

Appendix 13-2

Cultural Heritage Appendices

CARROWNAGOWAN ARCHAEOLOGY APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SMR/RMP SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA OF THE WINDFARM, GRID CONNECTION AND WORKS AREAS

AH NO.	AH 1
SMR NO.	CL044-013
TOWNLAND	Drummin (Kilseily Ed)
PARISH	Killokennedy
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	558004, 674273
CLASSIFICATION	Megalithic tomb - wedge tomb
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	980m SW of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	Located at c.190m aOD, with the landscape rising sharply to the east to a height of c.280m aOD. De Valera and O Nuallain record the tomb as being fairly well preserved in 1961, but used as a dump for field stones
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 2
SMR NO.	CL028-041
TOWNLAND	Caherhurly
PARISH	Kilnoe
BARONY	Tulla Upper
I.T.M.	560448, 680981
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	1.5km N of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	On 1st ed. 1842 OS Map; indicated and hachured on 3rd ed. 1919 OS Map.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 3
SMR NO.	CL028-043
TOWNLAND	Caherhurly
PARISH	Kilnoe
BARONY	Tulla Upper
I.T.M.	560803, 681579
CLASSIFICATION	Castle
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	1.9km N of wind farm

DESCRIPTION	Very little remains of the tower house of Caherhurly save a short section of masonry wall c. 2m high on top of a small outcrop of limestone. It contains no features and no typical castle stone could be found in nearby field walls. On 1st ed. 1842 OS Map; on 3rd ed. 1919 OS Map.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file; Crocker, C. 1842; Westropp, T.J. 1904 JRSAI; Ua Cróinín, R. And Breen, M. 2014 The Castles and Tower-Houses of Co. Clare, National Monuments Service.

AH NO.	AH 4
SMR NO.	CL044-018
TOWNLAND	Cloongaheen West
PARISH	Killokennedy
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	559099, 674304
CLASSIFICATION	Megalithic tomb - wedge tomb
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	110m W of grid connection
DESCRIPTION	The monument stands in a sloping field situated high up on the south-western spur of the Slieve Bernagh mountains, at c.230m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The ground falls sharply to the southeast, where there are extensive views across the Broadford valley towards the Galty Mountains (De Valera and O Nuallain, 1961, p.82). The landscape to the north and northeast rises sharply to a height of c.330m aOD, restricting views in this direction. The remains of the wedge tomb are scant and overgrown.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 5
SMR NO.	CL028-045
TOWNLAND	Caherhurly
PARISH	Kilnoe
BARONY	Tulla Upper
I.T.M.	561282, 681173
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	1.4km N of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	On 1st ed. 1842 OS Map; partially indicated and hachured on 3rd ed. 1919 OS Map
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 6
SMR NO.	CL044-027
TOWNLAND	Killokennedy
PARISH	Killokennedy
BARONY	Tulla Lower

I.T.M.	561083, 674499
CLASSIFICATION	Megalithic tomb - wedge tomb
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	1.15km S of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	The monument stands on steeply sloping ground on the southern slope of the Slieve Bernagh mountains. The landscape again rises sharply to the north to the peak of the mountain at c.460m aOD, restricting views in this direction. There are wide ranging views to the south east towards the Galty mountains (De Valera and O Nuallain, 1961, p.84). The tomb has collapsed and consists of semi-prostrate slabs (ibid.).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 7
SMR NO.	CL044-019
TOWNLAND	Cloongaheen West
PARISH	Killokennedy
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	559231, 673668
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	250m SE of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	Hachured on 3rd ed. 1922 OS Map.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 8
SMR NO.	CL036-037
TOWNLAND	Drummin
PARISH	Killurin
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	557939, 675110
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure - Possible
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	885m E of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	Indicated on 3rd ed. 1920 OS Map.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 9
SMR NO.	CL028-046
TOWNLAND	Caherhurly
PARISH	Kilnoe
BARONY	Tulla Upper
I.T.M.	561787, 681235
CLASSIFICATION	Ringfort

DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	1.4km N of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	After Westropp 1908–9: Outer ring 8 to 10 feet thick and 6 feet high and 10 feet over the fosse. The fosse is 12 to 18 feet wide and 4 to 8 feet deep. The outer bank of the main fort is very steep, 12 feet thick and high. The garth is 180 feet east and west and 190 feet north and south. There is a strong ring wall 14 to 18 feet inside the outer bank but little of the outer facing remains.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file; Westropp, T.J. 1900–2 PRIA; Westropp, T.J. 1908–9 PRIA, 398–9; Westropp, T.J. 1904 JRSAI

AH NO.	AH 10
SMR NO.	CL036-038
TOWNLAND	Cloongaheen West
PARISH	Killokennedy
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	559710, 674703
CLASSIFICATION	Wedge Tomb
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	640m S of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	The tomb was described by Bentley c. 1917 as the stones being flush with the ground surface. He described a single short stone on the north side, two much longer stones on the south side and a transverse stone blocking the western end of the tomb. The actual site of the tomb is no longer known as it may have become overgrown by bog.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file; Timoney, M. 1971 NMAJ; Spellissy, S. 1987; O Nuallain, S. 1989 Megalithic Survey

AH NO.	AH 11
SMR NO.	CL044-021
TOWNLAND	Cloongaheen West
PARISH	Killokennedy
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	559942, 673895
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	340m NE of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	On 1st ed. OS Map; hachured on 3rd ed. 1922 OS Map.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 12
SMR NO.	CL036-022
TOWNLAND	Ballybroghan
PARISH	Kilnoe

BARONY	Tulla Upper
I.T.M.	564211, 679422
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	1.5km NE of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	On 1st ed. OS Map; marked 'Cornagnoe Fort' and hachured on 3rd ed. 1920 OS Map.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 13
SMR NO.	CL044-022
TOWNLAND	Cloongaheen West
PARISH	Killokennedy
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	559980, 673421
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	186m E of grid connection
DESCRIPTION	On 1st ed. OS Map; hachured on 3rd ed. 1922 OS Map.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 14
SMR NO.	CL028-048
TOWNLAND	Caherhurly
PARISH	Kilnoe
BARONY	Tulla Upper
I.T.M.	561945, 681400
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	1.6km NN of wind farm E
DESCRIPTION	On 1st ed. 1842 OS Map; hachured on 3rd ed. 1919 OS Map.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 15
SMR NO.	CL036-027
TOWNLAND	Killuran More
PARISH	Killuran
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	558269, 677262
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	1.7km W of wind farm

DESCRIPTION	On 1st ed. OS Map; marked 'Garrahabouna Fort' and hachured on 3rd ed. 1920 OS Map.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 16
SMR NO.	CL044-024
TOWNLAND	Cloongaheen West
PARISH	Killokennedy
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	560420, 674209
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	910m NE of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	On 1st ed. OS Map; hachured on 3rd ed. 1922 OS Map; Bentley's (c.1917) plan shoed the side-stones as being larger than they are; plan in Timoney 1971 Fig. 1.4
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file; Timoney, M. 1971 NMAJ Vol. 14.

AH NO.	AH 17
SMR NO.	CL028-051
TOWNLAND	Caherhurly
PARISH	Kinnoe
BARONY	Tulla Upper
I.T.M.	562452, 680895
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	1.4km NE of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	On 1st ed. 1842 OS Map; on 2nd ed. 1899 OS Map; indicated on 3rd ed. 1919 OS Map
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 18
SMR NO.	CL028-073001
TOWNLAND	Ballyvannan
PARISH	Tomgraney
BARONY	Tulla Upper
I.T.M.	562258, 681437
CLASSIFICATION	Furnace
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	1.8km NE of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	The two arch-less walls of the furnace are still standing to a certain degree, the outer face of both walls removed. The lower part of the interior is covered by a thick layer of slag. A seemingly purpose-built channel runs

	between the wall and the adhering slag. On the eastern side a cornerstone of one of the arches is visible. The geophysical report indicated possible additional structures to the southeast of the furnace. The accompanying survey indicated that the original monument would have been square with a side length of c. 6m and wall thickness of c. 2m. As far as known, there are no direct references to this monument in the written sources, but, based on general history of ironworking in the area, the furnace probably dates to the early 17th century.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 19
SMR NO.	CL028-073002-
TOWNLAND	Ballyvannan
PARISH	Tomgraney
BARONY	Tulla Upper
I.T.M.	562272, 681411
CLASSIFICATION	Kiln - lime
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	1.8km NNE of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	Circular limekiln built against a natural bank. Wedge-shaped front opening with a stepped straight roof. The kiln could be contemporary with the furnace as lime was sometimes added to the charge during smelting.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 20
SMR NO.	CL028-073003
TOWNLAND	Ballyvannan
PARISH	Tomgraney
BARONY	Tulla Upper
I.T.M.	562256, 681429
CLASSIFICATION	Kiln - lime
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	1.8km NNE of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	Circular lime-kiln built against a natural bank. Wedge-shaped front opening with a stepped straight roof. The kiln could be contemporary with the furnace as lime was sometimes added to the charge during smelting.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 21
SMR NO.	CL036-01701
TOWNLAND	Ballydonaghan
PARISH	Kilnoe
BARONY	Tulla Upper

I.T.M.	
CLASSIFICATION	Church - Possible
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	315m SE of Works Area B
DESCRIPTION	Westropp (1900–02) recorded the presence of some blocks of cut stone traditionally belonging to a church in the graveyard. A graveyard survey of 2010 stated all traces of the church had been removed.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file; Westropp 1900–02 PRIA

AH NO.	AH 22
SMR NO.	CL036-017002
TOWNLAND	Ballydonaghan
PARISH	Kilnoe
BARONY	Tulla Upper
I.T.M.	560014, 680807
CLASSIFICATION	Burial Ground
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	315m SE of Works Area B
DESCRIPTION	On 1st ed. OS Map; 'Killana Childrens' Burial Ground' on 3rd ed. OS Map
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file; OSL Vol II 1839; Frost, J. 1893; Westropp 1900–02 PRIA; Westropp 1904 JRSAI

AH NO.	AH 23
SMR NO.	CL036-040
TOWNLAND	Ballydonaghan
PARISH	Killokennedy
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	559509, 680528
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	1.9km NW of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	On 1st ed. OS Map; hachured on 3rd ed. 1920 OS Map.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 24
SMR NO.	CL028-039
TOWNLAND	Caherhurly
PARISH	Kilnoe
BARONY	Tulla Upper
I.T.M.	560195, 681071
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure

DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	442m E of Works Area B
DESCRIPTION	One 1st ed. 1842 OS Map; hachured on 3rd ed. 1919 OS Map.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 25
SMR NO.	CL036-044
TOWNLAND	Ballydonaghan
PARISH	Kilnoe
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	560199, 681073
CLASSIFICATION	Mass Rock
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	910m N of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	Not marked on OS Maps; On Peter Danaher's set of maps.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 26
SMR NO.	CL036-018
TOWNLAND	Ballydonaghan
PARISH	Kilnoe
BARONY	Tulla Upper
I.T.M.	560305, 680577
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure - Possible
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	1.3km NW of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	On 1st ed. OS Map; Hachured on 3rd ed. 1920 OS Map.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 27
SMR NO.	CL044-025
TOWNLAND	Cloongaheen West
PARISH	Killokennedy
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	560623, 674003
CLASSIFICATION	Standing Stone
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	960m E of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	On 1st ed. OS map; marked 'Farbreaga' on 3rd ed. 1922 OS Map. A standing stone said to be in this townland was seven feet 10 inches high, two feet 10 inches in width and one foot thick. It was located on the top of a small hillock but it collapsed in 1918.

REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file; Timoney, M. 1971 NMAJ; Spellissy, S. 1987
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AH NO.	AH 28
SMR NO.	CL036-019
TOWNLAND	Caherhurly
PARISH	Kilnoe
BARONY	Tulla Upper
I.T.M.	561704, 680700
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	900m N of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	On 1st ed. OS Map; hachured/indicated on 3rd ed. 1920 OS Map.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 29
SMR NO.	CL036-021
TOWNLAND	Caherhurly
PARISH	Kilnoe
BARONY	Tulla Upper
I.T.M.	562749, 679583
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	670m N of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	On 1st ed. OS Map; hachured on 3rd ed. 1920 OS Map.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 30
SMR NO.	CL044-020
TOWNLAND	Cloongaheen West
PARISH	Killokennedy
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	559907, 672951
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	10m S of grid connection
DESCRIPTION	Not shown on OS mapping
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 31
SMR NO.	CL044-023
TOWNLAND	Cloongaheen West

PARISH	Killokenedy
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	560228, 672846
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	100m S of grid connection
DESCRIPTION	Not shown on OS mapping
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 32
SMR NO.	CL044-072
TOWNLAND	Caherhurly
PARISH	Kilnoe
BARONY	Tulla Upper
I.T.M.	562111, 669891
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	670m N of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	On 1st ed. OS Map; hachured on 3rd ed. 1920 OS Map.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 33
SMR NO.	CL036-021
TOWNLAND	Trough
PARISH	OBriensbridge
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	562742, 679583
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	670m N of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	On 1st ed. OS Map; hachured on 3rd ed. 1920 OS Map.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 34
SMR NO.	CL053-032001
TOWNLAND	Trough
PARISH	OBriensbridge
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	558504, 664660
CLASSIFICATION	Church
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	Adjacent to W of grid connection

DESCRIPTION	Shown as church and graveyard on first edition OS, 'site of Church' on 1913-18 OS map
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 35
SMR NO.	CL044-026
TOWNLAND	Cloongaheen East
PARISH	Killokennedy
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	560597, 673174
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	240m N of grid connection
DESCRIPTION	On 1st ed. OS Map; hachured on 3rd ed. 1922 OS Map.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 36
SMR NO.	CL044-058
TOWNLAND	Ballyquin Beg
PARISH	Killokennedy
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	561811, 670149
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	190m W of grid connection
DESCRIPTION	Shown on all historic OS maps
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 37
SMR NO.	CL053-032002
TOWNLAND	Trough
PARISH	OBriensbridge
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	558488, 664654
CLASSIFICATION	Graveyard
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	Adjacent to W of grid connection
DESCRIPTION	Shown as church and graveyard on first edition OS, 'site of Church' on 1913-18 OS map
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 38
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SMR NO.	CL053-033
TOWNLAND	Roo West
PARISH	OBriensbridge
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	558878, 664100
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	40m W of grid connection
DESCRIPTION	Shown on 1913-18 OS map
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 39
SMR NO.	CL053-003
TOWNLAND	Cloghera
PARISH	OBriensbridge
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	558322, 665953
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	40m W of grid connection
DESCRIPTION	Shown on 1st edition OS map as circular enclosure with square bank
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 40
SMR NO.	CL053-051
TOWNLAND	Roo West
PARISH	OBriensbridge
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	558695, 664570
CLASSIFICATION	House - 18th/19th century
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	90m E of grid connection
DESCRIPTION	Building recorded as 'Trough Castle (in Ruins)' on the OS 6-inch map (1939) was built in the 19th century by a member of the O'Donnell family. It takes its name from the castle of that name, the ruin of which lies c. 1.1km to the NW (CL053-029----)
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 41
SMR NO.	CL044-060
TOWNLAND	Kilbane, Killeagy (Goonan)
PARISH	Killokennedy

BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	562088, 672237
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	100m W of grid connection
DESCRIPTION	Shown on all historic OS maps
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 42
SMR NO.	CL053-004
TOWNLAND	Aharinaghbeg
PARISH	Killokennedy
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	559324, 665868
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	35m N of grid connection
DESCRIPTION	Shown on 1st edition and 1913-18 historic OS maps, not shown on 1938 map
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 43
SMR NO.	CL044-061
TOWNLAND	Ballyquin More
PARISH	Killokennedy
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	562368, 670489
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	45m E of grid connection
DESCRIPTION	Shown on all historic OS maps
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 44
SMR NO.	CL036-016
TOWNLAND	Ballydonaghan
PARISH	Kilnoe
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	559144, 680566
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	346m SE of Works Area A

DESCRIPTION	Shown on all historic OS maps and named 'Tondrislee Fort'
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 45
SMR NO.	CL036-015
TOWNLAND	Drummod
PARISH	Kilnoe
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	559102, 680005
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	330m NW of Works Area C
DESCRIPTION	Shown on all historic OS maps and named 'Knockbrack Fort'
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 46
SMR NO.	CL036-014
TOWNLAND	Drummod
PARISH	Kilnoe
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	559102, 680005
CLASSIFICATION	Ritual site – Holy Well
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	432m SW of Works Area A
DESCRIPTION	Shown on all historic OS maps and named 'Tobermochulla'
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 47
SMR NO.	CL028-035002
TOWNLAND	Coolready
PARISH	Kilnoe
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	559144, 681084
CLASSIFICATION	Redundant record
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	230m SW of Works Area B
DESCRIPTION	N/A
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 48
SMR NO.	CL028-035
TOWNLAND	Coolready

PARISH	Kilnoe
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	559171, 681074
CLASSIFICATION	Ringfort - rath
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	230m SW of Works Area B
DESCRIPTION	Shown on all historic OS maps
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 49
SMR NO.	CL045-031 Nat. Mon. No. 591 Pres. Order. No. 24/1976
TOWNLAND	Ballyvally
PARISH	Killaloe
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	569555, 674303
CLASSIFICATION	Brian Boru's Fort
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	6.15km SE of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	Situated on a steep-sided spur of gravel on the County Clare bank of the River Shannon in a strategic location where Lough Derg narrows into the river c. 1.3km N of Killaloe town. Known as 'Brian Boru's Fort' or 'Beal Boru', this monument has long been identified, though without certainty, as the seat of Brian Boru, High King of Ireland from AD 1002 until his death at the Battle of Clontarf in AD 1014. According to Gem (2006, 94-5, note 71) the site clearly formed part of the wider Kincora complex. Excavated in 1961 by M.J. O'Kelly, the site was found to have originally been a ringfort with an internal house (CL045-031002-). During excavation it was found that a turf layer had formed over the ringfort following abandonment. It was revealed that the primary ringfort bank (H c. 1.1-2m; Wth 4.8-5.7m) was stone faced internally and was held in place externally by a closely set wooden palisade. A portion of the original fosse (Wth 4.5m; D 2.5m) was found fully preserved close to the present entrance. Coins found during the excavation allowed the internal house to be dated to the 11th century and a reference in the Annals of the Four Masters tells us that it was raided and demolished in AD 1116 (Harbison 1992, 55). The site was later reused but was unfinished and uninhabited and the present high bank, deep fosse and raised centre with sunken interior may represent an attempt by the Normans to build a ringwork (CL045-031003-) in the early 13th century. Beal Boru is a National Monument in state care, no. 591. (O'Kelly 1962, 1-27)
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 50
SMR NO.	CL045-031002

	Pres. Order. No. 24/1976
TOWNLAND	Ballyvally
PARISH	Killaloe
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	569555, 674303
CLASSIFICATION	House – Indeterminate date
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	6.15km SE of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	Situated in the W portion of the interior of a ringfort (CL045-031----), 6m from the bank and aligned E-W. This rectangular house (4m x 2.5m) was revealed during excavation (O’Kelly 1962, 6-7) and was constructed of wooden posts with a doorway (Wth 1.3m) at the SW corner. Two posts set forward from the door jambs suggested a protecting porch and there was a flag stone passage leading through the porch into the house. The flag stones had been worn to a polish indicating a long period of use. There was a central hearth with a narrow upright stone (Wth 0.4m; H 0.5m; T 0.2m) forming a hearth-back. A Hiberno-Norse coin (dated to c. AD 1070) was found beside the hearth and a slate trial piece was found in the porch. A second coin (dated to c. AD 1035) and two bronze pins were found in a large pit (2.5m x 2m; D 1.85m) E of the E end of the house. (O’Kelly 1962, 1-27)
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 51
SMR NO.	CL045-031003 Pres. Order. No. 24/1976
TOWNLAND	Ballyvally
PARISH	Killaloe
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	569555, 674303
CLASSIFICATION	Castle - ringwork
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	6.15km SE of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	Situated on a steep-sided spur of gravel on the County Clare bank of the River Shannon in a strategic location where Lough Derg narrows into the river c. 1.3km N of Killaloe town. Known as ‘Brian Boru’s Fort’ or ‘Beal Boru’, this monument has long been identified, though without certainty, as the seat of Brian Boru, High King of Ireland from AD 1002 until his death at the Battle of Clontarf in AD 1014. According to Gem (2006, 94-5, note 71) the site clearly formed part of the wider Kincora complex. Excavated in 1961 by M.J. O’Kelly, the site was found to have originally been a ringfort (CL045-031----) with an internal house (CL045-031002-). Coins found during the excavation allowed the internal house to be dated to the 11th century and a reference in the Annals of the Four Masters tells us that it was raided and demolished in AD 1116 (Harbison, 1992, 55). The site was later reused but was unfinished and uninhabited and the present high bank, deep fosse and raised centre with sunken interior may

	<p>represent an attempt by the Normans to build a ringwork in the early 13th century. The remains consist of a circular area (overall diam. 70-75m; int. diam. c. 20m) defined by a high rounded bank (H 4-6m; Wth at base c. 17m) a deep fosse (Wth 10m; D 1-2m). There is a large entrance feature at N with a causeway across the fosse. Stone facing on the external face of the bank and the entrance feature may have been added between 1893 and 1911 (O’Kelly 2961, 4). The bank is thickly covered with beech trees and Scots pine. The trees were not disrupted during the excavations. Beal Boru is a National Monument in State Care. (O’Kelly 1962, 1-27; Harbison 1992, 55)</p> <p>This monument is subject to a preservation order made under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 (PO no. 24/1976).</p>
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 52
SMR NO.	CL029-009001 – 009208 Nat. Mon. No. 5
TOWNLAND	Holy Island
PARISH	Iniscealtra
BARONY	
I.T.M.	569743, 685097
CLASSIFICATION	Holy Island including all monuments
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	9km NE of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	<p>The ecclesiastical complex at Holy Island, also known as Inis Cealtra, was founded in the 6th century and was an important site of pilgrimage up until the 17th century (Lalor 1999, p. 113). The foundation of the complex has been associated with three different saints, St Mac Reithe/Mac Creiche; St Colum of Terryglass and St Caimin (McCarthy et. al. 2017, p.24). The range and variety of buildings and monuments on the island is significant and include four pre-1200 churches; a round tower; a large corpus of early medieval cross-slabs and grave-slabs; high crosses and cross fragments; cross-basses; small crosses; sundials; bullaun stones; a shrine complex; a holy well; a range of earthworks and route ways dating from the early medieval period onwards. A post-medieval church and children’s burial ground on a probable early medieval church site are also present, along with three graveyards with rare 17th and 18th century grave memorials and other post-medieval and modern grave monuments (McCarthy et. al. 2017, p.1). The majority of the monuments are concentrated on the eastern side of the island.</p> <p>The earliest radiocarbon date obtained from a feature to the west of St. Cainin’s Church on the island was a date of 551–639 AD (O’Sullivan and Seaver 2015, 35). However, flint arrowheads and axes of possible late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date have been found north of St. Brigid’s Church, while a number of possible Bronze Age log boats have been discovered near to the islands northeast coast, c.40m offshore (ibid. p.2).</p>
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 53
SMR NO.	CL045 – 033015 Nat. Mon. No. 279
TOWNLAND	Shantraud
PARISH	Killaloe
BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	570037, 672985
CLASSIFICATION	St. Molua's Church
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	7.2km SE of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	Originally located on Friar's Island, Co. Tipperary, on the River Shannon (TN025-022001-) until its removal and re-erection in the grounds of Killaloe RC church in 1929. St. Molua's oratory (built around the 10th/11th century) was moved due to flooding of the River Shannon by the ESB for the Ardnacrusha power station. The church was called after St Molua of Clonfert-mulloe (Co. Laois) who is said to have had a church in the Killaloe district and who died in the early 7th century. Present remains consist of a nave (ext. dims. nave 5.57m N-S ; 8.2m E-W; wall T 0.8m) and chancel (4.2m N-S; 4m E-W; wall T 1.05m) church, the nave of which is the earlier building with the chancel being added later (Leask 1930, 130-35), as revealed when the church was being moved to its present location. The nave walls are constructed with uncoursed cyclopean sandstone masonry while the chancel walls are constructed with roughly squared stones of smaller size. The chancel has a single-light round-headed E window with stepped sillstone and unusual flat-headed doorway in the S wall. The round-headed chancel arch has curious jambstones which are not flush with the chancel arch and project inwards. The triangular-shaped stone chancel roof is bonded with lime mortar and is well preserved. The nave walls are poorly preserved and only survive several courses high with a poorly preserved trabeate doorway in the W wall. Excavations at Friar's Island prior to the removal of the church revealed that the church was constructed on a stone platform enclosed by a possible cashel with a revetment wall of unknown purpose. A second stone platform (22ft (6.71m) N-S; 50ft (15.25m) E-W) was located to the S of the church and eleven skeletons were uncovered under or close to the foundations of the N wall of the church (Macalister 1929, 16-24). The stone-roofed chancel of this church may have been constructed to house some relic of St. Molua, an earlier saint than St. Flannan who probably lived in the 8th century (Harbison 2005, 72). St. Molua's church is a National Monument in State Care, no. 279.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 54
SMR NO.	CL045 - 033003 Nat. Mon. No. 6
TOWNLAND	Shantraud
PARISH	Killaloe

BARONY	Tulla Lower
I.T.M.	570376, 672931
CLASSIFICATION	St. Flannan's Church
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	7.5km SE of wind farm
DESCRIPTION	<p>Situated c. 20m N of St Flannan's cathedral (CL045-033006-) and c. 1.5m below the present ground level of the churchyard. A stone-roofed Romanesque oratory built c. AD 1100 under the patronage of king Muirchertach Ua Briain (1086-1119) (Gem 2006, 74). Several possible functions have been suggested such as a shrine for important relics (taking the fireproof nature of the stone roof into consideration), a possible place for royal burial or a subsidiary church to the main cathedral (ibid. 90-94). The oratory comprises a rectangular barrel-vaulted nave (int. dims. c. 8.8m x 5.3m) to the E of which was a contemporary chancel, which is now missing. The walls are of roughly rectangular blocks of mortared yellow and brown sandstone set on a simple plinth (H 0.2m) with larger stones used for the quoins. The N and S walls have a pronounced batter. The stone roof is neatly built and has been repaired (19th-century drawings show the roof disrupted by plant growth). A chamber with a pointed barrel vault above the nave carries the apex of the stone roof. The chancel also had a masonry vault and an outer masonry roof with a chamber in between. The chancel arch (Wth 2m; H 3m) is plain with a projecting chamfered abacus under the arch. The nave was lit by only two plain narrow lights with inclined jambs and stepped sills, one in each side wall towards the E end. The heads of the windows are formed of two slabs leaned together. The upper chamber is lit by a window in each gable wall of neat ashlar construction. The E gable window has inclined jambs with its head formed of two inclined slabs while the W window is round-headed. The W doorway (Wth 1m; H 2.5m) is highly decorative, well constructed and is integral to the original building. Externally the doorway is of three orders. The inner order is plain; the middle order is supported by short round columns standing on modern bases and has worn capitals which are decorated with animal and foliate carvings. The arch has a round roll moulding with a double hollow behind. The outer order has plain jambs. The arch is composed of two roll mouldings with a hollow moulding between. Externally there is a roll hood-moulding with very worn traces of dentil decoration. A cross-slab (CL045-033004-) lies in the interior. St Flannan's Oratory is a National Monument in State care, no. 6. (Bradley et al. 1988; Gem 2006, 74-105)</p>
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

**APPENDIX 2 SMR/RMP SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA OF BALLARD
REPLACEMENT LANDS**

AH NO.	AH 55
SMR NO.	WI034-004
TOWLAND	Ballyshane
PARISH	Ballykine
BARONY	Ballinacore South
I.T.M.	714604, 684856
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure/Circular
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	480m NW
DESCRIPTION	Circular enclosure defined by an earthen bank (W 5m on surviving W side) surviving in a field boundary. On the N, E and S sides the site is defined by a low scarp with the interior raised between 20cm (S) to 60cm N. On the upslope (W) side the outer face of the bank was a drystone revetment which is also present in the field boundary which appears to be a modern feature. Also part of the field boundary is an upslope field drain (1.2m wide) which also skirts the arc of the bank. Diam. 28m. Max ext. Diam. 33mm.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file; OS Name Books 1838/40

AH NO.	AH 56
SMR NO.	WI034-005
TOWLAND	Ballymoney
PARISH	Ballykine
BARONY	Ballinacor South
I.T.M.	715413, 685289
CLASSIFICATION	Holy Well
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	440m N
DESCRIPTION	On 1st ed. 1838/9 OS Map; marked 'Lady's Well' on 3rd ed. 1907-8 OS Map; Named 'Lady's Well' in the OS Name Books; O'Donovan (1838-40) refers to the well as 'Tobermurry' or 'Our Lady's Well'; Price (1946) refers to 'the Lady Well' and states that a pattern is held there on 15th of August.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file; OS Name Books 1838-40; O'Donovan, J. 1838-40; Price, L. 1946 The Place Names of County Wicklow Vol II.

AH NO.	AH 57
SMR NO.	WI034-006
TOWLAND	Ballard
PARISH	Ballykine
BARONY	Ballinacor South
I.T.M.	715502, 684603

CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure (site of)
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	0m
DESCRIPTION	Hachured on 1st ed. 1938/9 OS Map; no longer marked on 3rd ed. 1907/8–10 OS Map; the enclosure was not visible when the site was visited in 1990.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 58
SMR NO.	WI035-001
TOWLAND	Ballinaclesh
PARISH	Ballykine
BARONY	Ballinacor South
I.T.M.	715815, 684405
CLASSIFICATION	Mound - Possible
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	165m SE
DESCRIPTION	Marked on 1st ed. 1838/9 OS Map; not marked on 3rd ed. 1908 OS Map. Oval earthen mound (7m N–S x 6m E–S). The edges are eroded but it appears to have retained its original shape. It is 1.20m high on the S side and 80cm on the N side. There is a slight dip in the ground level towards the S and the summit of the mound is flat and level.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 59
SMR NO.	WI035-002
TOWLAND	Ballinaclesh
PARISH	Ballykine
BARONY	Ballinacor South
I.T.M.	715856, 684610
CLASSIFICATION	Enclosure - Circular
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	135m E
DESCRIPTION	Marked on 1st ed. 1838/9 OS Map; not marked on 3rd ed. 1908 OS Map. The enclosure was not visible when the site was visited in 1990.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

**APPENDIX 3 SMR/RMP SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA OF TRILICKACURRY
REPLACEMENT LANDS**

AH NO.	AH 60
SMR NO.	LF014-090
TOWNLAND	Trillickacurry
PARISH	Ballymacormick
BARONY	Moydow
I.T.M.	615040, 771636
CLASSIFICATION	Ringfort - Rath
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 35m south of the north plot
DESCRIPTION	On a hillock in wet, low-lying pasture. Depicted as an oval enclosure with the designation 'Fort' on the 1837 ed. of the OS 6-inch Map. A report in 1976 (SMR file) recorded a slightly raised oval area (c. 46m NW–SE; c. 38m NE–SW) enclosed by a bank of earth and stone with a shallow external fosse. The original entrance was not recognisable. The rath has since been levelled, however, the outline of the enclosing bank (Wth c. 4m) and fosse (Wth 2.7m) may still be traced.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

AH NO.	AH 61
SMR NO.	LF014-091---
TOWNLAND	Trillickacurry
PARISH	Ballymacormick
BARONY	Moydow
I.T.M.	614772, 771382
CLASSIFICATION	Ringfort - Rath
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 93m north of the south plot
DESCRIPTION	On a gentle ENE-facing slope in wet low-lying pasture. A report in 1975 (SMR file) recorded a raised circular area (diam. c. 22m) enclosed by a low bank of earth and stone with a shallow external fosse. The original entrance was not recognisable. Not visible at ground level.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

APPENDIX 4 TOPOGRAPHICAL FILES

Information on artefact finds from the study areas has been recorded by the National Museum of Ireland since the late 18th century. Location information relating to these finds is important in establishing prehistoric and historic activity in the study area.

A review of the topographical files revealed that no stray finds have been recovered from the study areas of the proposed development or replacements lands.

APPENDIX 5 BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA OF THE PROPOSED SCHEME

BH NO	BH 1
RPS NO	188
NIAH NO	20404407
STATUTORY PROTECTION	Yes
TOWNLAND	Kilban
PARISH	Killokennedy
BARONY	Tulla Lower
CLASSIFICATION	Bridge
ITM REF	561986, 672640
DESCRIPTION	Single-arch rubble stone road bridge over river, built c. 1820, with cut-stone voussoirs.
SOURCE	Clare County Development Plan

BH NO	BH 2
RPS NO	427
NIAH NO	n/a
STATUTORY PROTECTION	Yes
TOWNLAND	Ballyquin Beg
PARISH	Killokennedy
BARONY	Tulla Lower
CLASSIFICATION	Glenomra House
ITM REF	561867, 670254
DESCRIPTION	No information available
SOURCE	Clare County Development Plan

BH NO	BH 3
RPS NO	102
NIAH NO	20405305
STATUTORY PROTECTION	Yes
TOWNLAND	Cloghera
PARISH	O'Briensbridge
BARONY	Tulla Lower
CLASSIFICATION	Church of the Mother of God
ITM REF	558681, 666032
DESCRIPTION	Freestanding cruciform-plan double-height Roman Catholic church, dated 1843, with three-bay nave, single-bay transepts and sacristy to rear. Pitched slate roof with cut-stone bellcote and cast-iron rainwater

	goods. Rendered walls with pairs of inset carved stone fonts flanking entrances and inset plaque with hood moulding over entrance door. Pointed arch openings with cut-stone architraves, hood mouldings, replacement windows and timber panelled double leaf doors. Retaining interior features. Wrought-iron gates set in rendered boundary wall.
SOURCE	www.buildingsofireland.ie ; Clare County Development Plan

BH NO	BH 4
RPS NO	n/a
NIAH NO	20402813
STATUTORY PROTECTION	No
TOWNLAND	Coolready
PARISH	Kilnoe
BARONY	Tulla Upper
CLASSIFICATION	Our Lady of the Assumption Church
ITM REF	559656, 681525
DESCRIPTION	Freestanding T-plan gable-fronted double-height Roman Catholic church, dated 1844, with three-bay side elevations having single-bay transepts. Pitched slate roof with ashlar gable finial. Roughcast rendered walls with render quoins. Lancet openings with leaded coloured glass and stone sills. Cut-stone dressings to entrance gable window. Tudor arch door opening with cut-stone dressings and timber matchboard door. Retaining interior features. Rendered boundary walls and wrought-iron gates to site.
SOURCE	www.buildingsofireland.ie

BH NO	BH 5
RPS NO	n/a
NIAH NO	20402814
STATUTORY PROTECTION	No
TOWNLAND	Coolready
PARISH	Kilnoe
BARONY	Tulla Upper
CLASSIFICATION	Fort Edward (House)
ITM REF	559492, 681257
DESCRIPTION	Detached three-bay two-storey house with central breakfront, built c. 1845, with single-bay single-storey lean-to return having dormer attic added to rear, c. 1960. In use as parochial house, c. 1915. Hipped slate roof with brick chimneystack. Exposed rubble stone walls with cut-stone quoins and brick dressings to openings. Cut-stone walls to breakfront. Rendered walls to sides and rear. Replacement fittings to square-headed window openings and segmental-arched door opening. Retaining interior features.

SOURCE

www.buildingsofireland.ie

APPENDIX 6 DESIGNED LANDSCAPES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA OF THE PROPOSED SCHEME

DL NO	DL 1
RPS?	N/A
NIAH SURVEY NO	N/A
STATUTORY PROTECTION	No
NAME	Caherhurly House
TOWNLAND	Caherhurly
PARISH	Kilnoe
BARONY	Tulla Upper
CLASSIFICATION	Designed landscape
DESCRIPTION	Small demesne consisting of five fields surrounding Caherhurly House, some light tree planting along field boundaries. Some legibility survives in the remaining field boundaries, however modern housing is now located on the western side of the demesne.
SOURCE	Historic OS maps. Google satellite

DL NO	DL 2
RPS?	N/A
NIAH SURVEY NO	N/A
STATUTORY PROTECTION	No
NAME	Trough Castle
TOWNLAND	Roo West
PARISH	O'Briensbridge
BARONY	Tulla Lower
CLASSIFICATION	Designed landscape
DESCRIPTION	Small demesne landscape of Trough Castle (AH 40) consisting of one open field with sporadic planting on the 1st edition OS map and a small cottage (Roo Cottage). By the late 19th century Trough Castle was constructed, a walled garden added and additional planting installed across the demesne. The walled garden survive today but the demesne planting has been removed.
SOURCE	Historic OS maps. Google satellite

DL NO	DL 3
RPS?	N/A
NIAH SURVEY NO	3665
STATUTORY PROTECTION	No
NAME	Ballyquin House

TOWNLAND	Ballyquin More
PARISH	Killokenne
BARONY	Tulla Lower
CLASSIFICATION	Designed landscape
DESCRIPTION	Demesne landscape of Ballyquin House (AH 32), whose main features are unrecognisable but with some peripheral features visible. The boundaries of the demesne are defined however there has been significant development across the landscape.
SOURCE	www.buildingsofireland.ie, Historic OS maps. Google satellite

DL NO	DL 4
RPS?	N/A
NIAH SURVEY NO	N/A
STATUTORY PROTECTION	No
NAME	St. Catherines
TOWNLAND	Coolready
PARISH	Kilnoe
BARONY	Tulla Upper
CLASSIFICATION	Designed landscape
DESCRIPTION	Demesne landscape of St. Catherines, visible on the 1st edition OS map. A tree lined avenue leads from the local road along the north eastern edge of the demesne to a building named 'St. Catherine's', A formal garden is depicted to the east and south east of the principal structures, with scattered planting and some small areas of woodland located across the demesne. Lough Meelagh is located at the western side of the demesne, while a ringfort (CL028-034) is depicted at the north western end of the demesne. Some demesne features are still visible today, including tree lines along internal field boundaries, however the scattered planting and wooded areas have been removed and the fields are in use as farmland.
SOURCE	Historic OS maps. Google satellite

APPENDIX 7 PLATES



Plate 13.1 General view towards T14, facing northeast



Plate 13.2 General view towards T15, facing northeast



Plate 13.3 General view towards T13, facing southwest



Plate 13.4 General view towards T19, facing north



Plate 13.5 General view towards T10, facing south



Plate 13.6 General location of T5, facing north



Plate 13.7 From forest road between T16 and T17, facing north



Plate 13.8 General location of T8, facing west



Plate 13.9 BH 1, facing northeast



Plate 13.10 Works Area B, facing southwest





Plate 13.12 Cooraclare Replacement Lands, facing south



Plate 13.13 Ballard Site A facing northwest



Plate 13.14 Location of AH 57, facing northwest



Plate 13.15 Ballard Site B, facing northwest



Plate 13.16 Ringfort, AH 60, facing south



Plate 13.17 North western end of site, facing east



Plate 13.18 Northern end of site, facing northeast



Plate 13.19 Trillickacurry/Gorteenagloon townland boundary, facing northeast

APPENDIX 8 LEGISLATION PROTECTING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

Protection of Cultural Heritage

The cultural heritage in Ireland is safeguarded through national and international policy designed to secure the protection of the cultural heritage resource to the fullest possible extent (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands 1999, 35). This is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta Convention), ratified by Ireland in 1997.

The Archaeological Resource

The National Monuments Act 1930 to 2014 and relevant provisions of the National Cultural Institutions Act 1997 are the primary means of ensuring the satisfactory protection of archaeological remains, which includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date except buildings habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes. A National Monument is described as 'a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto' (National Monuments Act 1930 Section 2). A number of mechanisms under the National Monuments Act are applied to secure the protection of archaeological monuments. These include the Register of Historic Monuments, the Record of Monuments and Places, and the placing of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders on endangered sites.

Ownership and Guardianship Of National Monuments

The Minister may acquire national monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of national monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

Register of Historic Monuments

Section 5 of the 1987 Act requires the Minister to establish and maintain a Register of Historic Monuments. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. Any interference with sites recorded on the register is illegal without the permission of the Minister. Two months' notice in writing is required prior to any work being undertaken on or in the vicinity of a registered monument. The register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All registered monuments are included in the Record of Monuments and Places.

Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders

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

Record of Monuments and Places

Section 12(1) of the 1994 Act requires the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (now the Minister for the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht) to establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes that such monuments exist. The record comprises a list of monuments and relevant places and a map/s showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the state. All sites recorded on the Record of Monuments and Places

receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1994. All recorded monuments on the proposed development site are represented on the accompanying maps.

Section 12(3) of the 1994 Act provides that 'where the owner or occupier (other than the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands) of a monument or place included in the Record, or any other person, proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such a monument or place, he or she shall give notice in writing to the Minister of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands to carry out work and shall not, except in case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Minister, commence the work until two months after giving of notice'.

Under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004, anyone who demolishes or in any way interferes with a recorded site is liable to a fine not exceeding €3,000 or imprisonment for up to 6 months. On summary conviction and on conviction of indictment, a fine not exceeding €10,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years is the penalty. In addition, they are liable for costs for the repair of the damage caused.

In addition to this, under the European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1989, Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) are required for various classes and sizes of development project to assess the impact the proposed development will have on the existing environment, which includes the cultural, archaeological and built heritage resources. These document's recommendations are typically incorporated into the conditions under which the proposed development must proceed, and thus offer an additional layer of protection for monuments which have not been listed on the RMP.

The Planning and Development Act 2000

Under planning legislation, each local authority is obliged to draw up a Development Plan setting out their aims and policies with regard to the growth of the area over a five-year period. They cover a range of issues including archaeology and built heritage, setting out their policies and objectives with regard to the protection and enhancement of both. These policies can vary from county to county. The Planning and Development Act 2000 recognises that proper planning and sustainable development includes the protection of the archaeological heritage. Conditions relating to archaeology may be attached to individual planning permissions.

Clare County Development Plan 2017-2023

Archaeological Heritage

CDP15.8 Development Plan Objective: Sites, Features and Objects of Archaeological Interest It is an objective of Clare County Council:

- a. To safeguard sites, features and objects of archaeological interest generally;
- b. To secure the preservation (i.e. preservation in situ or in exceptional cases preservation by record) of all archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places as established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994, and of sites, features and objects of archaeological and historical interest generally (in securing such preservation, the Council will have regard to the advice and recommendations of the Department of the Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs);
- c. To permit development only where the Planning Authority is satisfied that the proposals will not interfere with:
 - items of archaeological or historical importance;
 - the areas in the vicinity of archaeological sites;

- the appreciation or the study of such items.

d. To have regard to the government publication 'Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage 1999' in relation to protecting sites, features and objects of archaeological interest;

e. To advocate for greater financial assistance for the maintenance and improvement of features of archaeological interests in County Clare.

CDP15.9 Development Plan Objective: Newly Discovered Archaeological Sites It is an objective of the Development Plan: To protect and preserve archaeological sites discovered since the publication of the Record of Monuments and Places.

CDP15.10 Development Plan Objective: Zones of Archaeological Potential It is an objective of the Development Plan: To protect the Zones of Archaeological Potential located within both urban and rural areas as identified in the Record of Monuments and Places

CDP15.11 Development Plan Objective: Archaeology and Infrastructure Schemes It is an objective of Clare County Council: To have regard to archaeological concerns when considering proposed service schemes (including electricity, sewerage, telecommunications and water supply) and proposed roadworks (both realignments and new roads) located in close proximity to Recorded Monuments and Places and Zones of Archaeological Potential.

CDP15.12 Development Plan Objective: Raising Archaeological Awareness It is an objective of Clare County Council:

a. To raise awareness of and improve practice in relation to archaeology in County Clare. Guidance material will be produced setting out the requirements for archaeological protection in the County;

b. To promote the care and conservation of historic graveyards throughout the County

Cultural Heritage

CDP15.14 Development Plan Objective: Cultural Development It is an objective of Clare County Council: To conserve cultural identity and enhance access to both culturally-distinct areas and facilities for cultural experiences.

Wicklow County Development Plan 2016–2022

Archaeology Objectives

BH1 No development in the vicinity of a feature included in the Record of Monuments & Places (RMP) will be permitted which seriously detracts from the setting of the feature or which is seriously injurious to its cultural or educational value.

BH2 Any development that may, due to its size, location or nature, have implications for archaeological heritage (including both sites and areas of archaeological potential / significance as identified in Schedule 10.01 & 10.02 and Map 10.01 & 10.02 of this plan) shall be subject to an archaeological assessment. When dealing with proposals for development that would impact upon archaeological sites and/or features, there will be presumption in favour of the 'preservation in situ' of archaeological remains and settings, in accordance with Government policy. Where permission for such proposals is granted, the Planning Authority will require the developer to have the site works supervised by a competent archaeologist.

BH3 To protect previously unknown archaeological sites and features, including underwater sites, where they are discovered during development works.

Historical and Cultural Heritage Objectives

BH22 To protect and facilitate the conservation of structures, sites and objects which are part of the County's distinct local historical and cultural heritage, whether or not such structures, sites and objects are included on the RPS.

BH23 To facilitate access to and appreciation of areas of historical and cultural heritage, through the development of appropriate trails and heritage interpretation, in association with local stakeholders and site landowners, having regard to the public safety issues associated with such sites.

Longford County Development Plan 2015-2021

Archaeological heritage Policies:

ARC 1: It is an objective of the Council to protect known and unknown archaeological areas, sites, structures, monuments and objects in the County. In this regard, development in the vicinity of recorded monuments shall be referred to the Department of the Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht for comment and these considered in the assessment of any application for development. In general, development within a 20m radius of a recorded monument will not be permitted and proposed development within 75 metres discouraged (subject to other policies contained within this Plan)

ARC 2: It is an objective of the Council to protect the integrity of the settings of archaeological areas, sites, structures, monuments and objects in the County.

ARC 3: It is an objective of the Council to encourage and promote appropriate management and enhancement of the County's rich archaeological heritage.

ARC 4: It is an objective of the Council to encourage and promote access to and understanding of the archaeological heritage of the County.

ARC 5: It is the policy of the Council to presume in favour of the physical preservation in-situ of archaeological remains and their settings, where appropriate, feasible and in accordance with the proper planning and sustainable development of the County. The approach will be favoured in these circumstances as the most appropriate means of protecting the heritage of the County, in accordance with government policy.

ARC 6: It is the policy of the Council to strictly control development proposals on unzoned lands which may be detrimental to, any area, site, structure, monument or object of archaeological significance, or detract from, its interpretation and setting. In this regard, the Planning Authority shall seek an assessment - to be carried out by a licensed archaeologist - of developments which may impact on a national or recorded monument, the designated zone of archaeological importance surrounding any monument or other site of archaeological significance within the County. Development will only be permitted where the Council, in consultation with the DoAHG, considers it acceptable as per the assessment and subject to any necessary mitigation measures proposed to prevent adverse impact on the monument and/or its settings.

ARC 7: It is the policy of the Council to seek to increase awareness, appreciation and enjoyment of the archaeological heritage for all, through the provision of information to landowners and the community generally, in co-operation with statutory and other partners.

ARC 9: In securing the preservation of the archaeological heritage, the Planning Authority will have regard to the recommendations of the DoAHG, both in respect of whether or not to grant Planning Permission and in respect of the condition to which permission would, if granted, be subject.

ARC 10: Where necessary, the Planning Authority may impose, through the Development Management Process, conditions to safeguard that adequate measures are taken to identify and mitigate the archaeological impacts of any development, including where required the completion of a licensed excavation.

APPENDIX 9 LEGISLATION PROTECTING THE ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE

The main laws protecting the built heritage are the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and National Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 and the Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts 1963–1999, which has now been superseded by the Planning and Development Act, 2000. The Architectural Heritage Act requires the Minister to establish a survey to identify, record and assess the architectural heritage of the country. The background to this legislation derives from Article 2 of the 1985 Convention for the Protection of Architectural Heritage (Granada Convention). This states that:

For the purpose of precise identification of the monuments, groups of structures and sites to be protected, each member state will undertake to maintain inventories of that architectural heritage.

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) was established in 1990 to fulfil Ireland's obligation under the Granada Convention, through the establishment and maintenance of a central record, documenting and evaluating the architecture of Ireland (NIAH Handbook 2005:2). As inclusion in the inventory does not provide statutory protection, the survey information is used in conjunction with the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities to advise local authorities on compilation of a Record of Protected Structures as required by the Planning and Development Act, 2000.

PROTECTION UNDER THE RECORD OF PROTECTED STRUCTURES AND COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Structures of architectural, cultural, social, scientific, historical, technical or archaeological interest can be protected under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, where the conditions relating to the protection of the architectural heritage are set out in Part IV of the act. This act superseded the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1999, and came into force on 1st January 2000.

The act provides for the inclusion of Protected Structures into the planning authorities' development plans and sets out statutory regulations regarding works affecting such structures. Under new legislation, no distinction is made between buildings formerly classified under development plans as List 1 and List 2. Such buildings are now all regarded as 'Protected Structures' and enjoy equal statutory protection. Under the act the entire structure is protected, including a structure's interior, exterior, attendant grounds and also any structures within the attendant grounds.

The act defines a Protected Structure as (a) a structure, or (b) a specified part of a structure which is included in a Record of Protected Structures (RPS), and, where that record so indicates, includes any specified feature which is in the attendant grounds of the structure and which would not otherwise be included in this definition. Protection of the structure, or part thereof, includes conservation, preservation, and improvement compatible with maintaining its character and interest. Part IV of the act deals with architectural heritage, and Section 57 deals specifically with works affecting the character of Protected Structures or proposed Protected Structures and states that no works should materially affect the character of the structure or any element of the structure that contributes to its special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. The act does not provide specific criteria for assigning a special interest to a structure. However, the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) offers guidelines to its field workers as to how to designate a building with a special interest, which are not mutually exclusive. This offers guidance by example rather than by definition:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

It is to be noted that the NIAH is biased towards post-1700 structures. Structures that have archaeological features may be recorded, providing the archaeological features are incorporated within post-1700 elements. Industrial fabric is considered to have technical significance, and should only be attributed archaeological significance if the structure has pre-1700 features.

Architectural

- A structure may be considered of special architectural interest under the following criteria:
- A generally agreed exemplar of good quality architectural design
- The work of a known and distinguished architect, engineer, designer, craftsman
- An exemplar of a building type, plan-form, style or styles of any period but also the harmonious interrelationship of differing styles within one structure
- A structure which makes a positive contribution to a setting, such as a streetscape or a group of structures in an urban area, or the landscape in a rural area
- A structure with an interior that is well designed, rich in decoration, complex or spatially pleasing.
- Well-designed decorative features, externally and/or internally

Historical

- A structure may be considered of special historical interest under the following criteria:
- A significant historical event associated with the structure
- An association with a significant historical figure
- Has a known interesting and/or unusual change of use, e.g. a former workhouse now in use as a hotel
- A memorial to a historical event
- Historical interest can be attributed where light is thrown on the character of a past age by virtue of the structure's design, plan, original use, materials or location
- A structure may be a memorial to a past event Some fixtures and features may survive, for example in consistory courts and courts of law, that are important evidence of former liturgical or legal practice and may have special historical interest for that reason.
- Some unusual structures may have historical or socio-historical interest, for example, early electricity substations, 'Emergency' era military pillboxes or sentry-boxes. Although not yet of popular heritage significance, such structures can nonetheless have special historical and social interest.
- Special historical interest may exist because of the rarity of a structure. Either few structures of an identifiable type were built at a particular time, or few have survived. In either case, the extant structure may be one of the few representative examples of its time that still exists in the national, regional or local area.

Technical

- A structure may be considered of special technical interest under the following criteria:
- It displays structural or engineering innovation evidenced in its design or construction techniques such as the use of cast- or wrought-iron prefabrication or an early use of concrete;
- It is the work of a known and distinguished engineer;
- It is an exemplar of engineering design practice of its time. For example, a bridge may be a masonry arch, an iron suspension or a concrete span;
- It displays technically unusual or innovative construction or cladding materials, such as early examples of glazed curtain walling, prefabricated concrete plank cladding or Coade stone;

- Contains innovative mechanical fixtures, machinery or plant or industrial heritage artefacts that describe the character of production processes. The specifically industrial aspect of some sites like mill buildings, mill-ponds, tailings or derelict mines can often have a technical heritage value;

Purely special technical interest can be ascribed to the innovative engineering qualities of a structure, as distinct from the building's appropriateness for use, or its appearance or form.

Cultural

A structure may be considered of special cultural interest under the following criteria:

- Those structures to which the Granada Convention refers as 'more modest works of the past that have acquired cultural significance with the passing of time';
- Structures that have literary or cinematic associations, particularly those that have a strong recognition value;

Other structures that illustrate the development of society, such as early schoolhouses, library buildings, swimming baths or printworks. If these associations are not related to specific aspects of the physical fabric of a structure, consideration could be given to noting them by a tourism plaque or other such device.

Scientific

A structure may be considered of special scientific interest under the following criteria:

- The results of scientific research may be seen in the execution of the structure;
- The materials used in the structure may have the potential to contribute to scientific research, for example extinct pollen or plant species preserved in the base layers of ancient thatch roofs;
- The structure may be associated with scientific research that has left its mark on the place, such as early Ordnance Survey benchmarks carved into stonework.

Social

A structure may be considered of special social interest under the following criteria:

- The fixtures and features that testify to community involvement in the creation of a structure, or have a spatial form or layout indicating community involvement in the use of a structure, could include such elements as memorials, statues or stained-glass panels.
- A structure may display vernacular traditions of construction and may be set in a group or area which illustrates the social organisation of the inhabitants. Most obviously this would include thatched cottages. In vernacular buildings, elements of the plan-form (for example, direct-entry, lobby-entry, doors opposite one another, bed outshots etc), as well as the roofing material of otherwise ordinary structures may be distinctive and have special social interest.
- Types of decoration may have artistic as well as social interest, such as shell houses or the local manifestation of exuberant or astylar stucco decoration where it is particular to a town or region.

A social interest could also be attributed to structures illustrating the social philosophy of a past age, as in the case of philanthropic housing developments. Structures which illustrate a particular lifestyle or social condition, for example holy wells, are to be found in many parts of the country. Care must be taken to ensure that there is sufficient physical fabric to such places for them to be defined as 'structures'.

Artistic

A structure may be considered of special artistic interest under the following criteria:

- Examples of good craftsmanship;
- Decoratively carved statuary or sculpture that is part of an architectural composition;
- Decoratively-carved timber or ceramic-tiled shopfronts;
- Ornate plasterwork ceilings;
- Decorative wrought-iron gates;
- Religious art in a place of public worship such as the Stations of the Cross or stained-glass windows;
- Fixtures and fittings such as carved fireplaces, staircases or light-fittings;
- Funerary monuments within a graveyard

The relationship of materials to each other and to the totality of the building in which they are situated, if these have been designed as an ensemble

(From the NIAH Handbook 2017 pages 14–19)

The Local Authority has the power to order conservation and restoration works to be undertaken by the owner of the protected structure if it considers the building to need repair. Similarly, an owner or developer must make a written request to the Local Authority to carry out any works on a protected structure and its environs, which will be reviewed within three months of application. Failure to do so may result in prosecution.

Clare County Development Plan 2017-2023

Architectural Heritage

CDP15.1 Development Plan Objective: Architectural Heritage It is an objective of Clare County Council:

- To ensure the protection of the architectural heritage of County Clare through the identification of Protected Structures, the designation of Architectural Conservation Areas, the safeguarding of historic gardens, and the recognition of structures and elements that contribute positively to the vernacular and industrial heritage of the County;
- To ensure that the architectural heritage of the County is not damaged either through direct destruction or by unsympathetic developments nearby

CDP15.2 Development Plan Objective: Protected Structures It is an objective of Clare County Council:

- To protect, as set out in the Record of Protected Structures, all structures and their settings, which are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social, or technical interest;
- To review the Record of Protected Structures periodically and add structures of special interest as appropriate, including significant elements of industrial, maritime or vernacular heritage and any twentieth century structures of merit.

Industrial Heritage

CDP15.3 Development Plan Objective: Industrial Heritage

It is an objective of the Development Plan: To protect and preserve buildings and features of industrial heritage such as mills, bridges, lighthouses, harbours, etc. Proposals for refurbishment works to, or redevelopment/ conversion of, these sites will be subject to a full architectural and archaeological assessment.

Vernacular Heritage

CDP15.4 Development Plan Objective: Vernacular Heritage It is an objective of the Development Plan:

- To seek the retention, appreciation and appropriate revitalisation of the vernacular heritage of County Clare, in both towns and rural areas, by deterring the replacement of good quality

vernacular buildings with modern structures and by protecting (through the use of ACAs and the RPS and in the normal course of Development Management) vernacular buildings where they contribute to the character of an area or town and/or where they are rare examples of a structure type;

b. To support proposals to refurbish vernacular structures that are in a run-down or derelict condition, provided that:

- Appropriate traditional building materials and methods are used to carry out repairs to the historic fabric;
- Proposals for extensions to vernacular structures are reflective and proportionate to the existing building and do not erode the setting and design qualities of the original structure which make it attractive; While direction for the design should be taken from the historic building stock of the area, it can be expressed in contemporary architectural language.

Wicklow County Development Plan 2016–2022

Architectural Heritage

BH7 To support the work of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) in collecting data relating to the architectural heritage, including the historic gardens and designed landscapes, of the County, and in the making of this information widely accessible to the public, and property owners.

BH8 To have regard to ‘Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities’ (Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, 2011) in the assessment of proposals affecting architectural heritage.

Other Structures and Vernacular Architecture Objectives

BH15 To seek (through the development management process), the retention, conservation, appropriate repair and reuse of vernacular buildings and features such as milestones, stonewalls, traditional & historic shopfronts and pub fronts, thatched roofs and other historic elements. The demolition of vernacular buildings will be discouraged.

BH16 Development proposals affecting vernacular buildings and structures will be required to submit a detailed, true measured survey, photographic records and written analysis as part of the planning application process.

Longford County Development Plan 2015-2021

Architectural Heritage Policies

ARCH 1: It is an objective of the Council to promote the maintenance and appropriate re-use of the existing building stock as a sustainable development issue and because of the contribution of older buildings, both individually and collectively, to the unique character, heritage and identity of the County.

ARCH 2: It is an objective and policy of the Council that all development should be appropriate to its setting in the landscape or townscape, and should respond to and reinforce local character and heritage. This will ensure that high quality environments are either maintained or created by development.

ARCH 3: It is an objective of the Council that all new development in urban and rural situations shall be guided by sustainable development principles.

ARCH 4: It is the policy of the Council to encourage and promote the enhancement, management, protection and the promotion of access to and understanding of the architectural heritage of the County.

ARCH 5: It is the policy of the Council that new works to existing buildings and structures of Architectural merit maintain and enhance their character and distinctiveness. In particular, original doors, windows, window/shopfront detailing and original exterior plaster finishes should be retained and repaired wherever possible. Replacement of existing features, such as windows, shall reflect the character of the existing structure in terms of the materials used and the architectural detailing. For example, timber sliding-sash windows should not be substituted with aluminium or uPVC windows.

ARCH 6: It is policy of the Council that proposals for development to structures included as part of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (DoEHLG) and any updated version, maintain and enhance the character of these structures.

APPENDIX 10 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL REMAINS

Impacts are defined as ‘the degree of change in an environment resulting from a development’ (Environmental Protection Agency 2017). They are described as profound, significant or slight impacts on archaeological remains. They may be negative, positive or neutral, direct, indirect or cumulative, temporary or permanent.

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological and historical resources potentially affected. Development can affect the archaeological and historical resource of a given landscape in a number of ways.

- Permanent and temporary land-take, associated structures, landscape mounding, and their construction may result in damage to or loss of archaeological remains and deposits, or physical loss to the setting of historic monuments and to the physical coherence of the landscape.
- Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping and the passage of heavy machinery; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; or burial of sites, limiting accessibility for future archaeological investigation.
- Hydrological changes in groundwater or surface water levels can result from construction activities such as de-watering and spoil disposal, or longer-term changes in drainage patterns. These may desiccate archaeological remains and associated deposits.
- Visual impacts on the historic landscape sometimes arise from construction traffic and facilities, built earthworks and structures, landscape mounding and planting, noise, fences and associated works. These features can impinge directly on historic monuments and historic landscape elements as well as their visual amenity value.
- Landscape measures such as tree planting can damage sub-surface archaeological features, due to topsoil stripping and through the root action of trees and shrubs as they grow.
- Ground consolidation by construction activities or the weight of permanent embankments can cause damage to buried archaeological remains, especially in colluviums or peat deposits.
- Disruption due to construction also offers in general the potential for adversely affecting archaeological remains. This can include machinery, site offices, and service trenches.

Although not widely appreciated, positive impacts can accrue from developments. These can include positive resource management policies, improved maintenance and access to archaeological monuments, and the increased level of knowledge of a site or historic landscape as a result of archaeological assessment and fieldwork.

PREDICTED IMPACTS

The severity of a given level of land-take or visual intrusion varies with the type of monument, site or landscape features and its existing environment. Severity of impact can be judged taking the following into account:

- The proportion of the feature affected and how far physical characteristics fundamental to the understanding of the feature would be lost;
- Consideration of the type, date, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, rarity, potential and amenity value of the feature affected;
- Assessment of the levels of noise, visual and hydrological impacts, either in general or site-specific terms, as may be provided by other specialists.

APPENDIX 11 MITIGATION MEASURES AND THE ARCHITECTURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE REMAINS

Mitigation is defined as features of the design or other measures of the proposed development that can be adopted to avoid, prevent, reduce or offset negative effects.

The best opportunities for avoiding damage to archaeological remains or intrusion on their setting and amenity arise when the site options for the development are being considered. Damage to the archaeological resource immediately adjacent to developments may be prevented by the selection of appropriate construction methods. Reducing adverse effects can be achieved by good design, for example by screening historic buildings or upstanding archaeological monuments or by burying archaeological sites undisturbed rather than destroying them. Offsetting adverse effects is probably best illustrated by the full investigation and recording of archaeological sites that cannot be preserved in situ.

DEFINITION OF MITIGATION STRATEGIES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The ideal mitigation for all archaeological sites is preservation in situ. This is not always a practical solution, however. Therefore, a series of recommendations are offered to provide ameliorative measures where avoidance and preservation in situ are not possible.

Archaeological Test Trenching can be defined as ‘a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate’ (CIfA 2014a).

Full Archaeological Excavation can be defined as ‘a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design’ (CIfA 2014b).

Archaeological Monitoring can be defined as ‘a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (CIfA 2014c).

Underwater Archaeological Assessment consists of a programme of works carried out by a specialist underwater archaeologist, which can involve wade surveys, metal detection surveys and the excavation of test pits within the sea or riverbed. These assessments are able to access and assess the potential of an underwater environment to a much higher degree than terrestrial based assessments.

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE

The architectural resource is generally subject to a greater degree of change than archaeological sites, as structures may survive for many years but their usage may change continually. This can be reflected in the fabric of the building, with the addition and removal of doors, windows and extensions. Due to their often more visible presence within the landscape than archaeological sites, the removal of such structures can sometimes leave a discernable 'gap' with the cultural identity of a population. However, a number of mitigation measures are available to ensure a record is made of any structure that is deemed to be of special interest, which may be removed or altered as part of a proposed development.

Conservation Assessment consists of a detailed study of the history of a building and can include the surveying of elevations to define the exact condition of the structure. These assessments are carried out by Conservation Architects and would commonly be carried out in association with proposed alterations or renovations on a Recorded Structure.

Building Survey may involve making an accurate record of elevations (internal and external), internal floor plans and external sections. This is carried out using an EDM (Electronic Distance Measurer) and GPS technology to create scaled drawings that provide a full record of the appearance of a building at the time of the survey.

Historic Building Assessment is generally specific to one building, which may have historic significance, but is not a Protected Structure or listed within the NIAH. A full historical background for the structure is researched and the site is visited to assess the standing remains and make a record of any architectural features of special interest. These assessments can also be carried out in conjunction with a building survey.

Written and Photographic record provides a basic record of features such as stone walls, which may have a small amount of cultural heritage importance and are recorded for prosperity. Dimensions of the feature are recorded with a written description and photographs as well as some cartographic reference, which may help to date a feature.