

Appendix 11-3 Summary of Geophysical Investigations (after Harrison, 2006)

As noted above in Section 11.3.4.2.B, a limited Geophysical Survey was undertaken by David Harrison, Margaret Gowen & Co (Licence No: 06R0064) in 2006 with respect to the previous proposed Glenamuck Distributor Road proposals. An initial gradiometer scan of an area totalling 14ha was undertaken at two locations – within the extent, and south of, DU026-021 (Site CH-6) and at a location to the north, where there was potential for subsurface remains of a former road which is marked on Rocque’s Map of 1760 following more detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken in nine separate areas at these locations, totalling 3.2ha – Figure A below.

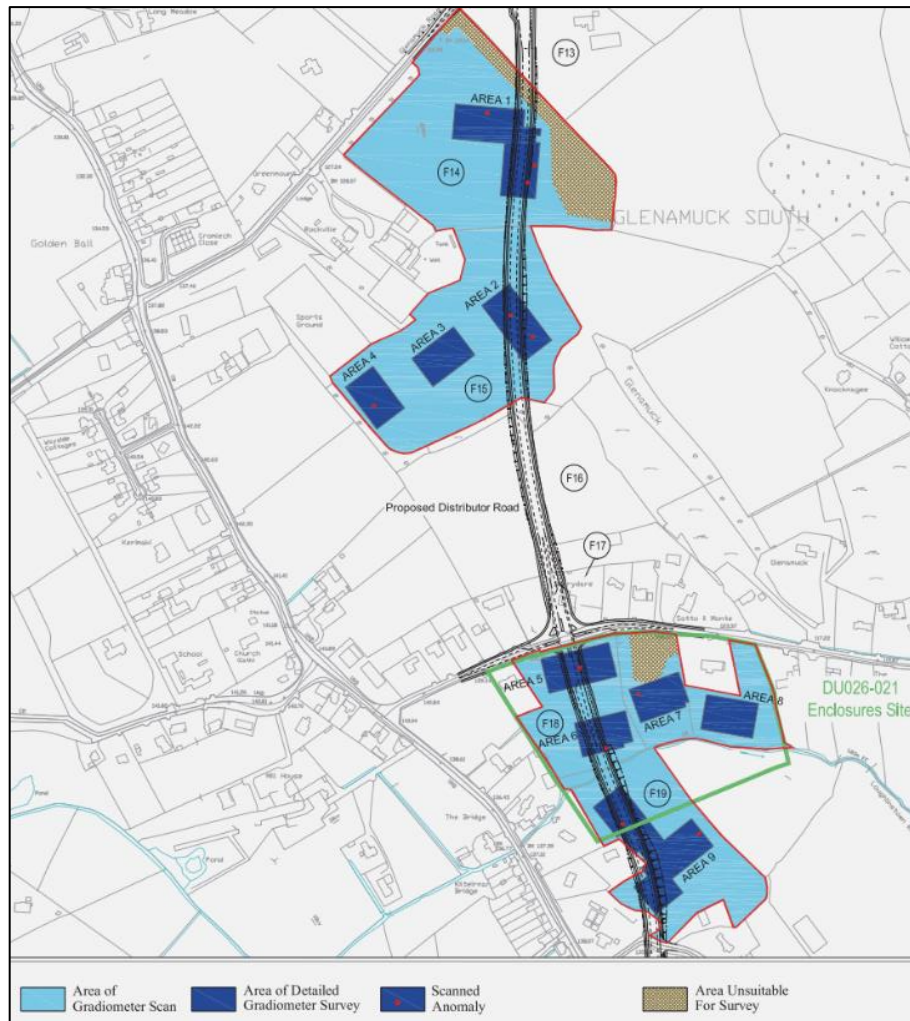


Figure A Locations & Extents of Geophysical Survey

The Interpretative Maps relating to the nine individual areas of more detailed gradiometer survey are illustrated below in Figures B and C.

The results/interpretations are as follows:

Area 1 – Figure B

An isolated positive response may be archaeological in origin; although no clear pattern is discernible an archaeological interpretation should be considered, although it is likely that this related to deeply buried ferrous debris.

A curvilinear negative response corresponds to a dry stream or ditch which was observed during fieldwork and is not considered to be of archaeological interest. In addition, several linear trends within

the dataset are considered to relate to drainage and, likewise are not likely to be of archaeological significance.

Area 2 – Figure B

Two isolated responses were identified; no archaeological pattern is visible and these may relate to buried ferrous debris.

Area 3 – Figure B

No responses of archaeological potential were identified.

Area 4 – Figure B

An isolated response in the centre may be of archaeological interest. However, a large amount of ferrous debris is apparent and the response may be related to this.

Area 5 – Figure C

A number of linear trends are considered to relate to natural subsoil variations and not of archaeological significance.

Area 6 – Figure C

An isolated response within the northern area may be archaeological in origin. However, the response is isolated and may relate to a natural localised soil variation.

Magnetic disturbance within the southern area relates to ferrous material lying close to the banks of the Loughlinstown River.

Area 7 – Figure C

A positive rectilinear response corresponds to an area of waterlogged and disturbed ground adjacent a concrete platform. The response may be of modern origin; however, the strength and clarity of the response is such that an archaeological interpretation should be considered.

A broad area of magnetic disturbance to the north relates to an existing fence.

Area 8 – Figure C

Several isolated responses were identified with no discernible archaeological pattern. Although these may be of archaeological potential the responses could equally relate to buried ferrous objects.

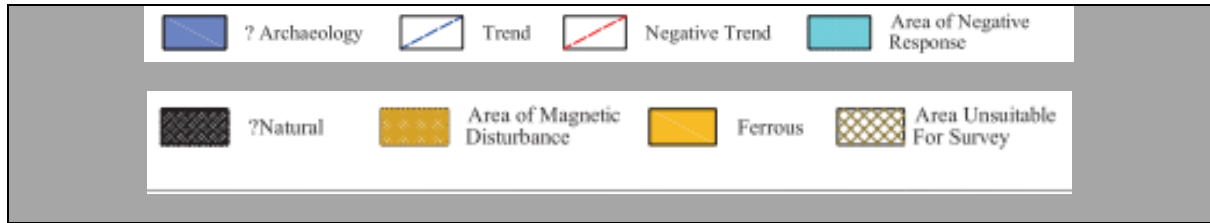
An increased magnetic response in the southern area may be related to disturbed ground associated with the field entrance, although it may be of archaeological potential.

A broad area of magnetic disturbance to the north relates to an existing fence.

Area 9 – Figure C

An isolated response in the northern area may be archaeological origin although it could equally be related to a considerable amount of ferrous debris apparent within the dataset and related to buried ferrous material.

An area of magnetic disturbance in the southern sector corresponds to disturbed ground at the field entrance and is not considered to be of archaeological potential.



Key to Figures B and C

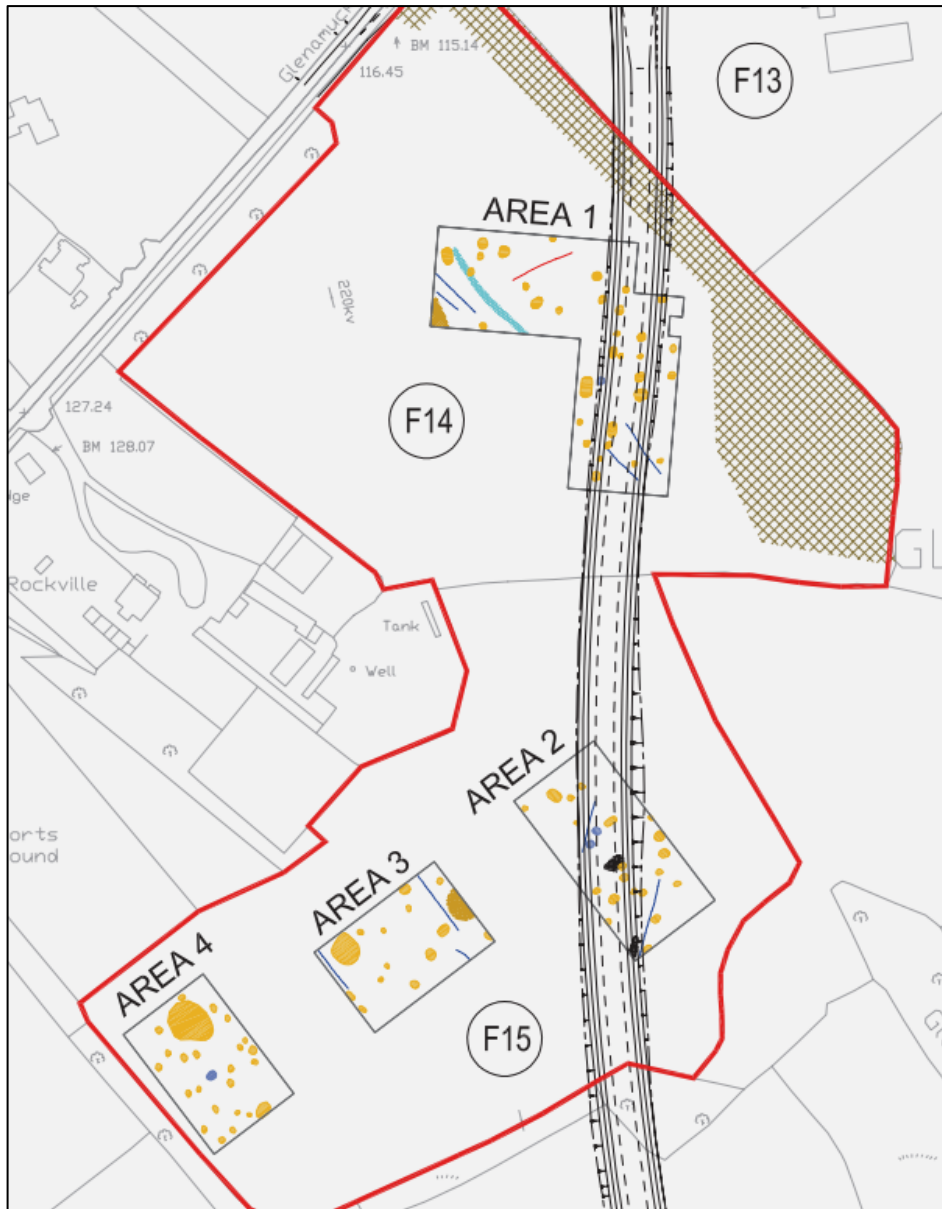


Figure B – Geophysical Interpretation Map – Areas 1 - 4

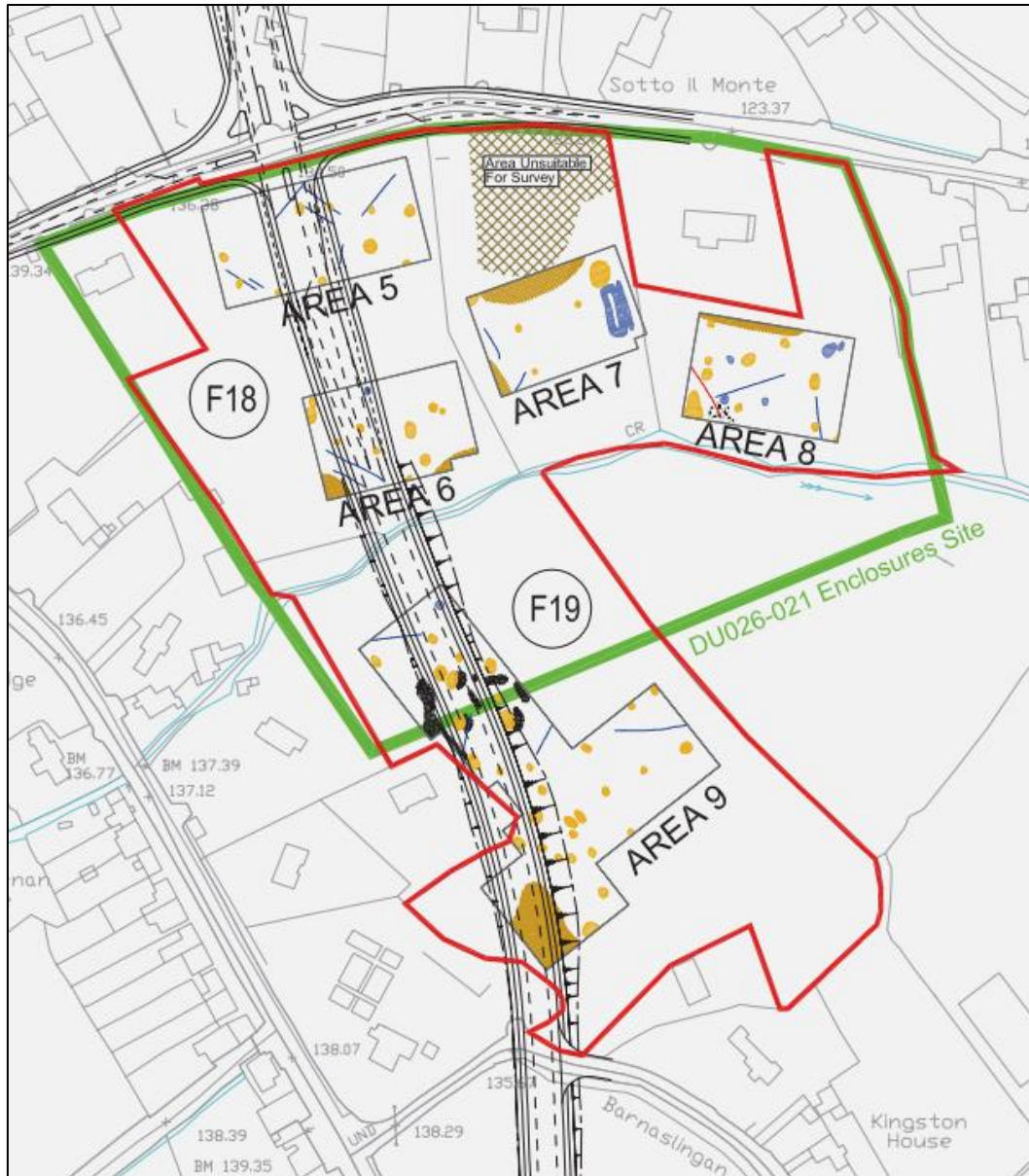


Figure C Geophysical Interpretation Map – Areas 5 – 9