

Appendix 1: RMP Sites within the Surrounding Area

RMP No.:	OF004-009
Townland:	Wood
Parish:	Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	255210, 237440
Classification:	Moated site
Dist. from development:	Adjacent to proposed haulage route, 200m south of Turbine 17
Description:	<p>Situated on flat low lying flood plains of the Yellow River about 300m to the south. Large trapezoidal shaped enclosure (c. 93m northeast southwest x c. 110m southeast–northwest) defined by a scarp with slight traces of a bank in places and a wide shallow fosse of the north. Evidence of a gap and causeway at south-east. Situated in low lying area on slight rise. System of banks and fosses to south and east of enclosure. Aerial photo (GSI N489/90/91).</p> <p>Low bank reduced in most places to a scarp and broad shallow fosse (W 5m; ext. D 0.5m) with external bank (int. H 1.5m). The interior of the site is flat with no evidence of any internal structures. Associated with the large enclosure are a number of other earthworks to the south, of these the clearest is a rectangular enclosure (10m x 25m) with a low bank (H 0.3m) orientated northeast–southwest. Possible medieval moated site (ASI file 1980).</p> <p>This site is almost totally surrounded by a low fosse measuring □ on average 0.5m and 5m across. On the south-east the fosse widens to nearly 8m but there is evidence of disturbance in this area which may account for the extra width. The exterior of the bank runs between 1m and 2m above the fosse. The internal bank is lower and only partially surrounds the site. It is only evident on the northern, southern and eastern corners. On average the internal bank only rises by 0.30m, however on both the southern corners the bank rises steeply giving an internal bank height of 0.90m to the north and 0.5m to the southern corner.</p>
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-021
Townland:	Bunsallagh
Parish:	Croghan
Barony:	Lower Philipstown
NGR:	246633, 236654
Classification:	Road - class 2 togher
Dist. from development:	c. 130m north proposed Turbines 1 and 3
Description:	<p>The site (L 20.97m; W 1.12m; D 0.057m) is orientated north–south and consists of the severely damaged light roundwoods and some mixed brushwood. It is mostly destroyed and survives only as disturbed fragments of desiccated wood, mainly longitudinal laid. One roundwood appears to be quarter-split and there is a small peg at the south end. The site is in poorly to moderately humified Sphagnum peat with some clay in</p>

	the surrounding peat.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-022
Townland:	Bunsallagh
Parish:	Croghan
Barony:	Lower Philipstown
NGR:	246673, 236692
Classification:	Redundant record
Dist. from development:	c. 130m north proposed Turbines 1 and 3
Description:	A single stake on (L 0.27m; diam. 0.04m) the field surface. It is set at a 50° angle and is cut to a wedge point. OF003-023 is 3.8m to the north-east. Recorded by the IAWU in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-023
Townland:	Bunsallagh
Parish:	Croghan
Barony:	Lower Philipstown
NGR:	246677, 236696
Classification:	Redundant record
Dist. from development:	c. 130m north proposed Turbines 1 and 3
Description:	A regular deposit of twenty pieces of brushwood and occasional twigs on the field surface. A large volume of woodchips in the area indicate that the upper levels of this site have been removed. Most of the elements are dispersed and orientated north-south. A number of metal-cut toolmarks are evident. The wood is machine damaged and desiccated and set in well-humified Sphagnum peat. OF003-022, OF003-024 and OF003-025 are within 5m of this site, on the same field surface. Recorded by the IAWU in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-026
Townland:	Bunsallagh
Parish:	Croghan
Barony:	Lower Philipstown
NGR:	246690, 236700
Classification:	Redundant record
Dist. from development:	c. 130m north proposed Turbines 1 and 3
Description:	An irregular scatter of thirteen pieces of brushwood most of which is disturbed on the field surface (L 4.06m; W 1.87m; D 0.05m). The wood is in poor condition and set in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with some Eriophorum. Much of the brushwood may be displaced from other sites in the area including OF003-027, 1.98m to the north, and OF003-028, 5m to the north-east. Recorded by the IAWU in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological

	monument.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-024
Townland:	Bunsallagh
Parish:	Croghan
Barony:	Lower Philipstown
NGR:	246679, 236698
Classification:	Redundant record
Dist. from development:	c. 130m north proposed Turbines 1 and 3
Description:	A dispersed, irregular deposit of sixteen pieces of brushwood on the field surface (L 2.49m; W 1.58m; D 0.1m). The site is severely damaged and appears to represent the lower levels of a more substantial structure. The brushwood (diam. 0.013–0.034m) had a number of worked ends and branch-trimming with metal toolmarks evident. The wood is in poor condition and set in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with some Eriophorum. OF003-023 and OF003-025 are within 3m of this site, on the same field surface. Recorded by the IAWU in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-025
Townland:	Bunsallagh
Parish:	Croghan
Barony:	Lower Philipstown
NGR:	246681, 236696
Classification:	Redundant record
Dist. from development:	c. 130m north proposed Turbines 1 and 3
Description:	An irregular spread of light brushwood and some twigs on the field surface (L 1.5m min.; W 0.6m min.; D 0.04m). The brushwood (diam. 0.015–0.03m) is up to two pieces deep. The site has been disturbed by machine activity and the surviving elements are denser on the south side. Degraded toolmarks are evident on a number of worked ends and on some branch-trimming. The lower wood is in good condition and set in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with Eriophorum. This site has been radiocarbon dated to 1686–1414BC (Wk-11714). OF003-023 and OF003-024 are within 3m of this site, on the same field surface. Recorded by the IAWU in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-027
Townland:	Bunsallagh
Parish:	Croghan
Barony:	Lower Philipstown
NGR:	246690, 236702
Classification:	Road - class 3 togher
Dist. from	c. 130m north proposed Turbines 1 and 3

development:	
Description:	The site (L 8.54m min.; W 1.62m; D 0.04m) is orientated NNW–SSE and is extensively machine damaged. It is composed of longitudinal, mixed brushwood and some twigs. The brushwood is fragmentary and some pieces are irregularly laid. The wood is in poor condition and set in poorly humified Sphagnum peat with Eriophorum. OF003-026 is to the south and OF003-028 is 4m to the north-east.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-010
Townland:	Bunsallagh
Parish:	Croghan
Barony:	Lower Philipstown
NGR:	246499, 236700
Classification:	Redundant record
Dist. from development:	c. 130m north proposed Turbines 1 and 3
Description:	A single stake (L 0.43m min.; diam. 0.052m) set at 75° on the field surface. It was in poor condition and cut to a wedge point. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (IAWU) in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-028
Townland:	Bunsallagh
Parish:	Croghan
Barony:	Lower Philipstown
NGR:	246694, 236704
Classification:	Redundant record
Dist. from development:	c. 130–150m north of proposed Turbines 1 and 3
Description:	A deposit of six pieces of brushwood and some twigs on the field surface (L 3.29m; W 0.65m; D 0.11m). The brushwood (diam. 0.015-0.055m) is regularly spaced and orientated northwest–southeast. A single wedge point is evident. The wood is in poor condition and set in well-humified Sphagnum peat with some Eriophorum. OF003-029 is 2.16m to the north-east and the sites appear to converge to the north. OF003-026 and OF003-027 are c. 5m to the south-west. Recorded by the IAWU in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-029
Townland:	Bunsallagh
Parish:	Croghan
Barony:	Lower Philipstown
NGR:	246695, 236706
Classification:	Redundant record
Dist. from development:	c. 130–150m north of proposed Turbines 1 and 3
Description:	A regular deposit of twelve pieces of brushwood and a roundwood on the

	field surface (L 4.67m min.; W 0.89m; D 0.04m). The brushwood (diam. 0.02–0.06m) is regularly spaced and orientated northwest–southeast. The wood is very degraded and set in well-humified Sphagnum peat with unidentified reeds. Recorded by the IAWU (UCD) in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-030
Townland:	Bunsallagh
Parish:	Croghan
Barony:	Lower Philipstown
NGR:	246711, 236732
Classification:	Redundant record
Dist. from development:	c. 130–150m north of proposed Turbines 1 and 3
Description:	A severely damaged, regular deposit of mixed brushwood and some twigs on the field surface (L 1.4m min.; W 0.65m; D 0.02m). The brushwood is densely laid and orientated northwest–southeast. Two metal-cut worked ends are evident. This site may represent the remains of a more substantial linear structure. The wood is desiccated and fragmentary and set in well-humified Sphagnum peat with pockets of poorly humified Sphagnum peat. Recorded by the IAWU (UCD) in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-031
Townland:	Bunsallagh
Parish:	Croghan
Barony:	Lower Philipstown
NGR:	246844, 236884
Classification:	Redundant record
Dist. from development:	c. 130–150m north of proposed Turbines 1 and 3
Description:	A single vertical stake (L 0.39m min.; diam. 0.045m) with a wedge point on the field surface. Recorded by the IAWU (UCD) in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-011
Townland:	Bunsallagh
Parish:	Croghan
Barony:	Lower Philipstown
NGR:	246508, 236619
Classification:	Road - class 2 togher
Dist. from development:	c. 180m north of proposed Turbines 1 and 3
Description:	The site (L 20.2m min.; W 1.9m; D 0.13m) is orientated north–south and consists of longitudinal roundwoods set 1.2m apart, above which lie closely laid, transverse roundwoods. Pegs (diam. 0.04–0.06m) flank the edges of the site with one peg positioned in the centre. These are set at 45-

	90°. The wood is in good condition, although some upper surfaces have been damaged due to exposure. Woodworking is evidenced by branch-trimming and a wedge point cut with a metal tool. It lies in well-humified fen peat with Sphagnum and unidentified reeds. This site has been radiocarbon dated to 1937–1644BC (Wk-11713).
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-012
Townland:	Bunsallagh
Parish:	Croghan
Barony:	Lower Philipstown
NGR:	246557, 236677
Classification:	Redundant record
Dist. from development:	c. 180m north of proposed Turbines 1 and 3
Description:	A single piece of brushwood (L 0.76m; diam. 0.045m) on the field surface. It is in very poor condition and has a metal-cut wedge point. Recorded by the IAWU in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-013
Townland:	Bunsallagh
Parish:	Croghan
Barony:	Lower Philipstown
NGR:	246569, 236696
Classification:	Road - class 3 togher
Dist. from development:	c. 180m north of proposed Turbines 1 and 3
Description:	The site (L 10.42m min.; W 1.04m; D 0.12m) is orientated north–south and consists of tightly packed, longitudinal mixed brushwood, which overlie a dense twig bed. Occasional irregularly laid brushwood lie at the east edge of the site. This site lies in moderately humified fen peat with Sphagnum and occasional unidentified reeds. OF003-014 lies 4.64m to the south-east and appears to run east–west above this site.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-014
Townland:	Bunsallagh
Parish:	Croghan
Barony:	Lower Philipstown
NGR:	246573, 236694
Classification:	Road - class 3 togher
Dist. from development:	c. 180m north of proposed Turbines 1 and 3
Description:	The site (L 3.06m min.; W 1.88m; D 0.12m min.) is orientated east–west and consists of longitudinal brushwood (diam. 0.01–0.05m) and three pegs (diam. 0.02–0.04m) set at 60–80°. This site is in very poor condition with the elements fragmented due to exposure. It lies in moderately humified fen peat with Sphagnum and unidentified reeds. OF003-013 lies 4.64m to the north-west and appears to run north–south beneath this site.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-015
Townland:	Bunsallagh
Parish:	Croghan
Barony:	Lower Philipstown
NGR:	246578, 236698
Classification:	Road - class 3 togher
Dist. from development:	c. 180m north of proposed Turbines 1 and 3
Description:	The site (L 14.99m; W 1.4m; D 0.05m) is orientated northwest-southeast and consists of irregularly laid, mixed brushwood. These are very sparsely deposited but this may be due to exposure, which has left the site in an extremely poor condition. A degraded metal-cut wedge point is present. This site lies in moderately humified fen peat with Sphagnum and a high amount of unidentified reeds.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-016
Townland:	Bunsallagh
Parish:	Croghan
Barony:	Lower Philipstown
NGR:	246580, 236701
Classification:	Redundant record
Dist. from development:	c. 180m north of proposed Turbines 1 and 3
Description:	An irregular deposit of light brushwood and twigs on the field surface (L 2.4m min.; W 1.9m min.; D 0.08m min.). The elements are reasonably densely laid and are in poor to moderate condition. Three chisel points are present. This site lies in poorly humified fen peat with Sphagnum. Recorded by the IAWU in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-017
Townland:	Bunsallagh
Parish:	Croghan
Barony:	Lower Philipstown
NGR:	246587, 236705
Classification:	Redundant record
Dist. from development:	c. 180m north of proposed Turbines 1 and 3
Description:	Nine pieces of light brushwood irregularly deposited on the field surface (L 1.42m; W 0.56m; D 0.07m). They are in very poor condition due to exposure and lie in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with Eriophorum. Recorded by the IAWU in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-018
Townland:	Bunsallagh
Parish:	Croghan

Barony:	Lower Philipstown
NGR:	246590, 236711
Classification:	Redundant record
Dist. from development:	c. 180m north of proposed Turbines 1 and 3
Description:	An irregular deposit of ten pieces of light brushwood and occasional twigs on the field surface (L 0.47m; W 0.22m; D 0.09m). The elements are in very poor condition due to exposure and a single metal-cut chisel point is present. This site lies in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with Eriophorum. Recorded by the IAWU in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-019
Townland:	Bunsallagh
Parish:	Croghan
Barony:	Lower Philipstown
NGR:	246595, 236719
Classification:	Redundant record
Dist. from development:	c. 180m north of proposed Turbines 1 and 3
Description:	A deposit of brushwood and a single roundwood on the field surface (L 6.36m; W 1.65m; D 0.12m). The brushwood (diam. 0.013–0.056m) and the roundwood (diam. 0.064m) are well spaced and irregularly laid. The upper surfaces are in poor condition due to exposure. This material may represent the remains of a more substantial structure. It lies in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with some Eriophorum. Recorded by the IAWU in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-020
Townland:	Bunsallagh
Parish:	Croghan
Barony:	Lower Philipstown
NGR:	246626, 236716
Classification:	Road - class 2 togher
Dist. from development:	c. 180m north of proposed Turbines 1 and 3
Description:	The site (L 25.76m min.; W 0.65m min.; D 0.28m min.) is orientated north–south and consists of severely damaged longitudinal brushwood and a roundwood. The brushwood (diam. 0.02–0.06m) and roundwood (diam. 0.07m) are regularly spaced, although somewhat disturbed. A peg is evident at the south end of the site. The wood is desiccated and fragmentary and set in moderately to well-humified Sphagnum peat.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF004-003
Townland:	Stonehouse
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Warrenstown

NGR:	256947, 238720
Classification:	Enclosure
Dist. from development:	c. 440m north-east of proposed Turbine 19
Description:	Oval shaped enclosure (max dims. east–west c. 68m (north–south c. 39m) defined by a prominent scarp northwest–southeast. South side levelled or quarried away, may have been circular in shape originally.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-032
Townland:	Derrygreenagh
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	248758, 237483
Classification:	Redundant record
Dist. from development:	c. 460m north-east of proposed Turbine 6
Description:	A single roundwood and two fragmentary pieces of brushwood on the field surface (L 3.25m min.; W 0.65m; D 0.075m). A bulldozer machine has extensively damaged this site. The brushwood (diam. 0.015–0.03m) survives as fragments and bark. A very fragile, possible stone toolmark survives at one end of the roundwood. The site lies in well-humified fen peat with Phragmites and woody roots. Recorded by the IAWU (UCD) in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-033
Townland:	Derrygreenagh
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	248752, 237371
Classification:	Road - class 1 togher
Dist. from development:	c. 460m north-east of proposed Turbine 6
Description:	<p>The site (L 68.5m; W 2.95m; D 0.26m) is orientated north–south and is constructed of morticed planks, roundwoods and brushwood. It varies in surviving width (Wth 2.7–3.25m) and depth (D 0.08–0.26m) along its length. At the north extent, it is constructed of two layers with a basal layer of predominantly longitudinal brushwood with some transverses and fragments of split timbers. Above this is a morticed plank, secured by a peg. The upper surface is formed of longitudinal planks (W 0.06–0.22m; D 0.01–0.048m), roundwoods (diam. 0.065–0.09m) and brushwood. Woodworking is evidenced by the seven, very thin, radially split planks, by stone toolmarks on the end of one of the pegs and by the D-shaped mortice. This portion of the site is in moderately humified fen peat with Sphagnum and a very high proportion of unidentified reeds.</p> <p>Beyond this, to the south, there is no discernable structure evident, although there is brushwood on the field surface, along the line of the site. The southern extent consists of a transverse plank, brushwood, roundwoods and some possible pegs. A chert scraper (02E0942:2) was recovered from the field surface 1.4m to the north of this sighting. This site</p>

	was dendrochronologically dated to 3643±9 BC or later (Q10345).
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-034
Townland:	Derrygreenagh
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	248811, 237448
Classification:	Redundant record
Dist. from development:	c. 460m north-east of proposed Turbine 6
Description:	A regular deposit (L 2.55m min.; W 1.04m; D 0.06m) of densely packed brushwood and twigs on the field surface. The elements (diam. 0.012-0.036m) are predominantly orientated north-south, one to two pieces deep. Twigs are dispersed throughout the deposit, which is in well-humified fen peat with Sphagnum and unidentified reeds. Recorded by the IAWU (UCD) in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF004-017-21
Townland:	Garr
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	253440, 238590
Classification:	<i>Fulachta fiadh</i>
Dist. from development:	c. 460m south-west of the proposed Turbine 24
Description:	17: Small horseshoe shaped mound (c. 9.30m east-west, H c. 0.30m) with open side facing north and situated in low-lying boggy land WNW of Garr graveyard (OF004-002) and beside other fulacht (OFOO4-018). One of a group of five <i>fulachta fiadh</i> . 18: Small horseshoe shaped mound (H c. 0.50m, max east-west dims 8.20m) with trough orientated NNW. Some burnt stone and black soil visible. 19: Circular mound (H c. 0.25m, Diam c. 11m with central depression (3m x 2.5m) and consisting of burnt and fine shattering stones with black clay. 20: Horseshoe shaped mound (c. 0.30m H, Dims 12m x 11m, trough 5m x 1.5m) composed of black soil, small fire-shattered stones and orientated NNW. 21: On low-lying flat marshy land between good pasture land and bog with graveyard to south (OF004-002). Grass covered circular mound (diam 11m; H 0.03m) of burnt material.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF004-008
Townland:	Garr
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	254189, 237257
Classification:	Enclosure
Dist. from	c. 570m west of proposed Turbine 16

development:	
Description:	Located on good pasture land beside the Yellow River. No surface remains visible. Potential enclosure site identified as a cropmark from GSI aerial photograph taken in 1973 (GSI N 588/9). Of doubtful antiquity.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF004-011001-4
Townland:	Coolcor
Parish:	Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	253026, 235206
Classification:	1 Religious House (Franciscan Nuns), 2 Building, 3 RR, 4 Wayside cross
Dist. from development:	c. 580m west of proposed Turbine 13
Description:	<p>1: Appears now as a grass-covered mound with no evidence of any masonry. Situated on a slight rise on high ground. Fragment of cross (OF004-011004) said to have come from this site now at Rhode Parochial house (OF011-056) (Comerford 1883, 324). Not visible at ground level. According to Comerford (1883, 324), this was the site of a Franciscan Convent which was a dependent of the nearby Franciscan monastery at Monasteroris (OF011-011). A portion of a late medieval wayside (OF004-011004) cross originally from Coolcor is now located in front garden of the parochial house in the nearby village of Rhode. The cross shaft consists of four carvings one on each face depicting the Crucifixion, Virgin and Infant, a Bishop and a Monk with inscription below reading 'Blessed are the poor in spirit'.</p> <p>2: Not visible at ground level. Grave-slab in west wall of church at Ballyburly.</p> <p>3: Redundant record - duplicate</p> <p>4: Portion of late medieval wayside cross (H 1m; T 0.4m) located in the front garden of the parochial house in Rhode Village (OF011-056). According to the priest this cross came from the monastic site of Coolcor (OF004-011) which is now destroyed. The cross is described by Comerford (1883, 324) as having four sculpted figures in relief one on each face. These figures according to Comerford are (1) the Crucifixion; (2) the blessed Virgin; (3) a Bishop (maybe St Patrick); (4) a monk (maybe St Francis). Below one of the Bishops there is an inscription in relief written in English which reads 'Blessed are the weak in Spirit'. According to the local priest there was a hole on top of the shaft of the cross with a metal spike attached, this was probably the method for attaching another piece onto the cross. This cross appears to belong to the 16th/17th-century.</p>
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF004-002
Townland:	Garr
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	253699, 238490
Classification:	Burial ground
Dist. from development:	c. 650m south of proposed Turbine 24
Description:	Modern burial ground with no above surface indications of any structure of

	archaeological interest. Located on good pasture land with the bog to the N and good pasture land to the south, west and east. Large trapezoidal area enclosed by modern wall with 18th/19th-century headstones. No other features visible.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF004-023-25
Townland:	Garr
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	252647, 238594
Classification:	Redundant Records
Dist. from development:	c. 780m west of proposed Turbine 25
Description:	23: A single stake (L 0.22m min.; diam. 0.035m) set at 45° on the field surface with a metal-cut chisel point. 24: A single stake (L 0.345m min.; diam. 0.055m) set at a 30° angle on the field surface with a metal-cut chisel point. SMR OF004-025 lies 3.16m to the south-west. 25: A single stake (L 0.385m min.; diam. 0.025m) set at a 25-30° angle on the field surface. It is in good condition and has a metal-cut chisel point. SMR OF004-024 lies 3.16m to the north-east. Recorded by the IAWU (UCD) in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF004-004
Townland:	Killowen
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	257651, 238155
Classification:	Hilltop enclosure
Dist. from development:	c. 900m east of proposed Turbine 19
Description:	Large enclosure (int. dims. c. 40m east-west, 51m north-south) situated on north-west end of a prominent ridge. Almost square in plan with rounded angles and defined by a large bank (base of fosse to top of bank H 2.75m) of earth and stone with a fosse (max. W. 8.10m) outside it. Dome shaped interior. Ramp entrance at north-east.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF004-001
Townland:	Garr
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	253451, 238237
Classification:	Redundant record
Dist. from development:	c. 930m south of proposed Turbine 24
Description:	This is a non-antiquity. A cropmark of a potential site identified from GSI aerial photograph taken in 1973 (GSI N 588/9).
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF004-007
Townland:	Srah
Parish:	Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	253390, 236452
Classification:	Earthwork
Dist. from development:	c. 1.1km north-west of proposed Turbine 15
Description:	Not visible at ground level. Of doubtful archaeological interest. Potential site identified as a cropmark on GSI aerial photograph taken in 1973 (GSI N 588/9).
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF004-012001,2
Townland:	Ballyburly
Parish:	Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	255158, 235121; 255177, 235125
Classification:	Castle – unclassified; Castle - unclassified
Dist. from development:	c. 1.15km south-east of proposed Turbine 14
Description:	1: On south-west slope of Ballyburly hill with Ballyburly church (SMR 04:13(01)) and graveyard to the east. Not visible at ground level. Late 17–18th century house built on site of castle which was burnt in 1888 (Bence-Jones 1978, 36-8). Probable pre-plantation castle which was refortified in the 16th-century (Hickey 1974, 3-20) and later replaced by late 17th century house. A house of late 17th century or early 18th century aspect, probably built either by John Wakely who was MP for Kilbeggan in 1692 and died c. 1713, or by his son Thomas. 11 bay front, 5 bay centre with very high pediment; doorcase with entablature and pilasters; high-pitched roof on bracket cornice. Burnt 1888; afterwards rebuilt to the design of James Franklin Fuller (Bence-Jones 1978, 19). 2: Ballyburly house, now levelled, said to be on site of castle. Not visible at ground level. Said to be a plantation castle destroyed 1599.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF004-013001–6
Townland:	Ballyburly
Parish:	Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	255198, 235107
Classification:	Church, graveyard (1), wall monument (2), RR (3), Ecclesiastical enclosure (6), graveslab (4) and wall monument (5)
Dist. from development:	c. 1.15km south-east of proposed Turbine 14
Description:	Church built in 1686 according to an inscription on an armorial plaque (OF004-013005-) over the doorway by J. Wakely (Lewis 1837, 125) but was partly destroyed in 1972 and has since been levelled. There was a gothic latticed window in the E wall. Memorial slab in church dated 1617 with carved effigy of Capt Wakley with his lance, sword and shield (JRSAI 1865 332-3) now in National Museum and grave-slab (OF004-013004) which was in W wall said to be from Coolcor monastic site (OF004-011002).(Irish Times 5/2/1975).

	<p>6: Archaeological test-trenching was carried out by Claire Mullins under licence no. 97E0321 on 16 October 1997 at a site adjacent to the late medieval Ballyburley church and cemetery (OF004-013001), near Rhode, Co. Offaly. Evidence of a ditch (OF004-013006) that possibly originally encircled the ecclesiastical site and disturbed human remains on the cemetery side of this ditch were identified (Excavations 1997, 147). No further evidence of the ditch was identified during this process may be due to the generally low visibility of many forms of archaeological remains. Tiny fragments of charcoal, as well as a number of what appeared to be charred seeds, were also found within this disturbance. There was no obvious structural organisation to this material as it seemed to fill a series of irregular undulations in the surface of the natural. No further human remains were found during monitoring. While no clearly identifiable archaeological features were discovered during the course of monitoring, it certainly appears that some archaeological material exists over the general area of the site, particularly in the northern and western sides. This suggests that the archaeologically sensitive area is not confined to the cemetery side of the ditch and that the general environs of the site are also of archaeological significance.</p> <p>3: Classified as dwellings possible by the SMR Office during the paper survey of Co. Offaly. No surface remains of any dwellings in the vicinity of the church.</p> <p>5: Over the doorway to the church was a plaque bearing the arms of John Wakely quartered with those of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Oliver Lambert of Painstown. Underneath is the inscription: <i>'Joannes Wackly edifida has aeded anno secundo regni regis Jacobi Secundi anno domini 1686'</i> (Hickey 1974, 19). This plaque is now in the National Museum of Ireland together with a graveslab (OF004-013004) and a wall monument (OF004-013002-) from this site.</p>
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-003
Townland:	Ballyfore
Parish:	Croghan
Barony:	Lower Philipstown
NGR:	248290, 235730
Classification:	Enclosure
Dist. from development:	c. 1.24km south of proposed Turbine 2/4
Description:	This site was located on flat land which bordered marshy land. The site has good views in all directions. There was no surface evidence of the site in the area marked on the OS 6-inch map. The site however showed up as a cropmark on the GSI aerial photographs of the area (GSI N 586/7; 486/5).
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-002
Townland:	Derrycoffey
Parish:	Croghan
Barony:	Lower Philipstown
NGR:	245810, 235620
Classification:	Road - unclassified togher
Dist. from development:	c. 1.24km south-west of proposed Turbine 1

Description:	Not visible at ground level. Possible togher reported locally in 1942 which was described as a timber road consisting of large timber planks (L 4 -5 ft; T 9 - 12in) held in place by timber pegs. Bronze spearhead found nearby and dated to the Late Bronze Age (Halpin 1984).
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	WM034-018-21
Townland:	Pass of Kilbride
Parish:	Pass of Kilbride
Barony:	Fartullagh
NGR:	various
Classification:	Road - class 3 togher (x2) and redundant records
Dist. from development:	c. 1.3km north of proposed Turbine 32
Description:	No detail available
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF011-002
Townland:	Ballyburly
Parish:	Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	255070, 234610
Classification:	Standing stone
Dist. from development:	c. 1.35km south-east of proposed Turbine 13
Description:	Standing stone rectangular in plan (0.5m x 0.7m, H 2.2m) orientated north-south with top sloping upwards from south-north and situated on high ground. Located on high ground with good views with barrow (OF011-055) to the south. Rectangular shaped stone (H 2.2m; 0.5m x 0.79m) aligned on an east-west axis with packing stones at its base with top sloping from north-south.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF004-022
Townland:	Derryiron
Parish:	Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	Not available
Classification:	Bullaun Stone
Dist. from development:	c. 1.4km north-west of proposed Turbine 15
Description:	No Detail
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-035-050
Townland:	Derrygreenagh
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	Various
Classification:	Toghers (x9), post-rows (x2), redundant records (x5)
Dist. from	c. 1.4km north-east of proposed Turbine 7

development:	
Description:	Sites recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2002 as part of the peatland survey.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-006
Townland:	Garr
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	Not available
Classification:	Motte
Dist. from development:	c. 1.4km north-west of proposed Turbine 16
Description:	No details
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-004
Townland:	Ballyfore
Parish:	Croghan
Barony:	Lower Philipstown
NGR:	248400, 235470
Classification:	Enclosure
Dist. from development:	c. 1.5km south of proposed Turbine 2/4
Description:	Situated on flat marshy land in close proximity to OF003-003. There was no surface remains of this area marked on the OS 6-inch map. The site however showed up as a cropmark on the aerial photographs taken in 1973 of the area (GSI N 486/5).
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF011-003
Townland:	Ballyburly
Parish:	Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	255170, 234480
Classification:	Mound
Dist. from development:	c. 1.5km south-east of proposed Turbine 13
Description:	Earthwork marked on 1913 ed. OS 6-inch map but not on earlier eds. No evidence now except for differential grass growth. On the east slope of Fahy hill, on good pasture land with standing stone (OF011-002) located 30m to the NNW. All that survives of this destroyed site is a roughly circular area delineated by nettles and rough ground measuring 34m north-south x 30m east-west. Not marked on first two editions of OS 6-inch maps.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF003-051-54
Townland:	Knockdrin
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Warrenstown

NGR:	Various
Classification:	Post-rows (x3), redundant record (x1)
Dist. from development:	c. 1.6km north of proposed Turbine 11
Description:	Sites recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2002 as part of the peatland survey.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF011-055
Townland:	Ballymorán (Fahy)
Parish:	Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	255120, 234250
Classification:	Ring barrow
Dist. from development:	c. 1.66km south-east of proposed Turbine 16
Description:	Small circular shaped site (max diam c. 11m) defined by a barely visible fosse and very low mound (diam. c. 5.5m, H c. 0.2m). Site only barely visible on ground surface.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	ME046-012
Townland:	Kilkeeran
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	256400, 240557
Classification:	Church
Dist. from development:	c. 1.75km north-east of proposed Turbine 20
Description:	Cogan (1867, vol. 2, 396) records that church was pulled down. No visible trace.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF004-005
Townland:	Garr
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	253325, 237784
Classification:	Earthwork
Dist. from development:	c. 1.75km north-west of proposed Turbine 22
Description:	Large flat-topped mound (H at S c. 5.50m, W at top N-S c. 19m) which drops away steeply at S only, degraded at N and W. Appears to be a natural ridge adopted as a motte with a possible bailey (c. 30m E-W, c. 29m N-S) at W side. Site badly disturbed and no evidence of an enclosing ditch.
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF011-056
Townland:	Road
Parish:	Ballyburly

Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	253220, 233430
Classification:	Cross, wayside cross
Dist. from development:	c. 1.8km SSW of proposed Turbine 13
Description:	<p>Fragment of shaft of late-medieval cross situated outside Parochial house in Rhode and said to have come from Coolcor (OF004-011004-) (Comerford 1883, 324). Rectangular shaped shaft (H 0.95m, W 0.25m x 0.2m) with crucifixion on front, Blessed Virgin and child at back, St Patrick on one side and St Francis with inscription below on other.</p> <p>Portion of late medieval wayside cross (H 1m; T 0.4m) located in the front garden of the parochial house in Rhode Village. According to the priest this cross came from the monastic site of Coolcor (OF004-011----) which is now destroyed. The cross is described by Comerford (1883, 324) as having four sculpted figures in relief one on each face. These figures according to Comerford are (1) the Crucifixion; (2):the blessed Virgin; (3) a Bishop (maybe St Patrick); (4) a monk (maybe St Francis). Below one of the Bishops there is an inscription in relief written in English which reads 'Blessed are the weak in Spirit'. According to the local priest there was a hole on top of the shaft of the cross with a metal spike attached, this was probably the method for attaching another piece onto the cross. This cross appears to belong to the 16th/17th-century.</p>
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	OF011-001
Townland:	Clonin
Parish:	Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	252647, 233728
Classification:	Ring-barrow
Dist. from development:	c. 1.9km south-west of proposed Turbine 13
Description:	<p>In pasture on top of a hill with good extensive views. Circular flat topped mound (diam. 46.6m; H 2.5m - 0.5m) enclosed by inner fosse (Wth 2m) with external bank (Wth 5.3m; H 0.3m) not visible at E where stone wall intersects site. Natural rock protrudes from the surface of the NNE sector of the site's interior. Nat. Mon. No. 532</p> <p>The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Offaly' (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1997). In certain instances the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research.</p>
Reference:	RMP file

RMP No.:	ME052-002, 001
Townland:	Castlejordan
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	258750, 238699
Classification:	Motte and Bailey, Tower house
Dist. from	c. 2km east of proposed Turbine 19

development:	
Description:	<p>Oval flat-topped mound (dims. of top 10m E-W, 7m N-S, diam. of base 32m, H 5m) within bailey defined by double bank and ditch on W (dims. 72m E-W, 56m N-S). Ditch on N fading into scarp on E. S part of bailey destroyed. Possible castle (ME052-002001) within bailey at E.</p> <p>Foundations of rectangular building (dims. 18m N-S, 9.4m E-W) with thick walls deeply buried. Located within bailey (ME052-002). Possible remains of tower house.</p>
Reference:	RMP file

APPENDIX 2: STRAY FINDS WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

Information on artefact finds from the study area in County Offaly 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.

Museum No:	1969:863
Townland:	Derryarkin
Parish:	Croghan
Barony:	Lower Phillipstown
Find:	Stone adze-head
Find place:	Derrygreenagh Hill
Description:	Found in Derrygreenagh Works, on Derrygreenagh Hill.
Reference:	NMI files

Museum No:	1959:751
Townland:	Derrygreenagh
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Warrenstown
Find:	Stone axe-head
Find place:	Unknown
Description:	Probably found in Drumman or Derryarkin Bogs
Reference:	NMI files

Museum No:	1987:40
Townland:	Derryiron
Parish:	Ballyburley
Barony:	Warrenstown
Find:	Wooden shovel
Find place:	Bog
Description:	A wooden shovel blade was found in a bog.
Reference:	NMI files

Museum No:	1966:151
Townland:	Carrick
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Warrenstown
Find:	Rotary quern, roughouts for wooden goblets
Find place:	Bog
Description:	The upper stone of a rotary quern, a cut timber log, two notched timbers and roughouts for wooden goblets were found in the bog.
Reference:	NMI files

APPENDIX 3: PROTECTED STRUCTURES AND NIAH STRUCTURES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

RPS No:	07/07
NIAH No.:	14904016
Townland:	Coolcor
Parish:	Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	253109, 235465
Classification:	Vernacular cottage
Dist. from development:	c. 1.04km west of proposed Turbine 13
Description:	Detached five-bay single-storey thatched house, built c. 1800, with direct-entry plan. Hipped oaten straw roof with decorative knotting. Low rendered chimneystack. Extension at rear with flat felt roof. Outbuilding to site with corrugated-iron roof.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural social
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	NIAH

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	14904005
Townland:	Derryiron
Parish:	Castlejordan/ Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	253175, 236907
Classification:	Bridge
Dist. from development:	c. 1.5km north-east of proposed Turbine 15
Description:	Single-arch masonry bridge, c. 1810, carrying road over the River Yellow. Dressed limestone blocks randomly laid. Segmetal profile arch with rusticated voussoirs. Parapets are coped with roughly dressed limestone blocks with curved tops.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural technical
Rating:	Local
Reference:	NIAH

RPS No:	16-13
NIAH No.:	14911012
Townland:	Cooleville
Parish:	Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	253527, 234718
Classification:	Coolville House
Dist. from development:	c. 590m south of proposed Turbine 13
Description:	Detached two-storey house, built in 1776, with three-bay two-storey front added c. 1870. Hipped and pitched slate roofs with terracotta ridge

	tiles, red brick chimneystacks with terracotta pots and cast-iron rainwater goods. Three-bay two-storey outbuilding to rear with hipped roof and random coursed walls. Integral carriage arch to central bay with cut stone surround. Pitched single-storey outbuilding to east. Wrought-iron gates to front and rear. Ruled-and-lined rendered sweeping walls to entrance with wrought-iron railings and concrete piers.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural Technical
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	NIAH, Offaly Development Plan 2009–2015

RPS No:	07/03
NIAH No.:	14904008
Townland:	Greenhills
Parish:	Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	255100, 236037
Classification:	Stables
Dist. from development:	c. 860m east of proposed Turbine 14
Description:	Range of former stables to Greenhills House, built c. 1780. Greenhills House does not survive. Eight-bay two-storey former stables with pitched corrugated-iron roof. Two-storey outbuilding to north-west of former stables with pitched slate roof, coursed rubble walls and carriage arch openings. Additional single-storey outbuildings and farm buildings of former Greenhills House adjacent.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural technical
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	NIAH

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	14904007
Townland:	Ballyburly
Parish:	Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	255191, 234999
Classification:	Outbuilding in use as a house
Dist. from development:	c. 1.04km east of proposed Turbine 14
Description:	Outbuildings, entrance gates, walled garden and graveyard of the former Ballyburly House, built c. 1800. Ballyburly House and church do not survive. Two-storey outbuildings with pitched slate roofs, pebbledashed walls and replacement windows and doors, now in use as houses. The main entrance gates to the estate comprises ashlar limestone piers flanked by rock-faced ashlar limestone walls.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural technical
Rating:	Local
Reference:	NIAH

RPS No:	16-03
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NIAH No.:	14803004
Townland:	Dunville
Parish:	Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	254228, 234101
Classification:	House
Dist. from development:	c. 1.2km south of proposed Turbine 13
Description:	Detached five-bay two-storey house, built c. 1840, with lean-to extension to north. Set within its own grounds. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and ashlar chimneystacks. Five-bay two-storey outbuilding to rear with pitched tiled roof and rendered walls. Random coursed limestone wall bounding rear site
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	NIAH

RPS No:	16-14
NIAH No.:	14911014
Townland:	Ballystrig
Parish:	Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	254972, 233814
Classification:	Wind mill
Dist. from development:	c. 1.8km south of proposed Turbine 13
Description:	Freestanding circular wind mill, built c. 1770. No longer used. Stands in a field. Random coursed stone plinth, with random coursed stone walls with cut stone coping to parapet. Square-headed stone arched openings to north and south with stone thresholds and loop windows to all elevations.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural Technical
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	NIAH, Offaly Development Plan 2009–2015

RPS No:	16-20
NIAH No.:	14911024
Townland:	Ballystrig
Parish:	Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	255509, 234151
Classification:	Postbox
Dist. from development:	c. 1.8km south of proposed Turbine 13
Description:	Wall-mounted cast-iron post box, c. 1890, with VR royal cipher and crown motif. Maker's mark 'W.T. Allen & Co. London' to base. Mounted on a rendered gate pier to side of road.
Categories of Special Interest:	Artistic social technical
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	NIAH

RPS No:	16-01, 16-02
NIAH No.:	14803001, 14803002, 14803003
Townland:	Rathmoyle
Parish:	Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	254221, 233453
Classification:	Country House, Outbuildings, gate lodge
Dist. from development:	c. 1.4km south of proposed Turbine 13
Description:	<p>Detached cruciform three-bay two-storey over raised basement house, built c. 1800 to front of existing house erected c.1660, with porch and canted bays to southern end of front and rear elevation and full-height bow to east. Double timber doors with cut stone steps flanked by wall with cut stone capping and bootscrapers. Stone balustrade to front of canted bay. Slate water tank to rear of house with Masonic and scull-and-crossbones motifs. Walled garden to south-west of house with random coursed wall and accessed through square-headed opening and cast-iron gates.</p> <p>Multiple ranges of multiple-bay two- and three-storey outbuildings and stables, set around two farmyards within the demesne of Rathmoyle House. Multiple carriage arches to all ranges with tooled stone surrounds. Square-headed door openings some with tooled limestone surrounds with keystone and timber battened doors. Cobbles to yard and interior of ranges. Well pump outside northern range.</p> <p>Detached T-plan three-bay single-storey former gate lodge, built c. 1820, with extension to rear. Set within its own grounds. Cast-iron entrance gates erected c. 1820 to east. Square-profile ashlar piers and ruled-and-lined wall. Stone wheel guards at base of piers.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, artistic
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	NIAH

RPS No:	16-04
NIAH No.:	14803005
Townland:	Rathmoyle
Parish:	Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	253422, 233465
Classification:	County House
Dist. from development:	c. 1.7km south of proposed Turbine 13
Description:	<p>Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c. 1880, with return and abutting two-storey outbuilding to rear. Set within its own grounds. Hipped tiled roof with terracotta ridge tiles, ridge cresting, rendered chimneystacks and bargeboards. Pebbledashed walls with rendered plinth. Integral carriage arch to abutting former coach-house. Bound to street by cast-iron railings.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social

Rating:	Regional
Reference:	NIAH

RPS No:	16-05
NIAH No.:	14803006
Townland:	Road
Parish:	Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	253308, 233530
Classification:	Church/ Chapel
Dist. from development:	c. 1.7km south of proposed Turbine 13
Description:	Detached cruciform Gothic Revival Roman Catholic church, built 1816 and renovated 1859. Pitched tiled roof with ridge cresting and coping. Square-headed door opening with tooled limestone surround and pointed-arched window above. Double timber panelled door with water font to side. Recumbent grave marker and statue in churchyard. random coursed rubble stone wall to front having channeled rendered gate piers with triangular capping. Cast-iron railings and double gates.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural artistic social technical
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	NIAH

RPS No:	16-06
NIAH No.:	14803007
Townland:	Road
Parish:	Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	253354, 233487
Classification:	Surgery/clinic
Dist. from development:	c. 1.7km south of proposed Turbine 13
Description:	Detached four-bay two-storey former dispensary, built c. 1860, now used as a house. Pitched slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Pebbledashed walls. Timber sash windows with tooled limestone sills. bounded by random coursed limestone wall to front with rendered gate piers and wrought-iron gates.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	NIAH

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	14803008
Townland:	Laurencetown
Parish:	Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	253395, 233560
Classification:	House
Dist. from development:	c. 1.4km SSW of Turbine 13
Description:	Pair of three-bay two-storey houses, built c. 1880. Now vacant. Hipped

	slate roof to southern house and pitched slate roof to northern house, both with rendered chimneystacks and terracotta ridge tiles. Site to south bounded by random coursed rubble wall.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural
Rating:	Local
Reference:	NIAH

RPS No:	16-07
NIAH No.:	14803010
Townland:	Road
Parish:	Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	253231, 233433
Classification:	House
Dist. from development:	c. 1.7km south of proposed Turbine 13
Description:	Detached three-bay two-storey former parochial house, built c. 1870, with two-storey return to rear. Set back from road within its own grounds. Outbuildings to rear site. Site bounded by timber fencing and accessed through rendered gate piers and wrought-iron gates.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	NIAH

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	14803009
Townland:	Road
Parish:	Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	253215, 233469
Classification:	Water pump
Dist. from development:	c. 1.7km south of proposed Turbine 13
Description:	Cast-iron water pump, c. 1870, with fluted cap, spout, finial and curved pumping arm. Set back from road with enclosing random course stone wall.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural artistic social technical
Rating:	Local
Reference:	NIAH

RPS No:	16-08
NIAH No.:	14803011
Townland:	Road
Parish:	Ballyburly
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	253105, 233374
Classification:	House
Dist. from development:	c. 1.7km south of proposed Turbine 13
Description:	Detached four-bay single-storey house, built c. 1820, with two-storey

	extension to rear. Modern hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Accessed by stone steps with cast-iron bootscrapers. Boundary timber fence to front of site.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	NIAH

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	14904010
Townland:	Clonmore/ Kilowen
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	258108, 237255
Classification:	House
Dist. from development:	c. 1.4km south-east of proposed Turbine 19
Description:	Detached L-plan three-bay two-storey house, built c. 1900, with single-storey outbuildings to rear yard. Located on road side at a busy junction. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Former shopfront to south-east of main entrance removed c. 1997. Wrought-iron double gates to rear yard.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural
Rating:	Local
Reference:	NIAH

RPS No:	07/01
NIAH No.:	14904001
Townland:	Carrick
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	255372, 240797
Classification:	Bridge
Dist. from development:	c. 950m east of the proposed Turbine 19
Description:	Single-arch masonry road bridge, erected 1849, carries the Garr to Ballinabrackey road over the River Mongagh at the boundary of Counties Offaly and Meath. Earlier eighteenth-century bridge with three smaller arches. Random rubble to earlier bridge. Arches semicircular profile. Single-arch bridge of squared limestone with rusticated quoins. Segmental profile arch with rusticated limestone voussoirs.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural technical
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	NIAH

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	14904002
Townland:	Corbetstown
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	255568, 239698

Classification:	Water pump
Dist. from development:	c. 750m north of proposed Turbine 20
Description:	Cast-iron water pump, c. 1900, with pumping arm and banding to shaft. Now missing cap. Located at junction of three roads.
Categories of Special Interest:	Artistic social technical
Rating:	Local
Reference:	NIAH


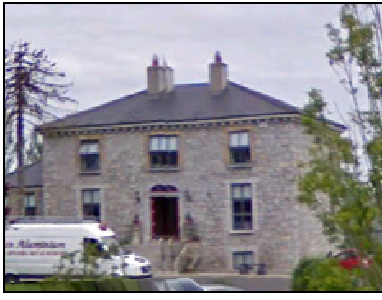



RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	14904003
Townland:	Stonehouse
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	256313, 239398
Classification:	House
Dist. from development:	c. 750m north of proposed Turbine 20
Description:	Detached three-bay two-storey farmhouse, built c.1810, with return and extension to rear. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Farmyard to rear with ranges of two-storey outbuildings with pitched slate roofs. Water pump to north-east of yard. Site bound by wall and accessed through wrought-iron double gates
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural
Rating:	Local
Reference:	NIAH

RPS No:	07/04
NIAH No.:	14904011
Townland:	Clonmore
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Warrenstown
NGR:	258156, 237270
Classification:	Post box
Dist. from development:	c. 1.7km south of proposed Turbine 19
Description:	Cast-iron post box, c. 1920. Located at busy junction on Castlejordan to Clonmore road opposite former shop. Mounted in concrete stand with lettering 'Post Office' above letter aperture and maker's name 'W.T. Allen and Co. London'
Categories of Special Interest:	Artistic, Social and Technical
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	NIAH







RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	14904012
Townland:	Clonmore
Parish:	Castlejordan
Barony:	Warrenstown




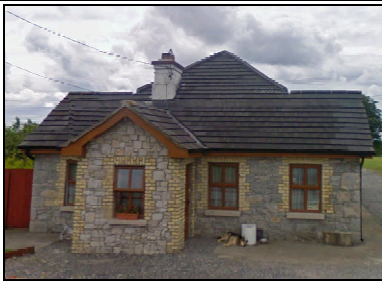

NGR:	258141, 237291
Classification:	Water pump
Dist. from development:	<i>c.</i> 1.7km south of proposed Turbine 19
Description:	Cast-iron water pump, <i>c.</i> 1910, with banded shaft and pumping arm. Cap missing. No longer in use. Located at busy junction on Castlejordon to Clonmore road opposite former shop.
Categories of Special Interest:	Artistic, Social and Technical
Rating:	Local
Reference:	NIAH

APPENDIX 4: BUILT HERITAGE SITES IDENTIFIED DURING FIELD INSPECTION

BH No.	Location	Description	Distance to Development	Photograph
BH 1	Coolcor 253225, 234885	CDB Cottage	720m south-east of Turbine 13, 60m north of haulage route	
BH 2	Fahy 254401, 233842	Rectory, 2-storey house	1.5km south of Turbine 13	
BH 3	Fahy 255288, 234064	Vernacular cottage	1.9km south-east of Turbine 13	
BH 4	Fahy 255375, 234124	Vernacular cottage	1.95km south-east of Turbine 13	
BH 5	Fahy 255567, 234210	Fahy Post Office	1.85km south-east of Turbine 14	

BH No.	Location	Description	Distance to Development	Photograph
BH 6	Fahy 255479, 234247	Stone faced, 2-storey house	1.85km south-east of Turbine 14	
BH 7	Sruth 253209, 236500	Vernacular cottage, half structure, overgrown	1.3km north-west of Turbine 15	
BH 8	Sruh 253198, 236581	Vernacular cottage and farmyard, derelict	1.3km north-west of Turbine 15	
BH 9	Garr 252877, 237605	Farmyard complex and Garr House	1.9km west of Turbine 16	
BH 10	Garr 253711, 238425	Vernacular cottage, derelict	700m south of Turbine 24	
BH 11	Garr 254309, 238741	School house	Adjacent to haulage route, 560m south-east of Turbine 24	

BH No.	Location	Description	Distance to Development	Photograph
BH 12	Corbetstown 254563, 239047	House and farmyard	200m east of haulage route, 570m north of Turbine 23	
BH 13	Corbetstown 255350, 239923	Vernacular cottage	1.1km north of Turbine 20	
BH 14	Corbetstown 255221, 240263	Vernacular cottage	1.2km SSE of Turbine 31	
BH 15	Carrick 255277, 240623	Vernacular cottage, renovated	920m south-east of Turbine 31	
BH 16	Carrick 254067, 240071	Vernacular cottage and farmyard	780m east of Turbine 28	
BH 17	Carrick 253949, 239998	2-storey farmhouse and farmyard	650m east of Turbine 28	

BH No.	Location	Description	Distance to Development	Photograph
BH 18	Carrick 254103, 241018	Vernacular cottage, ruins	Immediately south of haulage route, 400m south of Turbine 32	
BH 19	Baltinoran 255348, 241049	2-storey house and vernacular farmyard	820m east of Turbine 31	
BH 20	Baltinoran 255535, 241121	Baltinoran House, ruins	1km east of Turbine 31	
BH 21	Fahy 255059, 234142	Cottage	1.7km south of Turbine 13	
BH 22	Killowen 257509, 237925	Killowen House and farm	820m SSE of Turbine 19	

APPENDIX 5: LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK 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 2004* 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 Environment, Heritage and Local Government) 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 the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Minister, commence the work until two months after the 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.

County Offaly Development Plan 2009–2015

Archaeological Heritage

P14-03 It is Council policy to apply the following principles to the archaeological heritage:

- To facilitate appropriate guidance in relation to the protection of the county's archaeological heritage.
- To promote public awareness of the rich archaeological heritage in this area.

- To protect and enhance archaeological monuments and their settings and Zones of Archaeological Potential.

P14-05 It is Council policy to ensure that full consideration is given to the protection of archaeological heritage when undertaking, approving or authorising development in order to avoid unnecessary conflict between development and the protection of the archaeological heritage.

P14-06 It is Council policy to ensure that all development proposals affecting sites specified in the Record of Monuments and Places or Zones of Archaeological Potential are referred to the prescribed bodies (as set out in the Planning and Development Act 2000) and to have regard to the advice and recommendations of the prescribed bodies in relation to undertaking, approving or authorising development.

P14-07 It is Council policy to ensure that when an unrecorded archaeological object or site is discovered, any works that threaten the object or site are immediately suspended and that the appropriate Government agency is informed.

O14-05 It is an objective of the Council to protect and preserve archaeological sites and their settings discovered since the publication of the Record of Monuments and Places and the publication of the Urban Archaeology Survey.

O14-06 It is an objective of the Council to seek the preservation *in situ* (or at a minimum, preservation by record) of all archaeological sites or objects and their settings.

APPENDIX 6: LEGISLATION FRAMEWORK 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:

- Good quality or well executed architectural design
- The work of a known and distinguished architect, engineer, designer, craftsman
- A structure that makes a positive contribution to a setting, such as a streetscape or rural setting

-
- Modest or vernacular structures may be considered to be of architectural interest, as they are part of the history of the built heritage of Ireland.
 - 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.

Technical

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

- Incorporates building materials of particular interest, i.e. the materials or the technology used for construction
- It is the work of a known or distinguished engineer
- Incorporates innovative engineering design, e.g. bridges, canals or mill weirs
- A structure which has an architectural interest may also merit a technical interest due to the structural techniques used in its construction, e.g. a curvilinear glasshouse, early use of concrete, cast-iron prefabrication.
- Mechanical fixtures relating to a structure may be considered of technical significance.

Cultural

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

- An association with a known fictitious character or event, e.g. Sandycove Martello Tower, which featured in Ulysses.
- Other structure that illustrate the development of society, such as early schoolhouses, swimming baths or printworks.

Scientific

- A structure may be considered of special scientific interest under the following criteria:
- A structure or place which is considered to be an extraordinary or pioneering scientific or technical achievement in the Irish context, e.g. Mizen Head Bridge, Birr Telescope.

Social

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

- A focal point of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a group of people, e.g. a place of worship, a meeting point, assembly rooms.
- Developed or constructed by a community or organisation, e.g. the construction of the railways or the building of a church through the patronage of the local community
- Illustrates a particular lifestyle, philosophy, or social condition of the past, e.g. the hierarchical accommodation in a country house, philanthropic housing, vernacular structures.

Artistic

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

- Work of a skilled craftsman or artist, e.g. plasterwork, wrought-iron work, carved elements or details, stained glass, stations of the cross.
- Well designed mass produced structures or elements may also be considered of artistic interest.

(From the NIAH Handbook 2003 & 2005 pages 15-20)

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 be in need of 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.

County Offaly Development Plan 2009–2015

Architectural Heritage

P14-01 It is Council policy to ensure that the alteration or extensions to protected buildings and structures will only be permitted if the proposals are in keeping with the character of the building and preserve the architectural and historic features of the building or structure.

P14-02 It is Council policy to encourage the rehabilitation, renovation and re-use of existing older buildings where appropriate.

O14-02 It is an objective of the Council to protect all structures listed in the Record of Protected Structures, that are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest throughout the county.

APPENDIX 7: 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 2003: 31). 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 8: MITIGATION MEASURES AND THE 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.

Full Archaeological Excavation involves the scientific removal and recording of all archaeological features, deposits and objects to the level of geological strata or the base level of any given development. Full archaeological excavation is recommended where initial investigation has uncovered evidence of archaeologically significant material or structures and where avoidance of the site is 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 or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present test trenching defines their character and extent and relative quality.' (IFA 2001c, 1)

Archaeological Monitoring can be defined as a 'formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site on land or underwater, where there is possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.' (IFA 2001b, 1)

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 a 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.