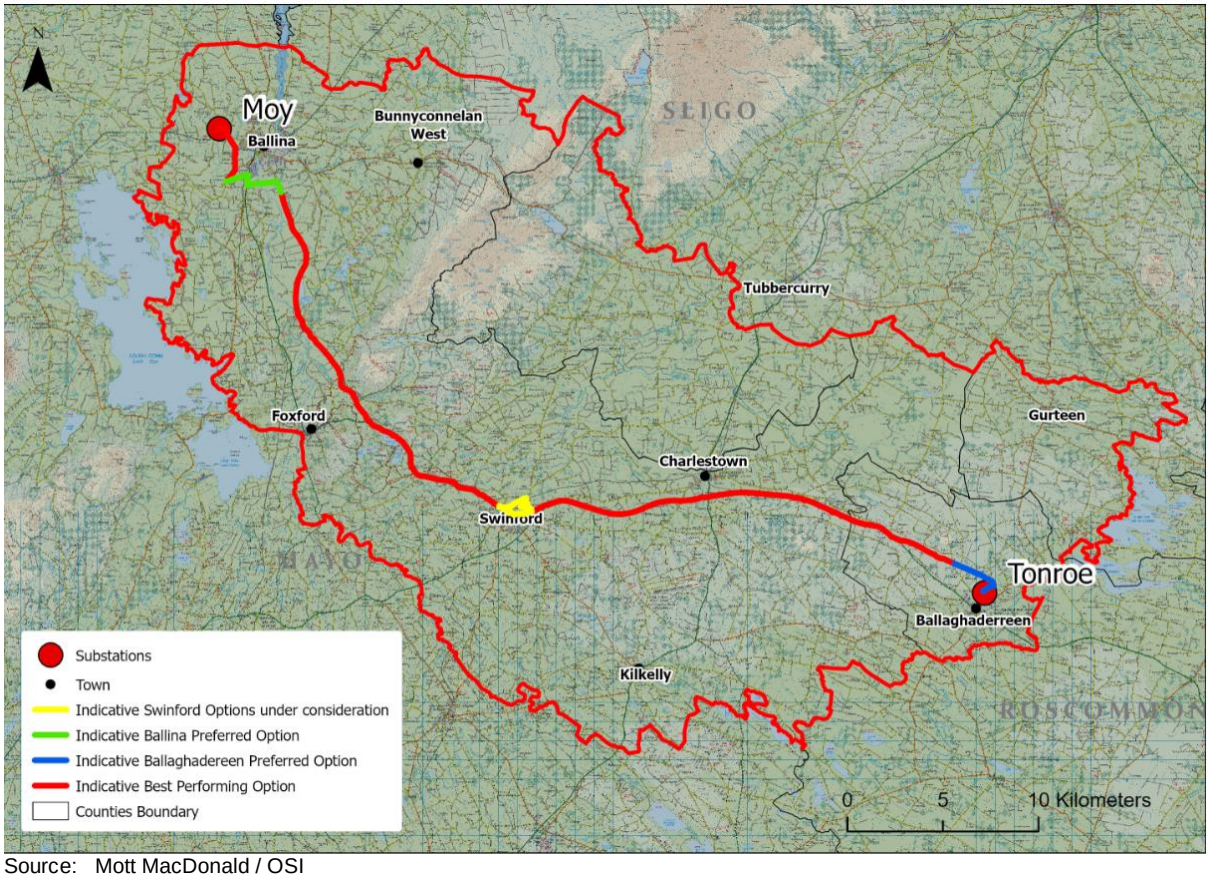
This Step 4C Report concludes Step 4 and confirms the Best Performing Option (BPO) for the Project to be taken into Step 5 (Planning).

The majority of the UGC will be installed within the existing public road network. Off-road (cross-country) routes are proposed at particular locations when on-road solutions have been investigated and are not considered feasible. These locations include:

- Crossing of the River Moy south of Ballina (townlands Rahans and Currowcushlaun)
- Swinford environs (townlands of Lagcurragh, Tawnamullagh and Rathscanlan)
- Ballaghaderreen environs (townlands of Magheraboy and Ballyoughter)
- Crossing of the River Moy at Cloongullaun (townlands of Pollsharvoge and Cloongullaun.
- Additional locations where off-road sections are required to facilitate watercourse crossings and other obstacles.

The BPO is presented in Figure 0.3 below.

Figure 0.3: Best Performing Option Overview



Source: Mott MacDonald / OSI

An application for statutory approval for the North Connacht 110 kV Project will be prepared and submitted to the consenting authority for approval. In addition to the route for the new 110 kV UGC between Moy and Tonroe substations identified in this report, the Project includes the following elements:

- Uprating of the existing Flagford-Tonroe 110 kV Overhead Line
- Upgrades to the existing Moy 110 kV, Tonroe 110 kV and Flagford 220/110 kV Substations
- All associated and ancillary development, including temporary construction compounds, temporary construction tracks, site development, fencing and vegetation removal.

Appropriate Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment Screening Statements will be prepared in due course on the basis of the BPO identified.

It is anticipated that the application will be submitted in Q1 2022, supported by an Environmental and Planning Considerations Report (PECR) and a Natura Impact Statement (NIS).

1 Introduction

1.1 The Project

Mott MacDonald Ireland has been appointed by EirGrid plc as lead consultant for the North Connacht 110 kV Project (hereafter referred to as the Project).

The Project comprises:

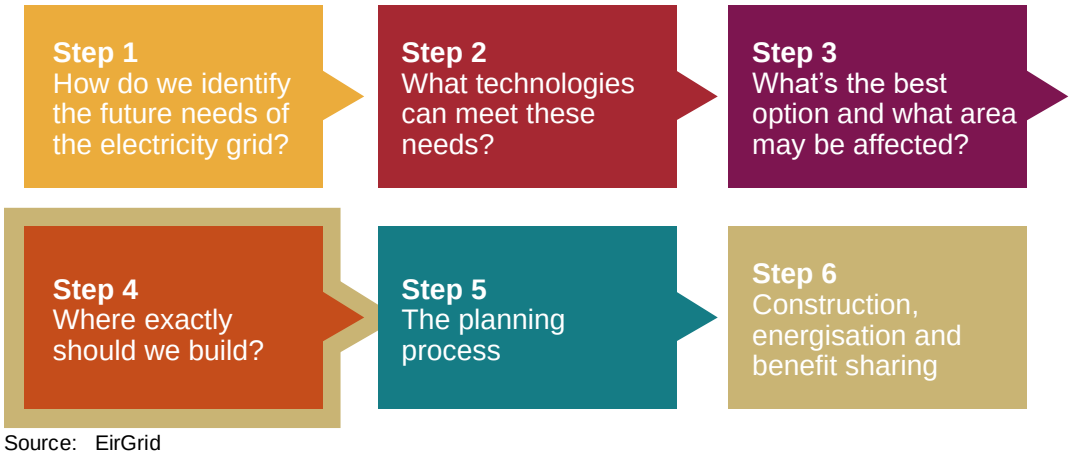
- A proposed new 110 kV Underground Cable (UGC) between the existing Moy 110 kV substation, County Mayo, and the existing Tonroe 110 kV substation, County Roscommon.
- An uprate of approximately 32 kilometres of the existing overhead line between Tonroe and Flagford substations in County Roscommon.
- Upgrades to the existing Moy 110 kV, Tonroe 110 kV and Flagford 220/110 kV Substations.
- All associated and ancillary development, including temporary construction compounds, temporary construction tracks, site development, landscaping works, fencing and vegetation removal.

The existing OHL between substations at Tonroe and Flagford (Carrick-on-Shannon) is already in place, and its alignment will not change as part of its planned upgrading. This element of the Project is therefore excluded from the Step 4 evaluation process detailed in this report; but will be fully assessed as part of any planning application, including associated environmental assessments.

The Project is required to facilitate the connection of renewable energy, which is being generated in the North Connacht region, onto the national electricity grid. It also serves to facilitate economic growth locally, in the form of new industry.

The Project is being developed in accordance with EirGrid's Framework for Grid Development and is currently in Step 4.

Figure 1.1: EirGrid's Six-Step Framework for Grid Development



Source: EirGrid

Step 4 of the Project has been carried out in three stages:

- The Step 4A Report (Mott MacDonald, 9 September 2020) described the constraints mapped within the Project study area, and the identification of Areas of Opportunity.
- The Step 4B Report evaluated four OHL corridor options and three UGC corridor options and based on a multi-criteria analysis approach identified the EBPO.

Step 4C serves to concludes Step 4 and confirms the Best Performing Option (BPO) for the Project to be taken into Step 5 (Planning).

1.2 Purpose of this Report

This Step 4C Report concludes Step 4 and confirms the Best Performing Option (BPO) for the Project to be taken into Step 5 (Planning).

Step 4B concluded with the identification of the Emerging BPO (EBPO) to be brought forward to the next stage of the project, Step 4C. It was recognised that certain sections of the EBPO are challenging from a deliverability and social impact perspective as a result of its potential routing through various urban centres which may result in temporary disruption to residential amenity material assets and other services. In addition, there are potentially complex crossings of the River Moy Special Area of Conservation (SAC, site code 002298).

Such complexities and challenges have been addressed by undertaking additional routing assessments of feasible options to avoid significant disruption, particularly to the urban centres of Ballina, Swinford and Ballaghaderreen.

As part of Step 4C, engagement with landowners within the EBPO, local authorities and other stakeholders has been undertaken in the development of routes within the EBPO. This is described in Chapter 3.

1.3 Structure of this Report

This report firstly introduces the Project, and the purpose of the report in the context of EirGrid's six-step framework for grid development.

Chapter *2* outlines the process undertaken in Step 4B, in the context of the EirGrid six step *Framework for Grid Development.*

The methodology (Approach to Step 4C) applied in determining the BPO is described in Chapter 3.

Chapter 4 provides a project overview, and Chapter 5 introduces the criteria for the identification of the best performing option in areas where multiple routing options were undertaken. It also provides a general route overview. Chapters 6, 7 and 8 describe the options in the Ballina, Swinford and Ballaghaderreen environs respectively.

The report concludes with Chapter 9, the identification of the BPO and outlines the *Next Steps* in the *Framework for Grid Development.* The BPO is shown in Appendix A *Mapping*. Supporting information relating to Cultural Heritage within the EBPO is provided in Appendix B, and Social Impact Tables for the BPO are provided in Appendix C.

2 Step 4B Emerging Best Performing Option

2.1 Background to the Identification of Step 4B Emerging Best Performing Corridor Option

The following sections provide an overview of the development of the Project in accordance with EirGrid's six-step Grid Development Framework. Further documents relating to the development of the Project may be found here.

2.1.1 Areas of Opportunity

The Step 4A Report (Mott MacDonald, 9 September 2020) described how the constraints mapped within the Project study area were used to develop Areas of Opportunity within the study area in Sligo, Mayo and Roscommon counties. The Areas of Opportunity were formed by principally avoiding particular sensitivities and following areas where, based on the constraints identified, the risk / sensitivity / significance is low, relative to other areas.

2.1.2 OHL Corridor Options

Following the identification of initial Areas of Opportunity, the constraints were further used to identify areas where an overhead line (OHL) would have the least impact.

The corridor development process identified the following potential corridor options (refer to Figure 2.1):

- Corridor A (purple on map).
- Corridor B (orange on map).
- Corridor C (pink on map).
- Corridor D (blue on map).
- River Moy Area (black on map).

The OHL corridor options identified in Step 4A are shown in Figure 2.1 below.

2.1.3 UGC Corridor Options

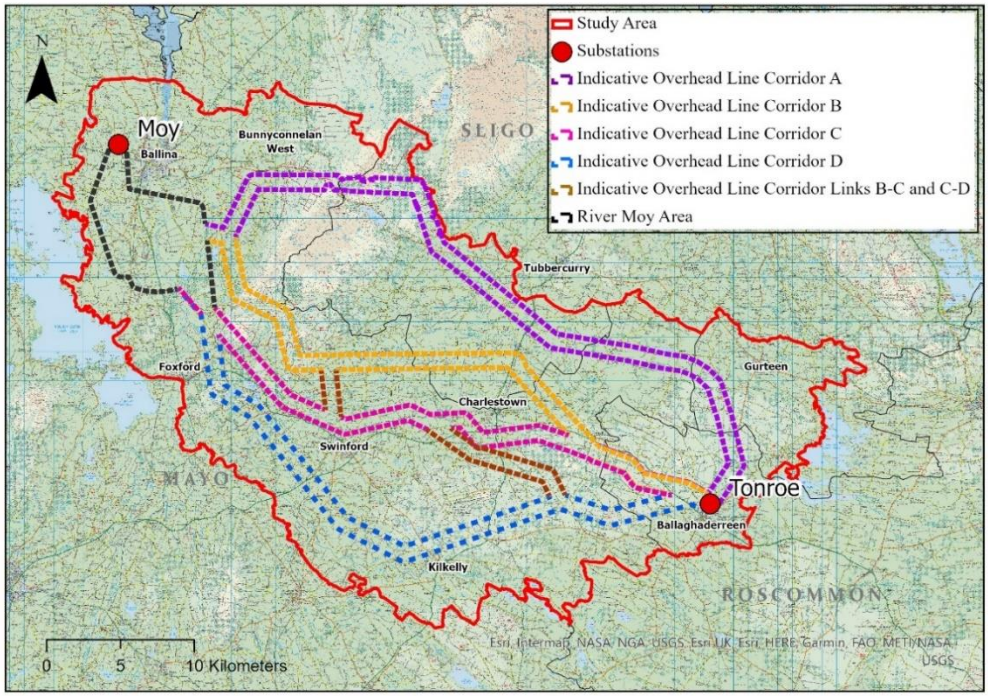
The initial corridor sections for underground cable (UGC) were identified through desktop analysis to determine feasible corridors along public roads between the two substations. This desktop assessment considered the roads available between the substations, based on the shortest distance, as well as their type and width.

The corridor selection process identified three potential UGC corridors as follows (refer to Figure 2.2):

- UGC Corridor Option 1 (orange on map).
- UGC Corridor Option 2 (blue on map).
- UGC Corridor Option 3 (purple on map).

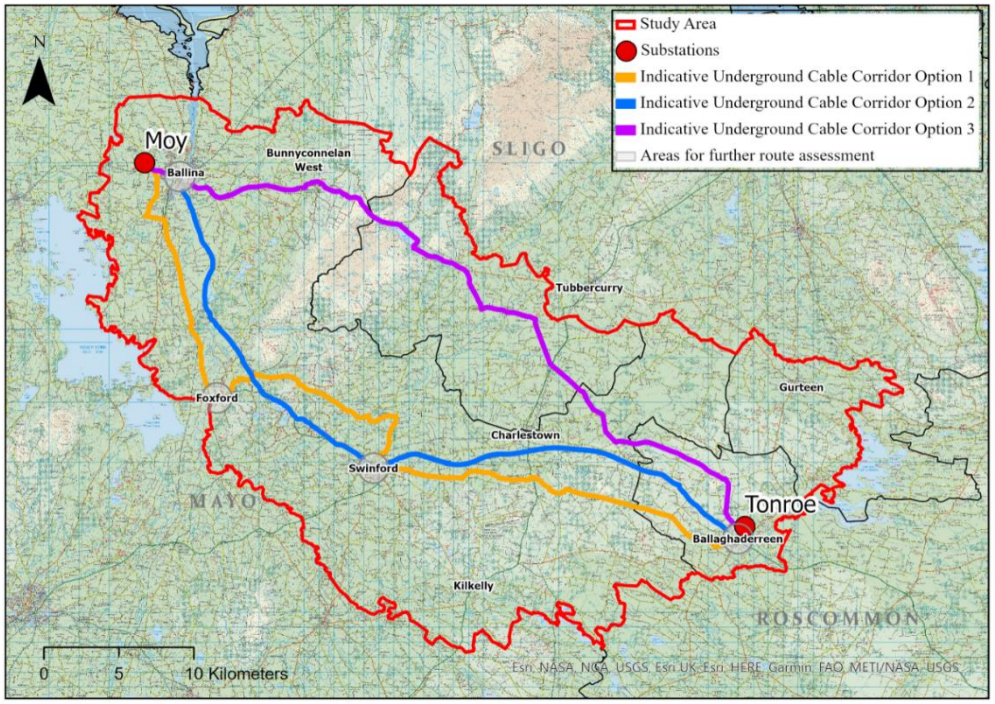
The UGC corridor options are shown in Figure 2.2 below.

Figure 2.1: Step 4B OHL Indicative Corridor Options



Source: Mott MacDonald North Connacht 110 kV Project Step 4B Report

Figure 2.2: Step 4B Indicative UGC Corridor Options



Source: Mott MacDonald North Connacht 110 kV Project Step 4B Report

2.2 Consultation

Public consultation for Step 4A was undertaken by EirGrid between 14 September 2020 and 11 December 2020. The initial date was set to end on 16 November 2020, however due to the Covid-19

pandemic the timeline was extended in order to provide the community with additional opportunities to comment and provide feedback.

The public consultation for the Project requested feedback on the four OHL corridor options and three UGC corridor options within the study area in Sligo, Mayo, and Roscommon. Traverse, an independent consultancy, was commissioned to conduct the analysis and report the findings which are reported in the North Connacht Step 4 Consultation Report[1].

In March 2021 the EBPO was announced with the publication of the Step 4B Report (refer to section 2.3 below).

2.3 Identification of the EBPO (Step 4B)

The Step 4B Report (Mott MacDonald, March 2021) describes how, in line with EirGrid's Framework for Grid Development, the identified corridor options were evaluated against the following criteria:

- Technical performance,
- Economic performance,
- Environmental performance,
- Social performance; and
- Deliverability.

Identification of the EBPO for both OHL and UGC technology considered and balanced the five key criteria listed above. As a result, UGC corridor option 2 was identified as the overall EBPO for the North Connacht 110 kV project. The identification of UGC Corridor option 2 as the EBPO took cognisance of the feedback received during the Step 4A public consultation described in section 2.2 above. According to the Traverse Public Consultation Report, of the respondents to the public consultation process, there was a strong preference for underground cable corridor options with 87% of respondents supporting this.

The selection of UGC option 2 as the EBPO was justified on the following grounds:

- The North Connacht 110 kV project is being developed to support renewable energy generation in the region primarily, it also serves to facilitate economic growth locally, in the form of new industry. EirGrid is aware of the need to expedite the delivery of this project and believe this can be best achieved if the project is delivered in the form of an underground cable.
- Specifically, in relation to the underground cable options:
  - Option 2 performed better than options 1 and 3 under the Environmental Performance criterion, primarily because option 2 follows the existing N5 between Swinford and Ballaghaderreen where the increased width and standard of the road is better suited to accommodating the cable, resulting in less necessity to go off road with associated environmental risks.
  - Option 2 performed better than option 1 under the Economic Performance criterion, primarily due to option 2 being approximately 9km shorter.
  - In addition, option 2 performed better than option 1 under the Deliverability Performance criterion due to increased design complexity and implementation timelines associated with option 1.

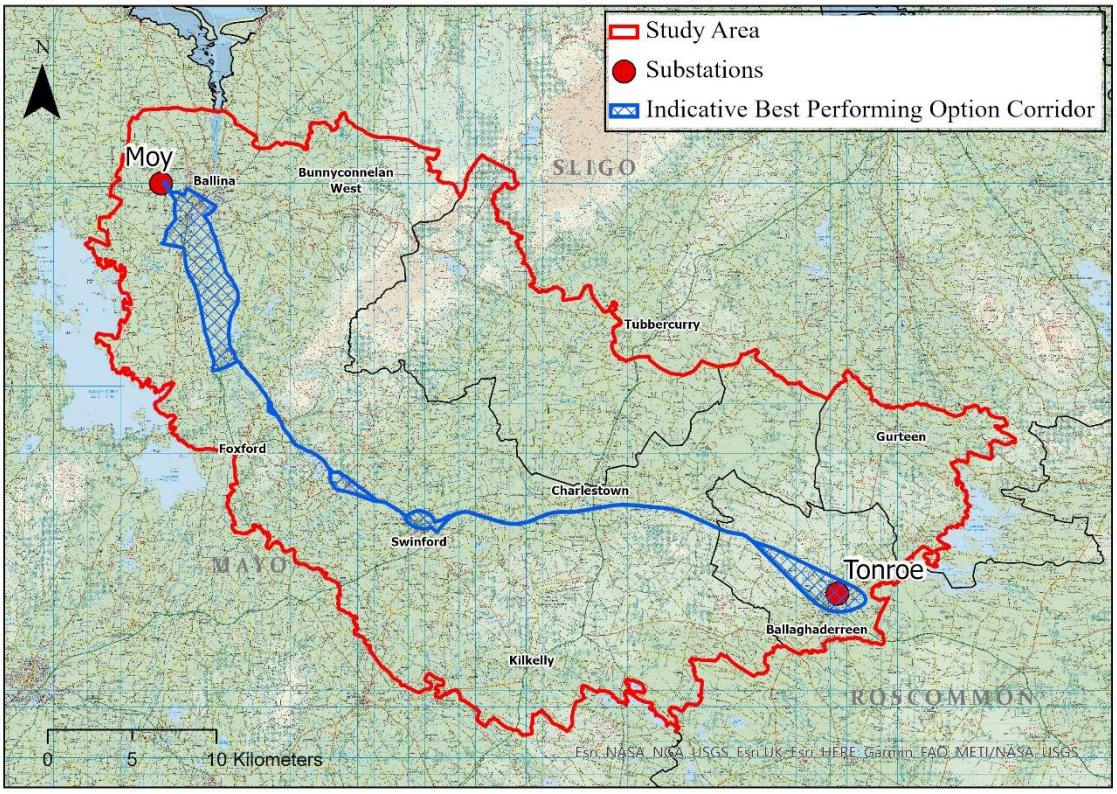
The EBPO UGC option 2 means that the cable will be installed within the public roads where possible, with consideration of cross-country/off road options in areas where this is required to avoid obstacles or constraints, or to avoid significant disruption in urban centres.

While UGC Corridor option 2 emerged as the preferred option, the Step 4B Report recognised that certain sections of the corridor were challenging from a deliverability and social impact perspective as a result of its potential routing through various towns, in particular Ballina. In Ballina there may be

temporary disruption to residential amenity, material assets and other services and will require a complex crossing of the River Moy.

Such complexities and challenges have been addressed by carrying out additional routing assessments in these areas. Therefore, additional consideration has been given to feasible options inside and outside the built up areas of Ballina, Swinford and Ballaghaderreen in order to minimize significant disruption to the town. This resulted in portions of UGC Corridor Option 1 being considered and incorporated into Option 2 at Ballina and its environs. This is reflected in the EBPO mapping presented in Figure 2.3 below.

Figure 2.3: Step 4B Emerging Best Performing Option



Source: Mott MacDonald North Connacht 110 kV Project Step 4B Report.

3 Approach to Step 4C

3.1 Methodology

This Step 4C assessment is a desktop study supported by targeted site visits undertaken between March 2021 and June 2021 and consisted of the following principle steps:

- Information gathering
- Data and mapping
- Targeted technical and environmental site visits
- Evaluation of options around urban centres.

These steps were undertaken to ensure that the most accurate and up to date constraints information for the project study area were compiled, prepared and reported. The tasks undertaken to complete each of the principle steps are detailed in the subsequent sections below.

In addition, the requirements from the following key documentation were considered during the preparation of the options assessment:

- EirGrid Framework for Grid Development
- EirGrid Draft Ecology Guidelines for Electricity Transmission Projects (EirGrid, 2020);
- EirGrid Cultural Heritage Guidelines for Electricity Transmission Projects (EirGrid, 2015);
- Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (DAHGI) (1999) 'Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage'; and
- Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (2004) 'Architectural Heritage Guidelines'.

3.2 Information Gathering

3.2.1 Desk-Based

The desk-based study was undertaken based on publicly available datasets sources from the following:

- Department of Tourism, Culture, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media
- Department of Housing, Local Government, and Heritage
- Archaeological Survey of Ireland
- National Biodiversity Data Centre (NBDC)
- National Monuments Service database of Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)
- National Parks and Wildlife Service Mapping
- Transport Infrastructure Ireland
- Ordnance Survey of Ireland
- All Ireland Research Observatory
- Mayo County Council (Mayo County Development Plan 2014-20 and Draft Plan 2021-2017 including Record of Protected Structures & Landscape Appraisal of County Mayo)
- Roscommon County Council
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Envision mapping (https://gis.epa.ie/EPAMaps/AAGeoTool)
- Geological Survey Ireland (GSI) mapping datasets (www.gsi.ie)
- Inland Fisheries Ireland

- Birdwatch Ireland
- Fáilte Ireland
- Utilities providers (Gas Networks Ireland, EirGrid/ESB)
- Aerial photography: current (www.googleearth.com, accessed on 12 January 2021)
- Office of Public Works Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAMS) mapping (www.floodinfo.ie and www.floodmap.ie accessed on 10 January 2021)
- Geodirectory data for the EBPO
- Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for County Mayo and County Roscommon
- Various editions of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland maps
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
- Excavation Bulletins Database (www.excavations.ie)
- Mayo County Development Plan (2014-2020)
- Roscommon County Development Plan (2014–2020)
- Various published sources for local history
- Ordnance Survey Namebooks and Letters
- Excavations Bulletin
- Aerial Photographs
- Fáilte Ireland
- Google Maps
- Cartographic Sources.

All third-party reports, data and mapping are assumed to be correct for the purposes of this report.

The desk-based study also included a high-level assessment of bridge information provided for National Roads obtained from the relevant local authorities. The information was limited and could only be used to assess the likelihood for installation of cable ducts within bridges. As built information of bridge infrastructure would be required to provide more certainty on the suitability of installation of cable ducts.

3.2.2 Field Based

This report has been informed by targeted site walkovers and windscreen surveys carried between March 2021 and June 2021. The team who conducted the site walkovers consisted of experienced engineers/environmental scientists and ecologists from Mott MacDonald.

The purpose of the surveys was to ground truth and confirm the findings of the desktop assessments and design assumptions and to gather further relevant information.

The technical and environmental field surveys considered the following:

- Proximity to watercourses
- Ecologically sensitive areas
- Sensitive fauna (mammals, birds, and aquatic receptors)
- Elevated terrain
- Utility, water, rail and road crossings, and the potential need for Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD)
- Potential need to micro-route to ensure minimum duct bending radius of 6m
- Dwellings, settlements, and land use.

In addition, ornithological surveys of the study area have been carried out since 2019 by MKO Planning and Environmental Consultants to inform the development of this project. As part of the Step 4C process targeted field surveys were undertaken along the EBPO identified in Step 4B.

3.3 Step 4C Engagement

3.3.1 Stakeholder Engagement

Engagement with the stakeholders listed below has been ongoing during Step 4 of the Project. This has been undertaken to gather information to inform the design of the Project, and to inform stakeholders of project progress:

- Transport Infrastructure Ireland
- Iarnród Éireann
- Mayo County Council
- Roscommon County Council
- An Bord Pleanála

Separate to the above, consultation was conducted during February 2021 with the Irish Hen Harrier Winter Survey Group (IHHWS) in relation to known and potential winter hen harrier roost sites in the vicinity of potential route/ infrastructure options. Confirmation was provided to IHHWS that winter bird surveys including hen harrier roost surveys were being conducted to inform the assessment of route options.

Engagement with stakeholders is ongoing through Step 5 of the Project.

3.3.2 Community Engagement

Community engagement has continued during the pandemic, however, EirGrid have modified their approach in line with the government restrictions to ensure that the health of the pubic and that of their staff is safeguarded at all times.

EirGrid have continued predominantly with on-line methods of engaging, however as restrictions have started to ease, a hybrid approach has been adopted which has enabled the community liaison officers to carry out localised engagement activities in the communities. Details of this engagement is outlined below.

Following the announcement in March (that the EBPO will be an underground cable) and in line with Covid- 19 restrictions, members of the liaison team sought to engage with stakeholders, who might potentially be impacted by the development. A new brochure was drafted (https://www.eirgridgroup.com/site-files/library/EirGrid/North-Connacht-110kv-Project-Spring-2021-Update.pdf), and door-to-door calls, with the brochure, were made in areas where we were reviewing localised routing options.

Engagement began with the community around the substation in Ballaghaderreen and continued with those in the vicinity of the substation in Ballina. This process continued in Swinford and along the road routes thereafter. Engagement is ongoing and our liaison team are always available to meet members of the community.

In mid-July, to accompany this engagement, and cognisant of the fact that not everyone could avail of a call / visit, an update letter was drafted and distributed to households within 100 meters of the EBPO. (https://www.eirgridgroup.com/site-files/library/EirGrid/NC-Stakeholder-update-letter-01-07-21.pdf) . The letter included project information, timelines, a map of the project areas and contact information.

In late July two webinars were held to provide an update of the work being undertaken since the announcement of the EBPO. These outlined the process followed to address feedback received and consideration of this to develop the Best Performing Option (BPO). This also provided an opportunity for questions and queries to be addressed. At these webinars we also provided information on the community forum which we will be establishing for the project. The purpose of this is to enable greater community input into the projects development.

In summary the following activities have taken place since the announcement of the EBPO:

- Public Webinars Series on 4B Report were held
- County Council Briefings – Mayo and Roscommon took place
- The 2021 Spring/ Summer project brochure was published
- Press release issued and relevant social media channels updated on the EBPO in May
- Update letter issued to resdidents living along the EBPO
- Update webinars held in late July
- Ongoing engagement with the public from the EirGrid between CLO's and ALO during stakeholder consultation period

3.3.3 Landowner Engagement

A programme of landowner engagement has been ongoing during Step 4C. This has progressed in line with government restrictions and has enabled the EirGrid Agricultural Liaison Officers (ALOs) to meet with landowners for localised off-road options on private lands are being considered. This programme of engagement is ongoing.

4 Overview of Activities

4.1 Introduction

As outlined in Section 1.1 of this report the Project will comprise the following main elements:

- A proposed new 110 kV UGC between the existing Moy 110 kV substation, County Mayo, and the existing Tonroe 110 kV substation, County Roscommon.
- Uprating of the existing Flagford-Tonroe 110 kV Overhead Line
- Upgrades to the existing Moy 110 kV, Tonroe 110 kV and Flagford 220/110 kV Substations
- All associated and ancillary development, including temporary construction compounds, temporary construction tracks, site development, landscaping works, fencing and vegetation removal.

This report describes the development of the 110 kV UGC between Moy and Tonroe substations. The majority of the UGC will be installed within the existing public road network. Off-road (cross-country) routes are proposed at locations when on-road solutions have been investigated and are not considered feasible.

The following sections describe the elements of, and the general typical techniques used, to install the 110 kV UGC between Moy and Tonroe substations.

4.2 Installation of the Underground Cable

The route remains primarily within the public road network as identified in the Step 4B Report (Mott MacDonald, March 2021), and as such the development of the route (Step 4C) focused on alternative works activities/ particularly at watercourse crossings (HDD or open cut trench) and where other obstacles were encountered, rather than alternative route options.

The route commences at Moy substation, north west of Ballina in County Mayo. It passes to the west of Ballina in the public road network and joins the N26 (Foxford Road) south of Ballina. Three options were considered to cross the River Moy SAC south of Ballina to re-join the local road network east of the River Moy (Carrowcushlaun Road). These are described and assessed In Chapter 6 using the MCA approach. The route continues south, passing Carrowkerbily Lough, and joins the N26 at Ballineck / Callow. The route continues south along the N26 for approximately 8.5 km, crossing the River Moy SAC by HDD at Cloongullaun (just northeast of the bridge currently under construction). It then re-joins the new, realigned N26 continuing east to Swinford. At Swinford four options have been considered as described in Chapter 7 of this report.

The route joins the N5 east of Swinford, and continues east towards Ballaghaderreen, a distance of approximately 23 km. Two options have been considered for the approach to Tonroe substation. These are described and assessed in Chapter 8 using the MCA in approach.

4.3 In-Road

Underground cables are installed using a standard construction technique, and are typically installed in two phases:

- Duct and joint bay installation, and
- Cable pulling and jointing.

Duct and joint bay installation involves digging a trench and is therefore the most invasive element of cable route installation. Installing a cable in a road will result in traffic disturbance, and potentially the need for diversions and road closures. A project specific traffic management plan will be developed and implemented, and local traffic will be accommodated.

The cable will be delivered to site on drums. Joint bays will be required to be installed along the cable route to join consecutive lengths of cable and to facilitate cable pulling. Joint bays are underground chambers which are used to pull the various lengths of UGC through pre-installed ducts, and to connect ("Joint") together those lengths of UGC into a single overall circuit. Typically, joint bay separation is between 500m and 850m, depending on the cable supplier, with all joint bays being located within the cable corridor.

Road reinstatement along the route of the cable trench follows the completion of the trenching and ducting as it moves along the route.

Cable pulling and jointing, commencing when the trenching and ducting is well advanced along the route, is executed from the joint bay locations. Where this activity would likely require a road closure to be undertaken, the provision of a passing bay at the location of the joint bay will facilitate through movement of traffic along the road by means of a single traffic signalled lane at the joint bay.

Joint bays are not readily accessible during operation as there is no ongoing maintenance required; however, they need to be immediately accessible in the unlikely event of cable failure requiring cable replacement.

An image of a typical joint bay is presented in Figure 4.1, and a reinstated road at a joint bay is shown in Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.1: Typical joint bay

Source: EirGrid

Figure 4.2: Re-instated Road following joint bay installation

Source: EirGrid

To facilitate traffic management at locations where joint bays are located within the carriageway, the use of temporary passing bays is proposed. A typical passing bay is shown in Figure 4.3.

Figure 4.3: Typical Passing Bay

Source: EirGrid

4.4 Agricultural Lands

Underground cables laid within agricultural lands require the same essential components and follow the same construction methodology as for cable laying in public roads. EirGrid typically does not acquire these lands but undertakes the works on the basis of a wayleave or easement. This approach provides the necessary rights to lay the cable and provisions for the reinstatement of land. Typically, a temporary working strip of minimum 30m in width is proposed. The 30m wide working strip allows for the storage of topsoil, sub-soil and materials, as well as a temporary construction access road. On agricultural land, the temporary access road must remain in place until cable pulling and jointing works have been completed, as it is required to facilitate the movement of materials, equipment and personnel to and from the joint bay locations sited on the land. In situations where the length of cable

installation in agricultural lands necessitates the installation of a joint bay, this joint bay will need to be accessible for maintenance or the replacement of a section of cable should a fault occur during the lifetime of the cable circuit, and a permanent access road will be required.

Figure 4.4 shows a typical temporary working strip on agricultural land for electricity cable installation.

Figure 4.4: Typical UGC Construction in Agricultural Lands

Source: EirGrid

On completion of works on agricultural land a permanent easement is required in order to ensure the safety and security of the cable and to facilitate access to the cable and any repair or maintenance that may be required in the future by restricting land uses (e.g. development and tree planting) within this area. Normal farm cropping practices can resume on the easement strip on completion of the work and reinstatement of the land; however, this precludes planting of trees or any plants with deep root systems.

4.5 Cable Laying and Trees

The presence of trees on or in immediate proximity to cable routes requires careful consideration and management. During periods of low or no rainfall, increased drying of the soil due to root capillary action may affect the thermal capability of the cable system. Tree root systems may also get entwined around the cables causing damage to the ducts and cables. As a result, it is generally the case that sufficient distance is required between a cable alignment and trees. For narrow roads, the cable alignment may need to be installed in the centre of a carriageway or may need to switch from one side of the road to another to reduce the impact on trees and also to accommodate the trench excavation works.

4.6 Watercourses

The identification of watercourse crossings along the proposed cable route to date has been based on consultations with utility providers, targeted site visits, and reviews of publicly available datasets such as Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) datasets and mapping. Some smaller features, such as some drainage ditches, may remain unidentified as they do not appear on mapping or databases.

However, for such features a Good WFD status is assumed and will inform the development of the water crossings in the next phase (Step 5).

When crossing larger watercourses, HDD will be employed underneath the watercourses, avoiding the need for instream works. Use of HDD methods requires temporary use of an off-road area of land at either side of the crossing, to establish reception and launch pits for the cable, and to facilitate other works and storage. The standard dimensions for an HDD works area, a temporary works area required for the construction phase, is a 60m x 50m rectangle but, but can be amended to suit specific locations.

A typical HDD works drilling rig is shown in Figure 4.5 below.

Figure 4.5: Typical HDD Drilling Rig

Source: www.vermeersouthafrica.com

Works in the vicinity of watercourses will be carried out in accordance with Best Practice Guidance [CIRIA Environmental good practice on site guide (4th edition) 2015] in order to ensure the environmental protection of those waterbodies. The Contractor will design and implement watercourse and other ecological protection measures as appropriate to the conditions at each working location. The Contractor will agree such measures as part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), to be agreed with the relevant local authority and (where additionally required), other stakeholders including Inland Fisheries Ireland, and the National Parks and Wildlife Service. In addition to complying with planning conditions, the Contractor will be required to obtain and comply with any relevant licences associated with works impacting bridges, watercourses, or ecological features.

For minor watercourses, where Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) is not employed, watercourse crossings will utilise an open trench method, which requires removal of field boundaries in the area of the cable alignment, with associated culverting of drainage ditches etc. Such works are normally carried out ‘in the dry’, employing suitable methods to avoid significant impacts to fisheries, in consultation with Inland Fisheries Ireland.

4.7 Rail and Utilities Crossings

Rail crossings will either be crossed by HDD where the railway is at road level or in the road under a railway bridge. All utilities will have a minimum separation distance of 300 mm from the HV cable and crossings will be kept to a minimum. Consultation with Iarnród Éireann with respect to requirements for routing under rail lines is ongoing.

5 Criteria for Identification of the Best Performing Option

5.1 Introduction

As described in section 2, Step 4B concluded with the identification of the EBPO. However, it was recognised that certain sections were challenging from a deliverability and social impact perspective as a result of its potential routing through urban centres, and the necessity to cross the River Moy Special Area of Conservation (SAC, site code 002298).

Such complexities and challenges have been addressed by carrying out additional routing assessments in the Ballina, Swinford and Ballaghaderreen areas using a multi-criteria analysis (MCA) approach as descried in sections 5.2 and 5.3.

5.2 Multi-Criteria Analysis

In line with EirGrid's Framework for Grid Development, an MCA has been applied to decision making over the various Steps of the Project. It is appropriate that this approach is taken in the consideration of options where it is necessary to develop and evaluate a number of off-road options to avoid obstacles and other constraints. The multi-criteria analysis considers the following criteria:

- **Technical performance**. This addresses system reliability, and technical operational risk. All options considered have the same compliance with safety standards, expansion/extendibility and repeatability and are therefore not assessed in this report.
- **Economic performance**. The economic assessment is based on project implementation costs. These are the costs associated with the procurement, installation, and commissioning of the grid development. These costs are indicative and used only for the purposes of comparison between options. The costs do not represent the total project costs.
- **Environmental performance**. The following sub-criteria were reviewed under the environmental performance criteria: EPA watercourses and their WFD status, Corine data mapping, GSI aquifer type and aquifer vulnerability, biodiversity, and archaeological and architectural cultural heritage. In carrying out the assessment, it was found that the sub-criteria differentiating between the options are limited to biodiversity and cultural heritage (archaeology and architecture).
- **Social performance** focuses on the potential effect of the UGC on people in terms of disruption and land use changes. Aspects considered are commercial and residential addresses with access onto the options, and land use in terms of agricultural and business enterprises.
- **Deliverability** includes the following: implementation timelines, project plan flexibility, permits and wayleaves, and design complexity. None of the alternatives considered depend on other projects, therefore that sub-criterion is not assessed in this report.

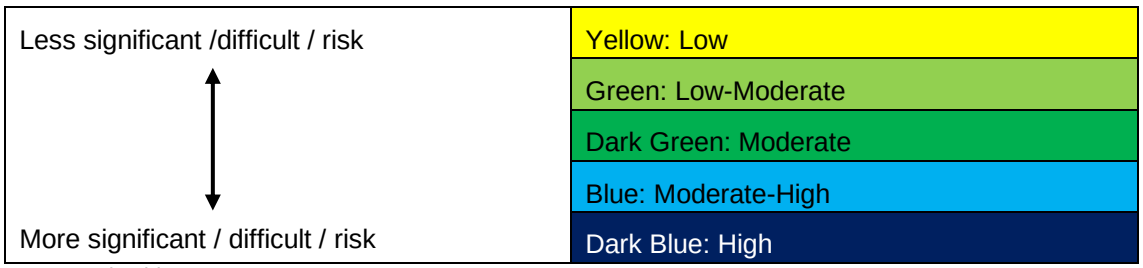
Further detail on Cultural Heritage and Social Performance is provided in Appendix B and C respectively.

5.3 The Performance Matrix

The MCA approach facilitates a balanced consideration of the technical, economic, environmental, social and deliverability aspects of the Project. The overall evaluation in MCA is informed by various tools such as publicly available datasets and established guidelines or other documents, as well as feedback received from public and stakeholder engagement. In this instance, the MCA has had regard to assessment and analysis informed by field surveys undertaken to date in respect of the Project. The key decision-making tool in the MCA approach is the performance matrix (Figure 5.1). This is a qualitative tool which uses the standard set of criteria to assess all options by means of

colour coding. Evidence substantiating the colour coded matrix is also documented. This ensures visibility and transparency in the evaluation process.

Figure 5.1: Criteria Ranking



Source: EirGrid

A comparison matrix is then used to identify the best performing route option for each of the areas where multiple options have been developed and evaluated.

6 Ballina and River Moy Crossing

6.1 Introduction

At the commencement of Step 4C options within the urban centre of Ballina were considered and discounted on the basis that installing a UGC in the urban centre of Ballina would require a substantial number of utilities crossings, a complex crossing of the River Moy located within the River Moy SAC, and works in proximity to a large number of residential and commercial receptors. Following this, options which avoid the Ballina urban centre were developed, three of which were brought forward for assessment in accordance with the MCA described in chapter 5 of this report. These are listed below:

- Option 1A
- Option 1B, and
- Option 2.

These options are shown in Figures 7.1 to 7.3 below.

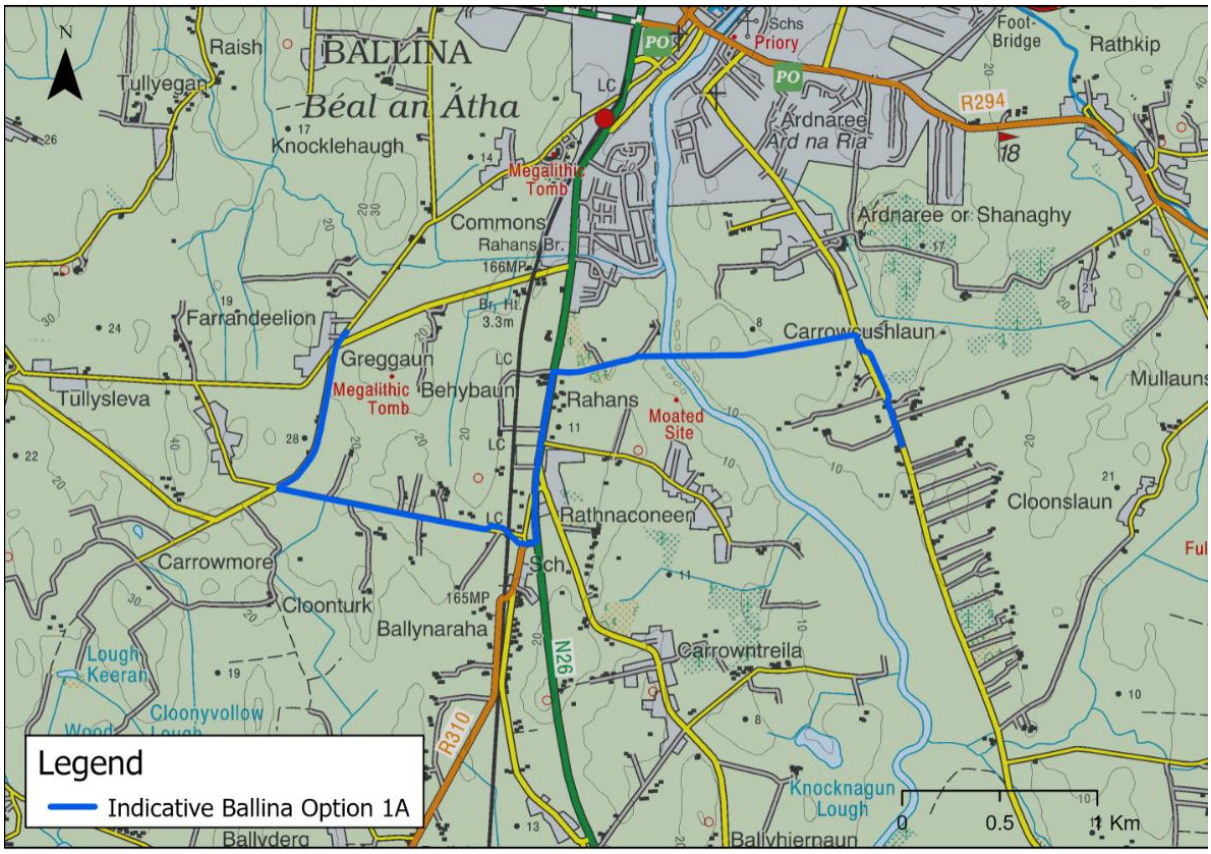
6.2 Overview

6.2.1 Option 1A

Option 1A travels south along Farrandeelin Road towards Tullysleva before turning east towards Cloonturk. This area is primarily agricultural land, with some dwellings set back from the roads, particularly along Cloonturk Road. The cable route crosses the rail line by HDD at Cloonturk, and then progresses north along the N26 for a distance of approximately 850 m where it passes a number of commercial and residential properties. It turns east into Hollister ULC, an IPC licenced facility (P0918-01) which is a large scale manufacturing facility for uses of coating materials. Here it follows a private road on the Hollister site, and then passes between a line of mature trees into a wet grassland field managed for insect pollinator species. It crosses the River Moy (EPA Code: Moy_120, WFD Framework Status – Moderate) by HDD east of the Hollister site and proceeds east across agricultural lands for a distance of approximately 850 m before joining Carrowcushlaun Road to continue south. It crosses the River Moy SAC at the River Moy 1A crossing. The width of the SAC at this location is approximately 90m, and the approximate length of the HDD is 220m. An additional HDD location to the east Carrowcushlaun Road, may be required to cross a watercourse and a forested area. Townlands within the environs of Option 1A are: Farrandeelion, Creggaun, Cloonturk, Behybaun, Rathnaconeen, Rahans, Carrowcushlaun and Cloonslaun. Based on Geodirectory data obtained for the Project, there is a total of 37 addresses with direct access onto option 1A.

Option 1A is illustrated in Figure 6.1 below.

Figure 6.1: Option 1A (Ballina)



Source: Mott MacDonald / OSI

By reference to modelled Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) flood mapping, flood risk is not identified along option 1A.

Based on the Geological Survey Ireland (GSI) mapping datasets (www.gsi.ie), option 1A passes through a regionally Important Aquifer (Karstified, code Rk) associated with the Ballina Limestone Formation (Upper). The area between the N26 and the River Moy is an area of high groundwater vulnerability (www.gsi.ie).

Option 1A passes through an urban area (classified as discontinuous urban fabric by Corine Land Cover, 2018) primarily along the N26 and also at the Hollister site. It passes through agricultural lands (classified as pastures by Corine Land Cover, 2018) for a length of approximately 1.15km. There are five individual landowners potentially affected by this section of off-road routing which extends from the N26 on the western side of the River Moy to the Carrowcushlaun Rd on the eastern side of the River Moy.

In addition to the above stated off road section, two landowners would be affected by a HDD crossing of the rail line at Cloonturk. A further HDD location may be required along Carrowcushlaun Road affecting a further two landowners.

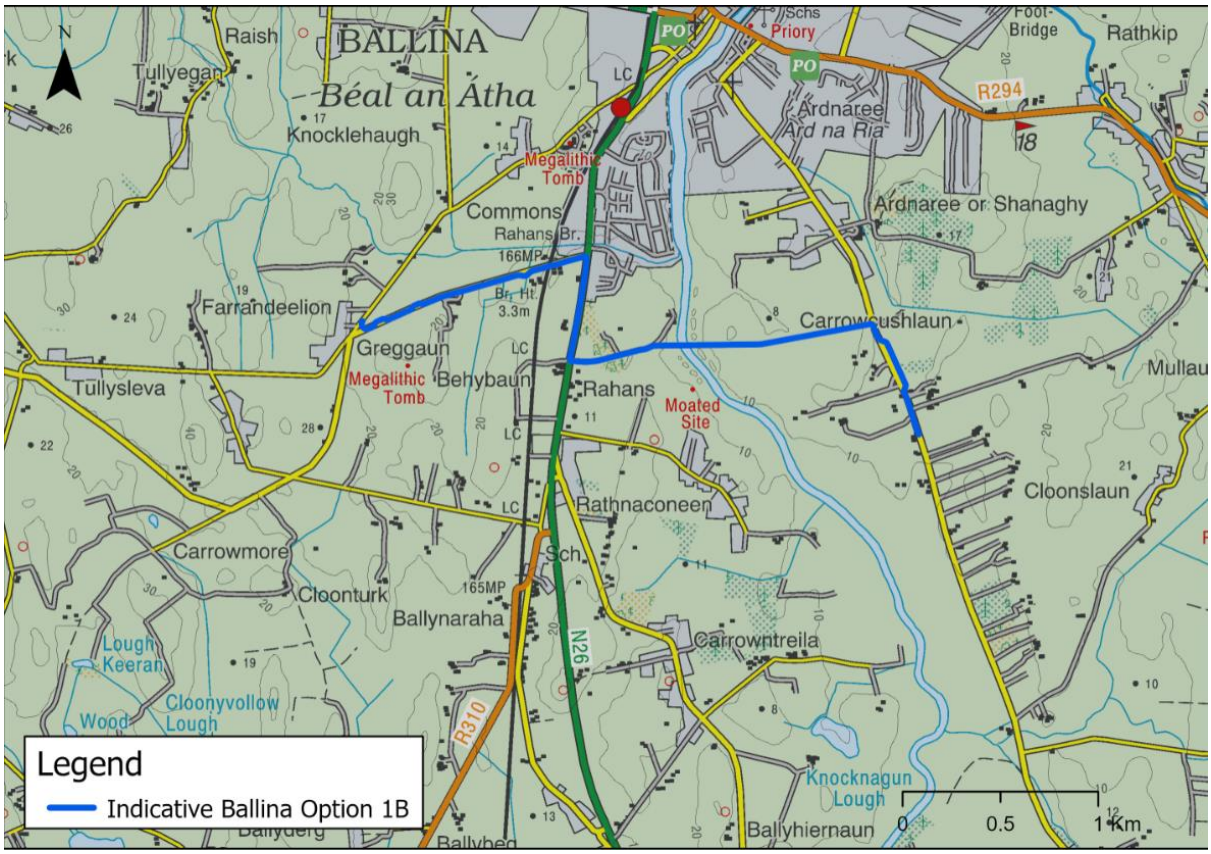
6.2.2 Option 1B

Option 1B travels north east along Farrandeelin Road at Farrandeelin. The sharp bend at the corner of Farrandeelin crossroads requires the cable to curve into agricultural land. It continues along the local road through Creggaun and Behybaun where it crosses under the rail line. This road passes through agricultural fields, and there is a cluster of houses set back from the road near the crossing of the rail line. It then turns south on the N26 for a distance of approximately 550 m before turning east

into the Hollister site. There are a number of residential receptors with direct access onto the N26 at this location. Within the Hollister site it follows a private road, and then passes between a line of mature trees into a wet grassland field managed for insect pollinator species. The cable route crosses the River Moy (EPA Code: Moy_120, WFD Framework Status – Moderate) by HDD east of the Hollister site, and proceeds across agricultural lands for a distance of approximately 850 m in an easterly direction before joining Carrowcushlaun Road to continue south. It crosses the River Moy SAC at the River Moy crossing. The width of the SAC at this location is approximately 90m. An additional HDD location east of Carrowcushlaun Road, may be required. Townlands within the environs of option 1B are Farrandeelion, Creggaun, Behybaun, Rahans, Carrowcushlaun and Cloonslaun. Based on Geodirectory data obtained for the Project, there is a total of 39 addresses with direct access onto option 1B.

Option 1B is illustrated in Figure 7.2 below.

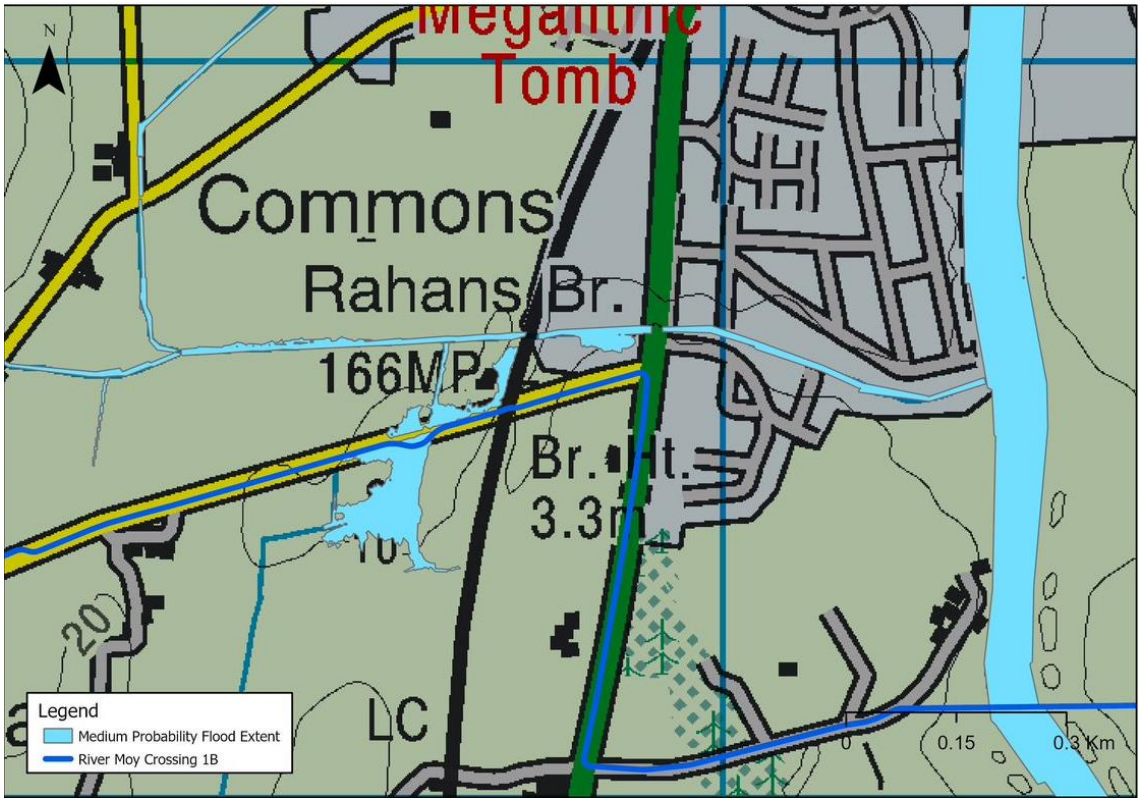
Figure 6.2: Option 1B Ballina



Source: Mott MacDonald / OSI

By reference to modelled Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) flood mapping, flood risk is identified along option 1 in the townland of Behybeg. This is illustrated in Figure 7.3 below.

Figure 6.3: Current day flooding extents – medium probability – Option 1B



Source: www.floodinfo.ie / OSI

Based on the Geological Survey Ireland (GSI) mapping datasets (www.gsi.ie), option 1B passes through a regionally Important Aquifer (Karstified, code Rk) associated with the Ballina Limestone Formation (Upper). The area between the N26 and the River Moy is an area of high groundwater vulnerability (www.gsi.ie).

In addition to the River Moy crossing, option 1B intersects the Tullyegan_010 at Bahybaun, west of the rail line. It is proposed, based on the investigations that have been carried out to date, that open cut trenching will be carried out at this crossing.

Option 1B passes through an urban area (classified as discontinuous urban fabric by Corine Land Cover, 2018) primarily along the N26 and also at the Hollister site.

Option 1B passes through agricultural lands (classified as pastures by Corine Land Cover, 2018) for a length of approximately 1,15km. There are 5 individual landowners potentially affected by this section of off-road routing. In addition, a further two landowners are affected through micro-alignments onto private land along the Farrandeelin Road. An HDD crossing may be required along Carrowcushlaun Road affecting a further two landowners.

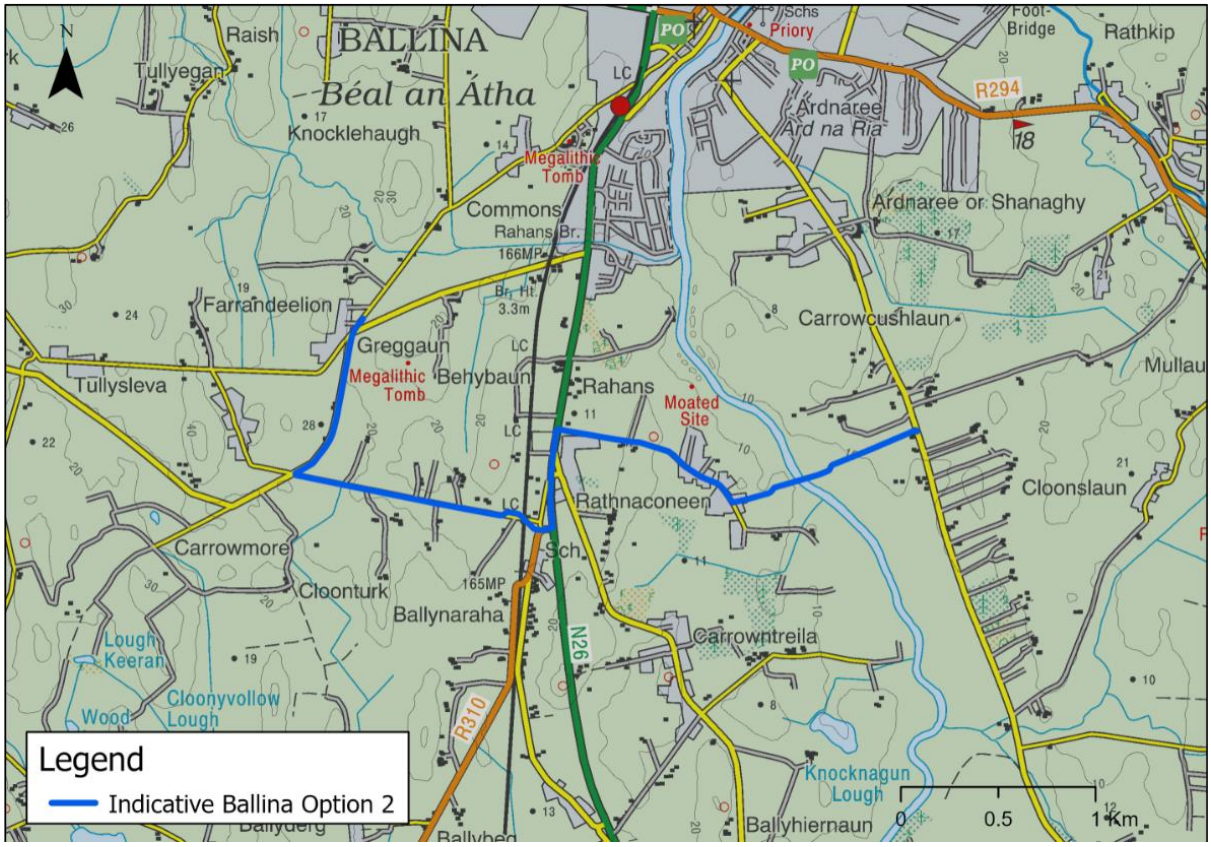
6.2.3 Option 2

Option 2 travels south along Farrandeelin Road towards Tullysleva before turning east towards Cloonturk. This area is primarily agricultural land, with some dwellings set back from the roads, particularly the Cloonturk Road. The cable route crosses the rail line by HDD at Cloonturk, and then progresses north along the N26 for a distance of approximately 500 m before turning east along Rathnaconeen Road. It continues along Rathnaconeen Road for approximately 1 km before turning east to cross the River Moy (EPA Code: Moy_120, WFD Framework Status – Moderate). This crossing is located east of the Hollister site at which HDD is proposed. It crosses the River Moy SAC at the River Moy crossing. The width of the SAC at this location is approximately 60m. After crossing the River Moy, it heads east through private lands towards Carrowcushlaun Road to continue in a

southerly direction. Townlands within the environs of option 2 are Farrandeelion, Creggaun, Cloonturk, Behybaun, Ballynaraha, Rathnaconeen, Carrowcushlaun and Cloonislaun. Based on Geodirectory data obtained for the project, there are 46 addresses with direct access from the affected public roads, five of which are commercial addresses.

Option 2 is illustrated in the Figure 6.4 below.

Figure 6.4: Option 2 Ballina



Source: Mott MacDonald / OSI

By reference to modelled Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM), flood mapping, flood risk is not identified along option 2.

Based on the Geological Survey Ireland (GSI) mapping datasets (www.gsi.ie, option 2 passes through a regionally Important Aquifer (Karstified, code Rk) associated with the Ballina Limestone Formation (Upper). The area between the N26 and the River Moy is an area of high groundwater vulnerability (www.gsi.ie).

Option 2 passes through an urban area (classified as discontinuous urban fabric by Corine Land Cover, 2018)along the N26. It also passes off-road through agricultural lands (classified as pastures by Corine Land Cover, 2018) for a length of approximately 1km (including the HDD length associated with the River Moy). There are 2 individual landowners potentially affected by this section of off-road routing.

In addition to the above stated off road section, two landowners would be affected by a HDD crossing of the rail line at Cloonturk.

The following sections (6.3 to 6.7) provide an evaluation of the options described above using the MCA approach described in chapter 5.

6.3 Technical Performance

6.3.1 Option 1A

6.3.1.1 System Reliability

The additional route length of approximately 1.4 km as compared to other options considered will likely require an additional two joint bays and associated equipment which may result in marginal increase to the failure risk of the circuit as a whole.

6.3.1.2 Technical Operational Risk

The length of the off-road section from Carrowcushlaun Road through to the Hollister site is such that a joint bay will likely be required in third party lands. This joint bay will need to be accessible for maintenance or the replacement of a section of cable should a fault occur during the lifetime of the cable circuit. A permanent access road will be required.

The length of the route along the N26 suggests that at least one joint bay will be required within the N26. While these would typically be located in the hard shoulder to avoid disruption during maintenance, this does present a potential safety risk during maintenance.

6.3.1.3 Conclusion

With consideration to the above, the Technical Performance of Option 1A is assessed to be **Low-Moderate (Green)**.

6.3.2 Option 1B

6.3.2.1 System Reliability

This is the shortest of the alternatives considered and therefore has least amount of equipment installed and may therefore be marginally more reliable than the alternatives.

6.3.2.2 Technical Operational Risk

The length of the off-road section from Carrowcushlaun Road through to the Hollister site is such that a joint bay will likely be required in third party lands. This joint bay will need to be accessible for maintenance or the replacement of a section of cable should a fault occur during the lifetime of the cable circuit. A permanent access road will be required.

The relatively short length of the route along the N26 suggests that careful selection of joint bay locations can avoid the placement of joint bays within the N26, thus reducing the potential safety risk during maintenance or replacement operations. It is noted that Behybaun Road may be subject to flooding and the location of the joint bays would need to take this into account.

6.3.2.3 Conclusion

With consideration to the above, the Technical Performance of Option 1B is assessed to be **Low-Moderate (Green)**.

6.3.3 Option 2

6.3.3.1 System Reliability

The additional route length of approximately 0.9 km as compared to other options considered will likely require an additional joint bay and associated equipment which may result in marginal increase to the failure risk of the circuit as a whole.

6.3.3.2 Technical Operational Risk

The length of the off-road section from Carrowcushlaun Road through to Rathconeen Road is such that a joint bay will likely be required in third party lands. This joint bay will need to be accessible for maintenance or the replacement of a section of cable should a fault occur during the lifetime of the cable circuit. A permanent access road will be required.

The relatively short length of the route along the N26 suggests that careful selection of joint bay locations can avoid the placement of joint bays within the N26, thus reducing the potential safety risk during maintenance or replacement operations.

6.3.3.3 Conclusion

With consideration to the above, the Technical Performance of Option 2 is assessed to be **Low-Moderate (Green).**

6.4 Economic Performance

6.4.1 Option 1A

Option 1A is the highest cost of the three options considered in the Ballina environs as it is the longest route alternative and requires three HDD crossings to be installed. The Economic Performance of this option is assessed to be **Low-Moderate (Green)**.

6.4.2 Option 1B

Option 1B is the lowest cost of the three options considered in the Ballina environs as it is the shortest route and only requires two HDD crossings to be installed. The Economic Performance of this option is assessed to be **Low (Yellow)**.

6.4.3 Option 2

Option 2 performs marginally more expense than, but comparable to, Option 1B due to the additional 0.9km of route length. The route also required two HDD crossings to be installed. The Economic Performance of this option is assessed to be **Low (Yellow)**.

6.5 Environmental Performance

6.5.1 Option 1A

6.5.1.1 Biodiversity

Option 1A is within local roads and the existing Foxford (N26) road before it enters the Hollister site. Locating the UGC within roads minimises potential ecological impacts to roadside verge and adjacent hedgerows and trees.

The route passes under the existing access road within the Hollister road before passing through a gap in a treeline into a field consisting of semi natural wet grassland managed for insect pollinator species, which is of local ecological value. This field is the potential HDD site location on the western side of the river Moy and is located outside the River Moy SAC site boundary.

The River Moy at the proposed HDD crossing point is included in the River Moy SAC. No other designated sites occur at this location. The River Moy is an Internationally important river for spawning Atlantic Salmon. The river crossing location will be used by migrating adult (grilse and multi-winter) salmon passing upstream, and by smolts and Kelts migrating downstream to the sea. The River Moy is also important for lamprey species (including migrating sea lamprey), white clawed crayfish, kingfisher, otter, and other aquatic ecology receptors associated with river habitats. Records[2]

[2] https://maps.biodiversityireland.ie/Map

of described species associated with river habitats are available for the 10km^2 Irish Grid square G21, which includes this location. No other Qualifying Interests of the River Moy SAC occur at this location.

On the western bank of the River Moy mature semi natural deciduous woodland is present. The HDD method allows the River Moy channel and this woodland habitat, located within the SAC boundary, to be avoided. The HDD crosses under the River Moy at a depth that will avoid direct impacts to the riverbed. The eastern side of the River Moy includes a relatively steep bank with scrub, that the HDD will pass under, before exiting at a potential works area on the eastern side of the River Moy. This potential HDD works area is located within agricultural grassland of low ecological value. The UGC then passes though farmland including crossing 7 hedgerows with associated drains, before entering the Carrowcushlaun local road.

The crossing location does not contain typical habitat used by potentially sensitive wintering birds including hen harrier roosts[3]. In relation to wintering waterfowl and waders the crossing location consists of managed fields with hedgerows and not flat riverine callow type habitat typically used by regularly occurring flocks of wintering waders and waterfowl. The assessment the crossing location in terms of suitability for wintering birds was informed by findings of the winter bird surveys to date[4], consultation and ecologist author knowledge from previous winter and breeding bird surveys in the study area[5].

With consideration to the above, the Biodiversity Performance of Option 1A is assessed to be **Moderate (Dark Green)**. There is some residual temporary (construction phase) risk to Qualifying Interest species and habitats in the River Moy SAC, though it is noted that HDD is a well-established method for crossing rivers that avoids direct impacts to rivers and associated riparian habitats. These are additionally small-scale temporary impacts to habitats of local importance including semi natural grassland, hedgerow and drain crossings with this option. Mitigation can be implemented to successfully reinstate habitats of local importance and minimise impacts.

6.5.1.2 Cultural Heritage

Option 1A remains in-road for most of its length and does not intersect with any recorded archaeological, architectural, or cultural heritage sites. It does intersect with the locations of two undesignated cultural heritage sites (UCH-001; UCH-002, refer to Appendix B) which have no upstanding remains. It will require crossing the River Moy, which is considered to be a specific area of archaeological potential (AAP-001, refer to Appendix B). It also demarcates the townland boundary between Rahans and Carrowcushlaun. In addition, there is a general potential for unknown sub-surface archaeological material to be present within the greenfield lands, through which the route passes in the townlands of Rahans and Carrowcushlaun, though no specific risks have been identified as yet.

Option 1A is considered to be **Moderate (Dark Green)** on the basis of the evaluation of potential impacts to archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage constraints.

6.5.1.3 Conclusion

With consideration to the above, the Environmental Performance of Option 1A is assessed to be **Moderate (Dark Green)**

[3] Barry Gerard O'Donoghue (2021): Hen Harrier Circuscyaneus ecology and conservation during the non-breeding season in Ireland, Bird Study

[4] MKO Winter Bird Survey Report (2020/2021)

[5] Text based on Ecologist author knowledge of area from extensive previous winter bird surveys of the area conducted in 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015. Whooper Swan also recorded at location outlined during winter 2021.

6.5.2 Option 1B

6.5.2.1 Biodiversity

Option 1B is within local roads and the existing Foxford (N26) road before it enters the Hollister site. Locating the UGC within roads minimises potential ecological impacts to roadside verge and adjacent hedgerows and trees.

The route passes under the existing access road within the Hollister road before passing through a gap in a treeline into a field consisting of semi natural wet grassland managed for insect pollinator species, which is of local ecological value. This field is the potential HDD site location on the western side of the River Moy and is located outside the River Moy SAC site boundary.

The River Moy at the proposed HDD crossing point is included in the River Moy SAC. No other designated sites occur at this location. The River Moy is an Internationally important river for spawning Atlantic Salmon. The river crossing location will be used by migrating adult (grilse and multi-winter) salmon passing upstream, and by smolts and Kelts migrating downstream to the sea. The River Moy is also important for lamprey species (including migrating sea lamprey), white clawed crayfish, kingfisher, otter, and other aquatic ecology receptors associated with river habitats. Records[6] of described species associated with river habitats are available for the 10km^2 Irish Grid square G21, which includes this location. No other Qualifying Interests of the River Moy SAC occur at this location.

On the western bank of the River Moy mature semi natural deciduous woodland is present. The HDD method allows the River Moy channel and this woodland habitat, located within the SAC boundary, to be avoided. The HDD crosses under the River Moy at a depth that will avoid direct impacts to the riverbed. The eastern side of the River Moy includes a relatively steep bank with scrub, that the HDD will pass under, before exiting at a potential works area on the eastern side of the River Moy. This potential HDD works area is located within agricultural grassland of low ecological value. The UGC then passes though farmland including crossing 7 hedgerows with associated drains, before entering the Carrowcushlaun local road.

The crossing location does not contain typical habitat used by potentially sensitive wintering birds including hen harrier roosts. In relation to wintering waterfowl and waders the crossing location consists of managed fields with hedgerows and not flat riverine callow type habitat typically used by regularly occurring flocks of wintering waders and waterfowl. The assessment the crossing location in terms of suitability for wintering birds was informed by findings of the winter bird surveys to date[7], consultation and ecologist author knowledge from previous winter and breeding bird surveys in the study area[8].

With consideration to the above, the Biodiversity Performance of Option 1B is assessed to be **Moderate (Dark Green)**. There is some residual temporary (construction phase) risk to Qualifying Interest species and habitats in the River Moy SAC, though it is noted that HDD is a well-established method for crossing rivers that avoids direct impacts to rivers and associated riparian habitats. These are additionally small-scale temporary impacts to habitats of local importance including semi natural grassland, hedgerow and drain crossings with this option. Mitigation can be implemented to successfully reinstate habitats of local importance and minimise impacts.

6.5.2.2 Cultural Heritage

Option 1B remains within the public road for most of its route and does not intersect with any legally designated archaeological, architectural, or cultural heritage sites. It does intersect with the locations of two undesignated cultural heritage sites (UCH-001; UCH-002, refer to Appendix B) which have no upstanding remains. It will require crossing the River Moy, which is a specific area of archaeological potential (AAP-001, refer to Appendix B). It also demarcates the townland boundary between Rahans

[6] https://maps.biodiversityireland.ie/Map

[7] MKO Winter Bird Survey Report (2020/2021)

[8] Text based on Ecologist author knowledge of area from extensive previous winter bird surveys of the area conducted in 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015. Whooper Swan also recorded at location outlined during winter 2021.

and Carrowcushlaun. In addition, there is a general potential for unknown sub-surface archaeological material to be present within the greenfield lands, through which the route passes in the townlands of Rahans and Carrowcushlaun, though no specific risks have been identified as yet.

Option 1B is considered to be a **Moderate (Dark Green)** on the basis of the evaluation of potential impacts to archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage constraints.

6.5.2.3 Conclusion

With consideration to the above, the Environmental Performance of Option 1B is assessed to be **Moderate (Dark Green).**

6.5.3 Option 2

6.5.3.1 Biodiversity

Option 2 is within local roads and the existing Foxford (N26) road before it enters the Rathnaconeen local road. Locating the UGC within roads minimises potential ecological impacts to roadside verge adjacent roadside hedgerows and trees.

The UGC runs off the Rathnaconeen Road into agricultural grassland on the west side of the River Moy. The potential HDD site location would be in agricultural farmland on the western side of the river Moy.

The River Moy at the proposed HDD crossing point is included in the River Moy SAC. No other designated sites occur at this location. The river crossing location will be used by migrating adult (grilse and multi-winter) salmon passing upstream, and by smolts and Kelts migrating downstream to the sea. The River Moy is also important for lamprey species (including migrating sea lamprey), white clawed crayfish, kingfisher, otter and other aquatic ecology receptors associated with river habitats. Records[9] of these protected species associated with river habitats are available for the 10km^2 Irish Grid square G21 which includes this location.

Whooper Swan (listed Annex 1 Birds Directive) and other wintering wildfowl and wader species use farmland in this area during the winter period (October to March). Whooper Swan and Golden Plover typically concentrate in riverside fields in the townlands of Tonybane and Rathbane, approximately 3km south of crossing Option 2. Whooper Swan roost at locations including Carrowkerbily lake, Derrymannin Lough and the main River Moy channel i.e. locations removed from this crossing option.

As outlined, HDD is the proposed means for crossing the River Moy SAC. This method allows lands and the river located within the SAC boundary to be avoided. The western side of the River Moy has no significant habitats of ecological value away from the immediate river corridor. The HDD crosses under the River Moy at a depth that will avoid direct impacts to the riverbed. The eastern side of the River Moy where HDD would exit also consists of agricultural grassland of low ecological value. The UGC then passes though farmland including crossing 2 hedgerows with associated drains before entering the Carrowcushlaun local road.

With consideration to the above, the Biodiversity Performance of Option 2 is assessed to be **Low - Moderate (Green)**. There is some residual temporary (construction phase) risk to Qualifying Interest species and habitats in the River Moy SAC, though it is noted that HDD is a well-established method for crossing rivers that avoids direct impacts to rivers and associated riparian habitats. Impacts to other habitats e.g. hedgerows and grassland are likely to be low. Mitigation can be implemented to successfully reinstate habitats of local importance and minimise impacts.

6.5.3.2 Cultural Heritage

This option remains within the public road for most of its route. The on-road route along Rathnaconeen Road passes through the Zone of Notification for an RMP—a ringfort (MA039-024----,

[9] https://maps.biodiversityireland.ie/Map

refer to Appendix B). It is possible that excavation groundworks could encounter outlying features associated with the monument. This option will require crossing the River Moy which is considered to be a specific area of archaeological potential (AAP-002, refer to Appendix B). It also demarcates the townland boundary between Rathnaconeen and Carrowcushlaun. In addition, there is a general potential for unknown sub-surface archaeological material to be present within the greenfield lands, through which the route passes in the townlands of Rathnaconeen and Carrowcushlaun, though no specific risks have been identified as yet.

Option 2 is considered to be a **Moderate (Dark Green)** option on the basis of the evaluation of potential impacts to archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage constraints.

6.5.3.3 Conclusion

With consideration to the above, the Environmental Performance of Option 2 is assessed to be **Moderate (Dark Green)**.

6.6 Social Performance

6.6.1 Option 1A

According to Geodirectory data obtained for the Project there is a total of 37 addresses with direct access onto the option 1A.

Option 1A utilises the N26 national route south of Ballina for approximately 850m. This is a national primary road connecting Ballina and the N59 with the N5 road at Swinford. Installation of the cable in the national road will cause temporary traffic disruption. A Traffic Management Plan will be undertaken in the next step of the Project (Step 5) in order to quantify the potential effect on capacity and road users, and to set out the temporary management measures which will be put in place during the installation works in order to ensure the continued operation of the road in a safe manner.

The installation of an UGC will create disturbance during the construction phase in the form of noise and traffic disruptions, particularly to the communities at Farrandeelin and Cloonturk. These disruptions and nuisance effects will be temporary in nature and minimised where possible by means of appropriate traffic management and the roads will be reinstated to a high quality. HDD beneath the rail line at Cloonturk may result in disruption to the rail service.

Option 1A utilises a private road in the Hollister site which will bring temporary nuisance and disruption to the operation of this facility.

There are no Fáilte Ireland Tourist attractions/activities/accommodation along route option 1A. The Great National Hotel Ballina is located approximately 160m south east of the route, to the east of the N26. Access to the hotel is via Rathnaconeen/ Carrentrilla Road, and the hotel backs onto the N26.

St Joseph's National School is situated approximately 130m south of Route option 1A on Rehins Road.

Route option 1A crosses the indicative corridor for the proposed Ballina Bypass on the N26. According to the Draft Mayo County Development Plan 2021-2027 the proposed Western Ballina Bypass (National Road) is at Phase 1 of development and is part of the Killala Strategic Link. It is noted in the Mayo County Development Plan 2014-2020 that the N59/26 Ballina Relief Road is listed as a Priority Infrastructure Project and is listed as a Critical Town by-pass.

6.6.1.1 Land Use Change

There are five land parcels potentially affected by this section of off-road routing, two on the eastern side of the River Moy, and three on the western side. The option largely follows the private road within the Hollister site, and is centrally located within the remaining landholding on the western side of the river between the Hollister site and the river. This area is a wet grassland managed for insect pollinator species and the HDD works area is proposed in this area. The three land parcels on the

eastern side of the river are agricultural pastureland, and in general the route is centrally located within the two holdings adjacent to the river. For the remaining land holding along Church Road, the route is adjacent to the field boundary.

The length of the off-road section from Carrowcushlaun Road through to the Hollister site is such that a joint bay will be likely required in a private field. This joint bay will need to be accessible by permanent road/track for maintenance or the replacement of a section of cable should a fault occur during the lifetime of the cable circuit. The development of the access route and wayleave/easement will be progressed in Step 5 of the Project.

With regard to the above, a risk score of **Moderate-High (Light Blue)** is assigned to option 1A with respect to land use change.

6.6.1.2 Conclusion

With consideration to the above, the Social Performance of Option 1A is assessed to be **Moderate - High (Light Blue)**.

6.6.2 Option 1B

According to Geodirectory data obtained for the Project, there is a total of 39 addresses with direct access onto option 1B.

The installation of an UGC will create disturbance to the community during the construction phase in the form of noise and traffic disruptions, particularly to the communities at Farrandeelin to residences along the Creggaun/Behybaun Road. In addition, there are a number of residential receptors along the N26 which will experience noise and traffic disruption. These disruptions will be temporary in nature, and the roads will be reinstated to a high quality in accordance with the Local Authority specifications.

The route crosses under the railway west of the N26 at a rail overbridge. This crossing will be subject to Iarnród Éireann requirements and will also need to be installed parallel to a water main. This may be a complex crossing, but it is anticipated to be feasible. A full road closure for the duration of this crossing construction work is anticipated.

Option 1B utilises the N26 national route south of Ballina for approximately 550m. This is a national primary road connecting Ballina and the N59 with the N5 road at Swinford. Installation of the cable in the national road will cause temporary traffic disruption. A Traffic Management Plan will be undertaken in the next step of the Project (Step 5) in order to quantify the potential effect on capacity and road users, and to set out the temporary and permanent traffic management measures which will be put in place during the installation works in order to ensure the continued operation of the road in a safe manner.

Option 1B utilises a private road in the Hollister site which will bring temporary nuisance and disruption to the operation of the facility. Consultation with the facility management will be undertaken in Step 5 of the Project to agree access arrangements, and to minimise potential disruption to the facility.

There are no Fáilte Ireland Tourist attractions/activities/accommodation along route option 1B. The Mount Falcon Estate is located approximately 80m north of the route at Behybaun Road. Access to the estate is via the N26 and will not be affected by Route option 1B.

Route option 1B crosses the corridor for the proposed Ballina Bypass along Farrandeelin Road in Creggaun.

6.6.2.1 Land Use Change

There are five land parcels potentially affected by this section of off-road routing, two on the eastern side of the River Moy, and three on the western side. The option largely follows the private road

within the Hollister site, and is centrally located within the remaining landholding on the western side of the river between the Hollister site and the river. This area is a wet grassland managed for insect pollinator species and the HDD works area is proposed in this area. The three land parcels on the eastern side of the river are agricultural pastureland, and the route is fairly centrally located within the two holdings adjacent to the river. For the remaining land holding along Church Road, the route is adjacent to the field boundary.

The length of the off-road section from Carrowcushlaun Road through to the Hollister site is such that a joint bay will be likely required in a private field. This joint bay will need to be accessible by permanent road/track for maintenance or the replacement of a section of cable should a fault occur during the lifetime of the cable circuit. The development of the access route and wayleave/easement will be progressed in Step 5 of the Project.

With regard to the above, a risk score of **Moderate-High (Light Blue)** is assigned to option 1B with respect to land use change.

6.6.2.2 Conclusion

With consideration to the above, the Social Performance of Option 1B is assessed to be **Moderate - High (Blue)**.

6.6.3 Option 2

There is a total of 46 addresses with direct access onto option 2.

The installation of an UGC will result in disturbance to communities along the route during the construction phase in the form of noise and traffic disruptions. These disruptions will be temporary in nature, and the roads will be reinstated to a high quality as per Local Authority/TII specifications. HDD beneath the rail line at Cloonturk may result in disruption to the rail service.

The Rathnaconeen Road serves a number of existing dwellings and the road serves as the only way in and out of the community. There is a commercial facility (O'Hara Pre-cast Concrete, Ballina) located towards the eastern end of the road. The road width is constrained, particularly at a tree-lined drain near the western end; maintaining access to the road will be challenging, and the receptors will experience nuisance and traffic disruption. According to Geodirectory data obtained for the Project, there are 29 addresses on Rathnaconeen Road. Rathnaconeen Road is the only point of access to the public road network for local residents along the road. Providing alternative local and emergency access during cable trench installation will be complex and it is not immediately evident what can be made within the constraints in the area. It is unlikely that provision of passing bays will be sufficient.

Option 2 utilises the N26 national route south of Ballina for approximately 500m. This is a national primary road connecting Ballina and the N59 with the N5 road at Swinford. Installation of the cable in the national road will cause temporary traffic disruption. A Traffic Management Plan will be undertaken in the next step of the Project (Step 5) in order to quantify the potential effect on capacity and road users, and to set out the temporary and permanent traffic management measures which will put in place during the installation works in order to ensure the continued operation of the road in a safe manner.

There are no Fáilte Ireland Tourist attractions/activities/accommodation along option 2. The Great National Hotel Ballina is located approximately 160m south east of the route, to the east of the N26. Access to the hotel is via Rathnaconeen/Carrentrilla Road, and the hotel backs onto the N26.

There is a church (Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses) located along the route on Rathnaconeen Road.

6.6.3.1 Land Use Change

There are two individual landowners potentially affected by this section of off-road routing, one on either side of the River Moy. Both would be affected by HDD boring/receiving pits. They are both

agricultural pasturelands. The length of the off-road section from Carrowcushlaun Road through to Rathconeen Road is such that a joint bay will be likely required in a private field. This joint bay will need to be accessible for maintenance or the replacement of a section of cable should a fault occur during the lifetime of the cable circuit. The development of the access route and wayleave/easement will be progressed in consultation with the landowner in Step 5 of the Project.

With regard to the above, a risk score of **Moderate-High (Light Blue)** is assigned to option 2 with respect to land use change.

6.6.3.2 Conclusion

With consideration to the above, the Social Performance of Option 2 is assessed to be **Moderate - High (Light Blue)**.

6.7 Deliverability

6.7.1 Option 1A

6.7.1.1 Implementation Timelines

It is estimated that approximately 22 weeks will be required to install the cable trench along this 5.4km route section. Some additional time may be required for the extra HDD crossing that needs to be installed – this route option requires three HDDs as compared to the two required for the other options.

6.7.1.2 Project Plan Flexibility

An HDD will be required at the crossings identified, however there is some scope for flexibility on the location of HDD boring and receiving pits. Micro-alignment of the route will likely be possible along the length of this option should any particular obstacles arise during construction. This is particularly true on the cross-country sections of this option.

On sections which run parallel to watermains, suitable micro-alignment will reduce the need for services crossings and relocations.

6.7.1.3 Dependence on other Projects

This option has no dependence on other projects.

6.7.1.4 Permits & Wayleaves

Permits and wayleaves would need to be acquired for the cross-country portion of this route, as well as for the portion that traverses through the Hollister site. The permits and wayleaves would need to include for access to the off-road joint bay which is likely required to the east of the River Moy.

6.7.1.5 Design Complexity

This option requires three HDDs for installation. The first is on Carrowcushlaun Road to cross a culvert and is necessary to avoid the removal of a section of dense trees. The HDD pits would be stationed in fields to the east Carrowcushlaun Road. The second HDD is required to cross the River Moy SAC to minimise disturbance. The pits for the HDD would be set back from the delineated edges of the SAC. Sufficient space is available on either side of the River Moy to allow for the installation. The third HDD is required on Cloonturk Road to cross the railway line at level crossing to the west of the N26. Space is available in fields to either side of the railway track. The HDD alignment crosses a watermain as well as the railway. Detailed information regarding the location, size and depth of burial of the watermain is required prior to installation.

This route runs parallel to a watermain on Carrowcushlaun Road as well as along the N26. Detailed information of the as-installed alignment of these water mains is required prior to cable trench installation.

In terms of utility crossings, the route crosses six watermains at various locations on the route, one 38kV cable in a field just off Carrowcushlaun Road, and one LV cable on the N26 as route exits the Hollister site.

In addition to the off-road section on the east of the River Moy, and HDD locations, the route cuts the corner at the intersection of Cloonturk Road and Tullysleva Road to ensure minimum bending radii of the ducts are maintained.

It is anticipated that during installation along Cloonturk Road, a full road closure to through-traffic may be required for safety reasons, however residential and emergency services access will be maintained at all times. A single lane closure with a stop / go system is anticipated for the approximately 900m that the route traverses the N26 between Cloonturk Road and the Hollister site.

Conclusion

With reference to the above sub-criteria, the Deliverability of Option 1A is assessed to be **Moderate (Dark-Green)**.

6.7.2 Option 1B

6.7.2.1 Implementation Timelines

It is estimated that approximately 16 weeks will be required to install the cable trench along this 4km route section.

6.7.2.2 Project Plan Flexibility

An HDD will be required at the crossings identified, however there is some scope for flexibility on the location of HDD boring and receiving pits. Micro-alignment of the route will likely be possible along the length of this option should any particular obstacles arise during construction. This is particularly true on the cross-country sections of this option.

On sections which run parallel to watermains, suitable micro-alignment will reduce the need for services crossings and relocations.

6.7.2.3 Dependence on other Projects

This option has no dependence on other projects.

6.7.2.4 Permits & Wayleaves

Permits and wayleaves would need to be acquired for the cross-country portion of this route, as well as for the portion that traverses through the Hollister site. The permits and wayleaves would need to include for access to the off-road joint bay which is likely required to the east of the River Moy.

6.7.2.5 Design Complexity

This option requires two HDDs for installation. The first is on Carrowcushlaun Road to cross a culvert and is necessary to avoid the removal of a section of dense trees. The HDD pits would be stationed in fields to the east Carrowcushlaun Road. The second HDD is required to cross the River Moy SAC to minimise disturbance. The pits for the HDD would be set back from the delineated edges of the SAC. Sufficient space is available on either side of the River Moy to allow for the installation.

This route runs parallel to a watermain on Carrowcushlaun Road as well as along the N26 and Behybaun Road. Detailed information of the as-installed alignment of these water mains is required prior to cable trench installation.

In terms of utility crossings, the route crosses five watermains at various locations on the route, one 38kV cable in a field just off Carrowcushlaun Road, one LV cable and two MV cables on the N26 travelling north from the Hollister site. The number of water main crossings on Behybaun Road may differ depending on the existing water main alignment and the final cable trench alignment.

The route crosses under the railway west of the N26 at a rail overbridge. This crossing will be subject to Iarnród Éireann requirements and will also need to be installed parallel to a water main. This may be a complex crossing, but it is anticipated to be feasible. A full road closure for this crossing is anticipated.

In addition to the off-road section on the east of the River Moy, and HDD locations, the route goes off-road on Creggaun Road in three locations to cross a culvert with an open-cut trench and also cuts the corner at Farrandeelin to ensure minimum bending radii of the ducts are maintained.

It is anticipated that during installation along Behybaun Road, a full road closure to through-traffic may be required for safety reasons, however residential and emergency services access will be maintained at all times. A single lane closure with a stop / go system is anticipated for the approximately 500m that the route traverses the N26 between Behybaun Road and the Hollister site.

6.7.2.6 Conclusion

With reference to the above sub-criteria, the Deliverability of Option 1B is assessed to be **Low-Moderate (Green)**

6.7.3 Option 2

6.7.3.1 Implementation Timelines

It is estimated that approximately 20 weeks will be required to install the cable trench along this 4.9km route section.

6.7.3.2 Project Plan Flexibility

An HDD will be required at the crossings identified, however there is some scope for flexibility on the location of HDD boring and receiving pits. Micro-alignment of the route will likely be possible along the length of this option should any particular obstacles arise during construction. This is particularly true on the cross-country sections of this option.

On sections which run parallel to watermains, suitable micro-alignment will reduce the need for services crossings and relocations.

6.7.3.3 Dependence on other Projects

This option has no dependence on other projects.

6.7.3.4 Permits & Wayleaves

Permits and wayleaves would need to be acquired for the cross-country portion of this route. The permits and wayleaves would need to include for access to the off-road joint bay which is likely required to the east of the River Moy.

6.7.3.5 Design Complexity

This option requires two HDDs for installation. The first is required to cross the River Moy SAC to minimise disturbance. The pits for the HDD would be set back from the delineated edges of the River Moy SAC. Sufficient space is available on either side of the River Moy to allow for the installation. The second HDD is required on Cloonturk Road to cross the railway line at level crossing to the west of the N26. Space is available in fields to either side of the railway track. The HDD alignment crosses a watermain as well as the railway. Detailed information regarding the location, size and depth of burial of the watermain is required prior to installation.

This route runs parallel to a watermain on Rathnaconeen Road. Detailed information of the as-installed alignment of these water mains is required prior to cable trench installation. The watermain appears to alternate sides of the road at various locations. As such, the crossings of the watermain will almost certainly be required, the number of which is unclear and will depend on cable trench micro-alignment.

Rathnaconeen Road is relatively narrow and is the only point of access to the public road network for local residents along the road. Providing alternative local and emergency access during cable trench installation will be complex and it is not immediately evident what arrangements can be made within the constraints in the area. It is unlikely that provision of passing bays will be sufficient.

In addition to the unknown number of watermain crossings on Rathnaconeen Road, the route also crosses one MV cable on the N26 and four additional watermains.

In addition to the off-road section on the east of the River Moy, and HDD locations, the route cuts the corner at the intersection of Cloonturk Road and Tullysleva Road to ensure minimum bending radii of the ducts are maintained and is also likely to require an off-road culvert crossing on Rathnaconeen Road near the N26.

It is anticipated that during installation along Cloonturk Road, a full road closure to through-traffic may be required for safety reasons, however residential and emergency services access will be maintained at all times. A single lane closure with a stop / go system is anticipated for the approximately 500m that the route traverses the N26 between Cloonturk Road and Rathconeen.

6.7.3.6 Conclusion

With reference to the above sub-criteria, the Deliverability of Option 1B is assessed to be **Moderate-High (Blue)**

6.8 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, evaluation matrix for the Ballina Environs and River Moy Crossing Options is presented in the table below:

Table 6.1: Ballina Environs and River Moy Crossing MCA

Criteria	Option 1A	Option 1B	Option 2
Technical	Low-Moderate	Low-Moderate	Low-Moderate
Economic	Low-Moderate	Low	Low
Environmental	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Social	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	Moderate - High
Deliverability	Moderate	Low-moderate	Moderate-High
Overall	Moderate	Low-Moderate	Moderate-High

Having regard to the above, option 1B is the best performing option for the River Moy crossing at Ballina.

7 Swinford Environs

7.1 Introduction

Determining a cable route in the Swinford area presents particular difficulties for the following reasons:

- Visual inspections in Swinford Town indicated a relatively high density of manholes which in turn suggest a relatively high density of parallel services. The extent to which an alignment can be found within the urban centre of Swinford will depend on additional survey works.
- In terms of utility crossings, a substantial number of crossings of a cable route within the urban centre of Swinford would be required close together in locations. This would increase the complexity of the installation.
- Any route within the environs of Swinford is required to cross the railway. Any crossing will be subject to Iarnród Éireann requirements. Locations of a railway crossing are limited and present certain difficulties:
  - under the railway on the western edge of Swinford will require installation parallel to a water main. This may be a complex crossing, but it is anticipated to be feasible. A full road closure may be required during the installation at this crossing.
  - under the railway north of Swinford at a rail overbridge, will require installation parallel to a lateral water main. This may be a complex crossing, but it is anticipated to be feasible. A full road closure is anticipated during installation at this crossing.
- Intersection with the Swinford River. The Mill Street Bridge cannot accommodate the cable, and there is insufficient space to HDD at this location.
- Crossing the Swinford River on the eastern side of Swinford town presents difficulties as HDD will be required in proximity to residential estates.
- There is a cluster of archaeological features between Rathscanlan Road and Cloonlara Road on the eastern side of Swinford town.

The following four options (option 1, option 2A, option 2B and option 3) are currently under consideration. Each of the options is described below:

7.2 Overview

7.2.1 Option 1

Option 1 travels in an easterly direction from Cloongullaun and Lagcurragh along the Ballina Road and onto the Main Street of Swinford. The option turns to the north east along Brookville Avenue avoiding the town centre. It continues along Bridge Street and the N26 (Dublin Road) before turning onto Cloonlara Road. There is an HDD crossing of a watercourse which crosses Cloonlara Road. Townlands within the environs of option 1 are Lagcurragh, Carrowbeg, Swinford, Kilbridge and Rathscanlan.

Option 1 Swinford is illustrated in the Figure 7.1 below.

Figure 7.1: Option 1 Swinford

Source: Mott MacDonald / OSI

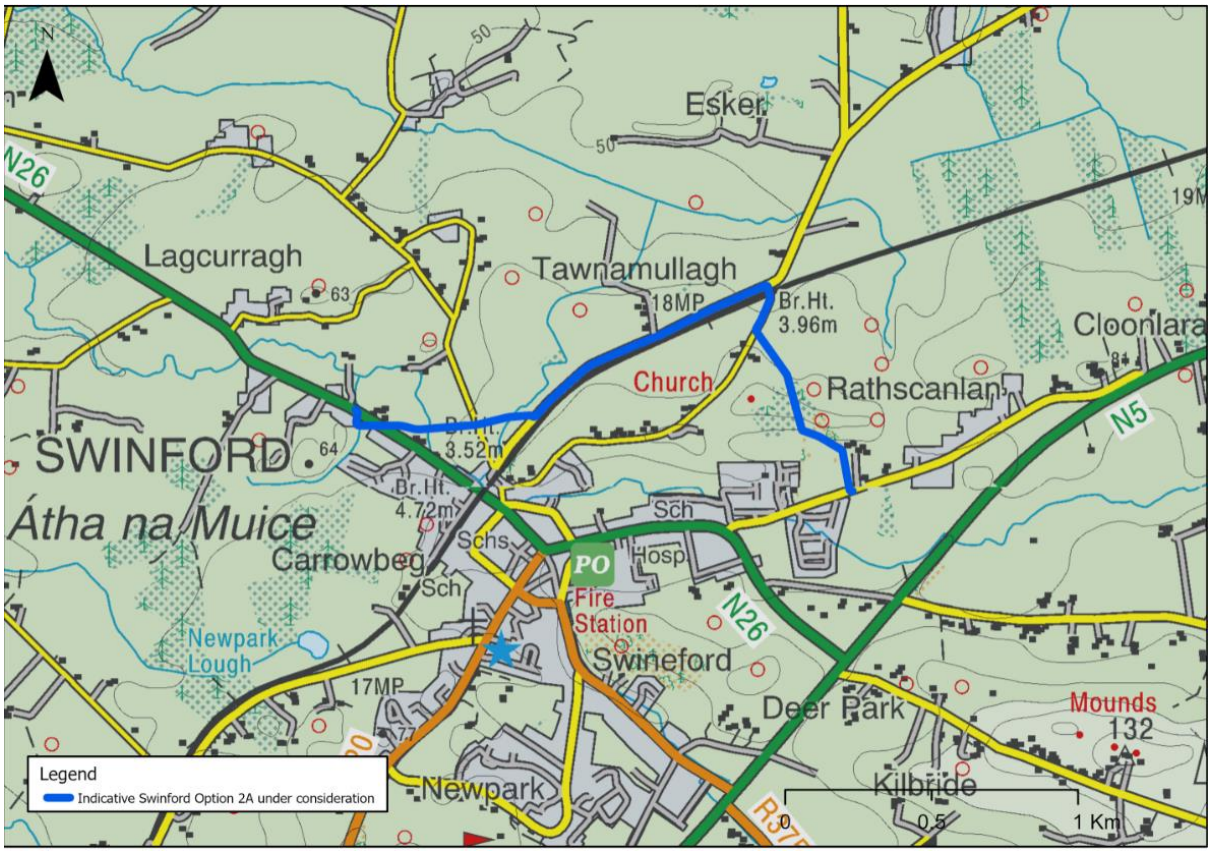
There are three intersections of option 1 with EPA registered watercourses (EPA Code: Swinford_010, WFD Framework Status – Good). One crossing is located along the Cloonlara Road at which HDD is proposed, the remaining two are located on the section of route between Bridge Street and Ballina Road.

7.2.2 Option 2A

Option 2A traverses agricultural land for a distance of approximately 500m on the northerly approach to Swinford between Ballina Road, and Lagcurragh/Rathscanlan Road. It crosses Cloongullaun Road and two watercourses (2 x Swinford_010) in this area. It proceeds along Rathscanlan Road which runs parallel to the rail line for approximately 930m before turning south along Rathscanlan Road and crossing under the railway north of Swinford at a rail overbridge. It utilises Rathscanlan Road for approximately 170m before turning south to cross pasturelands and a forestry block before joining Cloonlara Road to the south. Townlands within the environs of option 2A are Lagcurragh, Rathscanlan and Tawnamullagh.

Option 2A is illustrated in Figure 7.2 below.

Figure 7.2: Option 2A Swinford



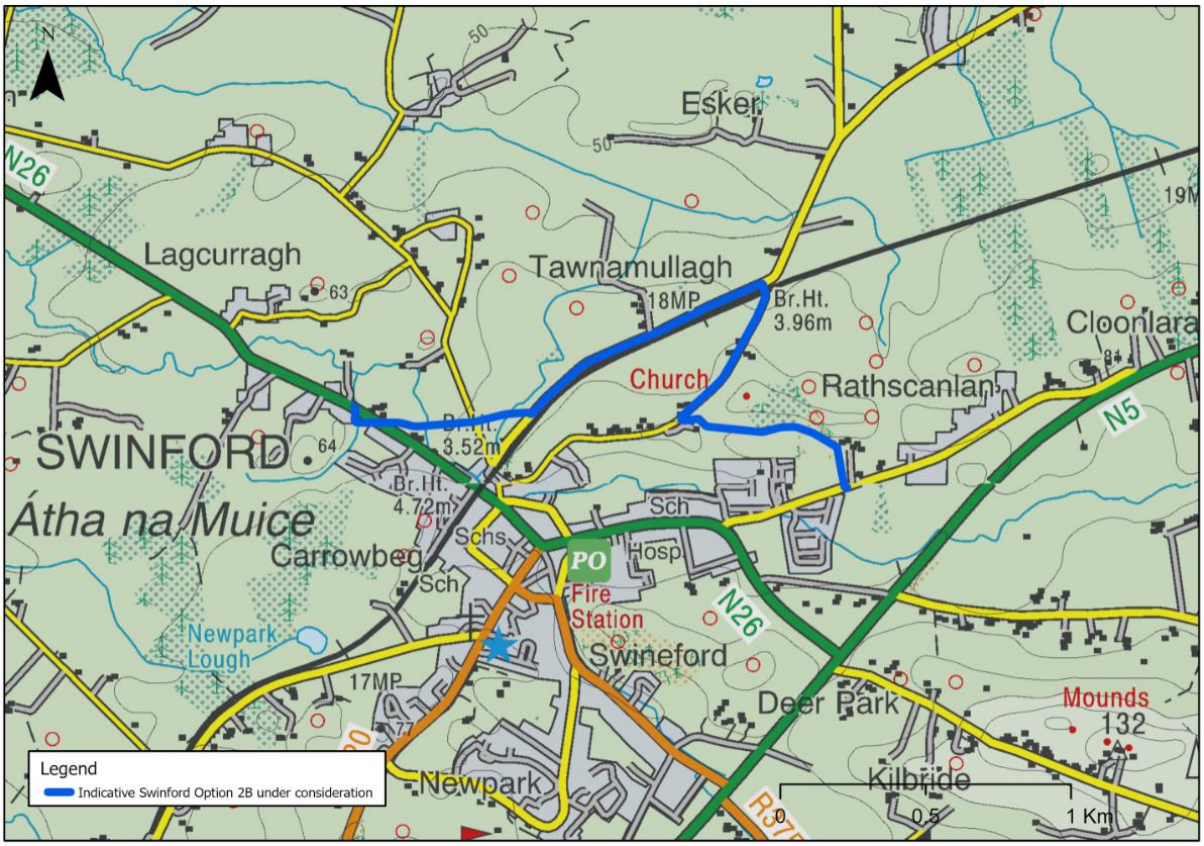
Source: Mott MacDonald / OSI

7.2.3 Option 2B

Option 2B traverses agricultural land for a distance of approximately 500m on the northerly approach to Swinford between Ballina Road, and Lagcurragh/Rathscanlan Road. It crosses Cloongullaun Road and two watercourses (2 x Swinford_010) in this area. It proceeds along Rathscanlan Road which runs parallel to the rail line for approximately 930m before turning south along Rathscanlan Road and crossing under the railway north of Swinford at a rail overbridge. It utilises Rathscanlan Road for approximately 560m before turning south east to cross pasturelands and a forestry block before joining Cloonlara Road to the south. Townlands within the environs of option 2B are Lagcurragh, Rathscanlan and Tawnamullagh. According to Geodirectory data, there are three addresses along the option.

Option 2B is illustrated in Figure 7.3 below.

Figure 7.3: Option 2B Swinford



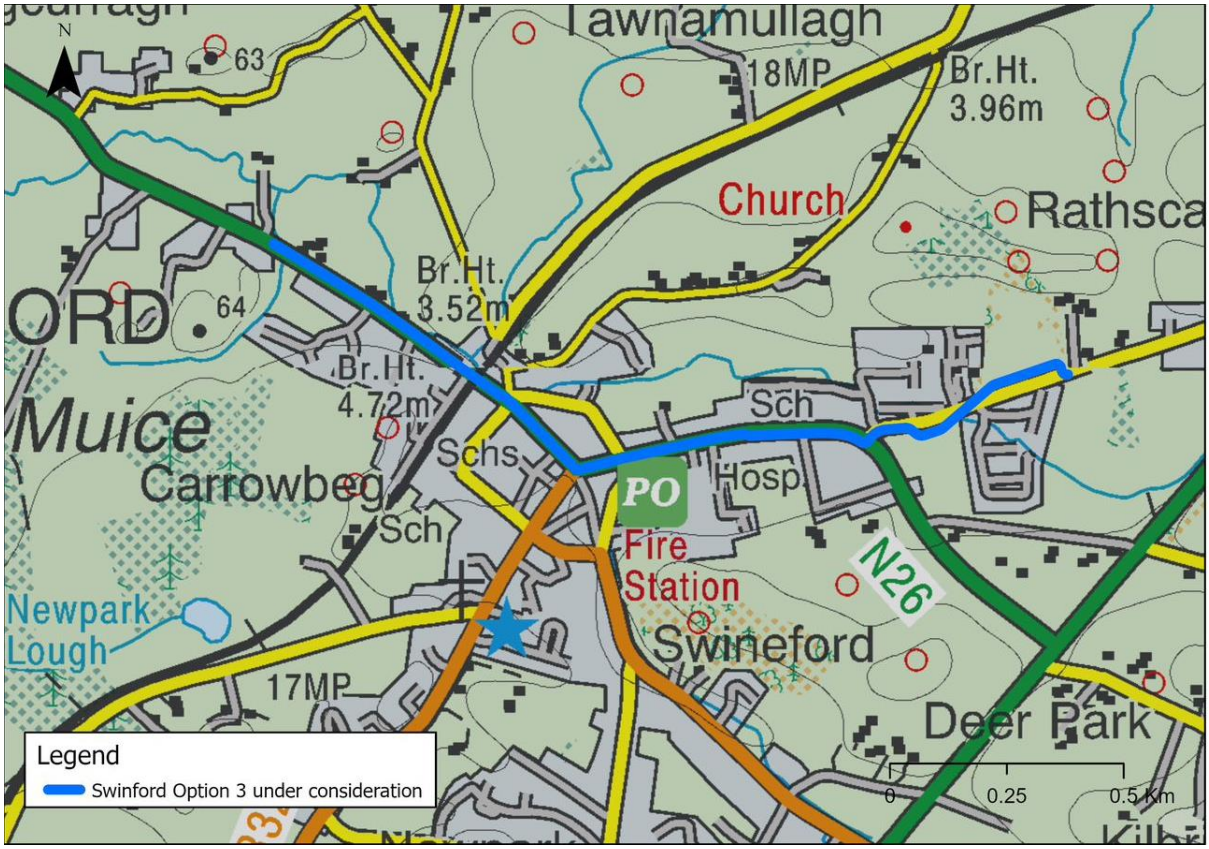
Source: Mott MacDonald / OSI

7.2.4 Option 3

Option 3 travels in an easterly direction from Cloongullaun and Lagcurragh along the Ballina Road and onto the Main Street of Swinford , continuing through the town centre. The option continues west along Bridge Street and the N26 (Dublin Road) before turning onto Cloonlara Road. There is an HDD crossing of a watercourse which crosses Cloonlara Road. Townlands within the environs of option 3 are Lagcurragh, Carrowbeg, Swineford, Kilbridge and Rathscanlan.

Option 3 Swinford is illustrated in the Figure 7.4 below.

Figure7.4: Option 3 Swinford



Source: Mott MacDonald

7.3 Conclusion

The four options described above remain under consideration subject to ongoing assessments and landowner engagement. An MCA assessment will be carried out following completion of these assessments.

Identification of the BPO for Swinford will continue to consider and balance the five key criteria – technical, economic, environmental, social and deliverability - in respect of the options under consideration. It is considered that all options presented are suitable and any potential challenges in developing them can be mitigated by appropriate design and environmental mitigation.

8 Ballaghaderreen Environs

8.1 Introduction

At the commencement of Step 4C an option going into the urban centre of Ballaghaderreen, utilising the public road network was considered and discounted on the basis that installing a UGC in the urban centre of Ballaghaderreen would require a substantial number of utilities crossings and require works in proximity to a large number of residential and commercial receptors. Following this, options which avoid the Ballaghaderreen urban centre were developed, and brought forward for assessment in accordance with the MCA described in chapter 5 of this report. These are listed below:

- Option 1, and
- Option 2.

These options are shown in Figures 8.1 and 8.2 below.

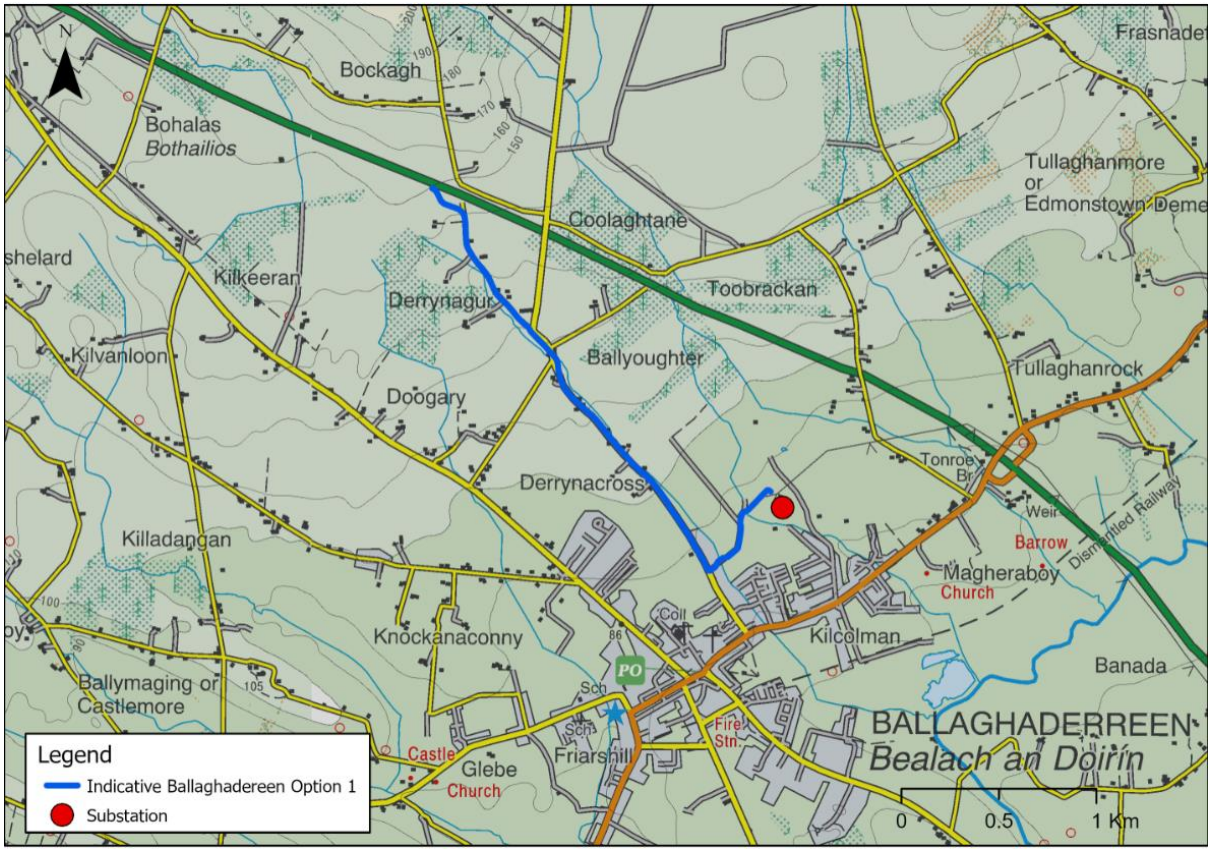
8.2 Overview

8.2.1 Option 1

Option 1 diverts off the N5 onto the Derrynagur Road. It travels in a south easterly direction along Derrynagur Road and Bohar-Bui Road for approximately 2.8 km. It turns north onto a minor road which it follows for approximately 300m before cutting across agricultural lands to approach the Tonroe substation from the southwest. HDD is proposed at the Coolathane /Ballyoughter road junction. Townlands within the environs of option 1 are Bockagh, Ballyoughter and Derrynacross. Based on Geodirectory data obtained for the Project, there are 30 addresses with access from the affected public road.

Option 1 Ballaghaderreen is illustrated in Figure 8.1 below.

Figure 8.1: Option 1 Ballaghaderreen



Source: Mott MacDonald / OSI

By reference to modelled Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) flood mapping flood risk is not identified along option 1.

Based on the Geological Survey Ireland (GSI) mapping datasets (www.gsi.ie), option 1 passes through an area of locally important aquifer (code LI) at Derrynagur, while the rest of the option passes through an area of poor aquifer (code PI). The option passes through an areas of extreme and high groundwater vulnerability (www.gsi.ie) in the townlands of Bockagh and Ballyoughter.

Option 1 passes through agricultural land, classified as Pasture by Corine Land Cover, 2018 for a length of approximately 2km of the option and Peat bogs for approximately 740m.

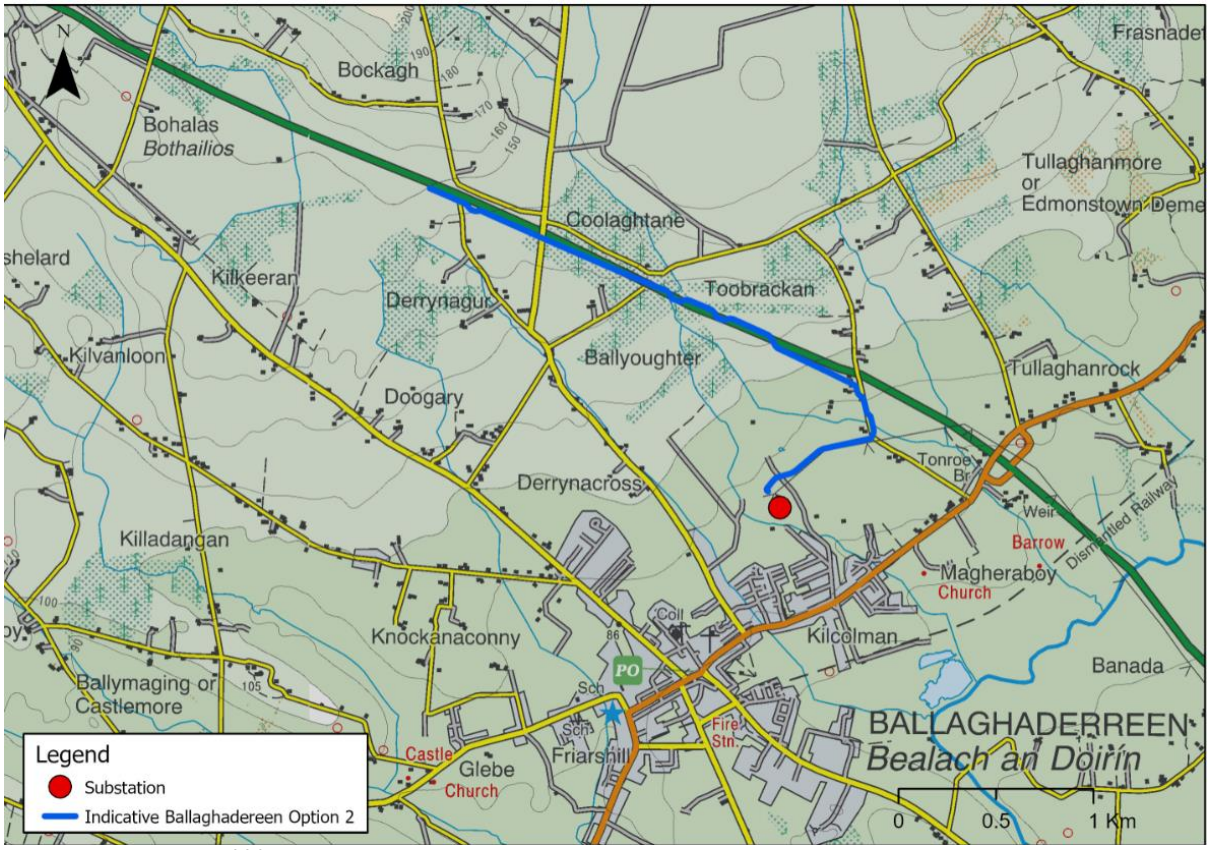
There are three intersections of option 1 with watercourses (EPA Code Lung_050). One crossing is located along the Boher Bui Road at which HDD is proposed, the remaining two are located on the section of route between Boher Bui Road and the substation, and open cut trenching is proposed.

8.2.2 Option 2

Option 2 diverts from the N5 in the townland of Toobrackan onto a track running parallel to the N5 west of Magheraboy Road. It joins Magheraboy Road south of the N5 underbridge and follows the road for approximately 200m. It then turns west to cross agricultural lands and approach the Tonroe substation from the north west. Townlands within the environs of option 2 are Bockagh, Magheraboy and Ballyoughter. Based on Geodirectory data obtained for the Project, there are three addresses with access from the affected public roads.

Option 2 Ballaghaderreen is illustrated in the Figure 8.2 below.

Figure 8.2: Option 2 Ballaghaderreen



Source: Mott MacDonald / OSI

Option 2 passes through agricultural land, classified as Pasture by Corine Land Cover, 2018 for a length of approximately 2.6 km of the option and 1.2 km through Transitional woodland-shrub along the N5.

By reference to modelled Catchment Flood Risk Assessment and Management (CFRAM) flood mapping flood risk is not identified along option 2.

Based on the Geological Survey Ireland (GSI) mapping datasets (www.gsi.ie), option 2 passes through a poor aquifer (code Pl). The option passes through an areas of extreme and high groundwater vulnerability (www.gsi.ie) in the townlands of Bockagh, Coolaghtane, Toobrackan, Magheraboy and Ballyoughter.

There is one watercourse crossing (EPA code Lung_050, WFD status Risk Unknown) on Magheraboy Road and one crossing of the same watercourse on the N5. Deck space may be available in the N5 for the crossing. Alternatively, an off-line culvert will be used.

8.3 Technical Performance

8.3.1 Option 1

8.3.1.1 System Reliability

This is slightly shorter than the alternative considered and therefore has least amount of equipment installed and may therefore be marginally more reliable.

8.3.1.2 Technical Operational Risk

The length of the route along the Bohar Bui Road suggests that at least one joint bay will be required along the road. The narrowness of this road is such that passing bays would need to be installed at joint bay locations to minimise traffic disturbance during maintenance operations.

8.3.1.3 Conclusions

With consideration to the above, the Technical Performance of Option 1 is assessed to be **Low-Moderate (Green)**.

8.3.2 Option 2

8.3.2.1 System Reliability

This is slightly longer than the alternative considered and therefore has slightly more equipment installed and may therefore be marginally less reliable.

8.3.2.2 Technical Operational Risk

The length of the route along the N5 suggests that at least one joint bay will be required within the N5. While these would typically be located in the hard shoulder to avoid disruption during maintenance, this does present a potential safety risk during maintenance operations.

8.3.3 Conclusions

With consideration to the above, the Technical Performance of Option 1 is assessed to be **Low-Moderate (Green)**.

8.4 Economic Performance

8.4.1 Option 1

Option 1 is slighter more expensive than, but comparable to, option 2 due to the need for a relatively long HDD on Ballyoughter Road. The Economic Performance of this option is assessed to be **Low-Moderate (Green)**.

8.4.2 Option 2

Option 2 is slightly cheaper than, but comparable to, Option 1 even though it is marginally longer as it requires a relatively short HDD. The Economic Performance of this option is assessed to be **Low-Moderate (Green)**.

8.5 Environmental Performance

8.5.1 Option 1

8.5.1.1 Biodiversity

Option 1 starts off the N5 road and crosses onto a local road at Derrynagur. The UGC runs within the local road for approximately 2.4km. The UGC then crosses into an overgrown narrow laneway and traverses north east to a wet (agricultural) grassland field immediately west of Tonroe substation. There will be a requirement to clear woody vegetation along the narrow laneway and at two additional hedgerow crossings to reach Tonroe substation. There is also a requirement to cross three streams. These stream crossings (EPA Code: Lung_050) include adjacent riparian woody vegetation. Otter and other aquatic ecology receptors associated with river habitats have been recorded[10] in M69, the

[10] https://maps.biodiversityireland.ie/Map

10km^2 which includes this location. It is noted also that the protected invertebrate marsh fritillary has also been recorded and this species is associated with wet grassland.

With consideration to the above, the Biodiversity Performance of Option 1 is assessed to be **Low - Moderate (Green)**. There is some residual temporary (construction phase) risk to aquatic species during the construction phase at stream crossings. Impacts to other habitats e.g. hedgerows and wet grassland will also arise. Mitigation can be implemented to successfully reinstate in stream habitats and replant hedgerows, hence minimising residual impacts.

8.5.1.2 Cultural Heritage

This option is primarily on-road with only a short greenfield section where it exits the Tonroe substation. The N5 section of the route intersects with the locations of ten RMP sites (RO008-064----; RO008-071----; RO008-072001-; RO008-072002-; RO008-072003-; RO008-073001-; RO008-073002-; RO008-073003-; RO008-074----; RO008C011----, refer to Appendix B) however these reflect the locations of archaeological sites excavated along the route of the N5 road. The section of the route between Tonroe substation and Bohar Bui Road passes close by the site of a building shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (UCH-012) and crosses a mill-race (UCH-014).

Option 1 is considered to be a **Low-Moderate (Green)** option on the basis of the evaluation of potential impacts to archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage constraints.

8.5.1.3 Conclusion

With consideration to the above, the Environmental Performance of Option 1 is assessed to be **Low-Moderate (Green)**.

8.5.2 Option 2

8.5.2.1 Biodiversity

The route starts off the N5 road and crosses onto a relief road adjacent to the N5 before connecting with the Magheraboy local road. The UGC crosses a small stream (EPA Code: Lung_050). Otter and other aquatic ecology receptors associated with river habitats have been recorded[11] in M69, the 10km^2 which includes this location. It is noted also that the protected invertebrate marsh fritillary has also been recorded and this species is associated with wet grassland. This location will be subject to ecology surveys to determine potential habitat suitability for this species. The UGC exits this local road cross country to Tonroe station. Habitats crossed include agricultural grassland, wet grassland, scrub, remnant heath and new forestry before entering Tonroe substation

With consideration to the above, the Biodiversity Performance of Option 2 is assessed to be **Low - Moderate (Green)**. There is some residual temporary (construction phase) risk to aquatic species during the construction phase at stream crossings. Impacts to other habitats e.g. hedgerows, wet grassland, scrub and possibly heath, will also arise and be greater than option 1. Mitigation can be implemented to successfully reinstate in stream habitats and replant hedgerows hence minimising residual impacts.

8.5.2.2 Cultural Heritage

This option is primarily on-road with a greenfield section where it exits the Tonroe substation. It does not intersect with any legally designated archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage sites. The section of the route on the N5 road corridor would have been fully excavated of archaeological material in advance of road construction. There is a general potential for unknown sub-surface archaeological material to be present within the greenfield lands, through which the route passes in the townlands of Ballyoughter and Magheraboy, though no specific risks have been identified as yet. Advance prospection to further assess these risks—either non-intrusive (LiDAR survey, geophysical

[11] https://maps.biodiversityireland.ie/Map

survey) or intrusive (archaeological test trenching)—should be carried out if this route emerges as a best performing option.

Option 2 is considered to be a **Low-Moderate (Green)** risk option on the basis of the evaluation of potential impacts to archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage constraints.

8.5.2.3 Conclusion

With consideration to the above, the Environmental Performance of Option 2 is assessed to be **Low-Moderate (Green)**

8.6 Social Performance

8.6.1 Option 1

There are 30 addresses along the option (along Derrynagur/Boher Bui Road), and the installation of an UGC will cause disturbance to these receptors, and the wider community during the construction phase in the form of noise and traffic disruptions. HDD is required to facilitate the crossing of a watercourse (EPA Code Lung_050) close to two receptors (1 residential, 1 both residential and commercial) at the Boher Bui/Ballyoughter/Coolathane road intersections.

There are no Fáilte Ireland tourist attractions, activities, or accommodation along the route. There are no schools, community facilities, churches, graveyards, nursing homes, health care facilities or sports facilities along the route.

8.6.1.1 Land Use Changes

Option 1 potentially impacts six separate landowners where leaving the public road. In each of these land parcels, option 1 lies adjacent to the land parcel boundary, thereby minimising the impact on agricultural land. The HDD construction footprint is located adjacent to Boher Bui road within a single land parcel.

Where leaving the public road, option 1 crosses agricultural pastureland. It is not envisaged that a joint bay would be required on the off-road section between Boher Bui Road and Tonroe substation. As such option 1 is assessed to be **Low-Moderate (Green)** with respect to land use change.

8.6.1.2 Conclusion

The social performance considerations, as described above, are temporary in nature. With consideration to the above, the Social Performance of option 1 is assessed to be **Moderate (Dark Green)**.

8.6.2 Option 2

there are three addresses (one residential, one both residential and commercial, and one unknown along the route (Magheraboy Road). The installation of an UGC will bring disturbance to these receptors, and the wider community during the construction phase in the form of noise and traffic disruptions.

There are no Fáilte Ireland tourist attractions, activities, or accommodation along the route. There are no schools, community facilities, churches, graveyards, nursing homes, health care facilities or sports facilities along the route.

8.6.2.1 Land Use Change

Option 2 impacts on approximately eight separate landowners where leaving the public road. Here the land use is agricultural pastureland, scrub, and new forestry (where the option lies within a right of way). It is not envisaged that a joint bay would be required on the off-road section between Magheraboy Rd and Tonroe substation. As such option 2 is assessed to be **Low-Moderate (Green)** with respect to land use change.

8.6.2.2 Conclusion

The social performance considerations, as described above, are temporary in nature. With consideration to the above, the Social Performance of Option 2 is assessed to be **Low- Moderate (Green)**.

8.7 Deliverability

8.7.1 Option 1

8.7.1.1 Implementation Timelines

It is estimated that approximately 12 weeks will be required to install the cable trench along this 3km section. Some additional time may be required for the HDD crossing that has been identified.

8.7.1.2 Project Plan Flexibility

An HDD will be required at the crossing identified, however there is some scope for flexibility on the location of HDD boring and receiving pits.

On sections which run parallel to watermains, suitable micro-alignment will reduce the need for services crossings and relocations.

8.7.1.3 Dependence on other Projects

This option has no dependence on other projects.

8.7.1.4 Permits & Wayleaves

Permits would likely need to be acquired for the HDD locations for this route. Permits and wayleaves would need to be acquired for the cross-country portion of this route.

8.7.1.5 Design Complexity

This option requires one HDD at Ballyoughter Road to cross a waterway. The presence of households on either side of the road at this water crossing may result in a more complex HDD crossing as the alignment will need to avoid going under the foundations of the buildings.

Derrynagur Road is relatively narrow and is the only point of access to the public road network for local residents along the road. Providing alternative local and emergency access during cable trench installation will be complex and it is not immediately evident what arrangements can be made within the constraints in the area. It is unlikely that provision of passing bays will be sufficient.

The route runs parallel to a watermain for the entire section within the public road. The extent to which an alignment can be found while minimising relocation of services as well as installation complexity will depend on additional survey works.

In terms of utility crossings, the number of lateral water main crossings will depend on final micro-alignment of the cable route as well as the as-installed alignment of the water mains and later connections.

The narrowness of the road may require a full road closure for safety reasons, however residential and emergency services access will be maintained at all times.

8.7.1.6 Conclusion

With reference to the above sub-criteria, the Deliverability of Option 1 is assessed to be **Moderate - High (Light Blue)**.

8.7.2 Option 2

8.7.2.1 Implementation Timelines

It is estimated that approximately 14 weeks will be required to install the cable trench along this 3.4km section.

8.7.2.2 Project Plan Flexibility

There is little flexibility on the need for HDD at the crossing identified, however there is some scope for flexibility on the location of HDD boring and receiving pits.

Micro-alignment of the route will likely be possible along the length of this option should any particular obstacles arise during construction. This is particularly true on the cross-country sections of this option

8.7.2.3 Dependence on other Projects

This option has no dependence on other projects.

8.7.2.4 Permits & Wayleaves

Permits and wayleaves would need to be acquired for the cross-country portion of this route.

8.7.2.5 Design Complexity

This option requires one HDD on Magheraboy Road to cross a waterway.

The route crosses two additional waterways on the N5. The crossings are expected to be possible through an off-road open-cut trench and installation of a culvert if required.

In terms of utility crossings, only one crossing of a 38kV cable is required. This will be in a similar location to one of the water crossings.

8.7.2.6 Conclusion

With reference to the above sub-criteria, the Deliverability of Option 2 is assessed to be **Low-Moderate (Green)**.

8.8 Conclusion

Having regard to the above, evaluation matrix for the Ballaghaderreen options is presented in the table below:

Table 8.1: Ballaghaderreen Options MCA

Criteria	Option 1	Option 2
Technical	Low-Moderate	Low-Moderate
Economic	Low-Moderate	Low-Moderate
Environmental	Low-Moderate	Low-Moderate
Social	Moderate	Low-Moderate
Deliverability	Moderate - High	Low-Moderate
Overall	**Moderate**	**Low-Moderate**

Having regard to the above, the best performing option for the Ballaghaderreen area is Option 2.

9 Best Performing Option

9.1 Introduction

It is EirGrid's intention to progress to Step 5 (the planning process) for the development of North Connacht 110 kV Project based on the UGC BPO between Moy substation in County Mayo and Tonroe substation in County Roscommon, as described in Section 9.2 of this report and as presented in Appendix A *Mapping.*

The route is described as follows:

- Moy to the N26 junction (Cuillonaghtan townland) – section 9.2.1.
- N26 junction (Cuillonaghtan townland) to Swinford – section 9.2.2
- Swinford to Tonroe – section 9.2.3.

The BPO has regard to the selection of the proposed options in the Ballina area (refer to chapter 6) and Ballaghaderreen (refer to chapter 8) in accordance with the MCA approach (refer to Chapter 5). This identified BPO is subject to change as studies and assessments are ongoing and additional localised cross-country routing may be required to avoid constraints.

Table 9.1 presents the identified townlands within which the BPO, as presented in Appendix A *Mapping.*

Table 9.1: Townlands intersected by the Step 4C UGC BPO

Ref	Townland	County
1	GORTEEN	Mayo
2	ARDOUGHAN	Mayo
3	KNOCKLEHAUGH	Mayo
4	FARRANDEELION	Mayo
5	CREGGAUN	Mayo
6	BEHYBAUN	Mayo
7	RAHANS	Mayo
8	CARROWCUSHLAN	Mayo
9	CLOONSLAUN	Mayo
10	BREAGHWY	Mayo
11	CARROWKERIBILY	Mayo
12	BUNNAFINGLAS	Mayo
13	DRUMSCOBA	Mayo
14	CORRADRISHY	Mayo
15	BOHERHALLAGH	Mayo
16	COOLAGAGH	Mayo
17	CUILLONAGHTAN	Mayo
18	CALLOW	Mayo
19	LISMORAN	Mayo
20	CLOONYGOWAN	Mayo
21	RINBRACK	Mayo
22	POLLSHARVOGE	Mayo
23	CLOONGULLAN	Mayo
24	LAGCURRAGH	Mayo
25	CARROWBEG	Mayo

Ref	Townland	County
26	RATHSCANLAN	Mayo
27	TAWNAMULLAGH	Mayo
28	CLOONLARA	Mayo
29	CLOONAGHBOY	Mayo
30	CUILMORE	Mayo
31	KILLATURLY	Mayo
32	MULLENMADOGE	Mayo
33	TROUTHILL or KNOCKBRACK	Mayo
34	CARTRON	Mayo
35	TOMBOHOLLA	Mayo
36	SONNAGH	Mayo
37	LOWPARK	Mayo
38	BALLYGLASS WEST	Mayo
39	BALLYGLASS EAST	Mayo
40	LAVY BEG	Mayo
41	BULCAUN	Mayo
42	CLOONMEEN WEST	Mayo
43	GOWEL	Mayo
44	CLOONFANE	Mayo
45	FAULEENS	Mayo
46	CASHELDUFF	Mayo
47	CRANMORE	Mayo
48	CORRAGOOLY	Mayo / Roscommon
49	GORTANURE	Roscommon
50	CURRINAH	Roscommon
51	CASHELCOLAUN	Roscommon
52	BOHALAS	Roscommon
53	BOCKAGH	Roscommon
54	COOLAGHTANE	Roscommon
55	TOOBRACKAN	Roscommon
56	MAGHERABOY	Roscommon
57	BALLYOUGHTER	Roscommon

Source: Ordnance Survey Ireland

Table 9.2 presents the anticipated watercourse crossings (based on EPA data, www.epa.ie) associated with the proposed BPO. This is indicative, reflective of this stage of the project, and subject to change depending on further survey and further design work to be carried out at the next stage (Step 5, Planning).

Table 9.2: Identified Watercourse Crossings (Step 4C)

Ref	Watercourse Name (EPA)	Townland
1	Tulleyegan_010	FARRANDEELION
2	Tulleyegan_010	CREGGAUN
3	Moy_120	RAHANS/CARROCUSHLAUN
4	Moy_120	CLOONSLAUN
5	Carrowkerbily Lough Stream_010	CARROKERBILLY/BUNNYFINGLAS
6	Moy_110	CORRADRISHY
7	Yellow Foxford_020	BOHERHALLAGH

Ref	Watercourse Name (EPA)	Townland
8	Callow Loughs Stream_010	COOLAGAGH/CUILLONAGAHTAN
9	Callow Loughs Stream_010	CUILLONAGAHTAN/CALLOW
10	Callow Loughs stream_010	CALLOW
11	Lough Muck stream_010	LISMORAN
12	Moy_080	POLSHARVOGE
13	Moy_080	POLSHARVOGE/CLOONGULLAUN
14	Swinford_010	CLOONGULLAUN
16	Swinford_010 x 4	LAGCURRAGH
17	Sonnagh (Moy)_010	TROUTHILL OR KNOCKBRACK
18	Sonnagh (Moy)_010 x 2	TOMBOHOLLA
19	Charlestown stream_010	BALLYGLASS WEST
20	Charlestown stream_010	LAVY BEG
21	Charlestown stream_010	BULCAUN
22	Black (Sligo)_010	CLOONMEEN WEST
23	Owengarve (Sligo)_020 x 2	FAULEENS
24	Owengarve (Sligo)_010	CRANMORE
25	Owenlobnaglaur_010	BOHALAS
26	Lung_030	BOHALAS/BOCKAGH
27	Lung_050	COOLAGHTANE
28	Lung_050	TOOBRACKEN/BALLYOUGHTER

Source; EPA

9.2 Step 4C Route Description

9.2.1 Moy to N26 junction (Cuillonaghtan townland)

The BPO exits the Moy substation and is accommodated by the private road from where it turns south into L1109, Gurteens. It crosses the Gurteens roundabout and continues south along the N59. It passes the Gurteens Industrial Estate and turns from Crossmalina Road into Gurteens Road. It follows Knockleagha Road where it crosses a stream (EPA code Tulleyegan_010, WFD Risk Status Unassigned). There is an abandoned commercial address located adjacent to the stream on the western side. There is a tight bend where the cable route turns north east onto Farrandeelin Road. A wider sweep would extend into a single land parcel at this location. From here the cable route follows Option 1B Ballina – refer to section 6.2.2 of this report.

The cable route extends south along Carrowcushlaun Road. There are three intersections of the cable route along Cloonislaun Road with the Moy_120, a tributary of the River Moy, approximately 350m east of the confluence. This area is primarily peat, and prone to flooding. The OPW current extent modelled low probability flood event extends up to the road in this area. The cable route continues south along Carrowkerbily Road. The road passes adjacent to Carrowkerbily Lough where the topography slopes steeply towards the lough to the east, and there is an area of mature trees adjacent to the road. There are 24 addresses along this section of the route, between the Carrowkerbily Road junction north of the lough and the Carrowkerbily Lough Stream south of the lough. The Carrowkerbily Lough Stream_010 flows west directly into the River Moy in the River Moy SAC and has a WFD status of poor/at risk. Due to the sensitivity of the watercourse, the proximity to the SAC and the size of the crossing, HDD is proposed at this location with the boring and receiving pads situated on the eastern side of Carrowkerbily / Bunny Finglas Road. There are four addresses (3 residential, 1 both residential and commercial) located across the road from the proposed location of the HDD compound.

The route continues south along Bunny Finglas Road passing a substantial quarry. Here, the River Moy SAC extends to the road on the western side in places, and there is a stretch of mature trees on the eastern side. This area is prone to flooding; the OPW modelled medium probability flood event

extends up to the road in this area. At Curradrish the route crosses the Moy_110, a tributary of the Moy which joins the Moy approximately 1.1km west. Continuing south, the route passes a degraded bog on the western side of the road and intersects the Foxford Way Loop Walk (Mayo County Council) at Boherhallagh. Here, it takes the western fork of the Boherhallagh Road and continues south. There are mature trees on the eastern side of the road along this stretch, and the River Moy SAC extends up to the road on the western side. It crosses the Yellow Foxford_020 (WFD status High) where the River Moy SAC is adjacent to the road. A crossing of the Yellow Foxford_020 by HDD is proposed.

The route continues south within the Coolagagh Road, passing a substantial quarry. An HDD crossing of the Callow Loughs Stream_010 is proposed at Ballinaleck, just north of where it joins the N26.

9.2.2 N26 to Swinford

The proposed BPO will utilise the N26 national road for a distance of approximately 9 km between Ballinaleck and Swinford. The N26 crosses the Callow Loughs Stream_010 (WFD status High) at the Carrick Bridge, a large masonry arch bridge. Further investigations to be carried out at Step 5 will confirm whether the bridge can accommodate the cable, alternatively HDD will be used at this location. The road follows the N26 where it passes the Callow Lakes to the west; there are mature trees along the road in this location. The road crosses the Callow Loughs Stream_010 (WFD status High), where open cut trenching is proposed on the southern side of the road. Continuing south, the cable remains in the road until its intersection with the Lough Muck Stream _010 (WFD status Good) where open cut trenching is proposed on the southern side of the road. At Renbrack, the River Moy SAC extends to the southern edge of the N26.

It is proposed to utilise the new N26 realignment (currently under construction) which will have sufficient cover to accommodate the cable at the crossing of a tributary of the River Moy (Moy_080 WFD status Good), on the approach to the River Moy crossing. At the River Moy crossing, which is within the River Moy SAC, HDD or using ducts in the footpath is being considered. Just south of the River Moy, a crossing of the Swinford_010 will be accommodated within the new N26 alignment, currently under construction. An additional crossing of the Swinford_010 on the boundary of the townlands of Cloongullaun and Lagcurragh, is situated in a forested area. HDD is proposed for this location to route from the field on the south west of the road to the field in the north east in order to avoid tree felling.

On the approach to Swinford, the cable route intersects the Swinford_010 twice in the townland of Lagcurragh. For the northerly crossing open cut trench on the eastern side of the road is proposed, and for the southern crossing HDD is proposed due to spatial constraints.

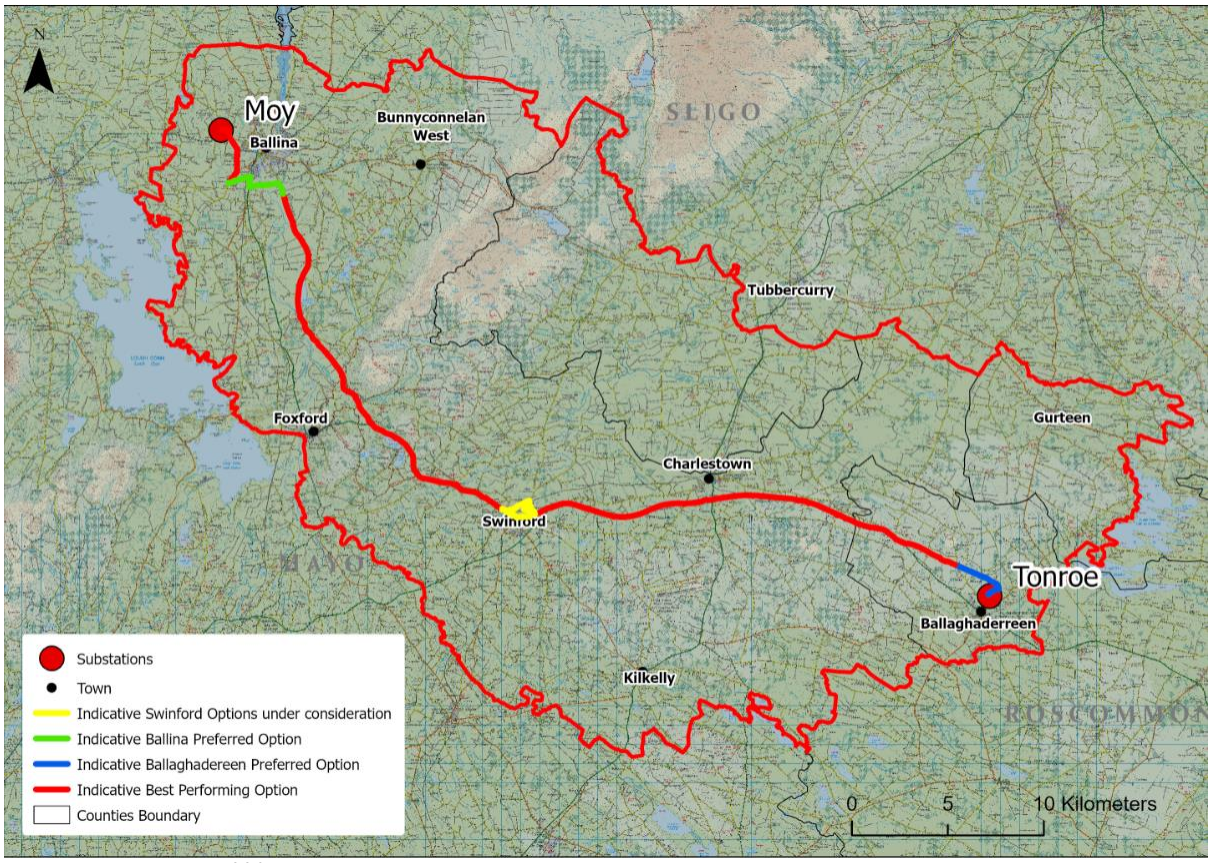
Four options remain under consideration in the Swinford area as the assessments and landowner engagement are ongoing. Identification of the BPO for Swinford will continue to consider and balance the five key criteria – technical, economic, environmental, social and deliverability - in respect of the route options. It is considered that all options presented are suitable and any potential challenges in developing them can be mitigated by appropriate design and environmental mitigation.

9.2.3 Swinford to Tonroe

The cable route joins Cloonlara Road east of Swinford, for a distance of approximately 1.1km before joining the N5. There are approximately 18 addresses along this road, one of which is a construction equipment supplier. The route continues in the N5 through the Cuilmore Road underpass. The route crosses the Sonnagh (Moy)_010 (WFD status poor) at two locations in the townlands of Trouthill or Knockbrack. This is within the River Moy SAC. An additional crossing of the Sonnagh (Moy)_010 is located at the border of the Trouthill / Knockbrack and Tomboholla townlands, and central in the Tomboholla townland where and off-road solution will be investigated. An off-road solution is likely to be required at the Hagfield Road crossing. Moving east, the route intersects with the Charlestown Stream_010 (WFD status Moderate), which is situated in the River Moy SAC. It is proposed to route

the cable off-road to the north at this location, and the modelled OPW medium probability flood modelling extend to the N5 on the northern side at this location. In addition, the Charlestown Stream is crossed twice in Lavy Beg townland, where HDD is proposed. The proposed cable route intersects the proposed N5/N17 Charlestown bypass corridor at Speck. Continuing east the cable remains largely in the road. Off-road sections are limited to crossings of watercourses as described in Table 7.2. The route will follow option 2 Ballaghaderreen to the Tonroe substation – refer to section 8.2.2 of this report. The BPO is shown in Figure 9.1 below.

Figure 9.1: BPO Overview



Source: Mott MacDonald / OSI

9.3 Next Steps

An application for statutory approval for the North Connacht 110 kV Project will be prepared and submitted to the consenting authority for approval. In addition to the route for the new 110 kV UGC between Moy and Tonroe substations identified in this report, the Project includes the following elements:

- Uprating of the existing Flagford-Tonroe 110 kV Overhead Line
- Upgrades to the existing Moy 110 kV, Tonroe 110 kV and Flagford 220/110 kV Substations
- All associated and ancillary development, including temporary construction compounds, temporary construction tracks, site development, fencing and vegetation removal.

Appropriate Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment Screening Statements will be prepared in due course on the basis of the BPO identified.

It is anticipated that the application will be submitted in Q1 2022, supported by an Environmental and Planning Considerations Report (PECR) and a Natura Impact Statement (NIS).

EirGrid will continue to engage locally on options for Swinford.

Appendices

A. Step 4C Mapping

Moy

Ballina

Sheet 1

Sheet 2

Foxford

Swinford

Sheet 3

Sheet 4

Charlestown

Sheet 5

Tubbercurry

Sheet 6

Tonroe

Ballaghaderreen

SLIGO

MAYO

ROSCOMMON

Location Map

Key to Symbols

- Substations
- Town
- Routes under consideration (Off Road Options also being Considered)
- Underground Cable Best Performing Option
- Route Options Under Consideration within this Zone
- County Boundary

Kilometers 0 1

Notes

"This identified BPO is subject to change as studies and assessments are ongoing and additional localised cross-country routing may be required to avoid constraints"

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Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Ch'k'd	App'd
05	01/09/2021	ET	Best Performing Options	PC	CL

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Title

North Connacht 110kV Project
Step 4C

Underground Cable Route
Best Performing Option

Designed	E Tiri		Eng Check	C Lew	
Drawn	E Tiri		Coordination	C Lew	
GIS Check	P Chambers		Approved	C Lew	

Scale at A3	Status	Rev	Security
1:150,000	PRE	FIN	STD

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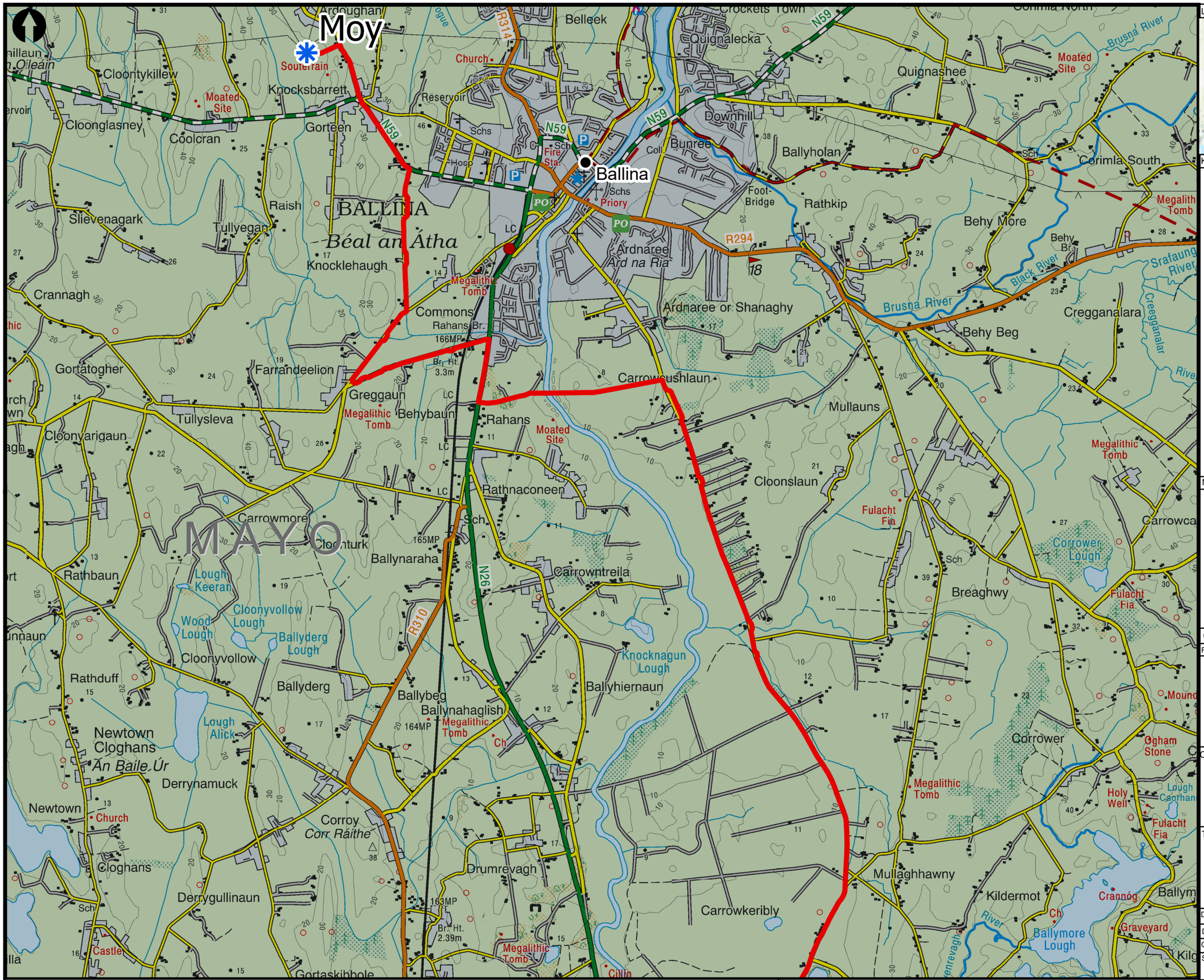

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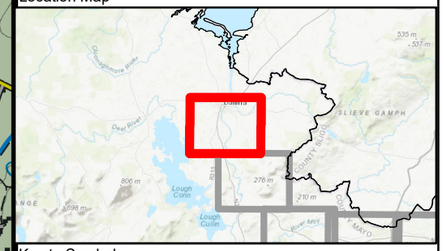
Location Map



Key to Symbols

- Town
- Substations
- Underground Cable Best Performing Option
- County Boundary

0 — 1,000 Meters

Notes

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05	01/09/2021	ET	Best Performing Options	PC	CL

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Client: EIRGRID

Title
North Connacht 110kV Project
Step 4C

Underground Cable Route
Best Performing Option
Sheet 1 of 6

Designed	E Tiri		Eng Check	C Lew	
Drawn	E Tiri		Coordination	C Lew	
GIS Check	P Chambers		Approved	C Lew	

Scale at A3	Status	Rev	Security
1:30,000	PRE	FIN	STD

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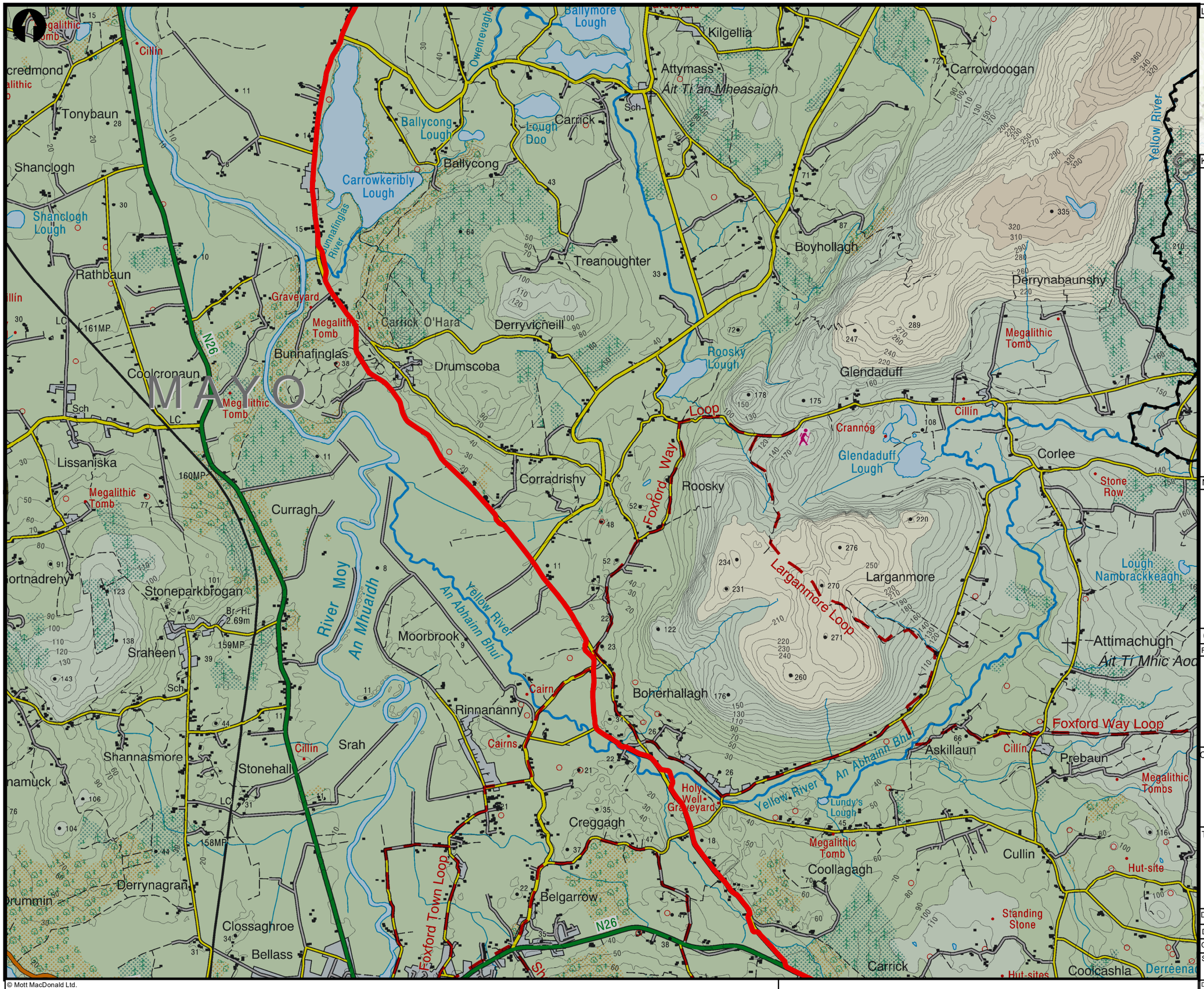

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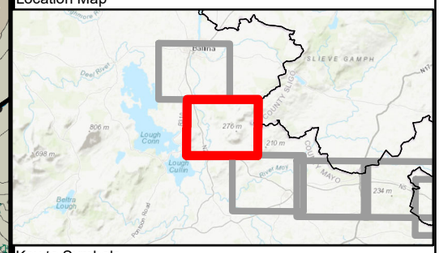

Key to Symbols

Underground Cable Best Performing Option

County Boundary

0 Meters 1,000

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Title

North Connacht 110kV Project
Step 4C

Underground Cable Route
Best Performing Option
Sheet 2 of 6

Designed	E Tiri		Eng Check	C Lew	
Drawn	E Tiri		Coordination	C Lew	
GIS Check	P Chambers		Approved	C Lew	

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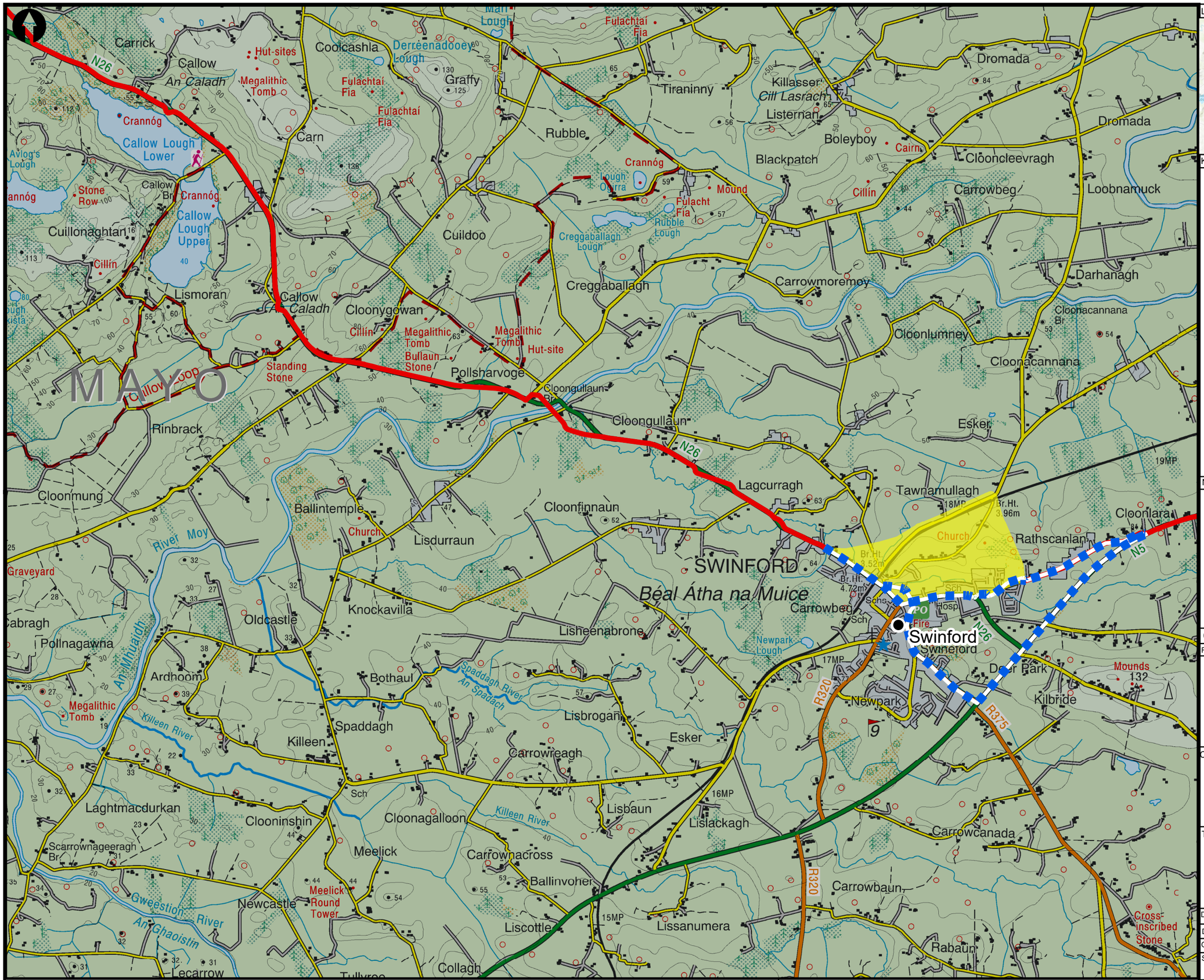

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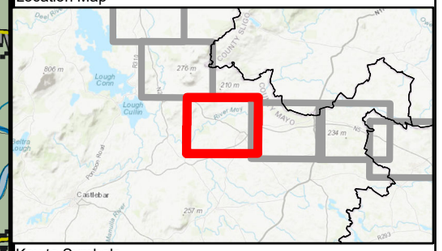

Key to Symbols

- Town
- Underground Cable Best Performing Option
- Routes under consideration (Off Road Options also being Considered)
- Route Options Under Consideration within this zone
- County Boundary

0 — 1,000 Meters

Notes

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Title: North Connacht 110kV Project
Step 4C

Underground Cable Route
Best Performing Option
Sheet 3 of 6

Designed	E Tiri		Eng Check	C Lew	
Drawn	E Tiri		Coordination	C Lew	
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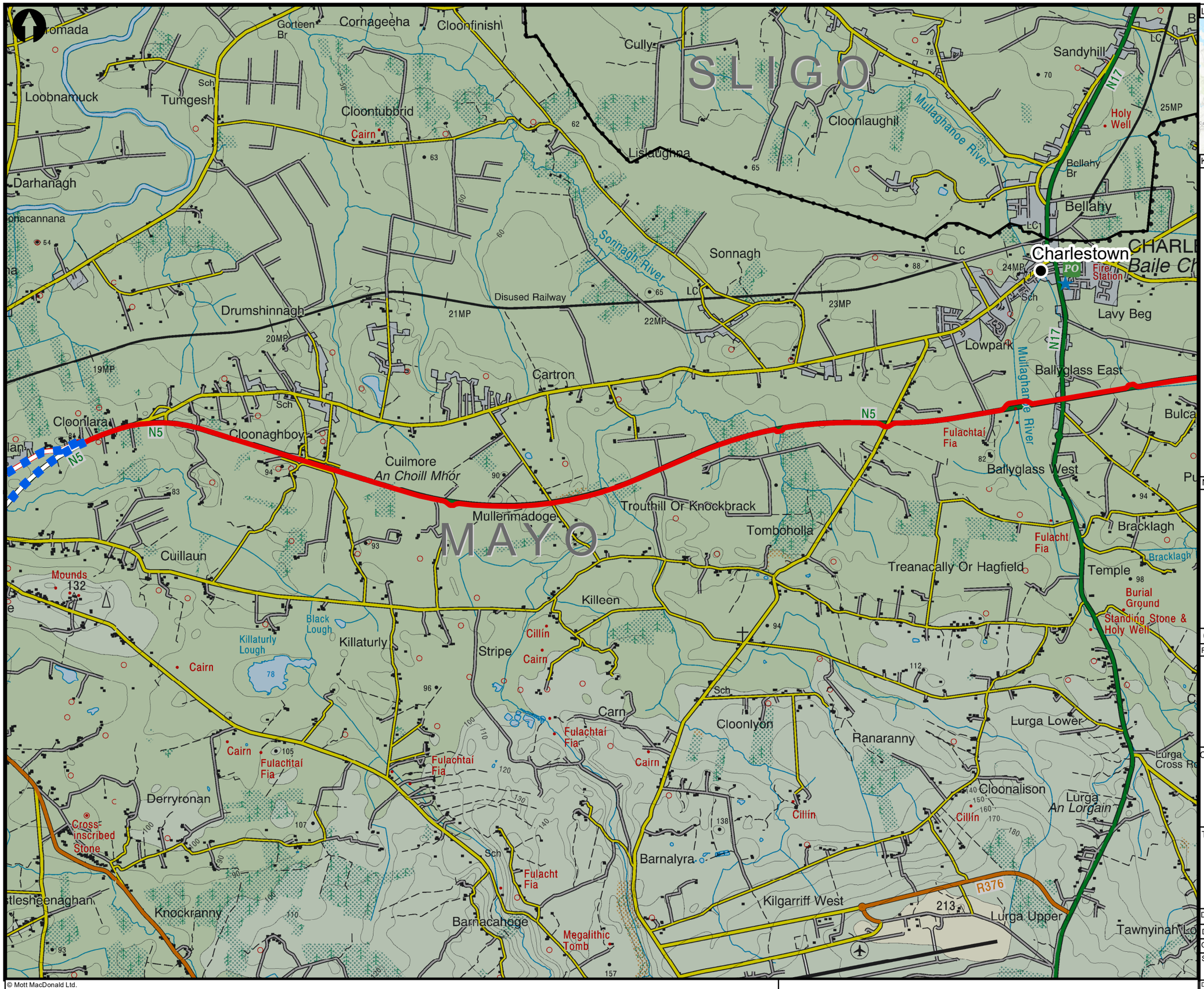
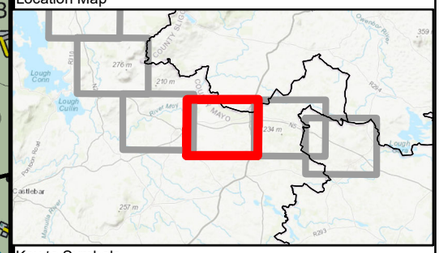


Location Map



Key to Symbols

- Town
- Underground Cable Best Performing Option
- Routes under consideration (Off Road Options also being Considered)
- County Boundary

0 — 1,000 Meters

Notes

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Title

North Connacht 110kV Project
Step 4C

Underground Cable Route
Best Performing Option
Sheet 4 of 6

Designed	E Tiri		Eng Check	C Lew	
Drawn	E Tiri		Coordination	C Lew	
GIS Check	P Chambers		Approved	C Lew	

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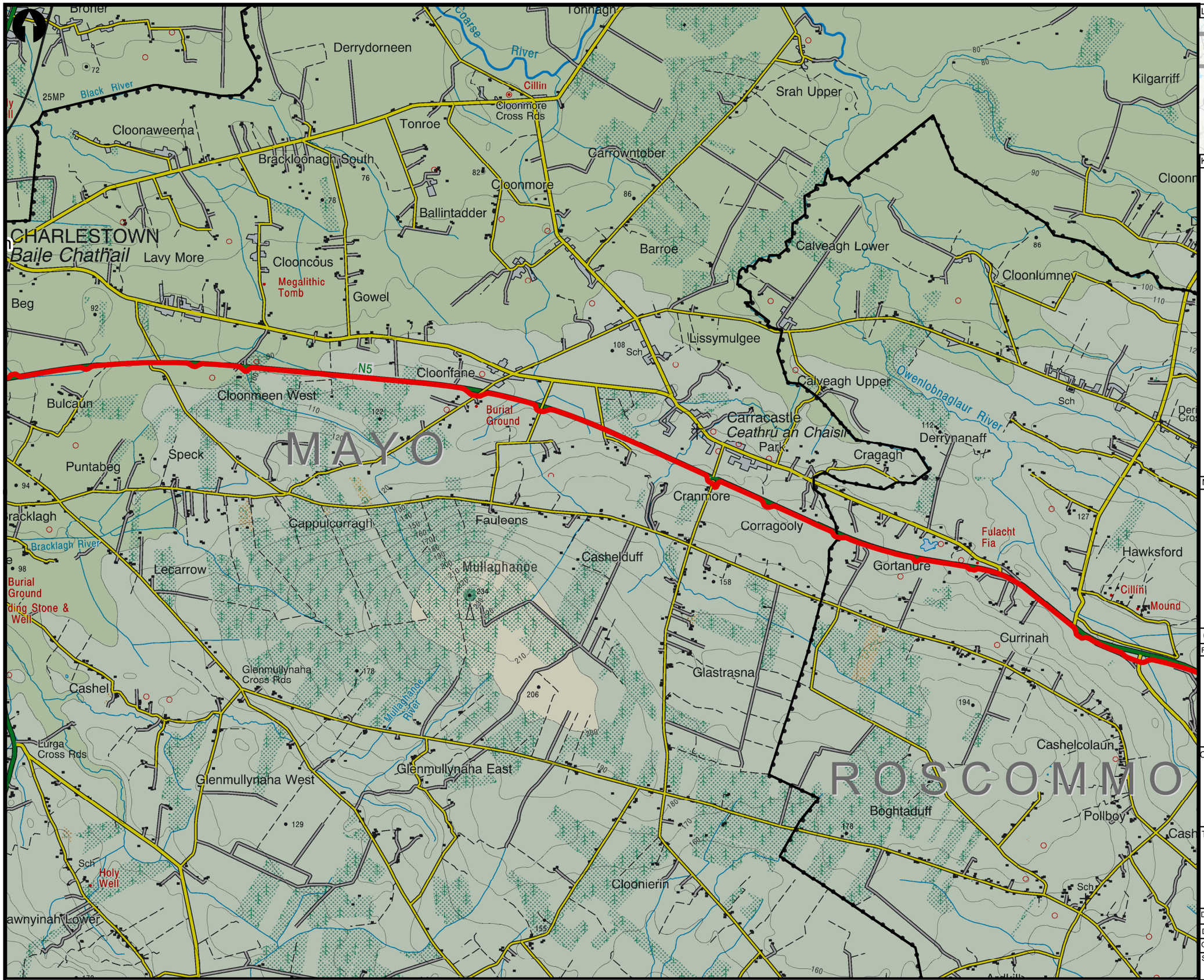
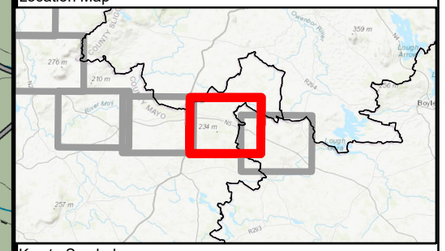


Location Map



Key to Symbols

Underground Cable Best Performing Option

County Boundary

0 1,000 Meters

Notes

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North Connacht 110kV Project
Step 4C

Underground Cable Route
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Sheet 5 of 6

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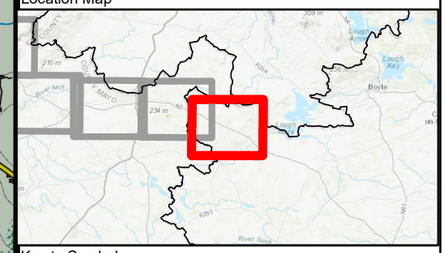
Location Map



Key to Symbols

- Town
- Substations
- Underground Cable Best Performing Option
- County Boundary

0 — 1,000 Meters

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North Connacht 110kV Project
Step 4C

Underground Cable Route
Best Performing Option
Sheet 6 of 6

Designed	E Tiri		Eng Check	C Lew	
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B. Cultural Heritage Supporting Information (Prepared by Rubicon Heritage)

B.1 The Study Area

The study area has been defined as follows:

Table B.1: Dimensions of the Study Area

Subject	Study area
National Monuments and Recorded archaeological monuments (RMPs)	Within 250 m of any cable route option
Protected Structures and/or their curtilage	Within 250 m of any cable route option
Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAS)	Within 250 m of any cable route option
Structures recorded in the NIAH	Within 250 m of any cable route option
Unregistered features of cultural heritage	Along any cable route option
Townland boundaries	Traversed by any cable route option
Areas of archaeological potential	Along any cable route option
Previous Excavations	Within any townland traversed by a cable route option (see Table 2)
Topographical files	Within any townland traversed by a cable route option (see Table 2)

B.2 Records of Monuments and Places within the Study Area

Section 12 (1) of the National Monuments Act 1994 made provision the establishment and maintenance of a Record of Monuments & Places (RMP). Under this Act, each site recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places is granted statutory protection. When the owner or occupier of a property, or any other person proposes to carry out, or to cause, or to permit the carrying out of any work at or in relation to a recorded archaeological monument they are required to give notice in writing to the Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht 2 months before commencing that work.

There are 131 recorded archaeological monuments incorporated the study area:

Table B.2: RMP sites within the Study Area

RMP No	Site Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
MA030-050----	Enclosure	Located in field of level pasture, flanked by residential and commercial development, on the outskirts of Ballina. Rising ground to N. This monument is depicted on 1837 OS 6-inch map as a circular enclosure; it is not shown on later map editions. It has been levelled; there are no remains visible at ground level.	Gorteen (Tirawley By.)	522958	819419
MA030-056001-	Bridge	This bridge over the River Moy in Ballina town was still extant in the early 18th century when it was recorded by Rev. William Henry (1739) as 'a stately bridge in the midst of which rises a large square tower with a gate and guard room [MA030-056002-] for defence of this pass. The tide flows up the river to this place.' A modern bridge now stands at this location.	Abbeyhalfquarter,Ballina (Tirawley By.)	524831	819001
MA030-056002-	Gatehouse	This gatehouse on a bridge (MA030-056001-) over the River Moy in Ballina town was still extant in the early 18th century, when it was recorded by Rev. William Henry (1739) as 'a large square tower with a gate and guard room' rising from and controlling access to the bridge. A modern bridge now stands at this location.	Abbeyhalfquarter, Ballina (Tirawley By.)	524831	819001
MA030-073----	Megalithic tomb - unclassified	This is a national monument (no. 145) in the guardianship of the State. See linked document with details from Ruaidhrí de Valera and Seán Ó Nualláin, Survey of the Megalithic Tombs of Ireland. Volume II. County Mayo. (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1964) Unclassified The monument is situated on a low hill about 1/3 mile west of the River Moy. It lies about ¼ mile south-west of Ballina railway station immediately east of the old roadcalled Cockle Street. The site, which overlooks the Moy, commands extensive views across rolling pasture land. The tomb is ruined and the remains are insufficient to permit classification. It consists of the north end of a chamber or gallery orientated approximately N-S. Two sidestones, and a backstone at the north, remain in position. These are covered by a single roofstone. Some 3.50 m to the south is a loose block 0.80 m thick. The structure stands in a depression about 5 m in diameter and about 0.50 m deep, which seems to have been caused by cattle. Around the tomb are some faint traces of a mound of indeterminate shape and extent. The western sidestone is 0.75 m high and the eastern 0.90 m high. The backstone, which leans to the south, is 1.10 m high. The roofstone rests on the two sidestones, and at one point, on the backstone. It is 0.60 m thick. Several small, low stones, perhaps packing stones, are exposed around the structure.	Ballina (Tirawley By.)	523762	818182
MA030-074001-	Religious house - Augustinian friars	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded	Abbeyhalfquarter	524692	818774
MA030-074002-	Building	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Abbeyhalfquarter	524692	818774
MA030-074003-	Graveyard	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Abbeyhalfquarter	524695	818787
MA030-091----	Redundant record	This record was listed in the SMR (1991) and RMP (1996) as 'Inscribed stone (present location)' on the basis of a reference in the OS Letters (1838). According to the OS Letters the stone was removed from Kilcummin graveyard (MA008-006007) in Ballinlena Td. and brought to 'the new Roman Catholic Chapel of Ballina'. This may refer to the present day cathedral in Abbeyhalfquarter Td. The inscribed stone is recorded at MA008-006005-, its original location	Abbeyhalfquarter	524767	818819
MA030-094----	Burial ground	Located on the W side of Ballina town, in a public green area known as Mercy Park, flanked to the W and E by housing estates, bordered to N by a road, and on the S by a road to the S of which are the grounds of Ballina Hospital. At this location is a rectangular public park (c. 100m E–W; c. 80m N–S). According to local tradition, it is the site of a Famine- era burial ground associated with a Union workhouse and fever hospital,	Ballina (Tirawley By.)	523797	819184

RMP No	Site Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
		which were located to S at the site of the present-day hospital. The original extent of the burial ground is unclear; no above ground boundaries remain. A scattering of uninscribed stone grave-markers could still be seen here in the early to mid-20th century, but these no longer survive. According to local information, human burials were uncovered, but not recorded, during ground works in the late 20th-century. In January 2009 two further burials were partly exposed during exploratory trenching in the NE quadrant of the park in advance of the laying of sewage pipes. The exposed bones included the finger bones, pelvis, and leg bones of an adult individual, and, immediately adjacent at the N, the leg bones of a second adult. Both burials were aligned E-W. No traces of coffins or grave cuts were evident. The bones were recorded by an archaeologist and reburied, and the pipeline was re-routed.			
MA039-020001-	Megalithic tomb - court tomb		Creggaun (Tirawley By.)	522937	817010
MA039-020002-	Children's burial ground	In a court tomb (MA039-020001-). Indicated on the 1838 OS 6-inch map as 'Burying ground' and on the 1930 edition as 'children's burial ground'. The court tomb, was used as a burial ground for unbaptised babies. There are no obvious traces of graves. The court tomb is largely obscured by gorse, brambles and hawthorn bushes.	Creggaun (Tirawley By.)	522936	817011
MA039-021----	Ringfort - rath	In pasture, located at S end of a N-S ridge. There is a slight rise in ground level to N, restricting views, but there are good views to E, S and W. Slightly raised, oval or roughly circular area (estimated diam. 25-30m) enclosed NNW–NE by an earthen bank (Wth 4.2m; int. H 0.85m; ext. H 1.50 at N), which is incorporated into a field fence at E. Elsewhere the bank is reduced to a scarp (H 0.6m at S). A few stones protrude from the internal face of the bank. A low section of scarp (Wth c. 2m) at SE may indicate the original entrance. Large boulders set against the external face of the bank at N appear to be the result of field clearance. The rath is engulfed in blackthorn, hawthorn and brambles, which impeded inspection.	Behybaun	523382	816501
MA039-023----	Enclosure	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Rahans	524370	816894
MA039-024----	Ringfort - rath	In pasture, located close to break of slope on E side of a ridge, overlooking an expanse of damp, low-lying pasture, which stretches 500m E to the banks of the River Moy. Raised circular area (27m E-W; 29m N-S) defined NW–NE by an earthen bank (Wth 4.9m; int. H 1.1m; ext. H 1.9m at NNW), and elsewhere by a scarp (H 1m at S) with a broad external slope (Wth slope 5m). Outside the bank at N-NE there is a depression (Wth 3.5m; D 0.6m), which may be an original fosse, but there is no evidence for its continuation elsewhere around the circuit. There is a broad break (Wth c. 6m) in the bank at W. The interior is level; brambles cover much of the north half. The rath perimeter is ringed with ash and hawthorn trees. There is an enclosure (MA039-023----) 250m downslope to NNE.	Rahans	524211	816641
MA039-025----	Ringfort - rath	In pasture, located on ridge, with excellent views in all directions. Shown on the 1838 and 1930 OS 6-inch maps as circular embanked enclosure (diam. c. 25- 30m), probably a ringfort. According to local information, this enclosure was levelled in the early 20th century. Slight surface undulations mark the location.	Rathnaconeen	524137	816339
MA039-026----	Ringfort - rath	In undulating pasture, located on an elevation with falling ground to S–NW giving excellent views over the flood plain of the River Moy. Ground falls gradually towards the river, which is located 250m to W. Nephin Mountain looms on the far horizon to SW. This rath is indicated on the 1838 OS 6-inch map, but is not shown on later map editions. Slightly raised, circular area (34m E-W; 34m N-S) defined by a partly levelled,	Carrowcushlaun	525052	816865

RMP No	Site Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
		but still distinct, earthen scarp (H 0.45m- 0.6m). The scarp has a broad, low slope, merging relatively seamlessly with external ground level. A field fence, which respects the curve of the enclosure, truncates the external slope of the scarp on the N arc. At E, the scarp is levelled to a very low ramp allowing easy tractor access to the interior; the original entrance may have been on this side. The interior has a slight slope down from W to E.			
MA039-052001-	Ringfort - rath	In pasture, located on top of hill, with a steep at SE–SW. There are excellent views in all directions. This rath consists of a raised subcircular area (diam. c. 36m NW–SE) enclosed by three earthen banks, with two intervening fosses. The inner bank (Wth 6.4m at SSW; int. H 1m at SSW. 0.5-0.6m at NNE; ext. H 2.1m at SSW, 2.6m at NNE) is low and rather eroded on its inner face, especially at NE. Stones evident on the inner slope in parts at N and W may be remnants of a kerb or facing. The steep external slope drops into the innermost fosse (Wth 4m at SSW, 3.3m at NNE). This fosse, the second or middle bank (Wth 4.3m at SSW, c. 5m at NNE; int. H 0.85m at SSW, c. 2m at NNE; ext. H 1m at SSW, 1.6m at NNE) and the second or outermost fosse (Wth 3m at SSW, 2m at W) are all clearly defined for the complete circuit. The third or outermost bank (Wth 2.5-3.5m; int. H 0.85m; ext. H 0.6m at SSW) is lower and appears less substantial, and has been incorporated into or truncated by a later field fence around the N half of the rath. The original entrance appears to be at E, where there is a gap (Wth c. 2.5m) in the inner bank, and a corresponding gap (Wth c. 3.5m) in the second/middle bank. Both gaps are dilapidated and partly obscured by overgrowth. A low rise extending across the innermost fosse may be remnants of an original entrance causeway. This cannot be traced across the second fosse, and no gap is evident in the third/outermost bank as it has been incorporated into a field fence at this point. There are also breaks in the inner and middle banks at NW. There is a souterrain (MA039-052002-) in the W half of the interior. The perimeter is densely ringed with hawthorn, blackthorn, brambles and gorse, which also encroach on the interior.	Ballynaraha	523730	815367
MA039-052002-	Souterrain	In a rath (MA039-052001). This souterrain is indicated as ‘Cave’ on the 1838 and 1930 OS 6-inch maps; it is not now accessible. The location of the souterrain is evidenced by a linear depression (9.5m N–S; 6m E–W; D 0.5m) in the W half of the rath interior, close to the enclosing bank. At the S end of the depression, there is a more pronounced hollow infilled with stones, which according to local information was an access point to the souterrain.	Ballynaraha	523715	815364
MA039-054----	Ringfort - rath	In pasture, on elevated ground in gently undulating terrain. This possible rath is indicated on the 1838 OS 6-inch map as a circular embanked enclosure (diam. c. 30m). By the time of the 1930 edition, the enclosing bank at N–E is no longer shown, and the perimeter at W is incorporated into a later NNW–SSE field boundary. The enclosure has since been levelled. A shallow curve in the NNW-SSE field boundary reflects the W arc of the enclosure and may preserve remnants of the original enclosing bank; elsewhere the outline can be traced as a slight surface undulation. There is another possible rath (MA039-055) 60m to SE.	Carrowntreila	523996	814988
MA039-055----	Ringfort - rath	In improved pasture, located on a low ridge, which provides views of the surrounding gently undulating terrain. This enclosure, which was probably a rath, is indicated on the 1838 and 1930 OS 6-inch maps as an oval embanked enclosure (diam. c. 35m NW–SE; c. 30m NE–SW). On the 1930 edition, a NE–SW field boundary is shown extending across the NW third of the enclosure. The enclosure has been levelled. The NE–SW field boundary is extant. There is no visible trace of the NW third of the enclosure to NW of the fence, apart from a slight rise in ground level immediately adjacent to the fence. To SE of the fence, the outline of a slightly raised semicircular area (22m NW–SE to fence; 31.6m NE–SW) is still evident, representing the SE two thirds of the enclosure. There is another possible rath (MA039-054) 60m to NW.	Carrowntreila	524086	814944

RMP No	Site Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
MA039-056----	Ringfort - rath	Located on a N–S ridge, with a steep fall of ground to E, and a gradual slope to W. The rath is now tightly boxed into a small square field, accessed at the NE corner by a sunken farm track. Slightly raised circular area (30m N–S; 29m E–W0 defined by an earthen bank (Wth 3.5m at W; 3.6m at E; int. H 0.5m at W, 0.45m at E; ext. H 1.8m at W, 1.6m at E). The bank incorporates stones, especially evident on the inner slope at NE–E. It is well preserved, with a steep external face. There is a low eroded section at SW. At S–SSW the external slope of the bank is incorporated into the line of a later E-W field fence. A N-S field fence lies immediately outside the bank at W and an E–W field fence is immediately outside the bank at N. At E a level gap of 8m intervenes between the rath and a N-S field fence, which cuts across the natural E-facing slope of the ridge. At NE a low area (W 1.5m) in the bank, partly blocked with stones, splays outwards (Wth 2.6m) beyond the line of the bank, where it is roughly faced with stones; this appears to be an entrance feature. The rath interior is level, except for a slight slope down in the NE quadrant. There is a shallow grassed-over subcircular depression (diam. 5m; D 0.4m) against the inner face of the bank at W.	Carrowntreila	524276	815411
MA039-057----	Ringfort - rath	In pasture, located on top of a ridge, with a steep fall of ground to E overlooking a broad sweep of lowlying pasture and bog, and a more gradual slope to W giving way to rolling pasture. Slightly raised, oval area (50m E–W; 72.9m N–S) defined by remnants of an bank, reduced to a scarp in parts. The bank (W, 2.2m at S, 1.7 at NW; int. H 0.25m at S, 0.4m at NW; ext. H 1m) survives SSE– NW, and is primarily earthen, but incorporates some stones. It is relatively narrow, with a steep, rather vertical external face and a low internal lip. At NW– N it is incorporated into a later E-W field bank (Wth 2m; int. H 0.7; ext. H 0.9m), retaining a slight arc, and NE–SE it is reduced to a broadly sloping, ill-defined scarp, outside which is a straight N–S field fence. There is a break (W 2.8m) in the bank at the SW, which currently provides access to the interior, and may not be the original entrance. The centre of interior is level, with a gentle slope from there outwards towards the perimeter. Slightly E of centre there is a low square platform (13.5m N– S; 13.5m E–W; H 0.25m), on the NW corner of which is a possible circular hut site (MA039-057001-). The centre and N of the interior is grassy and open, but dense blackthorn obscures much of the S half and the NW quadrant, and rings the perimeter. A N–S field fence, now largely engulfed in overgrowth, abuts the bank at SE, and at NW remnants of an E-W field bank extends W from the rath	Ballyhiernaun	524542	814759
MA039-057001-	Hut site	Located slightly E of centre in the interior of a rath (MA039-057----). Roughly circular area (diam. 6.5m) defined by a low rim (Wth 1.2-1.7m; int. H 0.1m; ext. H 0.25-0.45m) of earth and stone. It occupies the NW quadrant of a low square platform (13.5m N–S; 13.5m E–W; H 0.25m).	Ballyhiernaun	524553	814756
MA039-079----	Ringfort - rath	In pasture, located on a low ridge. Raised circular area or platform (34.5m N–S; 32.7m E–W) defined by an earthen bank (Wth 5-6m; int. H 0.3-0.5m; ext. H 1.75m, 3.4m at SE) with a pronounced external slope, which drops into a fosse (Wth 3.5-4m) with an external bank (Wth 4-5.5m; int. H 0.8-1.3m; 1-1.2m). There is a gap (Wth 2m) in the bank at E, roughly faced with stones on the S terminal. It may be an original entrance; there is a corresponding low area in the outer bank. There is another break (Wth c. 2m) in the bank at N. Loose stone is evident scattered in the fosse and along the top of the outer bank. A field fence, on a N−S axis, cuts across the rath, slightly to E of centre. The perimeter is densely ringed with hawthorn, blackthorn and brambles, which also encroach on the interior. There is an old quarry pit (diam. c. 12m) just outside the outer bank at NE, and another small depression/ area of disturbance (7m N–W; 5m E–W) abutting the outer bank at SW.	Drumrevagh	524378	813646
MA039-080----	Enclosure	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Drumrevagh	524926	813284
MA039-081----	Enclosure	In average pasture, located on a slight rise in gently undulating terrain bordered to W–NW by an extensive tract of bog. Carrowkeribly Lough is c. 450m to S. Shown on the 1838 OS 6-inch map as a roughly D-shaped embanked enclosure, truncated at NW and NE by field boundaries, and on the 1930 map as an	Carrowkeribly	526640	812774

RMP No	Site Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
		oblong enclosure (c. 35-40m NE–SW; c. 25m NW–SE) bordered at NW and W by a field boundary. OPW Topographic Files record that it was levelled during land reclamation in late 1975 or early 1976 (SMR file). There is no above ground trace. A faint circular cropmark (diam. c. 35m) is visible in current aerial views.			
MA039-107----	Children's burial ground	Located on a slight E-facing slope, 100m W of the River Moy. This children's burial ground is indicated on the 1838 O 6-inch map as 'Grave Yard' and on the 1930 edition as 'Children's Burial Gd.'; it is depicted on both editions as a rectangular area, bordered by a main road on the W side. In the 1838 OS Name Books (no. 16) it is recorded as 'a small graveyard for still-born and unbaptized babies'. According to local information, it continued in use as a children's burial ground up to the mid-20th century, and was also said to have been used for Famine burials. When inspected in 1996 it was evident as a slightly raised, rectangular area (int. 17.5m E–W; 14.5m N–S) defined on the N and E sides by low, ruined remnants of a stone wall/scarp (ext. H 0.6m), and on the W and the S sides by field walls. The W wall was flanked by the existing Ballina-Foxford road, N26. The stone scarp on the E side had a low internal rim (W c. 2m), with a row of set stones on its inner edge. The interior had an uneven surface, densely scattered with small and medium-sized stones, with a few upright stones evident. It was largely concealed by overgrowth; hawthorn and sycamore trees grew around the perimeter and within the interior area. In 2003 it was fully excavated (03E0139) in advance of a realignment of the N26 road (Nolan 2008, 89-101). The excavation revealed that the children's burial ground, which encompassed a rectangular area (ext. 17m N-S; 22m E-W) overlay a much earlier burial ground (MA039-107003-), which was established in the late 15th-century. The existing enclosing walls, most likely built in the early 1800's, had slightly enlarged the earlier burial ground: they were built 1-2m outside an earlier enclosing wall, which was on a slightly different axis. The uppermost or surface level consisted of a dense concentration of roughly rectangular stone grave settings, one hundred in total. The best preserved examples had a regular rectangular outline, marked by uniform-sized stones, with the head (west) and foot (east) marked by large stones laid flat, but there were also less formal settings, consisting of loose roughly rectangular piles of small stones. Beneath these surface grave outlines, grave-cuts were not clearly defined, and the layout of burials proved complex and irregular; some skeletons had largely decayed away, and others were disturbed by later graves. The stone grave settings and the uppermost layers of burials related to the use of the burial ground in the modern era as a children's burial ground. The skeletal remains of 181 children and adolescents were found; the majority (147) were infants of less than 2 years. Three sets of twins were found. Some infants were interred in coffins, small wooden boxes held together by iron nails; in many instances the coffins had decayed, the presence of the nails the only proof that they had existed. Shroud pins, made of copper wire, accompanied twenty seven burials. (Nolan 2008, 89-101). Underlying these burials, there was a layer of burials belonged to the earlier burial ground (MA039-107004-); no infants were found at that level. A leacht (MA039-107002-), a small stone-built altar-like structure, was constructed in the W half the burial ground, predating its use for children's burials. Following the excavation, the skeletal remains were reburied with full funeral rites in the parish graveyard (MA039-053002-) at Ballynahaglish.	Tonybaun	524767	812321
MA039-107001-	Leacht	Located in the W half of a burial ground (MA039-107003-). This leacht was discovered within the burial ground during an excavation (03E0139) in 2003 in advance of a road realignment project on the N26 (Nolan 2008, 89-101). It consisted of a roughly square setting (1.8m by 1.8m) of stones, surviving to only two courses in height. Two fragments of quern stones were incorporated into the walling. It served as a ritual or memorial altar, and was associated with a concentration of over 700 votive stones, mostly small water-rolled cobbles, many of quartz or quartzite, which were deposited there by mourners. Radiocarbon dating indicates that the burial ground was established sometime in the late 15th century, and continued in use to the early 20th century; the final phase of its use was as a children's burial ground (MA039-107----). The leach dates to the earlier phases of the burial ground, although the exact date its construction is uncertain (Nolan 2004; Nolan 2008, 97-98).	Tonybaun	524767	812321

RMP No	Site Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
MA039-107002-	Metalworking site	In lowlying flat ground bordering the W bank of the River Moy. There was a burial ground (MA039-107003-), later used as a children's burial ground (MA039-107----), located c. 40m to S. This metal-working site was discovered during archaeological testing (03E0139) in advance of a road construction project on the N26; it was subsequently fully excavated (Nolan 2008, 89-101). A cluster of features were uncovered providing evidence of ore extraction and smelting, including three furnace pits with fills of charcoal-rich soil mixed with iron slag, and associated spreads of burnt material and slag. Radiocarbon dates indicated that the metal-working site was in use in the Iron Age: One of the furnace pits, with stone-lined sides and a flat slab forming the base, dated to the period 477-210 BC, and another pit produced dates in the range 166 BC-25 AD (Nolan 2008, 99).	Tonybaun	524749	812377
MA039-107003-	Burial ground	Located on a slight E-facing slope, 100m W of the River Moy. This previously unknown burial ground, which was established in the late 15th century, underlay a known children's burial ground (MA038-107---). In 2003 when the children's burial ground was fully excavated (03E0139) in advance of a realignment of the N26 road, the existence of the earlier burial ground was discovered. The excavation revealed that the walls of the children's burial ground, most likely built in the early 1800's, had slightly enlarged the earlier burial ground: they were built 1-2m outside an earlier enclosing wall, which was on a slightly different axis. The earlier burial ground enclosed a rectangular area (ext.: 20m E−W; 14m N−S); the enclosing wall survived only as wall footings, consisting of a double row of contiguous upright boulders and slabs. A stone-lined gap in the W wall may have been an entrance. The uppermost layers consisted of small rectangular grave settings and burials related to use of the burial ground in the modern era as a children's burial ground (MA039-107----); the majority of these burials were of infants. Remnants of small wooden coffins held together with iron nails were found, and shroud pins of copper wire were recovered from several graves. Underlying these burials, was a layer of burials belonged to the earlier burial ground (MA039-107004-); no infants were found at that level, and the graves contained no coffin nails or other modern material. The density of burials and shallowness of the stratigraphy meant that grave-cuts were not clearly defined; many burials were disturbed or cut by later grave-digging, and the preservation of skeletal material was poor. A leacht (MA039-107001-), a small stone-built altar-like structure, stood in the W half the burial ground. It was associated with a concentration of votive stones, including water-rolled cobbles, and quartz pebbles, which were deposited by mourners. A total of 248 skeletons were recovered from the site as a whole; 181 were identified as children (the majority infants of less than 2 years) and 67 as adults. An interesting feature of the adult burials from the earliest phase was an apparently gender-related difference in the alignment of the graves: Most of the female skeletons were aligned ESE−WNW, while the majority of male skeletons were aligned E−W. Nolan (2008, 98) comments that this might indicate 'a form of differentiation, if not separation, between the two genders, perhaps originating in the medieval practice of separate burials for men and women.' Among the adult burials, the most common age at death was within the 25-35 years age bracket. Examination of the teeth indicated that most individuals suffered dental problems, such as cavities, periodontal or gum disease and tooth loss; all of these issues were more prevalent among the females. Thirty three skeletons showed evidence of dental enamel hypoplasia, a condition reflecting periods of poor health (e.g. fever, starvation, infections etc.) suffered when the individual's teeth were growing. Most of the recorded incidences occurred in childhood, between the ages of 2-5 years. The teeth of one woman, who was aged between 17-25 years at death, showed that she had suffered three distinct bouts of ill health during her short life. One startling and poignant burial was of a woman (aged 25-35 years) who was pregnant at time of death. Three blade injuries on her skull indicated that she had most likely been murdered. Radiocarbon results, obtained for seven of the adult skeletons from the early phase of burials, fall within a broad date range of AD 1475–1638 to AD 1664–1951 (ibid., 98). The excavation also uncovered scant, but tantalising, evidence of a long history of occupation/settlement activity in the immediate area (Nolan 2006, 98-100). An assemblage of 247 stray	Tonybaun	524767	812318

RMP No	Site Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
		flint and chert artefacts were recovered within and around the burial ground, including blades, flakes, scrapers, cores, a hollow-based arrowhead, two stone axeheads and a microlith While all were found randomly scattered through unstratified/disturbed contexts, they point to prehistoric activity in the area from the Mesolithic onward. An Iron Age metal-working site (MA039-107002-) was found 40m to N of the burial ground. Evidence of early medieval metal-working site (MA039-107004 -), underlay the burial ground, and remnants of early medieval cultivation ridges (MA039-107005-) were also uncovered. The dating evidence, however, does not support a link between this early medieval settlement and the late medieval/early modern burial ground. The early history of this intriguing burial ground –the exact circumstances of its foundation, whether it enjoyed ecclesiastical origins, as suggested perhaps by the presence of a leacht (MA039-107001-), or had unconsecrated status from the beginning, remains unknown. It is likely that it was in continuous use as a burial ground from the late 15th/early 16th century oneards; local folk tradition suggests that some of the burials relate to the period of the Famine; its final phase of use was as a children's burial ground (MA039-107----) in the modern era. Following the excavation, the skeletal remains were reburied with full funeral rites in the parish graveyard (MA039-053002-) at Ballynahaglish.			
MA039-107004-	Metalworking site	In 2003 an archaeological excavation took place in advance of a realignment of the N26 road at a burial ground (MA039-107003-), which was established in the late 15th century, and was later reused in the modern era as a children's burial ground (MA039-107----) (Nolan 2006, 89-101). An Iron Age metal-working site (MA039-107002-) was found 40m to N of the burial ground. The excavation also uncovered a suite of features and artefacts in and underlying the burial ground that indicate early medieval settlement activity (Nolan 2006, 99-100). Stray pieces of iron slag were found amongst the burials, and a fragment of a clay crucible, used for metal-working, was built into one of the stone grave settings. A charcoal-flecked sandy horizon, incorporating vitrified sand and iron slag interpreted as metalworking residue, was found in situ beneath the burial ground, and was radiocarbon-dated to AD 882–1015. Underlying this was a charcoal-rich layer, radiocarbon-dated to AD 772–969. Cultivation ridges (MA039-107005-), which were uncovered immediately adjacent to the burial ground, also yielded an early medieval date. This evidence opens a small window on to several phases of early medieval industrial and agricultural activity in the area, although it is not possible to determine the exact nature of this settlement. (Nolan 2006, 99-100).	Tonybaun	524769	812320
MA039-107005-	Cultivation ridges	Located on a slight E-facing slope, 100m W of the River Moy. In 2003 an archaeological excavation took place in advance of a realignment of the N26 road at a burial ground (MA039-107003-), which was established in the late 15th century, and was later reused in the modern era as a children's burial ground (MA039-107----) (Nolan 2008, 89-101). An Iron Age metal-working site (MA039-107002-) was found 40m to N of the burial ground. Evidence of a phase of early medieval agricultural activity was uncovered during the excavation. Remnants of cultivation ridge and furrows were found immediately outside the burial ground at its NW corner and on its E periphery; they were narrow, and somewhat irregular in layout, and were truncated by both the burial ground and by modern lazy beds. A radiocarbon-dated charcoal sample from the furrows produced an early medieval date of 467–648 AD (ibid, 99-100). The finding of twenty fragments of rotary querns, some of which had been reused in the construction of a leacht (MA039-107001-) and grave settings in the burial ground, serves to corroborate this picture of early medieval settlement activity in this area of lowlying fertile ground on the banks of the River Moy. Evidence of metal-working (MA039-107004-), dating to slightly later in the early medieval period, was also uncovered. (Nolan 2006, 99).	Tonybaun	524759	812327
MA039-108----	Ringfort - rath	In pasture, located on a gentle SE-facing slope on the NW shore of Carrowkeribly Lough. Oval area (42m NNE–SSW; 32m WNW–ESE) defined by an earthen bank and enclosed by a fosse. The bank (Wth 4.7m at SE, c. 6m at SW; int. H 0.15m at SE, 0.4m at SW; ext. H 1.5-1.6m) appears to have been partly levelled. It retains a pronounced external slope but retains only as a low, broadly-slumped internal rim. The fosse (Wth 5m) is broad, with a flat base, and is most clearly defined at SSW–N. In parts, the fosse appears to	Carrowkeribly	526452	811846

RMP No	Site Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
		have a stony rim on it outer edge, but there is no definitive evidence for an external bank. The entrance may have been at E where there is a low area (Wth c. 2m) in the inner bank and a break (Wth 7m) in the fosse. Faint traces of possible cultivation ridges, on a NW–SE orientation, can be seen in the interior. According to local information, a depression (8m E–W; 3m N–S) in the W half of the interior marks the location of a souterrain (MA039-108001-). The rath interior is covered with grass and ferns, with a few hawthorn bushes on the perimeter.			
MA039-108001-	Souterrain	In a rath (MA039-108----). According to local information, a depression (3m N-S; 8m E-W), located in the W half of the rath interior indicates the position of a souterrain. The grass-covered depression, which partly intrudes into the inner face of the bank, extends from the inner edge of the bank across the rath interior to E for 8m. It has a depth of 0.75m below ground level at its W end, close to the bank, but becomes shallower towards its E end. The sides of the depression appear to be earthen, with no clear evidence of stone facing.	Carrowkeribly	526437	811846
MA039-130----	Standing stone	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Drumrevagh	524467	813325
MA048-026----	Enclosure	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Rathbaun (Tirawley By., Ballynahaglish Par.)	525069	810941
MA048-027----	Enclosure	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Coolcronaun	525427	809951
MA048-028001-	Children's burial ground	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Coolcronaun	525887	809721
MA048-028002-	Bullaun stone	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Coolcronaun	525887	809721
MA048-029----	Enclosure	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Bunnafinglas	526533	809599
MA048-030----	Burial ground	In pasture, located on level elevated ground, with a wooded slope immediately to W dropping steeply to the River Moy. Shown on the 1838 OS 6-inch map as a polygonal enclosed area (c. 55m E–W; c. 30m N–S), marked 'Grave Yard', accessed at NE by a road. Extensions to the N and NE end of the burial ground resulted in its current roughly L-shaped plan (max. dim. c. 150m NE–SW; c. 85m NW–SE). According to an information plaque, the burial ground was expanded in 1912, and again in 1941 when an old boundary was replaced by the mortared stone wall (Wth 0.6m; H 1.3m) which currently encloses it. In the oldest, W end, of the burial ground there is a subcircular raised area (c. 20m E–W; c. 15-20m N–W) defined by a low slumped scarp (H c. 1-1.2m). Covering the top and slopes of the raised area are unincribed grave markers, arranged in roughly N–S rows spaced c. 1-1.3m apart. Within the rows, the grave markers are close set, almost contiguous in places, and comprise irregular-shaped stones (H 0.35-0.5m), many of which barely protrude above the sod. Intermixed with the uninscribed gravestones are a number of formal grave plots with inscribed headstones or graveslabs dating to the late 19th or early 20th centuries. According to an information plaque, the oldest recorded burial is of a John Pue who died on the 6th of August 1776. According to local tradition, this is also the site of a Famine era burial plot. Rows of uninscribed grave markers also occur to E of the subcircular raised area but the density is lower and at a point c. 35-40m to E they peter out. The N and NE parts of the burial ground, which encompass the more recent extensions, are dedicated to formal rows of 20th- and 21st-centuries burials. According to tradition, the burial ground was	Bunnafinglas	526313	810074

RMP No	Site Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
		the site of an abbey (MA048-030001-) (OS Letters, Vol. 1, 68). A standing stone (MA048-085----) is located 40m to E of the modern boundary wall of the burial ground.			
MA048-030001-	Religious house - unclassified	In a burial ground (MA048-030). O'Donovan recorded that 'An old burial place lies in the Townland of Bunafinglass in the west of the Parish, where it is said there was formerly an Abbey. This is the only (most) frequented burying place in the Parish.' (OS Letters 1838, Vol. 1, 68). The oldest part of the graveyard lies in the W half of its modern extent. Here, there is a low roughly circular rise (diam. c. 20m) which, according to local tradition, may have been the site of the abbey.	Bunnafinglas	526311	810077
MA048-056----	Megalithic tomb - court tomb	See linked document with details from Ruaidhrí de Valera and Seán Ó Nualláin, Survey of the Megalithic Tombs of Ireland. Volume II. County Mayo. (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1964) Court Cairn The monument is situated on the lands of Coolcronaun estate, about 300 yards east of the Ballina-Foxford road. It stands at the edge of a plantation of conifers near the top of a small hill some 300 yards west of the River Moy. There are several other plantations on the estate and the river valley itself is heavily wooded. Most of the surrounding area is rolling parkland but there is some cultivation on a low ridge across the road to the west. Nephin Mountain is visible to the west and towards the east the Ox Mountains appear. To the south the high ground north-east of Balla is visible. The monument consists of a gallery, 5.70 m long, orientated roughly E-W, and divided into two chambers by a pair of jambs. Two courtstones flank the northern side of the entrance. There are no traces of mound around the tomb but the gallery contains a considerable amount of fill. The entrance to the gallery, at the east, is between two jambs 0.70 m apart. The jambs are well-matched stones with flat top surfaces. The northern jamb is 0.75 m high and the other is 0.10 m higher. Above them is a displaced lintel 1.45 m by 0.80 m and 0.40 m thick. It rests on the northern jamb and the southern sidestone of the front chamber. The courtstone nearest the entrance is equal in height to the jamb stone adjoining it. The other courtstone is 1.10 m high. The front chamber is 2.60 m long. The sides each consist of single stones. That at the south leans very heavily inwards and its base is probably somewhat out of position. It is 2.30 m in overall length, 0.50 m thick and, if erect, would be 1.40 m high. The opposite sidestone, which leans inwards, is 0.55 m high. The segmenting jambs, like those at the entrance, are well-matched stones, with flat top surfaces. That at the south is 0.70 m high and the other is about 0.15 m lower. The gap between them is 0.60 m. The second chamber is 3.10 m long and narrows from about 2.10 m wide at the segmenting jambs to 1.60 m wide at the west. The north side is of two stones, each 0.90 m high. Two sidestones are in position at the south and there is a gap of 1 m between them from which a stone is missing. The sidestone at the west is 1 m high and the other is 1.10 m high. The stone closing the west end of the gallery leans inwards but this may be its original setting. If erect it would be 1.40 m. It is 1.60 m long at the top and tapers to 1.20 m long at the base. Two displaced stones lie within the chamber. The larger of these, immediately behind the segmentation, may be a lintel, displaced from above the jambs. It is 1.0 m by 0.85 m and 0.30 m thick. The second stone is 0.80 m in maximum dimension. Its original function is not known. Four stones outside the northern side of the gallery are of uncertain function. One of these is a very large stone, 2.20 m by 1 m and 0.50 m thick, and may be a displaced corbel. The others appear to be deeply embedded in the ground but these may also be displaced. A loose stone, 0.70 m in maximum dimension, lies outside the southern side of the gallery.	Coolcronaun	525693	809387
MA048-083----	Standing stone	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Coolcronaun	525740	809867
MA048-084----	Standing stone	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded	Coolcronaun	526089	810061
MA048-085----	Standing stone	In pasture, located on level elevated ground bordered c. 150m to W by the River Moy, and overlooked 500m to SE by a ridge. An irregular-shaped upright block of stone (0.75m NNW–SSE; 0.64m ENE–WSW;	Bunnafinglas	526424	810173

RMP No	Site Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
		H 1.35m), with a rectangular cross-section at its base. Seen in profile from W or E it appears roughly rectangular in shape with a somewhat rounded top, but viewed from N it has a distinctly triangular profile. It leans sharply to S. There is a burial ground (MA048-030----) is 40m to E.			
MA049-077----	Enclosure	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Coollagagh	529556	805482
MA061-020----	Enclosure	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Callow	531550	803856
MA061-088001-	Ringfort - rath	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Lismoran	532553	802481
MA061-088002-	Souterrain	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Lismoran	532540	802484
MA061-089001-	Ringfort - rath	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Lismoran	532678	802591
MA061-089002-	Bullaun stone	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Lismoran	532692	802584
MA061-089003-	Bullaun stone	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Lismoran	532706	802588
MA061-090----	Enclosure	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Cloonygowan	532858	802408
MA061-091----	Enclosure	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Cloonygowan	533038	802487
MA061-092----	Souterrain	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded	Cloonygowan	532896	802233
MA061-093001-	Church	In rough pasture, with rising ground to N, and a farmstead immediately to NE. There is a children's burial ground (MA061-093002-) 15m to SE. Aldridge (1969, 86) recorded that a rectangular plot, 30 feet [9m] by 11 feet [3.4m]', alongside the fence NW of the CBG [children's burial ground] is pointed out as the site of the church.' At this location there is a ruined rectangular stone-built building (c. 10m N-S; c. 6m E-W). Low remnants of the S, W and N walls (int. H c. 0.2m; ext. H 0.5m) can be traced beneath dense overgrowth. The E wall has been incorporated into, or truncated by a field wall on a N−S axis. There is a bullaun stone (MA061-093003-) in the SW corner of the interior. The interior of the building is filled with loose rubble, with a sycamore tree growing out of it.	Cloonygowan	533260	802183
MA061-093002-	Children's burial ground	In rough pasture, with rising ground to N, and farmstead immediately to NE. A modern farm shed stands adjacent to the SW corner of the burial ground. Slightly raised rectangular area (16m N−S; 23m E−W) defined on the N and E by field walls, which border the NE corner of the modern field. When inspected in 1988 the S and W sides were bordered by a line of stones varying in size, but a subsequent inspection in 1998 found that a post and wire fence had been erected on the S and W sides. In the interior, simple uninscribed stone grave markers (Wth 0.3-0.5m; H 0.2-0.3m) can be seen, barely protruding above the ground surface. Small subrectangular burial plots are outlined by stones, with an upright slab at either end, and in some cases slabs lie flat on the interior surface of the plot. Boulders placed on top of smaller stones also appear to mark graves. In 1988 large pieces of quartz were noted lying on top of some graves. Much of the interior is strewn with loose stones and obscured by overgrowth, and trees and overgrowth grow	Cloonygowan	533289	802170

RMP No	Site Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
		around the perimeter. The ruins of a possible church (MA061-093002-) and a bullaun stone (MA061-093003-) are located 15m to NW.			
MA061-093003-	Bullaun stone	Located in the SW corner of a possible church (MA061-093001-). An irregular-shaped boulder (c. 0.5m X 0.6m; T 0.34m) with a circular central depression (diam. 0.27m; D 0.16m) on the upper surface. The stone is broken into two pieces. It lies partly obscured by the rubble and overgrowth that fills the interior of the ruined church.	Cloonygowan	533260	802183
MA061-095001-	Enclosure	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Cloonygowan	533623	802312
MA061-095002-	Enclosure	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Cloonygowan	533698	802267
MA061-096001-	Megalithic tomb - unclassified	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Cloonygowan	533627	802217
MA061-096002-	Standing stone	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Cloonygowan	533640	802233
MA061-097----	Ringfort - cashel	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Cloonygowan	533629	802071
MA061-103001-	Sundial	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Pollsharvoge	533846	801884
MA061-103002-	Bullaun stone	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Pollsharvoge	533803	801916
MA061-103003-	Enclosure	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Pollsharvoge	533837	801905
MA061-104----	Megalithic tomb - court tomb	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Pollsharvoge	534090	801939
MA061-107----	Mound	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Pollsharvoge	534676	801606
MA062-039----	Enclosure	In pasture, located at the ENE end of a low, roughly E−W ridge, with a stream 100m to SW. This enclosure is not shown on the 1837 OS 6-inch map; it is indicated on the 1919 edition as roughly oval, hachured enclosure (c. 20m N–S; c. 15m E–W), incorporated into or truncated by a NW−SE field boundary on its SW edge. There is no visible trace at ground level.	Lagcurragh	537231	800517
MA062-040----	Ringfort - rath	In good pasture, located on a prominent rise, which provides good views of the surrounding grassland. At W the slope drops to a stream/drain which curves around the base of the rise at S−NW. Raised circular area (27.8m E-W; 29.8m N-S) defined by a scarp (H 0.9m at S, 2m at N). The scarp is steepest and most pronounced at W–NNE. It is lowest at E–S, which is the most likely area for an original entrance, although no clearly defined entrance feature is evident. At the W edge of the interior, adjacent to the scarp, there is a narrow, elongated depression (12m N-S; 2-3m E-W; max. D 1.1m), irregular in width and depth, which appears to be the result of quarrying/disturbance. There is a rath (MA062-036----) 200m to NW, a rath (MA062- 140----) 330m to NNW, and another (MA062-037----) 330m to NE	Tawnamullagh	537745	800613
MA062-041----	Ringfort - rath	In pasture, on the NW outskirts of Swinford town, located on a rise with good views, particularly extensive to N. This rath is shown on the 1837 OS 6-inch map as an oval embanked enclosure, bordered on the W	Lagcurragh	537374	800196

RMP No	Site Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
		side by a field boundary. It is evident as a D-shaped platform (22.3m NNE-SSW; 21m WNW-ESE) defined by an earthen scarp. The scarp (W slope 1.3-3m; H 1.6m) on the curving E side is defined. At S–SSW it is very low, almost flush with exterior ground level. This low area coincides with the spine of the ridge, and may be the location of an original entrance. The straight side to W is defined by an almost vertical scarp (H 0.9m), where the rath was truncated/incorporated into a field boundary as shown on the 1838 OS 6-inch map. The platform is grass-covered, with a scattering of small blackthorn bushes around the perimeter.			
MA062-042----	Earthwork	In pasture, on the NW outskirts of Swinford town, located at the break of slope on the SW side of a knoll. This is depicted on the 1838 OS 6-inch map as a trapezoidal shaded feature (c. 20m E−W at N, c. 30m E−W, at N; c. 15-20m N−S); it is not shown on the 1919 edition. It was included in the SMR (1991) and RMP (1997) on the basis of an aerial photograph (OS 2 4438 -9; Roll 216, pr. 13; SMR file) in which it is visible as an irregular raised feature. The remains consist of grass-covered, irregular-shaped mound (max. dim. 9-10m; H c. 1.6m), heavily quarried and disturbed. Its original form and whether it is of archaeological significance are uncertain. It is partly obscured by hawthorn bushes.	Lagcurragh	537307	800123
MA062-043----	Enclosure	In an area of modern development on the NW outskirts of Swinford town, located c. 25m S of a stream. This monument is shown on the 1838 edition OS 6-inch map as a circular embanked enclosure (diam15-20m); it is not shown on later map editions. There is no visible trace at ground level.	Carrowbeg (Gallen By., Kilconduff Par.)	537255	800073
MA062-044----	Earthwork	In pasture, on the NW outskirts of Swinford town, located on knoll. This possible earthwork is not indicated on any edition of the OS 6-inch maps. It was included in the 1991 SMR and the 1996 RMP on the basis of a feature visible on an aerial photograph (OS 2 4438 -9; Roll 216, pr. 13). This appears to be natural knoll (c. 40m NNW-SSE; c. 24m ENE-WSW), roughly oval in plan, with broadly sloping sides at NE-S-W. The top of the knoll has been dug into creating a roughly square, sunken area (c. 25-30m NNW-SSE; c. 24m ENE-WSW) defined on the W and SW sides by inward-sloping scarps. A modern shed is built against the base of the knoll at E, a portion of the SE side of the knoll has been quarried out, and a field boundary on an E-W axis extends across the S edge of the knoll. These changes to the knoll to be relatively recent. This feature does not appear to have archaeological significance.	Lagcurragh	537415	800113
MA062-045----	Ringfort - rath	In pasture, in a thicket of overgrowth, on the western outskirts of Swinford town, located on a low knoll. There is a stream 170m to N. There are good views W–N over undulating grassland, with a tract of forested land c. 250m to W. In the field to N of the rath, immediately at the base of the rath scarp, there are stables and an equestrian yard. A row of bungalows borders the E side of the field, c. 10-15m to E of the rath. Raised, broadly oval area (c. 33m NE–SW; c. 29m NW–SE) defined by a scarp (H 1.8m at SSE). At W– NE the scarp is substantially enhanced by the knoll slope which falls for several meters. On the E half the scarp is lower (H 1.4m) and poorly defined, with a rough and stony slope. At SE–S there is a shallow depression (Wth 1.2-2m; D c. 0.4m) just inside the rim at top of the scarp. In parts at S−SW the scarp is topped with a rough spread of stones. At N–NE the scarp has been incorporated into a later field fence that respects the curve of the rath. A hollow (Wth 3m; D 0.5m) extends from the scarp at NNW into the interior to SSE for c. 5m where it expands into a poorly defined, shallow depression (max. dim. 4–5m) the rising slope of the interior. Dense of blackthorn and hazel made inspection difficult. There is another rath (MA062-046----) located 70m to SSW.	Carrowbeg (Gallen By., Kilconduff Par.)	537225	799883
MA062-046----	Ringfort - rath	In pasture, on the western outskirts of Swinford town, located on a rise, at the break of slope on the NW side. There are good views W–N over undulating grassland, with a tract of forested land c. 200m to W. Another rath (MA062-045) is located 70m to NNE. Substantially raised oval area (33.2m NE–SW; 20.2m NW–SE) defined by a scarp (Wth slope 4m; ext. H 2m at SE). At SW–NW the scarp (Wth slope c. 10m; H c. 4m at W) is enhanced by the natural fall of ground. At the base of the scarp at NW–E there is a narrow, shallow depression (Wth 1.3m; D0.15-0.3m). This may mark an original fosse but in its current form it	Carrowbeg (Gallen By., Kilconduff Par.)	537156	799762

RMP No	Site Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
		resembles a field ditch, associated with the incorporation of the rath into later field fences, which abut the rath at W and NE. A low area (Wth c. 2m) in the enclosing scarp at E opens onto the spine of the ridge, and may be the site of an original entrance. Another break or slumped area (Wth c. 3-3.4m) in the scarp at SSW is flanked by two low banks or scarps which extend 4-5m beyond the rath. The rath interior is flat, grassy and featureless.			
MA062-047001-	Church	Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Rathscanlan	538330	800311
MA062-047002-	Graveyard	Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Rathscanlan	538356	800327
MA062-048----	Enclosure	In pasture, located on a rise, overlooked c. 60m to S by an E-W ridge, on the summit of which there is a rath (MA062-049----), and at the E end of which c. 160m to SE there is another rath (MA062-052001-). A church (MA-062-047001-) and graveyard (MA062-047002-) are located 100m to W, and an enclosure (MA062-051----) c. 190m to NE, and another enclosure (MA062-050----) c. 250m to NNE. This monument is depicted as a circular embankedenclosure on the 1837 OS 6-inch map, and as a penannular hachured enclosure (c. 35m NE-SW; c. 35m NW-SE), open to SW, on the 1919 edition. It has been levelled; a slight rise (diam. c. 35-40m) can be discerned at the location but otherwise there is no visible trace at ground level.	Rathscanlan	538548	800346
MA062-049----	Ringfort - rath	Located at the highest point on an E-W ridge, providing extensive views over the surrounding landscape. The fall of ground is pronounced to S, but there is a more gradual slope to N. Forestry is planted in the immediate surrounds to S, W and N; there is pasture to E. Broadly oval raised area or platform (28.4m NW-SE; c. 22m NE-SW) defined by a scarp. The rath spans the full width of the ridge top, so that the enclosing scarp at N and S merges with and is enhanced by the steep natural fall of ground. At E the scarp is slightly truncated by a roughly NW−SE field fence. Another field fence skirts the base of the scarp at NW−N, respecting its curve. The SE quadrant of the interior is noticeably higher than the rest of the interior, with a gently slope down from there to W, and a more pronounced slope down to N. There is a low area (Wth 2.7m) in the scarp at WNW which may mark an entrance. The interior is covered in rough grass, with clumps of gorse, heather, brambles and blackthorn; hawthorn and blackthorn ring the perimeter, especially dense at E where the field fence intersects the rath scarp. Another rath (MA062-052001-) is located c. 140m to E, at the E edge of the same ridge. There are a church (MA-062-047001-) and graveyard (MA062-047002-) c. 145m to NW, and an enclosure (MA062-048) c. 60m to N.	Rathscanlan	538568	800243
MA062-052001-	Ringfort - rath	In pasture, located at the break of slope on top of the E end of an E-W ridge. The ground falls away steeply at E, S and N but to W the spine of the ridge rises gradually for c. 140m to its summit where another rath (MA062-049----) is sited. There are good views, especially to E along a N-S stream valley. The rath consists of an oval area (22m E-W; 30m N-S) defined SSE−NNW by an earthen bank (W 2.9m; int. H 0.45m; ext. H 0.6m, at W), reduced elsewhere to a scarp (1.3m at S, 1.7m at N). At E the scarp is dilapidated and poorly defined, and part of the ridge slope beneath it has been dug away. Outside the bank/scarp the ephemeral outline of an infilled fosse (Wth 2m) can be traced SE-W, but an external bank, which is shown in an arc S−W on the 1919 OS 6-inch map, has been removed. There is no clearly defined entrance but it may have been somewhere on the E-SE where the enclosing scarp is lowest. There is a souterrain (MA062-052002-) in the S half of the interior; it is marked as ‘Cave’ on the 1919 OS 6-inch map. Blackthorn, hawthorn, hazel and brambles densely ring the perimeter, and also encroach on the NE quadrant of the interior. Part way down the steep ridge slope at E a trackway, which is cut into the slope, skirts the rath, following a N-S contour on the slope.	Rathscanlan	538761	800250

RMP No	Site Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
MA062-052002-	Souterrain	In a rath (MA062-052002-). Indicated as 'Cave' in the S half of the rath on the 1919 OS 6-inch map. There is a grass-covered surface depression (1.8m NE-SW; 1.6m NW-SE; D 0.4m) slightly SE of centre in the rath interior. At the SE end of the depression, a horizontal stone slab or lintel protrudes from above an opening (W0.55m, H 0.35m). The lintelled opening reveals a souterrain passage (Wth 0.75m; H c. 0.55m) of drystone construction, which slopes down and curves slightly to SE. Located 7m to SE, adjacent to the enclosing scarp of the rath, there is a second opening (Wth 0.35m; H 0.17m) covered by an in situ lintel. The remains suggests that the souterrain passage extends on a NW-SE axis through the SE quadrant of the rath.	Rathscanlan	538756	800241
MA062-056----	Enclosure	In pasture, located on a rise, overlooking a flat expanse of pasture and bog to S−SW. This possible rath is shown on the 1837 and 1919 OS 6-inch maps as a circular embanked enclosure (diam. c. 30m); on the 1919 edition a quarry pit truncates the NW quadrant. The quarry was extended later in the 20th century resulting in the destruction of the enclosure. In 1992 in advance of the construction of the N5 Swinford by-pass, four test trenches were excavated to determine if any remains of an enclosing fosse survived (Walsh, 1993; 1992:142 Cloonlara Mayo https://excavations.ie/report/1992/Mayo/0001338/). No features or finds of archaeological importance were uncovered. There is an enclosure (MA062-054----) and a rath (MA062-055----) on an E-W ridge, 240m to NW and 220m to N, respectively.	Cloonlara (Gallen By.)	539816	800409
MA062-058----	Ringfort - rath	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Cloonaghboy	540596	800566
MA062-145----	Fulacht fia	Located on the E edge of an E–W peat basin, bordered to N and S by drier higher ground. An E–W field drain lay 3m to S. This fulacht fia (designated Sonnagh IX) was discovered and fully excavated in advance of the construction of the N5 Charlestown bypass (Ministerial direction no. A020/076; Registration no. E23358) (Gillespie and Kerrigan 2010, 92-94). The crescent-shaped mound (11m E–W; 9.5m N–S; max. H 0.5m), which was enveloped in peat, was composed of heat-fractured sandstone in a matrix of charcoal and peat. A depression on the SE side of the mound enclosed an oval trough (1.8m N–S; 1.1m E–W; D 0.4m) with vertical sides and a flat base. The trough was cut through the peat into the underlying marl to access the local water table. Two split alder timbers lay in the base, and two hazel stakes and a willow stake were driven into the marl at the N, S and NW ends of the trough. The fill included a dense layer of moss and fragmented hazel wicker rods interpreted as the possible remains of a wicker lining used to filter the water. The jaw bones of a domestic pig were also recovered from the fill. Eight pieces of wood, including a split pine log, lay immediately to N and S of the trough. A coarse grey chert blade was recovered from the mound. A sample of alder charcoal from the basal fill of the trough was dated to 3645 ± 40BP; 2134-1919 Cal. BC (GrN-30759), placing it in the Early Bronze Age. (Gillespie and Kerrigan 2010, 92-94)	Sonnagh	546425	800548
MA063-010----	Ringfort - rath	In a dense thicket of blackthorn and hazel, surrounded by coniferous plantation. Overgrowth impeded inspection of this rath. It consists of a raised circular area or platform (diam. c. 20m) defined by a broadly slumped, earthen scarp (Wth slope 3m at E, 3.8m at SW; H 1.2m at E, 0.75m at SW). The base of the slope on the W half is incorporated into a later field fence.	Cloonmeen West	550559	800989
MA063-033----	Enclosure	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Cashelduff	553871	800243
MA063-051----	Enclosure	In a relatively flat expanse of rough, bogy pasture. A subrectangular enclosure (20-25m N−S; c. 20m E−W) is shown on the 1838 OS 6-inch map; a penannular enclosure (c. 20m N−S; c. 17m E−W), open to E and incorporated into a network of field boundaries at N and SE, is shown on the 1920 edition. The enclosure and all adjacent field boundaries have been removed; there is no visible trace at ground level.	Cloonmeen West	550329	801007

RMP No	Site Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
MA063-053----	Fulacht fia	The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.	Ballyglass West	547547	800672
RO008-008----	Redundant record	Marked only on the 1915 ed. of the OS 6-inch map, and situated on level reclaimed pasture. A natural heather-covered knoll (H c. 1.5m) with some quarrying.	Ballyoughter	561172	796822
RO008-017001-	Ringfort - cashel	At the W end of a low E-W ridge with higher ground to the N. D-shaped grass-covered area (int. dims 21.4m NNE-SSW; 13.9m WNW-ESE) defined by a grass-covered stone spread (Wth 2.9-4.2m; int. H 0.2-0.3m; ext. H 0.7m generally to 1.1m at S) S-W-NNE, with inner facing stones visible at N and S. It is truncated by a NNE-SSW road wall at E, and a relict wall defined by a grass-covered stone spread (Wth 2.7m; H 0.6m; L 10m) abuts the outside of the perimeter at NW.	Kilkeeran	559843	796704
RO008-017002-	Redundant record	Gannnon (1972) mentions a possible structure at the centre of cashel (RO008-017001-), which is not evident.	Kilkeeran	559842	796706
RO008-018----	Redundant record	Visible as a very uncertain circular feature (diam. c. 30m) overlain by a N-S road towards the perimeter at W on aerial photograph (GSIAP: M, 679-8). Situated on a gentle S-facing slope with a small N-S stream immediately to the E, it is not visible at ground level in pasture.	Ballyoughter	561139	796684
RO008-020001-	Castle - unclassified	There are references to the destruction of the castle of Kilcolman in 1270, 1284 and 1315 (Lynne 1985-6,103), and it was a centre of the Costelloes in 1536 (AFM vol. 5, 1427). By 1635 it was owned by Lord viscount Dillon of Castlerea and Gallen (O'Sullivan, W. 1958, 5). Situated on a low-lying landscape with a NW-SE stream immediately to the N, although it once ran to the S of the site. Described as a rectangular platform (dims 29m N-S; 27m E-W; H 1.5m), which when excavated in 1950 disclosed a perimeter wall (Wth 2m) with an outer base batter and an outer fosse (Wth 6m). There was a destroyed entrance and causeway at W (NMI file). It is no longer visible at ground level in pasture, but Kilcolman church (RO008-021001-) is c. 130m to the E. Archaeological testing (03E0115) c. 70m to the SW (Delaney 2006) and testing (03E1943) immediately to the S and W (Ryan 2007) during 2003 failed to produce any related material. Further testing (06E1062) c. 50m to the SW during 2006 had similar results (Fitzpatrick 2009c) but testing (06E1062) on the monument itself during 2012 identified portion (L 2.8m; H 1.05m; Wth 0.75m) of the base-batter of a turret (original diam. c. 3.5m) together with cairn material. See this web-page accessed on 4 December, 2014:http://www.excavations.ie/report/2012/Roscommon/0023376	Kilcolman	562999	795331
RO008-020002-	Redundant record	A file for burials was opened by the SMR Office, but there is no evidence that there were ever any burials at Kilcolman castle (RO008-020001-).	Kilcolman	562969	795342
RO008-021001-	Ringfort - rath	On a shelf of a gentle S-facing slope. Subcircular area (dims 41m NE-SW; 37m NW-SE) defined by a flat-topped earthen bank (Wth of base 3-3.5m; Wth of top 1-2m; int. H 0.2m at W to 0.9m generally; ext. H 0.4m at N to 1-1.6m generally), with an outer fosse (Wth of base 1.2-1.8m; ext. D 0.4-0.6m) ESE-W. There is an entrance (Wth 1.3m) and causeway (Wth 1.3m) at W, and the perimeter is slightly truncated by a NW-SE road bank at NE. Church (RO008-021002-) is in the interior and the rath is now a graveyard (RO008-021003-) with a rectangular graveyard (dims c. 180m NW-SE; c. 60m NE-SW) extending off to the NW.	Kilcolman	563122	795390
RO008-021002-	Church	The parish church of Kilcolman, listed as Keilcalman in the ecclesiastical taxation of Achonry in 1306 (Cal. doc. Ire. vol. 5, 219). Situated on a shelf of a gentle S-facing slope. Rectangular structure (int. dims 17m E-W; 5.5m N-S) of which most of the N wall is reduced to the foundations and the other ivy-clad walls (T 0.85m; H 0.6m at E to 2m at W) have no architectural features. It is within rath (RO008-021001-), which is now a graveyard (RO008-021003-). Kilcolman castle (RO008-020----) is c. 130m to the W.	Kilcolman	563115	795385

RMP No	Site Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
RO008-021003-	Graveyard	On a shelf of a gentle S-facing slope. Subcircular graveyard (dims 41m NE-SW; 37m NW-SE), which originated as rath (RO008-021001-) and contains the church (RO008-021002-). The graveyard is now extended to the NW (dims c. 180m NW-SE; c. 60m NE-SW).	Kilcolman	563130	795397
RO008-022----	Earthwork	Marked as a circular feature (diam. c. 15m) on the 1837 ed. of the OS 6-inch map (MA 74), and situated on a gentle S-facing slope. The site is now occupied by an industrial premises.	Magheraboy	563261	795588
RO008-024----	Barrow - ring-barrow	On a low-lying level landscape with a NW-SE stream c. 20m to the NE. Subcircular grass-covered platform (dims 15.5m N-S; 11.8m E-W; H 0.4-0.5m) defined by a fosse (at S: Wth of top 4.7m; Wth of base 3m; D 0.6m; at E: Wth of top 7.4m; Wth of base 5.4m; D 0.6m) and outer bank (Wth 3.8-5.2m; ext. H 0.2-0.4m). The platform and bank are quarried at SE, while the bank has been augmented at N (Wth 7.4m) and removed (L 12m) by a NE-SW farm track at NW (max. ext. dims 34.2m N-S; 30.3m E-W).	Magheraboy	563711	795424
RO008-038----	Ringfort - rath	On a slight E-facing slope. Circular grass-covered area (diam. 38m E-W) defined by an earthen bank (Wth 3m; int. H 0.4m; ext. H 0.5m) which is reduced to a scarp (H 0.2m) NE-SE. An outer fosse (Wth of base 2-2.2m; D 0.6m) separates it from an outer bank (Wth 1.7-2.7m; ext. H 0.2-0.5m) NE-NW. There is no visible entrance, and the site is truncated by an ENE-WSW railway bank at N. Archaeological testing c. 20m to the E failed to produce archaeological material, (Fitzpatrick 2009b).	Kilcolman	562637	794881
RO008-039----	Ringfort - rath	Visible as a circular feature (diam. c. 30m) on aerial photographs (ACAP: V221/133-4), and situated on a low-lying level landscape. It survives as a circular grass and rush-covered area (diam. c. 30m) but its defining features are not discernible on the ground in dense rushes.	Magheraboy	563517	794964
RO008-064----	Fulacht fia	Situated on a S-facing slope. Archaeological testing (09E0475) during 2009 on the route of the N5 Ballaghadereen bypass identified a burnt mound (dims c. 12.5m N-S; 10.2m E-W; T 0.7m) (O'Neill 2009, 13). It was fully excavated (10E0300) when it proved to be kidney-shaped (diam. 9-9.5m; max. H 0.55m) overlying a rectangular trough (dims 2.32m E-W; 1m N-S; D c. 0.3m) with 6 stakes at its E end, some timbers in situ on the long sides and a flagged floor. One of the stakes produced a C14 date of 1299-1059 cal. BC, while some of the trough fill produced a C14 date of 1489-1317 cal. BC. (Janes and Delaney 2010; O'Neill 2012)	Bockagh	560500	797394
RO008-065----	Excavation - miscellaneous	Situated on a gentle S-facing slope with a NW-SE stream c. 190m to the SW, and just W of rath (RO008-023----). Archaeological testing (09E0475) during 2009 on the route of the N5 Ballaghadereen bypass identified a number of pits in a concentrated area that was set aside for resolution as Toobrackan 1 (O'Neill 2009, 17-8; 2012). An arc (Wth 10-40m) was excavated (10E0301) outside the exclusion zone of the rath (Wth 20m) SW-NE, which revealed a line of four pits (diam. 0.5-0.8m; D 0.15-0.5m) or post-holes aligned NW-SE, c. 30m W of the rath. One pit produced a C14 date of 2861-2576 cal. BC. There were two hearths c. 40m to the SW of the pits, one of which produced a C14 date of 2113-1900 cal. BC. These features were intermixed with elements of the field system (RO008-023001-) associated with the rath. (Kyle and Delaney 2011a, 2-3; Delaney et al. 2016, 82-3)	Toobrackan	563524	796047
RO008-066----	Fulacht fia	Situated on a gentle S-facing slope. Archaeological testing (09E0475) during 2009 on the route of the N5 Ballaghadereen bypass identified a deposit of burnt mound material (dims 10m NE-SW; 2m plus NW-SE; T 0.2m) that was set aside for resolution as Toobrackan 2 (O'Neill 2009, 17; 2012). It was completely excavated (10E0301) when two rectangular troughs (dims 0.8m x 0.63m; D 0.3m: 1.7m x 1.1m; D 0.25m) were recorded beneath the remains of a burnt mound. The larger trough produced a C14 date of 1111-902 cal. BC. (Kyle and Delaney 2011a, 4; Kyle 2013d).	Toobrackan	563761	795881
RO008-071----	Fulacht fia	Situated towards the bottom of a gentle S and SW-facing slope, with a slight S-N stream c. 100m to the W. Identified in centre-line testing (10E0298) in Area 4 of the N5 Ballaghaderreen bypass as a burnt mound (dims 13.3m NW-SE; 10.5m NE-SW; max. T 0.5m) with traces of a trough, which was set aside for further	Bockagh	560000	797635

RMP No	Site Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
		work as Bockagh 2. (Janes and Delaney 2010a, 8-9) It was fully excavated (10E0377) and the mound (dims c. 8.7m x c. 7.8m; T 0.4m) overlay a rectangular trough (dims 1.65m x 0.62m; D 0.3m), which was timber-lined with 18 pegs to keep the timbers in place, and it had a timber base. A fragment of hazel from the trough produced a C14 date of 1900-1740 cal. BC. The burnt mounds (RO008-072001-; RO008-072002-) are c. 100m to the E. (Kyle and Delaney 2011e)			
RO008-072001-	Fulacht fia	Situated towards the bottom of a gentle S and SW-facing slope. Identified in centre-line testing (10E0298) in Area 4 of the N5 Ballaghaderreen bypass as a burnt mound (dims 10m N-S; 9m E-W; max. T 0.35m), which was set aside for further work as a part of Bockagh 3 (Janes and Delaney 2010a, 9). It was completely excavated (10E0378) when the mound (dims 6.2m x 4.2m; T 0.35m) overlay an oval trough (dims 1.8m x 0.8m; D 0.33m) with straight sides cut into the sandy silty clay subsoil. One stone remained in place, and a fragment of hazel produced a C14 date of 1208-1012 BC. A second fulacht fia (RO008-072002-) is c. 5m to the W, and burnt mound (RO008-072003-) is c. 10m to the NW. Further afield fulacht fia (RO008-071----) is c. 100m to the W, and there are three fulachta fia (RO008-073001-; RO008-073002-; RO008-073003-) c. 80m to the ESE. (Kyle and Delaney 2011e)	Bockagh	560106	797599
RO008-072002-	Fulacht fia	Situated towards the bottom of a gentle S and SW-facing slope. Identified in centre-line testing (10E0298) in Area 4 of the N5 Ballaghaderreen bypass as a burnt mound (dims 8m E-W; 5m N-S; max. T 0.35m), which was set aside for further work as a part of Bockagh 3. (Janes and Delaney 2010a, 9) It was completely excavated (10E0378) when the mound (dims 5.1m x 3.6m; T 0.4m) overlay an oval trough (dims 2.3m x 1.3m; D 0.57m) cut in the silty clay subsoil. It was cut by a rectangular trough (dims 1.4m x 1.15m; D 0.28m). Both troughs were filled with stone from the burnt mound. Fulacht fia (RO008-072001-) is c. 5m to the E, while the burnt mound (RO008-072003-) is c. 10m to the N. Further afield the fulacht fia (RO008-071----) is c. 100m to the W and the burnt mounds (RO008-073001-; RO008-073002-; RO008-073003-) are c. 80m to the ESE. (Kyle, J. and Delaney, S. 2011f)	Bockagh	560096	797593
RO008-072003-	Burnt mound	Located towards the bottom of a gentle S and SW-facing slope. Bokagh 3 was identified as a site during the centre-line testing (10E0298) for the N5 Ballaghaderreen bypass (Janes and Delaney 2010a, 9) but this mound became distinct only during the resolution stage when half of it was exposed and excavated (10E0378). It appeared as a D-shaped mound of broken and burnt stone (dims 4.2m WNW-ESE; 3.7m NNE-SSW; max. H 0.67m) cut by the limit of the road-take at N. No related features came to light. Fulacht fia (RO008-072002-) is c. 10m to the S and fulacht fia (RO008-072001-) is c. 10m to the SE. N. Further afield the fulacht fia (RO008-071----) is c. 100m to the W and the fulachta fia (RO008-073001-; RO008-073002-; RO008-073003-) are c. 80m to the ESE. (Kyle, J. and Delaney, S. (2011f, 3)	Bockagh	560094	797603
RO008-073001-	Fulacht fia	Situated towards the bottom of a gentle S-facing slope. Identified in centre-line testing (10E0298) in Area 4 of the N5 Ballaghaderreen bypass as a horseshoe-shaped burnt mound (C3) (diam. 14m; max. T 0.5m), which was set aside for further work as a part of Bockagh 4. (Janes and Delaney 2010a, 9) Subsequently it was fully excavated (10E0379), which revealed that a rectangular trough (dims 1.91m x 1.59m; D 0.53) was cut through the silty clay subsoil with the upcast from it nearby. A small pit (diam. 0.8m; D 0.15m) nearby might be the base of another trough. These features were covered by a mound of burnt stone (dims 6m x 5m; T 0.25m). (Kyle and Delaney 2011g) Fulacht fia (RO008-073002-) is c. 10m to the SSE, and fulach fia (RO008-073003-) is c. 15m to the SSW. Further afield there are three fulachta fia (RO008-072001-; RO008-072002-; RO008-072003-) c. 80m to the WNW, and the possible hearth (RO008-074----) is c. 80m to the SE.	Bockagh	560175	797558
RO008-073002-	Fulacht fia	Situated towards the bottom of a gentle S-facing slope. Identified in centre-line testing (10E0298) in Area 4 of the N5 Ballaghaderreen bypass and was set aside for further work as a part of Bockagh 4. (Janes and Delaney 2010a, 9) Subsequently it was fully excavated (10E0379) which revealed that an oval trough	Bockagh	560182	797542

RMP No	Site Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
		(dims 2.74m x 1.74m; D 0.64) was cut through peat into the silty clay subsoil, with timbers lining the sides and floor that were almost exclusively alder. A sample of hazel produced a C14 date of 1041-911 cal. BC. These features were covered by a horseshoe-shaped mound of burnt stone (diam. c. 10; T 0.25m), which is earlier than that of the fulacht fia (RO008-073001-) c. 10m to the NNW. (Kyle and Delaney 2011g) Fulacht fia (RO008-073003-) is c. 5m to the SW and (RO008-073001-) is c. 10m to the NNW. Further afield there are three fulachta fia (RO008-072001-; RO008-072002-; RO008-072003-) c. 80m to the WNW, and the possible hearth (RO008-074----) is c. 80m to the SE.			
RO008-073003-	Fulacht fia	Situated towards the bottom of a gentle S-facing slope. Identified in centre-line testing (10E0298) in Area 4 of the N5 Ballaghaderreen bypass when it was set aside for further work as a part of Bockagh 4. (Janes and Delaney 2010a, 9) Subsequently it was fully excavated (10E0379) which revealed that a rectangular trough (dims 2.03m x 1.4m; D 0.25) was cut through peat into the silty clay subsoil, with its upcast nearby. Timbers lining the sides and floor were derived from split roundwoods, and were mostly willow, alder and oak. A sample of hazel produced a C14 date of 1115-932 cal. BC. The trough and upcast were covered by a horseshoe-shaped mound of burnt stone (dims 7.7m x 4.9m; T 0.5m). (Kyle and Delaney 2011g) Fulacht fia (RO008-073002-) is c. 5m to the NE, and fulacht fia (RO008-073001-) is c 10m to the NNE. Further afield there are three fulachta fia (RO008-072001-; RO008-072002-; RO008-072003-) c. 80m to the WNW, and the possible hearth (RO008-074----) is c. 80m to the SE.	Bockagh	560172	797535
RO008-074----	Hearth	Situated towards the bottom of a gentle S-facing slope. Identified in centre-line testing (10E0298) in Area 4 of the N5 Ballaghaderreen bypass as a spread of burnt material with charcoal (diam. 2m; max. T 0.1m) with a possible pit nearby, which was set aside for further work as Bockagh 5 (Janes and Delaney 2010a, 9). It was subsequently fully excavated (10E0380) as a single deposit of heat-affected stone and charcoal. Although there is no sign of burning, it may be a hearth. The fulachta fia (RO008-073001-; RO008-073002-; RO008-073003-) are c. 80m to the NW, and are probably unrelated. (Kyle and Delaney 2011h)	Bockagh	560230	797484
RO008-075----	Excavation - miscellaneous	Situated on a gentle S-facing slope. Identified in centre-line testing (10E0299) in Area 7 of the N5 Ballaghaderreen bypass as a spread of burnt material with charcoal (diam. 1.2m; max. D 0.25m) filled with a charcoal-rich silty clay, which was set aside for further work as Toobrackan 3, (Janes and Delaney 2010b, 8). It was subsequently completely excavated (10E0382) as a single oval pit (dims. 1.4m x 1.2m; D 0.2m) with steep sides cut into the sandy clay subsoil and contained a sandy clay with heat-shattered stone and charcoal. A fragment of ash produced a C14 date of cal. AD 1048-1218, and it is interpreted as a cooking pit. (Kyle and Delaney 2011i; Kyle 2013e)	Toobrackan	562872	796317
RO008-076----	Excavation - miscellaneous	Situated on a fairly level landscape, c. 100m from a small N-S stream to the E and c. 100m from a small W-E stream to the S. Identified in centre-line testing (10E0299) in Area 7 of the N5 Ballaghaderreen bypass as an area of c. 100 sq m with numerous small pits, one of which produced prehistoric pottery were recovered in small area. It was set aside for further work as Toobrackan 4. (Janes and Delaney 2010b, 8-9) There was further excavation (10E0383) when nine features, either post-holes or small pits (diam. c. 0.7-1m; D 0.15-0.25m) cut into the sandy clay subsoil were recorded. They were filled with brown or black silty clay, and produced C14 dates in the early Neolithic period (3900-3500 BC) (Delaney et al 2016, 82). This is in perfect accord with the sherds of two or three carinated Neolithic bowls that were recovered. (Kyle and Delaney 2011j; Kyle 2013f; Delaney at al. 2016)	Toobrackan	563119	796162
RO008C004001-	Ringfort - rath	On a rise on a gentle N-facing slope. Circular grass-covered area (diam. 22m N-S; 21m E-W) defined by a scarp (H 0.5m at N to 1.05m at E) with some bushes, and a fosse (Wth of base 3m; D 0.2m) at W. There is no visible entrance, but there is a local tradition of its use as a childrens burial ground (RO008C004002-) (Gannon 1972). Archaeological testing (E3354) c. 35m outside the perimeter at SW produced portion of a pit (RO008C004003-) (diam. c. 1.5m) (Kerrigan 2009c).	Gortanure	556506	799297

RMP No	Site Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
RO008C004002-	Children's burial ground	There is a local tradition of a childrens burial ground within rath (RO008C004001-) (Gannon 1972). There is no visible evidence of it at ground level.	Gortanure	556505	799293
RO008C004003-	Excavation - miscellaneous	On a rise on a gentle N-facing slope. Archaeological testing (E3354) during 2006 c. 35m outside the perimeter of rath (RO008C004001-) at SW produced portion of a pit with charcoal and an oxidised base (dims 1.72m E-W; 1.2m N-S; D 0.35m). Charcoal from the pit produced C14 dates of AD 1310-1440. (Kerrigan 2009c; Kerrigan and Gillespie 2010b, 347)	Gortanure	556480	799248
RO008C011----	Ringfort - rath	Marked only on the 1915 ed. of the OS 6-inch map, and situated on a gentle W-facing slope. Subcircular grass-covered area (dims 18m NE-SW; 16m NW-SE) defined by a low earthen bank (Wth 3.5-4.2m; int. H 0.1-0.3m; ext. H 0.1-0.2m) NW-E-SW. There is no visible fosse or entrance, and it is truncated slightly by a N-S field wall at W.	Bohalas	558496	798409
RO008C014001-	Ringfort - unclassified	Marked as a circular embanked enclosure (ext. diam. c. 35m) with a cave (RO008C014002-) on the 1837 ed. of the OS 6-inch map (MA 64), but only the cave is marked on the 1915 ed. of the map. Situated on a slight knoll, no archaeological feature is visible at ground level in pasture.	Bohalas	558473	798022
RO008C014002-	Souterrain	Marked as a cave within the possible rath (RO008C014001-) on the 1837 ed. of the OS 6-inch map (MA 64), but only the cave is marked on the 1915 ed. of the map. Situated on a slight knoll, no feature is visible at ground level in pasture.	Bohalas	558472	798026
RO008C015001-	Ringfort - cashel	At the crest of the S-facing slope of a broad E-W spur. Circular grass-covered area (diam. 34m E-W; 33m N- S) defined by a stone spread (Wth 6m generally to 9m at N; int. H 0.7m; ext. H 0.6m at N) with some scrub, but facing stones are only visible at S (original Wth 2.3m). There is no visible entrance, and an E-W field wall is built on the stone spread NNW-NNE. A berm (Wth 1.6m at N to 5m at S) separates the inner from an outer wall visible as a grass-covered or overgrown stone spread (Wth 0.8-3.5m; H 0.1-0.3m) which is interrupted at NE, SE, SW and NW. Souterrain (RO008C015002-), is at the centre, and standing stone (RO008C032----) is c. 15m to the SW.	Bohalas	559018	797832
RO008C015002-	Souterrain	At the centre of cashel (RO008C015001-). Marked on the 1837 and 1915 eds of the OS 6-inch map and described as a 'Cave' on both, it was visible as a single lintel on the surface (Gannon 1972), but this is no longer evident	Bohalas	559018	797828
RO008C032----	Standing stone	At the crest of a S-facing slope, c. 15m SW of cashel (RO008C015001-). Rectangular limestone block oriented N-S (dims 1.1m N-S; 0.5m E-W; H 0.9m).	Bohalas	558989	797804
RO008C034----	Fulacht fia	Identified in centre-line testing, and excavated (E3355) as Currinah IV during 2006 as part of the N5 Charlestown by-pass road. Situated in a low-lying basin. An oval mound of burnt stone (dims. 8.4m E-W; 3.8m N-S; T 0.2-0.3m) overlay a stone and wood-lined trough (ext. dims. 1.7m N-S; 0.7-0.9m E-W; D 0.2m) with a base of brushwood and split roundwood. It produced C14 dates between 1254-1045 Cal. BC. (Kerrigan 2009a; Kerrigan and Gillespie 2010a, 133-7)	Currinah	557196	798957
RO008C035001-	Fulacht fia	Identified in centre-line testing, and excavated (E3356) as a part of Currinah I during 2006 as part of the N5 Charlestown by-pass. Situated in a basin at the base of a N-facing slope. An irregularly-shaped mound (dims 12m N-S; 9.45m E-W; T 0.2m) of fire-cracked stones overlay a stone-lined trough (dims 2m x 1.35m; D 0.3m) with rounded corners augmented with stakes. Worked flint and chert pieces were recovered, and charcoal from the trough produced C14 dates of 895-797 Cal. BC. Fulacht fia (RO008C035002-) is c. 35m to the ENE. (Kerrigan 2009b, Area I; Kerrigan and Gillespie 2010a, 126-9)	Currinah	556603	799248
RO008C035002-	Fulacht fia	Identified in centre-line testing and excavated (E3356) as Currinah II during 2006 as part of the N5 Charlestown by-pass. Situated in a basin at the base of a N-facing slope. An small mound of fire-cracked stones (dims 5.6m NE-SW; 4.2mm NW-SE; T 0.15m) overlay a stone-lined, irregularly-shaped trough	Currinah	556642	799251

RMP No	Site Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
		(dims 3.25m x 1.9m; D 0.3m) with a stone platform on the W side. Charcoal from the trough produced C14 dates of 1367-1002 Cal. BC. Fulacht fia (RO008C035001-) is c. 35m to the WSW and pit (RO008C035003-) is c. 90m to the E in Gortanure townlnad. (Kerrigan 2009b, Area II; Kerrigan and Gillespie 2010a, 130-33)			
RO008C035003-	Excavation - miscellaneous	Identified in centre-line testing, and excavated (E3356) as Currinah III during 2006 as part of the N5 Charlestown by-pass. Situated in a basin at the base of a N-facing slope. Subcircular pit (dims 2.2m N-S; 1.65m E-W; D 0.1-0.2m) with oxidisation of the base. Charcoal from the fill produced C14 dates of 1644-1470 Cal. BC. Fulacht fia (RO008C035002-) is c. 90m to the W in Currinah townland. (Kerrigan 2009b; Kerrigan and Gillespie 2010b, 349)	Gortanure	556728	799261
RO008C036001-	Burnt mound	Burnt mound: Identified in centre-line testing, and excavated (11E0231) as Currinah 5a in the preparatory work for the N5 Charlestown by-pass. Situated in a SE-NW valley with a small stream c. 50m to the N. A small deposit of broken and burnt stone (dims 4m x 3m; T 0.15m) sealed a peat deposit. Fulacht fia (RO008C-) is c. 30m to the SE. (Delaney 2011, 4)	Currinah	557484	798786
RO008C036002-	Fulacht fia	Identified in centre-line testing, and excavated (11E0231) as Currinah 5b in the preparatory work for the N5 Charlestown by-pass. Situated in a SE-NW valley with a small stream c. 80m to the N. Excavation recorded a S-N palaeo-channel c. 5m E of the base of a small oval trough (dims 1.3m NW-SE; 1m NE-SW; D 0.15m) with some timbers at the bottom that was overlain by a larger straight-sided rectangular trough (dims 2.2m NW-SE; 1.2m NE-SW; D 0.63m) that still had some stones from its lining and floor. The upper trough was filled with broken and burnt stone that spread into a mound (dims 10m x 8m; max. T 0.4m) of two principal layers W of the trough and which sealed a single post-hole. A sample of oak from the lower trough produced a C14 date of 2026-1887 cal. BC while a sample of charcoal from the upper trough produced a C14 date of 1253-1027 cal. BC. Burnt mound (RO008C036001-) is c. 30m to the NW. (Delaney 2011c, 2-4)	Currinah	557506	798750

B.3 Record of Protected Structures

The Mayo County Development Plan (2014-2020) and Roscommon County Development Plan (2014–2020) were consulted for schedules of Protected Structures. These are buildings that a planning authority considers to be of special interest from an architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social, and/or technical point of view. Protected Structures receive statutory protection from injury or demolition under Section 57 (1) of the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000. Protected structure status does not exclude development or alteration but requires the developer to consult with the relevant planning authority to ensure that elements which make the structure significant are not lost during development.

There are 22 Protected Structures incorporated by the study area:

Table B.3: Protected Structures within the Study Area

RPS No	Structure	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
MO 0146	Foxford Bridge, Bridge Street, Foxford	Seven arched rubble stone humped road bridge c. 1820. Spanning the River Moy.	BELLASS	526813	804144
MO 0174	Former Railway Station Swinford	Detached three bay wet dash rendered former railway station c. 1870 now converted to residential accommodation.	CARROWBEG [GALL. BY. K.CON. PH.]	537346	799864
MO 0175	The Town Hall, Chapel Street, Swinford	Detached three bay two storey former Town Hall c. 1850.	SWINEFORD	537472	799730
MO 0177	Former Rail Bridge, Main Street, Swinford	Double span squared rock faced granite road bridge c. 1892, with red brick detailing to the arches and spanning the northern end of Main Street.	CARROWBEG [GALL. BY. K.CON. PH.], RATHSCANLAN	537411	799986
MO 0207	Water Tower Swinford (former) Railway Station	Square plan water tower located in close proximity to the former railway station. The structure was built with machine cut granite blocks and has a square metal water tank above. ca. 1940	CARROWBEG [GALL. BY. K.CON. PH.]	537341	799891
MO 0208	The Courthouse Swinford	Detached rectangular 5 bay 2 storey structure. Retains its six over six timber sash windows and boasts a slated hipped roof. A rectangular recessed panel separates the two door openings on the ground floor and emphasises the vertical thrust of the building in its dominant corner position on the streetscape. This building ca 1922 is of regional architectural significance.	SWINEFORD	537543	799631
MO 0210	Railway Bridge Aclare Rd.Swinford	Railway bridge c.1893 having a cut-limestone finish and two circular red-brick arches.	CARROWBEG [GALL. BY. K.CON. PH.], RATHSCANLAN	537411	799986
MO 0211	The Goods Store Swinford (former) Railway Station Swinford	Rectangular shaped structure located in close proximity to the railway station c.1900 having cut-stone walls and redbrick surrounds to all door openings. The structure, which is disused was formerly in use as a Goods store.	CARROWBEG [GALL. BY. K.CON. PH.]	537301	799791
00800206	Cathedral of the annunciation	Detached gable-fronted cathedral, built 1855. Comprising eight-bay nave with clerestory and lean-to side aisles, four-stage tower with spire to west, square-ended chancel to east with sacristy and mortuary chapel to north and south. Addition of spire, ne	Ballaghdereen	562022.26	795070.04

RPS No	Structure	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
00800207	Tower house	Detached three bay, two storey former rent collectore office, c.1850, with gables to top floor windows and three storey tower with pyramidal roof to side; extended to rear c.1990.	Ballaghdereen	561742.32	794967.06
00800209	Dillon House	Detached five-bay three-storey former detached house, built c.1780, now in use as library and offices, with breakfront and two-storey advanced entrance block to central bay. Return and extension to rear. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and	Ballaghdereen	561967.27	794896.08
00800211	St. Nathy's College	St. Nathy's complex, comprises a school, former barracks and gate lodge. Now used as a school. Detached fourteen-bay three-storey former barracks, established c.1830, with five-bay breakfront with stepped parapet and two-storey gable fronted advanced blo	Ballaghdereen	561844.3	795078.04
00800216	Museum	Detached five-bay single-storey former power station with return to rear, built c.1920, now in use as museum and art centre. Pitched tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles and timber barge-boards to gable ends. Random coursed sandstone walls with tooled	Ballaghdereen	561852.29	794982.06
00800368	Bank Bar	Detached four-bay two- and three-storey former bank, built c.1890, now in use as public house. Now abuts terraces to east and west. Comprising advanced two-bay three-storey gable-fronted block to east and two-bay two-storey block to west with two-storey	Ballaghdereen	561825.3	794783.1
00800369	M. Gallagher	End-of-terrace two-bay two-storey house, built c.1830, with shop to ground floor, two-storey return to rear and stone outbuilding to rear. Pitched tiled roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined render to walls. Timb	Ballaghdereen	561865.29	794805.1
00800370	M.J. Hanley	Terraced two-bay two-storey house, built c.1850, with pub to ground floor, rear return and stone outbuilding to rear site. Pitched slate and tiled roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with timber	Ballaghdereen	561962.27	794849.09
00800371	B. Mulligan & Co	Corner-sited end-of-terrace four-bay two-storey shop, built c.1890. Roof with rendered chimneystacks is hidden by parapet. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with pilasters	Ballaghdereen	561901.28	794863.08

RPS No	Structure	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
		separating bays and stucco cornice to parapet. Rendered shopfront to ground floor wi			
00800372	St. Mary's graveyard	Roman Catholic graveyard, c.1820, no longer in use. Upright and recumbent grave markers and mausolea of various designs dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Graveyard bounded by random coursed sandstone wall and piers with soldiered coping a	Ballaghdereen	561842.3	794948.06
00800373	Post Box	Cast-iron post box, erected c.1905 with E R insignia and crown motif. Replacement door with Saorstat Eireann emblem added in 1920s. Mounted in stone wall.	Ballaghdereen	561933.28	794997.05
00800374	Benchmarks	Pair of cut limestone benchmarks, erected c.1830, located on opposite sides of the opening to cathedral street on the junction to Market Square.	Ballaghdereen	561978.27	794905.07
00800375	House	Detached three-bay two-storey house with attic, built c.1800, with extensions to rear, now abutting two-storey house to east. Pitched tiled roof with dormer windows and rendered chimneystacks. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with quoins and plinth. uPVC	Ballaghdereen	562022.26	794962.06
00800377	P. Mulligan	Terraced three-bay three-storey house, built c.1830, with shopfront to ground floor. Pitched tiled roof with rendered chimneystack and terracotta pots. Rendered walls. Rendered shopfront. Shop comprises display windows flanking central recessed door. Tim	Ballaghdereen	562022.26	794872.08

B.4 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (hereinafter the 'NIAH') is a state initiative under the administration of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and was established on a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. Its purpose is to identify, record and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently, as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. NIAH surveys provide the basis for the recommendations of the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht to the planning authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in their Record of Protected Structures (RPS).

There are 131 structures listed in the NIAH incorporated by the study area:

Table B.4: NIAH Sites within the Study Area

NIAH No.	Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
31204001	convent/nunnery	Detached ten-bay two-storey convent with attic, begun 1863; opened 1867, on a U-shaped plan with two-bay (six-bay deep) full-height gabled projecting end bays centred on single-bay full-height buttressed gabled breakfront. Completed, 1889+, producing pr	Ballina [Tira. By.]	523965	819239
31204002	graveyard/cemetery	Burial ground with collection of replacement polished black granite markers, ob. 1865+. Set in grounds shared with Convent of the Immaculate Conception with roughcast boundary wall to perimeter centred on cast-iron octagonal piers supporting cast-iron g	Ballina [Tira. By.]	523987	819352
31204003	school	Detached six-bay two-storey convent school, designed 1880-3; opened 1885; extant 1890, with two-bay full-height side elevations. Renovated [CEMA]. Replacement pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles terminating in wrought iron finials to apexes, and u	Ballina [Tira. By.]	523922	819191
31204006	building misc	Detached two-bay single-storey union workhouse dispensary with half-dormer attic, built 1840-2; opened 1843, on an T-shaped plan with single-bay (single-bay deep) full-height gabled projecting end bay to left. In use, 1928. Now disused. Pitched slate	Ballina [Tira. By.]	523743	818934
31204008	house	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built 1907; extant 1925, on an L-shaped plan with single-bay (two-bay deep) two-storey projecting end bay to left. Part refenestrated [CEMA]. One of a pair. Hipped and pitched slate roof on an L-shaped plan with pe	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524002	818840
31204009	house	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built 1907; extant 1925, on an L-shaped plan with single-bay (two-bay deep) two-storey projecting end bay to left. Part refenestrated [CEMA]. One of a pair. Hipped and pitched slate roof on an L-shaped plan with re	Ballina [Tira. By.]	523972	818846
31204010	house	Detached three-bay two-storey house, post-1929, on an L-shaped plan with single-bay two-storey advanced end bay to right. Hipped slate roof on an L-shaped plan with clay ridge tiles, paired rendered central chimney stacks having capping supporting terra	Ballina [Tira. By.]	523950	818851
31204012	house	Terraced three-bay three-storey townhouse, extant 1838. In use as offices, 1994. Now disused. One of a pair. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles, rendered chimney stacks having stepped capping supporting terracotta or yellow terracotta tapered p	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524181	818732
31204013	house	Terraced three-bay two-storey townhouse with half-dormer attic, "unfinished" 1856. In occasional use as guesthouse, 1994. One of a pair. Pitched slate roof incorporating gablets to window openings to half-dormer attic with clay ridge tiles, rendered c	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524177	818742
31204014	house	Terraced two-bay two-storey townhouse with half-dormer attic, "unfinished" 1856. Extensively renovated, 2006, with shopfront inserted to ground floor to accommodate continued use as hotel [CEMA]. One of a pair. Pitched slate roof incorporating gablets	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524184	818750
31204015	house	Terraced three-bay three-storey townhouse, extant 1838. Extensively renovated, 2006, with shopfront inserted to ground floor to accommodate continued use as hotel [CEMA]. One of a terrace of four. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles, rendered chi	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524186	818757
31204016	house	Terraced two-bay three-storey townhouse, extant 1838. Now in use as offices. One of a terrace of four. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles, rendered chimney stacks having capping supporting terracotta or yellow terracotta pots. and cast-iron rain	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524189	818765

NIAH No.	Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
31204017	house	Terraced two-bay three-storey townhouse, extant 1838. Now in use as offices. One of a terrace of four. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles, rendered chimney stacks having capping supporting terracotta or yellow terracotta pots. and cast-iron rain	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524191	818771
31204018	court house	Detached five-bay two-storey courthouse, extant 1838[?], on a symmetrical plan centred on three-bay two-storey gabled breakfront. Extensively renovated, 1995 [CEMA]. Replacement hipped artificial slate roof on a T-shaped plan centred on pitched (gabled	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524219	818739
31204022	railway station	Detached five-bay single-storey railway station, designed 1872; dated 1873; opened 1873; extant 1895, with five-bay single-storey platform (north-west) elevation. Refenestrated [CEMA]. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles, tuck pointed snecked rock	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524093	818384
31204023	post box	Wall-mounted cast-iron "wall box" post box, between 1929-62, with raised "P7T [Posts and Telegraphs]" monogram. Set in semi-coursed random rubble limestone boundary wall [SS].	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524108	818411
31204024	house	Attached four-bay two-storey house-cum-commercial warehouse, extant 1925[?], with shopfront to ground floor. Now disused. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles, rendered coping to gables with rendered chimney stacks to apexes having corbelled steppe	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524137	818412
31204025	monument	Freestanding monument, extant 1925; ob. 1898. Repositioned, 1983. Street fronted on a corner site on tooled limestone flagged footpath [DS/OS/SS].	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524227	818847
31204026	house	Detached five-bay two-storey house with dormer attic, built 1930, on an L-shaped plan with two-bay two-storey projecting end bay to left including single-bay two-storey "tower" on an engaged octagonal plan. Hipped slate roof on an L-shaped plan centred	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524265	818867
31204030	house	Detached three-bay two-storey house, post-1929, on a symmetrical plan. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles, paired rendered central chimney stacks having stepped capping supporting terracotta pots, decorative timber bargeboards to gables, and cast-	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524304	818803
31204031	house	Detached three-bay two-storey house, between 1940-9, on an L-shaped plan with single-bay two-storey advanced end bay to right. One of a pair. Hipped slate roof on an L-shaped plan with clay ridge tiles, rendered chimney stacks on axis with ridge having	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524286	818805
31204032	house	Detached three-bay two-storey house, between 1940-9, on an L-shaped plan with single-bay two-storey advanced end bay to left. Refenestrated [CEMA]. Now in use as offices. One of a pair. Hipped slate roof on an L-shaped plan with clay ridge tiles, pai	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524257	818808
31204033	school	Detached three-bay single-storey gable-fronted single-cell Church of Ireland national school-cum-parish hall, dated 1906; extant 1925, with six-bay single-storey side elevations. Closed, 1977. Disused, 1994. Now in alternative use. Pitched (gable-fro	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524223	818807
31204035	outbuilding	Remains of Ballina Military Barracks complex, built 1740; extant 1798, on a quadrangular plan including: Faï¿½ade of detached five-bay two-storey coach house-cum-stable outbuilding[?] on a symmetrical plan. Disused, 1838[?]. In alternative use, 1994.	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524451	819005
31204038	shop/retail outlet	Attached three-bay two-storey flat-roofed[?] commercial building, built 1951. Renovated, 1996[?], with replacement shopfront inserted to ground floor [CEMA]. Flat roof[?] not visible behind parapet with concealed rainwater goods. Rendered channelled w	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524432	818911

NIAH No.	Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
31204039	post box	Freestanding cast-iron "pillar box" post box, between 1899-1901; extant 1925, with raised "VR [Victoria Regina]" royal cipher. Street fronted on concrete footpath [OS/SS].	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524415	818953
31204040	house	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, extant 1838, with shopfront to ground floor. Reroofed [CEMA]. Replacement pitched artificial slate roof with ridge tiles terminating in cement rendered chimney stack having capping supporting pots, and uPVC rainwate	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524392	818975
31204041	house	End-of-terrace two-bay two-storey house with dormer attic, extant 1890, with shopfront to ground floor. Reroofed [CEMA]. Pitched roof with replacement fibre-cement slate, clay ridge tiles terming and in cement rendered chimney stack having capping supp	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524384	818988
31204042	house	Terraced two-bay three-storey townhouse, extant 1838, with shopfront to ground floor. Extensively renovated [CEMA]. One of a pair. Replacement pitched artificial slate roof with ridge tiles, and uPVC rainwater goods on eaves board on box eaves retaini	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524486	818921
31204043	house	Terraced two-bay three-storey townhouse, extant 1838. Extensively renovated with replacement shopfront inserted to ground floor [CEMA]. One of a pair. Replacement pitched artificial slate roof with ridge tiles, and uPVC rainwater goods on eaves boards	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524485	818930
31204045	house	Terraced two-bay two-storey house, rebuilt 1909; extant 1925, with shopfront to ground floor. Reroofed [CEMA]. Pitched roof with replacement artificial slate retaining trefoil-perforated crested terracotta ridge tiles, concrete coping to gable, and cas	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524509	818956
31204046	house	End-of-terrace two-bay two-storey house with dormer attic, rebuilt 1930, with shopfront to ground floor. Renovated with openings to ground floor remodelled to accommodate continued commercial use [CEMA]. Pitched slate roof with perforated crested terra	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524524	818967
31204049	house	Attached five-bay three-storey over basement townhouse, dated 1743; built 1770[?]; extant 1838, on a symmetrical plan originally detached five bay-two storey. In use as hotel, 1890. Extensively renovated, 2005+, with replacement shopfront inserted to r	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524548	819002
31204050	house	Attached two- or three-bay two-storey house, extant 1838, originally two separate single- or two-bay two-storey thatched[?] houses with shopfront to left ground floor. Now disused. Pitched corrugated-iron roof with pressed iron ridge, rendered coping t	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524597	819046
31204052	house	End-of-terrace five-bay two-storey townhouse, extant 1890. Adapted to use as clubhouse or hall, 1912[?]. Extensively renovated [CEMA]. Hipped and pitched roof with replacement artificial slate, ridge tiles, paired rendered central chimney stacks on re	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524741	819104
31204053	house	Terraced two-bay two-storey house, extant 1890. Refenestrated [CEMA]. Now in use as offices. One of a terrace of four. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles terminating in rendered chimney stacks on rendered bases having stepped capping supporting	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524749	819094
31204054	house	Terraced three-bay two-storey house, extant 1890. Now in alternative use. One of a terrace of four. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles terminating in rendered chimney stacks on rendered bases having stepped capping supporting terracotta or yello	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524756	819086

NIAH No.	Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
31204055	house	Terraced two-bay two-storey house, extant 1890. Now in use as offices. One of a terrace of four. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles terminating in rendered chimney stacks having capping supporting terracotta pots, and cast-iron rainwater goods o	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524770	819074
31204056	house	Terraced two-bay two-storey house, extant 1890. Extensively renovated to accommodate use as offices [CEMA]. One of a pair. Pitched roof with replacement artificial slate, ridge tiles terminating in rendered chimney stacks having capping supporting ter	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524777	819070
31204057	house	End-of-terrace two-bay two-storey house, extant 1890. Refenestrated [CEMA]. One of a pair. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles terminating in rendered chimney stack having capping supporting terracotta pots, and cast-iron rainwater goods on eaves	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524782	819065
31204058	store/warehouse	Detached ten-bay three-storey warehouse, built 1834, extant 1838. In use as corn store, 1890. In ruins, 1994. Extensively renovated, pre-1997, to accommodate alternative use [CEMA]. Hipped gabled and hipped slate roof with clay ridge tiles, rooflight	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524788	819096
31204059	house	Attached three-bay two-storey house, built 1937, on a symmetrical plan. Now disused. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles, concrete coping to gables with rendered chimney stacks to apexes having stepped capping supporting terracotta pots, and repla	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524730	819075
31204061	bank/financial institution	Detached four-bay (three-bay deep) two-storey bank, designed 1881; built 1881-2; extant 1890, on an L-shaped plan terminating in single-bay two-storey projecting end bay to left with single-bay single-storey flat-roofed[?] projecting porch to right groun	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524608	819019
31204064	house	Terraced two-bay three-storey townhouse, built 1846; extant 1890. One of a terrace of five. Pitched roof not visible with rendered chimney stack on rendered base, and cast-iron rainwater goods on box eaves on dentilated moulded cornice. Rendered, rule	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524577	818985
31204065	house	Terraced two-bay three-storey townhouse, built 1846; extant 1890. Renovated with opening to ground floor remodelled to accommodate commercial use [CEMA]. One of a terrace of five. Pitched roof not visible with rendered chimney stack on rendered base,	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524572	818980
31204066	bank/financial institution	Attached three-bay three-storey bank, designed 1875; built 1875-8; extant 1890, with three-bay three-storey side (south-west) elevation. Pitched roof not visible behind parapet, copper-covered coping to gables with red brick Flemish bond chimney stacks	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524568	818973
31204068	hotel	Attached two- or three-bay three-storey hotel, dated 1860; extant 1890, on a symmetrical plan. "Restored", 2004-6, to accommodate alternative use [CEMA]. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles terminating in rendered buttressed chimney stacks having	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524555	818961
31204069	house	Terraced two-bay three-storey over basement townhouse, extant 1838, with shopfront to ground floor. In use as bank, 1896. Renovated and part refenestrated [CEMA]. One of a terrace of six. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles terminating in render	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524558	818943
31204070	house	Terraced four-bay three-storey townhouse, extant 1838, originally two separate two-bay three-storey houses with shopfronts to ground floor. In use as bank, 1890. Renovated, pre-1994, with openings to ground floor remodelled to accommodate continued com	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524548	818938

NIAH No.	Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
31204071	house	Terraced two-bay three-storey over basement townhouse, extant 1838, with shopfront to ground floor. One of a terrace of six. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles terminating in rendered chimney stack having corbelled stepped capping supporting terr	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524540	818933
31204072	house	Terraced two-bay three-storey over basement townhouse, extant 1838, with shopfront to ground floor. Adapted to use as bank, 1989. Refenestrated, 2008 [CEMA]. One of a terrace of six. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles terminating in rendered ch	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524537	818926
31204073	house	End-of-terrace two-bay three-storey double-pile over basement townhouse, extant 1838, with shopfront to ground floor. Renovated and refenestrated with shopfront inserted to ground floor [CEMA]. Now in use as guesthouse. One of a terrace of six. Pitch	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524531	818922
31204074	bank/financial institution	End-of-terrace two-bay three-storey gable-fronted bank, built 1875; extant 1890. Closed, 1892. Renovated, 1928, with replacement shopfront inserted to ground floor. Refenestrated [CEMA]. Pitched (gable-fronted) slate roof with roll moulded clay ridge	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524526	818914
31204075	house	Terraced single-bay three-storey house, built 1876; extant 1890. Renovated, 2004+, with replacement shopfront inserted to ground floor [CEMA]. One of a pair. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles terminating in rendered chimney stack supporting ter	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524504	818900
31204076	house	Terraced single-bay three-storey house, built 1876; extant 1890. Renovated with replacement shopfront inserted to ground floor [CEMA]. One of a pair. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles terminating in rendered chimney stack supporting terracotta	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524507	818901
31204079	orphanage/children's home	Attached two-bay two-storey double-pile orphanage with half-dormer attic, built 1854-6. "Improved", 1883-6. In use, 1925[?]. Now in use as offices. Hipped and pitched double-pile (M-profile) slate roof centred on gablet to window opening to half-dorm	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524625	819002
31204080	church/chapel	Detached two-bay single-storey over raised base Presbyterian church, dated 1850; opened 1851; extant 1890, on a T-shaped plan comprising single-bay full-height nave opening into single-bay (single-bay deep) full-height transepts centred on crossing (nort	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524637	818993
31204081	manse	Attached two-bay three-storey Presbyterian manse, "unfinished" 1851; extant 1890. Refenestrated [CEMA]. In use as guesthouse, 1994. Now disused[?]. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles, coping to gable with rendered chimney stacks to apexes havin	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524647	818989
31204083	garda station/constabulary barracks	Detached nine- or twelve-bay two-storey Garda Sï¿½ochï¿½na station-cum-custom house, reconstructed 1926-7; extant 1930. Closed, 2005. Now disused. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles, rendered buttressed chimney stacks having capping supporting t	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524635	818962
31204084	house	Terraced two-bay three-storey house with dormer attic, built 1905; extant 1925, with shopfront to ground floor. Pitched slate roof incorporating gablets to window openings to dormer attic with clay ridge tiles terminating in rendered yellow brick[?] Run	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524469	818857
31204085	house	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built 1903; extant 1925. Renovated with replacement shopfront inserted to ground floor [CEMA]. One of a terrace of three. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles terminating in red brick English Garden Wall bond c	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524464	818844

NIAH No.	Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
31204086	house	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, rebuilt 1860[?]; extant 1890. Renovated with replacement shopfront inserted to ground floor [CEMA]. Now disused. Pitched slate roof with perforated crested terracotta ridge tiles terminating in rendered chimney sta	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524453	818826
31204088	house	Terraced single-bay three-storey house with dormer attic, extant 1838[?]. Renovated with replacement shopfront inserted to ground floor [CEMA]. One of a terrace of four[?]. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles, rendered chimney stack having chamfe	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524449	818874
31204089	post box	Freestanding cast-iron "pillar box" post box, between 1901-10; extant 1925, with raised "ER [Edwardus Rex] VII" royal cipher. Set on concrete brick cobbled footpath [OS/SS].	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524517	818837
31204090	house	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built 1894; extant 1896. Renovated, 1901, with shopfront inserted to ground floor. Reroofed [CEMA]. Now disused. One of a pair. Replacement pitched artificial slate roof with ridge tiles, rendered chimney stack h	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524530	818837
31204094	school	Detached three-bay single-storey over basement pedimented Methodist school house, built 1857; opened 1859; extant 1890, with six-bay full-height side elevations. Modified, 1917, to accommodate residential use. Extensively renovated, 1983, to accommodat	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524429	818755
31204096	house	Terraced three-bay two-storey house[?], extant 1838. Adapted to use as Baptist church, 1843. In use as national school, 1890. Sold, 1908. Extensively renovated to accommodate use as offices [CEMA]. Now disused. Replacement pitched artificial slate	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524432	818772
31204097	water pump	Freestanding cast-iron "cow tail" waterpump, post-1929. Now disused. Street fronted on concrete footpath [OS].	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524336	818570
31204098	monument	Freestanding monument, erected 1898; unveiled 1899, on a square plan. Repositioned, 1986-7. Rededicated, 1987. Street fronted on concrete brick cobbled footpath [DS/SS].	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524572	819233
31204102	house	Attached three-bay single-storey over basement[?] house, post-1929, on a symmetrical plan. "Restored", 2008 [CEMA]. Pitched slate roof on a U-shaped plan replaced, 2008, with trefoil-perforated crested terracotta ridge tiles terminating in rendered chi	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524781	819157
31204103	weir	Salmon weir, extant 1838. "Restored", 2010-11 [CEMA]. Sited spanning River Moy [OS/SS].	Mullauns [Tira. By.]	524499	818595
31204104	bridge	Five-arch road bridge over river, designed 1834[?]; built 1835-6; dated 1836; extant 1838. Repointed tooled limestone ashlar walls centred on moss-covered rounded cutwaters to piers having domed capping with cut-limestone stringcourses supporting parape	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524614	818771
31204105	bridge	Four-arch road bridge over river, built 1833-5; dated 1835; extant 1838. Repointed snecked rock faced limestone walls centred on tooled limestone ashlar triangular cutwaters to piers to upriver (south-west) elevation with tooled cut-limestone stringcour	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524834	818998
31204106	quay/wharf	Embankment, under construction 1834; extant 1838, with tooled limestone ashlar battered retaining wall having tooled cut-limestone coping [OS/SS].	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524705	818913

NIAH No.	Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
31204107	shop/retail outlet	Detached three-bay double-height crow stepped gable-fronted single-cell commercial building, extant 1925, on a symmetrical plan with shopfront. Pitched (gable-fronted) corrugated-iron roof behind parapet with pressed or rolled lead ridge. Rendered wall	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524611	818867
31204108	house	Semi-detached two-bay three-storey townhouse with dormer attic, extant 1890. Renovated to accommodate use as offices [CEMA]. One of a pair. Pitched roof behind parapet with replacement fibre-cement slate, terracotta ridge tiles terminating in rendered	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524655	818898
31204109	house	Semi-detached two-bay three-storey townhouse with dormer attic, extant 1890. Renovated to accommodate use as offices [CEMA]. One of a pair. Pitched roof behind parapet with replacement fibre-cement slate, terracotta ridge tiles terminating in rendered	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524661	818903
31204110	miller's house	Detached three-bay two-storey mill owner's house, built 1929, on an L-shaped plan with single-bay full-height gabled projecting end bay to right. Now disused. Pitched slate roof on an L-shaped plan with roll moulded terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chi	Ballina [Tira. By.]	524709	818961
31204112	gates/railings/walls	Gate screen, completed 1880; extant 1890, on a symmetrical plan including pair of drag edged limestone ashlar piers on chamfered plinths having trefoil-detailed gabled cruciform capping supporting cast-iron double gates. Street fronted at entrance to gr	Abbeyhalfquarter	524685	818785
31204113	cathedral	SD: Detached six-bay double-height Catholic cathedral, built 1827-37; dated 1829; extant 1838, on a cruciform plan comprising four-bay double-height nave opening into single-bay (single-bay deep) double-height transepts centred on single-bay double-heigh	Abbeyhalfquarter	524772	818817
31204114	cross	Freestanding drag edged cut-limestone Mission Cross, extant 1890, on inscribed limestone ashlar stepped base. Repositioned [CEMA]. Set in grounds shared with Saint Muredach's Catholic Cathedral [DS/OS].	Abbeyhalfquarter	524757	818851
31204116	school	Detached nine-bay single-storey technical school, built 1932-3; dated 1933, on a U-shaped plan centred on single-bay full-height "bas-relief" breakfront with seven-bay single-storey side elevations. Now in use as offices. Hipped slate roof on a U-shape	Abbeyhalfquarter	524781	818865
31204122	house	Terraced two-bay two-storey house, extant 1890, with shopfront to ground floor. Vacated, pre-1994. Now disused. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles terminating in rendered chimney stacks having stepped capping supporting terracotta pots, an	Abbeyhalfquarter	524682	818750
31204123	house	End-of-terrace two-bay two-storey house with dormer attic, extant 1838. Extensively renovated [CEMA]. One of a terrace of three. Replacement pitched artificial slate roof with ridge tiles, rooflight to front (south-west) pitch, and uPVC rainwater good	Abbeyhalfquarter	524701	818737
31204124	house	Terraced two-bay two-storey house, extant 1838. Undergoing "restoration", 2008 [CEMA]. One of a terrace of three. Replacement pitched artificial slate roof with ridge tiles terminating in rendered chimney stacks having capping supporting terracotta po	Abbeyhalfquarter	524708	818736
31204127	post box	Wall-mounted cast-iron "wall box" post box, between 1901-10; extant 1925, with raised "ER [Edwardus Rex] VII" royal cipher. Set in rendered wall [OS/SS].	Abbeyhalfquarter	524714	818722

NIAH No.	Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
31204128	house	Attached three-bay two-storey house, extant 1925, with shopfront to ground floor. Now disused. One of a pair. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles terminating in rendered, ruled and lined chimney stacks having stepped capping supporting terracotta	Abbeyhalfquarter	524858	818653
31204129	house	Terraced three-bay two-storey house, extant 1925. Refenestrated [CEMA]. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles terminating in cement rendered chimney stacks having capping supporting terracotta pots, and replacement uPVC rainwater goods on eaves boar	Ardnaree Or Shanaghy	524915	818613
31204132	house	Terraced two-bay two-storey house, extant 1838. Disused, 2008. Undergoing "restoration", 2011 [CEMA]. Pitched slate roof with clay or terracotta ridge tiles terminating in fine roughcast chimney stacks having shallow capping supporting terracotta pots	Abbeyhalfquarter	524666	818727
31204133	house	Detached eleven-bay single-storey "cottage" with dormer attic, extant 1777, on a symmetrical plan centred on single-bay single-storey gabled projecting porch with two-bay single-storey "bas-relief" recessed end bays. "Improved", pre-1890, producing pres	Ardnaree Or Shanaghy	524652	818514
31204134	church/chapel	Detached five-bay double-height Board of First Fruits Church of Ireland church, built 1763-8, on a cruciform plan originally three-bay double-height single-cell comprising three-bay double-height nave opening into single-bay (single-bay deep) double-heig	Carrowcushlaun West	524591	818474
31204135	house	Detached three-bay two-storey house, post-1929, on a symmetrical plan. Hipped slate roof with clay ridge tiles, paired rendered central chimney stacks having capping supporting terracotta pots, and replacement uPVC rainwater goods on timber eaves boards	Carrowcushlaun West	524551	818504
31204136	house	Detached two-bay single-storey "cottage" with half-dormer attic, extant 1838, on an L-shaped plan with single-bay full-height gabled advanced end bay to left. Pitched slate roofs on an L-shaped plan incorporating gablets to window openings to half-dorme	Ardnaree Or Shanaghy	524735	818305
31207001	house	Detached three-bay two-storey over part raised basement Board of First Fruits[?] Church of Ireland glebe house, designed 1819; extant 1838, on a symmetrical plan with three-bay full-height rear (west) elevation. Occupied, 1911. Now in private residenti	Swineford	537515	799856
31207002	bank/financial institution	Terraced four-bay two-storey bank with dormer attic, built 1902-3; extant 1911. Pitched slate roof behind parapet centred on flat roof to window opening to dormer attic with roll moulded clay ridge tiles, moss-covered cut-limestone[?] coping to gables w	Swineford	537580	799867
31207003	bank/financial institution	Terraced three-bay three-storey bank, extant 1880, on a T-shaped plan with single-bay (single-bay deep) three-storey lean-to central return (north-east). Refenestrated. Hipped slate roof on a T-shaped plan centred on lean-to slate roof (north-east) wit	Swineford	537597	799853
31207004	house	Semi-detached three-bay three-storey townhouse, extant 1895. Reroofed. Disused, 2010. For sale, 2011. One of a pair. Replacement pitched artificial slate roof with clay ridge tiles, lichen-covered coping to gable with rendered red brick chimney stac	Swineford	537636	799916
31207005	house	Semi-detached two-bay three-storey, extant 1895. Reroofed. Disused, 2010. One of a pair. Replacement pitched artificial slate roof with clay ridge tiles, lichen-covered coping to gable with rendered red brick chimney stack to apex having stringcourse	Swineford	537626	799918

NIAH No.	Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
31207006	house	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, extant 1895, with shopfront to ground floor. Now disused. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles terminating in rendered chimney stack having stringcourse below capping supporting terracotta pots, and cast-iron ra	Swineford	537569	799691
31207007	house	Terraced four-bay three-storey house, extant 1895, originally two separate two-bay three-storey houses[?] with shopfront to ground floor. Now disused. Pitched slate roof with roll moulded clay or terracotta ridge tiles terminating in rendered chimney s	Swineford	537564	799685
31207009	court house	Detached five-bay two-storey courthouse, designed 1838; built 1838-9; opened 1840, on a symmetrical plan with single-bay full-height "bas-relief" advanced end bays; three-bay two-storey side elevations. Closed, 2013. Now disused. Hipped slate roof wit	Swineford	537543	799631
31207010	handball alley	Handball alley, built 1880[?]; extant 1895, with cement rendered boundary wall to perimeter. In use, 1944. "Restored", 2003-4. Set in own grounds.	Swineford	537724	799676
31207014	school	Detached three-bay (two-bay deep) two-storey town hall, designed 1909; built 1909-10; extant 1911, on a T-shaped plan with single-bay (seven-bay deep) single-storey central return (north-east). In alternative use, 1945-7. For sale, 2010. Now disused.	Swineford	537474	799730
31207015	house	Detached four-bay single-storey railway station master's house with half-dormer attic, opened 1895; extant 1895, on a H-shaped plan with single-bay full-height (north-east) or single-bay single-storey (south-west) gabled projecting end bays. Closed, 197	Carrowbeg [Gall. By. K.Con. Ph.]	537346	799864
31207016	store/ware house	Detached three-bay double-height goods shed, commissioned 1895; extant 1895. Decommissioned, 1975. Now disused. Pitched slate roof on King post timber construction extending into lean-to slate roof on timber spandrels on drag edged tooled cut-limeston	Carrowbeg [Gall. By. K.Con. Ph.]	537300	799791
31207017	signal box	Freestanding single-bay single-stage over raised base signal box, commissioned 1895; extant 1895, on a square plan. Decommissioned, 1975. Now disused. Pitched slate roof on timber construction with roll moulded clay ridge tiles, red brick Running bond	Carrowbeg [Gall. By. K.Con. Ph.]	537280	799804
31207019	building misc	Freestanding single-bay single-stage water tower, commissioned 1895; extant 1895, on a square plan. Decommissioned, 1975[?]. Now disused. Part creeper- or ivy-covered tuck pointed coursed or snecked rock faced limestone walls with drag edged rock face	Carrowbeg [Gall. By. K.Con. Ph.]	537341	799892
31207020	bridge	Two-arch railway bridge over road, opened 1895; extant 1895. Closed, 1975. Now disused. Tuck pointed snecked rock faced limestone walls between tuck pointed snecked rock faced battered abutment walls with rock faced cut-limestone stringcourses support	Rathscanlan	537412	799987
31207021	bridge	Single-arch railway bridge over road, opened 1895; extant 1895. Closed, 1975. Now disused. Creeper- or ivy-covered tuck pointed snecked rock faced limestone walls between tuck pointed snecked rock faced limestone battered abutment walls with rock face	Carrowbeg [Gall. By. K.Con. Ph.]	537449	800038
31207022	office	Remains of Union Workhouse complex, built 1840-2; dated 1841; opened 1846, including: Detached five-bay two-storey "Front Block" on an E-shaped plan with single-bay (single-bay deep) full-height gabled advanced end bays centred on single-bay (single-bay	Swineford	537883	799783

NIAH No.	Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
31207023	mausoleum	Freestanding single-bay single-stage gable-fronted mausoleum or monument, "repaired" 1828; extant 1838. Cement rendered pitched (gable-fronted) roof, concrete coping to gables with lichen-covered cross finials to apexes. Cement rendered walls with pair	Rathscanlan	538336	800310
31303016	bridge	Single-span railway bridge over road, opened 1873; extant 1896. Tuck pointed snecked rock faced limestone walls between tuck pointed snecked rock faced limestone battered abutment walls with ivy-covered rock faced cut-limestone coping centred on reinfor	Behybaun	523680	817538
31306103	church/chapel	Detached three-bay double-height Catholic church, built 1811-2; extant 1838, on a cruciform plan originally two-bay double-height on a T-shaped plan comprising single-bay double-height nave opening into single-bay double-height transepts centred on singl	Callow	532245	803264
31306105	handball alley	Handball alley, extant 1925, with creeper- or ivy-covered rendered boundary wall to perimeter having rounded coping. Reconstructed, 1953-4[?]. Now disused. Set back from line of road in unkempt grounds.	Pollsharvoge	534756	801523
31306106	bridge	Six-arch road bridge over river, built 1822-5[?]; complete 1826; extant 1838. Damaged, 1921/2. Coursed rubble limestone walls retaining sections of tuck pointed tooled limestone ashlar construction centred on triangular cutwaters to piers having pyrami	Pollsharvoge	534769	801497
31306203	bridge	Single-span railway bridge over road, opened 1895; extant 1895. Closed, 1975. Now disused. Tuck pointed snecked rock faced limestone walls between benchmark-inscribed tuck pointed snecked rock faced limestone battered abutment walls with rock faced cu	Rathscanlan	538408	800693
31805006	chimney	Squared-profile saw mill chimneystack, built c.1860, abutting modern single-storey structure. Now used as part of a factory. Random coursed stone walls with coping to chimney. Fire opening to base.	Ballaghaderreen	561670	794763
31805007	house	Terraced two-bay two-storey house, built c.1830, with shopfront to ground floor and return to rear. Pitched tiled roof with rendered chimneystack and cast-iron rainwater goods. Render to walls. Timber shopfront with central timber panelled double door	Ballaghaderreen	561780	794795
31805008	bank/financial institution	Detached four-bay two- and three-storey former bank, built c.1890, now in use as public house. Now abuts terraces to east and west. Comprising advanced two-bay three-storey gable-fronted block to east and two-bay two-storey block to west with two-store	Ballaghaderreen	561836	794775
31805009	house	End-of-terrace two-bay two-storey house, built c.1830, with shop to ground floor, two-storey return to rear and stone outbuilding to rear. Pitched tiled roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined render to walls. T	Ballaghaderreen	561943	794833
31805010	house	Terraced two-bay two-storey house, built c.1850, with pub to ground floor, rear return and stone outbuilding to rear site. Pitched slate and tiled roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with timb	Ballaghaderreen	561969	794844
31805011	shop/retail outlet	Corner-sited end-of-terrace four-bay two-storey shop, built c.1890. Roof with rendered chimneystacks is hidden by parapet. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with pilasters separating bays and stucco cornice to parapet. Rendered shopfront to ground floor	Ballaghaderreen	561907	794864

NIAH No.	Type	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
31805013	graveyard/ cemetery	Roman Catholic graveyard, c.1820, no longer in use. Upright and recumbent grave markers and mausolea of various designs dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Graveyard bounded by random coursed sandstone wall and piers with soldiered coping	Ballaghaderreen	561848	794945
31805014	hydroelectric power station	Detached five-bay single-storey former power station with return to rear, built c.1920, now in use as museum and art centre. Pitched tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles and timber barge-boards to gable ends. Random coursed sandstone walls with toole	Ballaghaderreen	561860	794983
31805015	barracks	St. Nathy's complex, comprises a school, former barracks and gate lodge. Now used as a school. Detached fourteen-bay three-storey former barracks, established c.1830, with five-bay breakfront with stepped parapet and two-storey gable fronted advanced b	Ballaghaderreen	561840	795090
31805016	post box	Cast-iron post box, erected c.1905 with E R insignia and crown motif. Replacement door with Saorstat Eireann emblem added in 1920s. Mounted in stone wall.	Ballaghaderreen	561930	794996
31805017	cobbles/flags/paving/ kerbing	Pair of cut limestone benchmarks, erected c.1830, located on opposite sides of the opening to cathedral street on the junction to Market Square.	Ballaghaderreen	561990	794909
31805018	house	Detached five-bay three-storey former detached house, built c.1780, now in use as library and offices, with breakfront and two-storey advanced entrance block to central bay. Return and extension to rear. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks a	Ballaghaderreen	561980	794891
31805019	house	Detached three-bay two-storey house with attic, built c.1800, with extensions to rear, now abutting two-storey house to east. Pitched tiled roof with dormer windows and rendered chimneystacks. Ruled-and-lined render to walls with quoins and plinth. uP	Ballaghaderreen	562029	794963
31805020	cathedral	Detached gable-fronted cathedral, built 1855. Comprising eight-bay nave with clerestory and lean-to side aisles, four-stage tower with spire to west, square-ended chancel to east with sacristy and mortuary chapel to north and south. Addition of spire,	Ballaghaderreen	562022	795020
31805025	house	Terraced three-bay three-storey house, built c.1830, with shopfront to ground floor. Pitched tiled roof with rendered chimneystack and terracotta pots. Rendered walls. Rendered shopfront. Shop comprises display windows flanking central recessed door.	Ballaghaderreen	562035	794875

B.5 Undesignated Cultural Heritage Sites

Ortho-rectified aerial photography available from the Ordnance Survey of Ireland was inspected in order to identify possible features of cultural and heritage significance. Aerial photography from the 1995, 2000, and 2005 flyovers was inspected, as well as the latest OSI images, Google Earth, and Bing Maps satellite imagery. In addition, publicly available LiDAR data published by TII was also consulted.

No additional undesignated cultural heritage sites were identified on aerial photography and satellite imagery or LiDAR within the Study Area.

Table B.5: Undesignated Cultural Heritage sites within 250m of the proposed options

Site No.	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
UCH-001	Building cluster shown on 1st Ed OS only	Carrowcushlaun	524737	817208
UCH-002	Lodge and well shown on 1st Ed OS and Historic 25-inch (well only shown on latter)	Rahans	523796	817060
UCH-003	Building shown on 1st Ed OS	Rathscanlan	538631	800123
UCH-004	Building shown on 1st Ed OS	Rathscanlan	538684	800158
UCH-005	Building shown on 1st Ed OS	Rathscanlan	538605	800374
UCH-006	Limekiln shown on 1st Ed OS	Rathscanlan	538683	800254
UCH-007	Limekiln shown on 1st Ed OS	Rathscanlan	538751	800273
UCH-008	Limekiln shown on 1st Ed OS	Rathscanlan	538775	800187
UCH-009	Corn Kiln shown on 1st Ed OS	Rathscanlan	538589	800396
UCH-010	Building shown on 1st Ed OS	Ballyoughter	562271	795655
UCH-011	Building shown on 1st Ed OS	Ballyoughter	562184	795594
UCH-012	Building shown on 1st Ed OS	Ballyoughter	562164	795598
UCH-013	Spa Well shown on 1st Ed OS	Ballyoughter	562172	795736
UCH-014	Millrace with Stepping Stones shown on 1st Ed OS	Ballyoughter /Derrynacross	562058	795432

B.6 Areas of Archaeological Potential

Areas of archaeological potential are areas or locations whose characteristics present a higher potential for unknown archaeological features to be present.

Table B.6: Areas of Archaeological Potential within 250m of the options

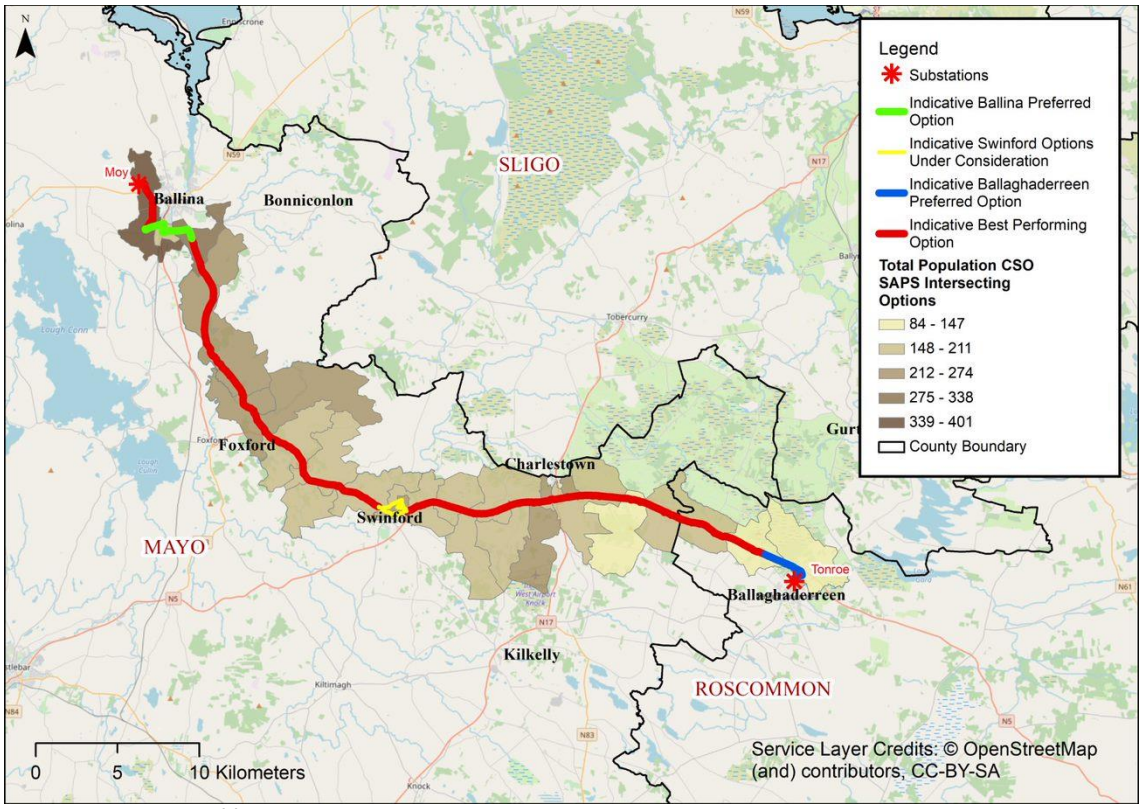
Site No	Description	Townland	ITM_E	ITM_N
AAP-001	River Moy: route crossing point. Rivers are areas of high archaeological potential	Carrowcushlaun /Rahans	524372	817367
AAP-002	River Moy: route crossing point. Rivers are areas of high archaeological potential	Rathnaconeen /Carrowcushlaun	524974	816443

C. Social Impact Tables

The following sections have been compiled as supporting data to the evaluation of the best performing option under the Social Performance criterion (presented in Chapters 6 and 8 of the Step 4C Report).

C.1 Demographic Profile/Population Statistics

Figure C.1: Total Population of all Central Statistics Office (CSO) Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) – BPO



Source. Mott MacDonald

The population statistics in the following tables are based on a combined total population of all Central Statistics Office (CSO) Small Area Population Statistics (SAPS) boundaries that intersect the proposed option. The proposed option intersects 32 SAPS.

Table C.7: Population by age and sex

County	EDNAME	SMALL_AREA	Male < 18	Male 18 to 65	Male > 65	Total Male	Female < 18	Female 18 to 65	Female > 65	Total Female	Total
Mayo	Attymass West	157013001	26	72	13	111	26	82	17	**125**	**236**
Mayo	Toomore	157148004	31	83	15	129	47	70	16	**133**	**262**
Mayo	Callow	157044002	28	71	9	108	37	53	15	**105**	**213**
Mayo	Kilbeagh	157088006	14	43	13	70	16	52	7	**75**	**145**
Mayo	Kilbeagh	157088002	16	55	9	80	11	49	12	**72**	**152**
Mayo	Sonnagh	157140004	11	42	25	78	26	43	23	**92**	**170**
Mayo	Ballina Rural	157015004	37	117	15	169	40	117	18	**175**	**344**
Mayo	Meelick	157119001	23	61	10	94	11	54	6	**71**	**165**
Mayo	Swineford	157144002	18	74	6	98	23	69	9	**101**	**199**
Mayo	Swineford	157144005	28	58	8	94	27	52	11	**90**	**184**
Mayo	Callow	157044001	18	65	12	95	23	58	8	**89**	**184**
Mayo	Cuildoo	157067001	11	53	9	73	17	40	18	**75**	**148**
Mayo	Ardnaree South Rural	157011001	35	118	11	164	45	105	15	**165**	**329**
Mayo	Ardnaree South Rural	157011004	36	75	11	122	29	73	5	**107**	**229**
Mayo	Sonnagh	157140002	10	64	16	90	21	53	9	**83**	**173**
Mayo	Sonnagh	157140003	18	57	3	78	11	56	7	**74**	**152**
Mayo	Sonnagh	157140001	18	49	31	98	21	48	47	**116**	**214**
Mayo	Kilbeagh	157088005	16	47	10	73	20	51	6	**77**	**150**
Mayo	Cloonmore	157056003	11	56	9	76	9	56	17	**82**	**158**
Mayo	Ballina Rural	157015005	27	73	6	106	24	73	7	**104**	**210**
Mayo	Ballina Rural	157015003	46	126	20	192	37	126	18	**181**	**373**
Mayo	Swineford	157144006	40	69	4	113	40	80	12	**132**	**245**
Mayo	Swineford	157144003	26	61	14	101	16	58	14	**88**	**189**
Mayo	Sonnagh	157140005	40	74	7	121	34	89	3	**126**	**247**

County	EDNAME	SMALL_AREA	Male < 18	Male 18 to 65	Male > 65	Total Male	Female < 18	Female 18 to 65	Female > 65	Total Female	Total
Mayo	Kilbeagh	157088004	25	64	15	104	31	67	9	**107**	**211**
Mayo	Swineford	157144007	25	54	12	91	29	65	14	**108**	**199**
Mayo	Swineford	157144013	11	42	32	85	3	44	25	**72**	**157**
Mayo	Swineford	157144010	13	34	3	50	16	37	8	**61**	**111**
Roscommon	Edmondstown	197057002	17	39	11	67	7	51	13	**71**	**138**
Roscommon	Ballaghaderreen	197011015	11	47	6	64	11	44	4	**59**	**123**
Roscommon	Ballaghaderreen	197011001	13	56	11	80	17	50	14	**81**	**161**
Roscommon	Ballaghaderreen	197011003	21	45	10	76	15	61	10	**86**	**162**
Total			**720**	**2044**	**386**	**3150**	**740**	**2026**	**417**	**3183**	**6333**

Table C.8: Industry

County	EDNAME	SMALL_AREA	AFFM	BCM	MIM	CTM	TCM	PAM	PSM	OTHM	TM	AFFF	BCF	MIF	CTF	TCF	PAF	PSF	OTHF	TF	AFFT	BCT	MIT	CTT	TCT	PAT	PST	OTHT	TT
Mayo	Attymass West	157013001	10	7	12	8	2	2	1	7	49	0	0	3	12	1	2	20	9	47	10	7	15	20	3	4	21	16	96
Mayo	Toomore	157148004	9	7	18	5	4	2	6	5	56	2	0	8	10	1	1	18	4	44	11	7	26	15	5	3	24	9	100
Mayo	Callow	157044002	14	12	11	1	1	1	3	4	47	2	0	0	6	0	4	16	5	33	16	12	11	7	1	5	19	9	80
Mayo	Kilbeagh	157088006	5	4	2	5	4	2	1	1	24	0	0	2	0	3	2	18	4	29	5	4	4	5	7	4	19	5	53
Mayo	Kilbeagh	157088002	5	4	2	9	3	2	5	5	35	2	1	3	4	0	1	9	5	25	7	5	5	13	3	3	14	10	60
Mayo	Sonnagh	157140004	5	4	2	2	2	1	1	5	22	1	0	0	8	1	1	4	7	22	6	4	2	10	3	2	5	12	44
Mayo	Ballina Rural	157015004	5	2	2	3	1	2	3	5	23	0	0	0	3	1	2	13	4	23	5	2	2	6	2	4	16	9	46
Mayo	Meelick	157119001	8	4	5	5	0	2	3	5	32	0	0	2	2	1	1	8	7	21	8	4	7	7	1	3	11	12	53
Mayo	Swineford	157144002	8	6	14	14	9	2	5	12	70	0	1	6	14	2	3	23	13	62	8	7	20	28	11	5	28	25	132
Mayo	Swineford	157144005	8	5	5	6	1	0	4	6	35	2	0	4	6	0	0	9	7	28	10	5	9	12	1	0	13	13	63
Mayo	Callow	157044001	5	10	6	7	3	4	9	4	48	0	0	3	7	0	4	20	3	37	5	10	9	14	3	8	29	7	85
Mayo	Cuildoo	157067001	5	4	7	7	4	6	3	4	40	1	0	5	4	1	5	12	5	33	6	4	12	11	5	11	15	9	73
Mayo	Ardnaree South Rural	157011001	4	7	7	12	2	3	3	8	46	0	0	5	9	0	2	13	7	36	4	7	12	21	2	5	16	15	82
Mayo	Ardnaree South Rural	157011004	5	7	7	4	3	1	3	3	33	0	0	2	4	0	4	4	2	16	5	7	9	8	3	5	7	5	49
Mayo	Sonnagh	157140002	6	6	18	15	2	4	10	2	63	0	1	5	16	2	4	22	6	56	6	7	23	31	4	8	32	8	119
Mayo	Sonnagh	157140003	7	5	12	14	4	4	5	5	56	0	1	8	12	2	3	15	5	46	7	6	20	26	6	7	20	10	102
Mayo	Sonnagh	157140001	7	1	6	5	3	2	3	5	32	0	0	1	5	0	1	15	2	24	7	1	7	10	3	3	18	7	56
Mayo	Kilbeagh	157088005	2	3	10	4	5	1	1	4	30	1	0	1	7	2	3	14	2	30	3	3	11	11	7	4	15	6	60
Mayo	Cloonmore	157056003	8	5	7	4	6	1	3	5	39	2	0	1	5	4	3	15	5	35	10	5	8	9	10	4	18	10	74
Mayo	Ballina Rural	157015005	9	7	6	1	1	3	0	3	30	0	0	5	2	1	4	10	2	24	9	7	11	3	2	7	10	5	54
Mayo	Ballina Rural	157015003	7	3	6	6	2	1	2	1	28	1	0	2	7	0	0	11	3	24	8	3	8	13	2	1	13	4	52
Mayo	Swineford	157144006	7	3	5	11	0	0	5	4	35	1	1	2	6	1	1	6	6	24	8	4	7	17	1	1	11	10	59
Mayo	Swineford	157144003	2	4	6	20	1	2	6	8	49	0	1	4	7	1	1	13	10	37	2	5	10	27	2	3	19	18	86
Mayo	Sonnagh	157140005	13	10	14	20	6	7	2	8	80	0	0	5	23	1	1	22	7	59	13	10	19	43	7	8	24	15	139
Mayo	Kilbeagh	157088004	3	8	5	18	5	1	1	7	48	0	1	1	17	2	4	18	8	51	3	9	6	35	7	5	19	15	99
Mayo	Swineford	157144007	4	3	10	4	2	2	4	6	35	1	1	5	7	1	1	7	4	27	5	4	15	11	3	3	11	10	62
Mayo	Swineford	157144013	0	8	8	11	3	3	7	7	47	0	0	3	11	2	5	20	8	49	0	8	11	22	5	8	27	15	96
Mayo	Swineford	157144010	2	1	8	5	3	1	0	3	23	0	0	1	8	0	2	9	9	29	2	1	9	13	3	3	9	12	52
Roscommon	Edmondstown	197057002	0	2	10	7	4	4	7	10	44	0	0	3	8	1	0	16	9	37	0	2	13	15	5	4	23	19	81
Roscommon	Ballaghaderreen	197011015	0	2	2	8	3	2	4	2	23	0	0	1	8	1	2	12	5	29	0	2	3	16	4	4	16	7	52
Roscommon	Ballaghaderreen	197011001	0	3	2	5	0	1	5	9	25	0	0	1	3	1	0	8	5	18	0	3	3	8	1	1	13	14	43
Roscommon	Ballaghaderreen	197011003	1	2	1	12	0	1	1	3	21	0	1	2	4	1	1	10	4	23	1	3	3	16	1	2	11	7	44
Total			**174**	**159**	**236**	**258**	**89**	**70**	**116**	**166**	**1268**	**16**	**9**	**94**	**245**	**34**	**68**	**430**	**182**	**1078**	**190**	**168**	**330**	**503**	**123**	**138**	**546**	**348**	**2346**

Table C.9: Social Receptors

Organisation	Location	Category
Abbey Partnership Community Development	Ballaghaderreen	Community Facilities / Groups
Ballaghaderreen Library	Ballaghaderreen	Community Facilities / Groups
Ballaghaderreen Playground	Ballaghaderreen	Community Facilities / Groups
Ballaghaderreen Social Enterprise Centre	Ballaghaderreen	Community Facilities / Groups
Ballaghaderreen Civic Amenity Centre	Ballaghadereen	Community Facilities / Groups
Ballaghderreen Community Park	Ballaghaderreen	Community Facilities / Groups
Dalton Terrace Residents Association	Ballaghaderreen	Community Facilities / Groups
Family Institute	Ballaghaderreen	Community Facilities / Groups
Phoenix Youth Centre	Ballaghaderreen	Community Facilities / Groups
Royal Oak Parish Hall	Ballaghaderreen	Community Facilities / Groups
Seosamh Mac Gabhann Summer School	Ballaghaderreen	Community Facilities / Groups
Youth Reach Ballaghaderreen	Ballaghaderreen	Community Facilities / Groups
Abbey Court Residents Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Amana Estate Residents Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Ardnaree Residents Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Arthritis Ireland Mayo Branch	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Ashbourne Grove Residents Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Ballina Active Retirement Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Ballina Chamber of Commerce	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Ballina Community Centre	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Ballina Community Clean Up	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Ballina Family Resource Centre	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Ballina Library	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Ballina Men’s Shed	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Ballina Playground	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Ballina Tidy towns	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Ballina Women’s Heritage Shed	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Brusna Court Residents Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Castle Court Residents Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Chairde Le Cheile	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Childer’s Heights Residents Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Church Manor Residents Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Cloghans / Rathduff Community Developement Group	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Club Vario Youth Project	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Dolmen view Residents Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Fairways Residents Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Flow community project	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Friarscourt Residents Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Friends of Leigue	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Glebe Residents’ Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Glen neiphin men’s shed	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups

Organisation	Location	Category
Glen Ri Residents Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Greenhills Resource Office	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Irish Countrywomens Association Ballina Guild	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Kilmoremoy Bereavement Support Group	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Mayo Beekeepers Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Mayo Mud Run Committee	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Mayo North Promotions Office	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
McGowan's Funeral Home	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Milltown Village Enhancement Committee	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Moffatt School of Irish Dancing	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Mossgrove Residents Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Moy Heights Residents Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Moy Valley Over 55 Club	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Moy valley Resources	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
North Mayo Volunteers Centre	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
North West SPCA Limited	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Oaklawn Residents Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Order Of Malta Ballina Unit	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Quay Residents Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Rathmeel Lawns Residents Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Rathnaconeen Residents	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Rehins Fort Residents Committee	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
River Moy Search and Rescue Ballina	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Riverside Drive Residents Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Riverside Grange Residents Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Rockwell Residents Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Sean Duffy Community Centre	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
SHARE (Mental Health Services)	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Society of St. Vincent De Paul Ballina	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
St Muredach's Cathedral Choir	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
St. Murdach's Trust	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
The Archers Residents Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
The Hawthorns Residents Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
The Moorings Residents Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
The Olde Millstone Residents Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Woodville Estate Residents Association	Ballina	Community Facilities / Groups
Down Syndrome Ireland West Regional Centre	Swinford	Community Facilities / Groups
Michael Davitt CCE Swinford	Swinford	Community Facilities / Groups
Midfield Development Association	Swinford	Community Facilities / Groups
Society of St. Vincent De Paul Swinford	Swinford	Community Facilities / Groups
Swinford Community Centre	Swinford	Community Facilities / Groups
Swinford Go Getters	Swinford	Community Facilities / Groups

Organisation	Location	Category
Swinford Mens Shed	Swinford	Community Facilities / Groups
Swinford Playground	Swinford	Community Facilities / Groups
Swinford Public Library	Swinford	Community Facilities / Groups
Swinford Swimming Club	Swinford	Community Facilities / Groups
Swinford Tidy Towns	Swinford	Community Facilities / Groups
The Cultural Centre Swinford	Swinford	Community Facilities / Groups
Saint Attracta's National School	Ballaghaderreen	Education
Saint Nathy's College	Ballaghaderreen	Education
Youthreach Ballaghaderreen	Ballaghaderreen	Education
Ballina Boys National School	Ballina	Education
Moyne College	Ballina	Education
Saint Dymphna's Special School	Ballina	Education
Saint Mary's Secondary School	Ballina	Education
Saint Michael's National School	Ballina	Education
Saint Muredach's College	Ballina	Education
Saint Nichola's Special School	Ballina	Education
Cullens National School	Farrannoo (Mayo)	Education
Saint Joseph's National School	Rathnaconeen (Mayo)	Education
Scoil Muire Agus Padraig (Secondary School)	Swinford	Education
Swinford National School	Swinford	Education
15 Morrison Terrace	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Approved Accommodation
Ballina Manor Hotel	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Approved Accommodation
Caledonia (Accommodation)	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Approved Accommodation
Downhill Inn Hotel	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Approved Accommodation
Greenhill (Accommodation)	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Approved Accommodation
Suncroft (Accommodation)	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Approved Accommodation
Twin Trees Hotel & Leisure Club	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Approved Accommodation
Great National Hotel Ballina	Rathnaconeen (Mayo)	Fáilte Ireland Approved Accommodation
Deerpark Manor B&B	Swinford	Fáilte Ireland Approved Accommodation
Gateway Hotel	Swinford	Fáilte Ireland Approved Accommodation
Sweeney Self Catering	Swinford	Fáilte Ireland Approved Accommodation
Atlantic Motorcycle Hire Ireland	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
Attymass Salmon Fishery	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
Ballina Community Tourist Office	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
Ballina Farmers Market	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
Ballina Golf Club	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
Ballina Self-Guided Historic Town Walk	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
Bar Square	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
Belleek - Multi Access	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
Crockets on the Quay, Restaurant & Bar	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
Judd Ruane - Sea Trout Specialist	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
Lough Conn	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
Lough Cullen	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities

Organisation	Location	Category
Market Kitchen	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
Mount Falcon Estate	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
Mount Falcon Fisheries	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
Moy Archery	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
Moy River	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
Noo Chocolates	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
Paddle & Pedal	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
Rouses Bar	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
Sli na Slainte walking route - Ballina	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
The Bond Cafe & Bistro	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
The Broken Jug	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
Trek West	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
East Mayo Anglers Association	Swinford	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
Swinford Golf Club	Swinford	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
Swinford Indoor Country Market	Swinford	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
Swinford Visitor Information Point	Swinford	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Activities
Belleek Woods	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Attractions
Broadhaven Irish Tours	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Attractions
Drumsheen Looped Walk	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Attractions
Marjorie's Cookery School & Guest Accommodation	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Attractions
Marshall Doran Collection at Belleek Castle	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Attractions
Rachel's Irish Adventures	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Attractions
Sláinte Ireland Tours	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Attractions
SS Crete Boom – Ballina's Concrete Ship	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Attractions
The North Mayo Sculpture Trail	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Attractions
Treacy Coaches	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Attractions
Trek West	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Attractions
Tumble Jungle	Ballina	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Attractions
Facebug Campers Campervan and Motorhome Hire	Swinford	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Attractions
Hennigan's Heritage Centre	Swinford	Fáilte Ireland Listed Tourist Attractions
Ballina Frosty Salmon Festival (Winter)	Ballina	Festivals and Events
Ballina Salmon Festival (Sumer)	Ballina	Festivals and Events
Siamsa Sráide Festival	Swinford	Festivals and Events
Ballaghaderreen Health Centre	Ballaghaderreen	Healthcare
Oakwood Nursing Home	Ballaghaderreen	Healthcare
Animal Health Centre	Ballina	Healthcare
Atlantic Medical Centre	Ballina	Healthcare
Ballina Health Centre	Ballina	Healthcare
Community Care Centre Ballina	Ballina	Healthcare
Moy Ridge Nursing Home	Ballina	Healthcare
St. Augustine's Community Nursing Unit	Ballina	Healthcare

Organisation	Location	Category
Swinford Health Centre	Swinford	Healthcare
Doogara Cottage	Ballaghaderreen	Recreation and Tourism
Ballina Angling Centre	Ballina	Recreation and Tourism
Ballina Arts Centre	Ballina	Recreation and Tourism
Rachel's Irish Adventures	Ballina	Recreation and Tourism
Procession of the Souls Park	Swinford	Recreation and Tourism
Cathedral of the Annunciation and Saint Nathy	Ballaghaderreen	Religious
Parish Office	Ballina	Religious
Saint Michael's Church of Ireland Church	Ballina	Religious
Saint Muredachs Catholic Cathedral	Ballina	Religious
Saint Patrick's Catholic Church	Ballina	Religious
Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, Callow	Callow	Religious
Saint Thomas' Catholic Church	Callow (Mayo)	Religious
Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses	Rathconeen Mayo	Religious
Saint Teresa's Catholic Church	Rathduff (Mayo)	Religious
Our Lady Help of Christians (Catholic)	Swinford	Religious
Ballaghaderreen FC	Ballaghaderreen	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Ballaghaderreen GAA	Ballaghaderreen	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Ballaghaderreen Handball Club	Ballaghaderreen	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Ballaghderreen Tennis Club Courts	Ballaghaderreen	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Gaea Spa	Ballaghaderreen	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Ardnaree Boxing Club	Ballina	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Ardnaree Sarsfields	Ballina	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Ballina Athletic Club	Ballina	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Ballina Badminton Club	Ballina	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Ballina Boat Club	Ballina	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Ballina Boxing Club	Ballina	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Ballina Community games	Ballina	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Ballina Community Sports Centre	Ballina	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Ballina Golf Club	Ballina	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Ballina Rowing Club	Ballina	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Ballina Rugby Club	Ballina	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Ballina Stephenites GAA Club	Ballina	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Ballina Town Soccer Club	Ballina	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Eagles Leisure Centre	Ballina	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Moy Valley Freestyle Martial Arts	Ballina	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Nadia Gym	Ballina	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Parks Tennis Ballina	Ballina	Sports Facilities / Clubs
River Moy Half Marathon	Ballina	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Tranquility Leisure & Spa	Ballina	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Carracastle Community Centre and Sports Field	Carracastle (Mayo)	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Swinford Boxing Club	Swinford	Sports Facilities / Clubs

Organisation	Location	Category
Swinford Community Centre	Swinford	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Swinford FC	Swinford	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Swinford GAA Club	Swinford	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Swinford Golf Club	Swinford	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Swinford Handball Club	Swinford	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Swinford Ladies Football Club	Swinford	Sports Facilities / Clubs
Swinford Tennis Club	Swinford	Sports Facilities / Clubs

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