


TOPOGRAPHY:	flat scarp/ cliffs	undulating hills	rolling dry valley	steep deep gorge	vertical broad valley	plain narrow valley	rolling lowland wetland glen	plateau drumlin
DOMINANT LAND COVER AND LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS:								
BUILT FORM farm buildings masts/ poles pylons bridges commercial industry settlement urban military other	HERITAGE vernacular buildings country house/ estate field systems prehistoric ritual hill top enclosure/ fort ecclesiastic war memorial/ battle cemetery coppice other (castle)	AGRICULTURE walls fences hedges tillage arable improved pasture rough grazing hedge banks/ ditch orchard other	LANDCOVER designed parkland scrub marsh peat bog moor/ heath rough grassland water meadow grassland species rich grassland other	STRUCTURAL VEG. deciduous woodland coniferous plantation mixed woodland shelterbelt hedgerow trees hedgerows clumps/ clusters isolated trees avenues other	HYDROLOGY river stream resevoir dry valley pond lough drainage ditch canal surface water other	SERVICES motorway primary road secondary road local road track/ lane path/ cycleway railway pylons masts/ poles other		
BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The site sits on an area of raised ground between two tributaries of the Boyne River system and on the Western edge of the Rathmoylan Lowland area. The landuse of the area is mixed arable and pasture divided into medium to large fields edged in mature hedgerows and interspersed with streams and rivers. The area is interspersed with blocks of mature woodland and estate avenue and parkland. The village of Rathmoylan is approximately 2km to the East of the site and the town of Trim approximately 7km to the North.								
KEY CHARACTERISTICS: The landscape character in the immediate vicinity the site is typical of this area; situated on one of the South facing slopes of raised ground with a mature woodland copse to the West and a tributary stream forming the site's Southern boundary. The R156 road passing East to West through the site is fringed with mature native hedgerow. Road hedgerows in the locality are often trimmed to eyelevel.								
LANDSCAPE CAPACITY: The site's Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) is relatively compact with a low density of visual receptors within. These are mostly private residential properties and a school. There are no monuments or major tourist attractions in the area of the site. The scale and texture of the landscape is relatively large and so the locality has the capacity to absorb change without and lasting or major impact to its underlying character.								
VISUAL ASSESSMENT CRITERIA:								
SCALE:	intimate	small	medium	large				
TEXTURE:	smooth	textured	rough	very rough				
COLOUR:	monochrome	muted	colourful	garish				
COMPLEXITY:	uniform	simple	diverse	complex				
RE MOTENESS:	wilderness	remote	vacant	active				
UNITY:	unified	interrupted	fragmented	chaotic				
ENCLOSURE:	expansive	open	enclosed	constrained				
VISUAL DYNAMIC:	sweeping	spreading	dispersed	channelled				
PATTERN (2 Dimensional):	dominant	strong	broken	weak				
FORM (3 Dimensional):	straight	angular	curved	sinuous				
PERCEPTION:								
SECURITY:	intimate	comfortable	safe	unsettling	threatening			
STIMULOUS:	monotonous	bland	interesting	challenging	inspiring			
TRANQUILITY:	inaccessible	remote	vacant	peaceful	busy			
PLEASURE:	unpleasant	acceptable	pleasant	attractive	beautiful			
ARCHITECTURE:								
Material:	walls - white harl/pebbledash/white render/ some older stone buildings. roof - slate or buff tiles							
Vernacular Style:	shallow roof pitch on bungalows and two storey dwellings							
Settlement Form:	low density individual dwellings with cluster development at Rathmoylan							
INITIAL LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL RESPONSE:								
As a landscape, the area surrounding the site is typical of the region. The hedgerows; mature trees; woodland blocks and undulating topography provide the capacity for this landscape to absorb considered change. Apart from views from the R156 road bisecting the proposed site most views to the site will be from the South East. The landscape elements of hedgerow and trees and woodland blocks should where possible be protected and reinforced with further and screen planting introduced. Earth mounding along the R156 corridor and to the visible edges of the site could serve to lessen further the potential impact of any proposed developments,								
Survey undertaken by: Pete Mullin BA (Hons) MLI Chartered Landscape Architect								
client	survey date	survey time	survey season	survey weather conditions				
Keegan Quarries Ltd.	July 2019	12.00	spring	OSi Discoverer Series 42 & 49				
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