

Appendix D

Cultural Heritage Report

**The Grid Link Project
Cultural Heritage Constraints Study**

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Abbreviations used in the text

ASI	Archaeological Survey of Ireland
CDP	County Development Plan
DAHG	Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
LAP	Local Area Plan
NGR	National grid reference
NMI	National Museum of Ireland
NMA	National Monuments Act
NMS	National Monuments Service
NIAH	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
NVT	No visible trace
OD	Ordnance Datum (altitude)
OS	Ordnance Survey
REF	Reference
RMP	Record of Monuments and Places
RPS	Record of Protected Structures
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record (predecessor of RMP)

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report provides an overview of the cultural heritage (i.e. archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage) potential of lands currently under study for the proposed Grid Link Project and identifies the issues this potential presents for the proposed scheme.

The Grid Link Project is proposed to provide a new 400 kV HVAC circuit linking the transmission substations at Dunstown in Co. Kildare to Knockraha in Co. Cork via Great Island in Co. Wexford.

The study area includes all of Counties Carlow, Waterford, Wexford and Wicklow, most of Kilkenny, and to a lesser extent Cork, Dublin, Kildare, Laois, and Tipperary. A small portion of County Limerick is also included within the study area. Given the magnitude of the project the constraints study is examined on a county by county basis.

2 OBJECTIVE

The SEA of Grid25 Implementation Plan (2011-2016) identified a key objective in relation to cultural heritage (comprising archaeology, architectural and cultural heritage) as follows: -

To avoid unauthorised impacts upon archaeological heritage (including entries to the RMP) and architectural heritage (including entries to the RPSs)

This objective will influence the consideration of cultural heritage throughout each stage of this project. Cultural heritage includes architectural and archaeological heritage.

3 CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION STATUS

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeology is the study of past societies through the material remains left by those societies and the evidence of their environment. The 'archaeological heritage' consists of such material remains (whether in the form of sites and monuments or artefacts in the sense of moveable objects) and environmental evidence. The significance criteria used to evaluate an archaeological site, monument or complex are as follows: existing status (level of protection), condition or preservation, documentation or historical significance, group value, rarity, visibility in the landscape, fragility or vulnerability, and amenity value. In accordance with the EPA guidelines (EPA, 2003, 139) the removal of archaeological remains will result in a negative, direct and significant impact. This impact can, however, be mitigated by excavation in which a detailed record and archive of each site and also the publication of the results are provided, thereby ensuring preservation by record. Archaeological features may, in some situations, be considered as architectural heritage and therefore, may appear on both the RMP and RPS. This means that these features are protected by both the National Monuments Act and the Planning and Development Act 2000.

The Minister of the DAHG has a responsibility to protect the archaeological heritage and to exercise powers of preservation under the National Monuments Acts, 1930-2004, taking account of the European Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage. The protection of the archaeological heritage is provided for using the following four statutory designations:

- National monument in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister for AHG or a Local Authority.
- National monument subject to a Preservation Order (or temporary Preservation Order).
- Register of Historic Monuments (RHM).
- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP). **National Monuments**

National Monuments in State Care: Ownership and Guardianship

Section 16 of the 1930 Act provides that where the Minister is the owner of a national monument then the Minister shall admit the public to enter on and view such monument upon payment of such (if any) admission charge and subject to such conditions and limitations as the minister shall prescribe. Section 11 of the 1994 Act provides that the Minister may acquire by agreement or compulsorily any monument that is in his or her opinion a national monument or any part of such monument.

The provisions of Section 14 of the 1930 Act regarding prohibition of injury to national monuments which apply to national monuments subject to a Preservation Order apply similarly to national monuments of which the Minister is guardian. Section 12(1) of the 1930 Act provides that the Minister shall maintain a national monument of which he or she is the guardian.

According to the National Policy on Town Defences (2008), within the meaning of the National Monuments Acts, all town defences are considered national monuments by reason of the historical, architectural, and archaeological interest attaching to them. This status relates as much to their protection as to the nature of consent and management of works on, or close, to them.

National Monuments with a Preservation Order or Temporary Preservation Order

Where it appears to the Minister that a monument, considered to be a national monument, is in danger or is actually being destroyed or falling into decay the minister may by preservation order or temporary preservation order, undertake the preservation of the monument. A temporary preservation order will remain in force for six months and then expire, however it is an indication of additional sites that are considered as being national monuments.

National Monument in Local Authority Ownership/Guardianship

Monuments which may be defined as national monuments are also in the ownership or guardianship of Local Authorities which have similar responsibilities under the National Monuments Acts (1930-2004) to the DAHG. These monuments are not included in any specific dataset. Each Local Authority will make a determination whether the preservation of a monument in its ownership/guardianship, is a matter of national importance because of the archaeological, architectural, historical, traditional or artistic importance attaching to that monument. There are no definitive lists of these sites available; such determinations are generally made on a site by site basis as the need arises.

Record of Monuments and Places

Archaeological monuments are protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930- 2004. Section 12 (1) of the 1994 Act provides that the Minister shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes there are monuments, such record to be comprised of a list of monuments and relevant places and a map or maps showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the State. This is referred to as the Record of Monuments and Places and monuments are entered into it are referred to as Recorded Monuments. Section 12(3) of the 1994 Act provides that where the owner or occupier (other than the Minister) 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 monument or place, he or she shall give notice in writing to the Minister of the proposal 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. This time will allow the National Monuments Service to consider the proposed works and how best to proceed to further the protection of the monument.

The Register of Historic Monuments

The Register of Historic Monuments was established under Section 5 of the National Monuments Act 1987. This list consists of monuments which are known to the Minister and which in the Minister's opinion should be so entered in the Register. Section 5(8) of the 1987 Act provides that where the owner or occupier (not being the Minister) of a historic monument or archaeological area entered in the Register, or any other person, proposes to carry out, or cause or permit the carrying out of, any work, at or in relation to such a monument or area then he or she shall give

notice in writing of the proposal to the Minister 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 the notice.

3.2 ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

'Architectural heritage' is defined as all structures and buildings (together with their settings and attendant grounds, fixtures and fittings, groups of such structures and buildings and sites), which are of architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. Architectural heritage is generally visible and has a presence in the landscape which requires assessment (Architectural Heritage Guidelines for Local Authorities 2006). The Record of Protected Structures (RPS) was set up to protect structures determined to be of special interest and its effect is to seek to retain the special character and features that make these structures significant.

The management and protection of architectural heritage in Ireland is achieved through a framework of European and international conventions and national laws and policies (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands, Framework and principles for the protection of the archaeological heritage 1999, 35). The Convention for the protection of Architectural Heritage in Europe (the Granada Convention, 1985) was ratified by Ireland in 1997. The Convention emphasises the importance of inventories in underpinning conservation policies. The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) was established to fulfil Ireland's obligations under the Granada Convention.

Protected Structures

A protected structure is defined in the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000 as any structure or specified part of a structure, which is included in the planning authorities' Record of Protected Structures (RPS). Section 57 (1) of the 2000 Act states that "...the carrying out of works to a protected structure, or a proposed protected structure, shall be exempted development only if those works would not materially affect the character of

- (a) the structure, or
- (b) any element of the structure, which contributes to its special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest."

The RPS is a schedule of protected buildings and items listed in every County Development Plan and Town Development Plan. RPSs are designated as part of the Development Plan process, either during a review of the county Development Plan or as a variation of the plan. Each owner and occupier of a protected structure is legally obliged to ensure that the structure is protected/conserved. The protection, unless otherwise stated in the RPS, includes the exterior and interior of the structure, the land lying within its curtilage (boundary), any other structures and their interiors within the curtilage, plus all fixtures and fittings which form part of the interior or exterior of any of these structures

By definition, a protected structure includes the land lying within the curtilage of the protected structure and other structures within that curtilage and their interiors. The notion of curtilage is not defined by legislation, but according to Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2004) and for the purposes of this report it can be taken to be the parcel of land immediately associated with that structure and which is (or was) in use for the purpose of the structure. The attendant grounds of a structure are lands outside the curtilage of the structure but which are associated with the structure and are intrinsic to its function, setting and/or appreciation. The attendant grounds of a country house could include the entire demesne, or pleasure grounds, and any structures or features within it such as follies, plantations, lakes etc.

Architectural Conservation Areas

An Architectural Conservation Area (ACA) are areas, places, groups of structures or townscapes that are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural scientific, social or technical interest/value or contribute to the appreciation of Protected Structures. ACAs and candidate ACAs are listed in every County Development Plan and Town Development Plan.

The ACA aims to identify areas of special character and architectural interest and to preserve that special character. It provides a framework that will permit a degree of flexibility in terms of design consistent with the maintenance and improvement of the essential character of the area, all new development in the area of the ACA should be implemented and carried out in accordance with the outlined policies/objectives in the relevant county development plans.

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) is a section under the administration of the DAHG which was established on a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. NIAHs role is to identify record and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland. The surveys provide the basis for the recommendations of the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht to the planning authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in their Record of Protected Structures (RPS). Within a given survey area, each site is evaluated and given a rating, the NIAH rating values are international, national, regional, local and record only (explained below in Table 7). Structures which are considered of to be of regional significance and above are recommended by the Minister to the relevant planning authority for inclusion in their RPS.

3.3 CULTURAL HERITAGE

'Cultural heritage' is a general term used to describe aspects of the environment which are valued for their age, beauty, history or tradition. It encompasses aspects of archaeology, architecture, history, landscape and garden design, folklore and tradition and topography. Outside of the archaeological and architectural heritage record, the cultural heritage features of Ireland are not extensively recorded or mapped.

Cultural heritage is both tangible and intangible it is bound up with the beliefs and oral tradition of local populations. Cultural heritage is expressed in the physical landscape in numerous often interrelated ways e.g.

- settlements
- designed landscapes
- natural resources of economic value (e.g. mining sites, caves, mills weirs, fish passes etc.)
- building & structures (outside of NIAH and RPS)
- infrastructural features (coach roads, military roads etc.)

Non physical features or intangible cultural heritage can include:

- folklore
- tradition (pilgrim paths, pattern day routes, historical county fairs or long established sporting activities and traditional country pursuits)
- history/ historical events (e.g. battle sites)

Townland names/ the toponymy of an area can be a valuable indicator of the type of cultural heritage within the local area. A variety of place names, whether of Irish, Viking, Anglo-Norman, and English origin and the appearance of the different languages is often a good indicator of the cultural heritage, and therefore the archaeological record of the area.

By identifying and articulating these sensitive values they may be considered, respected and protected in the context of change in the future. These elements of the cultural heritage in the study area will be addressed at the route selection and EIA stages of the project. It is at these

stages that an evaluation can be made on the likely and significant impacts of relevant aspects of local cultural heritage features and historical fixtures.

Any items of interest made known by local inhabitants during the course of site work in later stages of the project will be duly considered, recorded and assessed. Site work will be augmented by an examination of local publications and historic map sources, namely Ordnance Survey six-inch maps.

3.4 STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

The following guidelines will be considered and consulted for the purposes of the constraints report:

- National Monuments Acts, 1930-2004
- The Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act, 2000-2010
- The Heritage Act, 1995
- National Monuments Service, DEHLG (2009) Code of Practice between the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and EirGrid
- EirGrid (2011–2016) Environmental Report for the Grid25 Implementation Programme SEA
- CAAS Environmental Ltd on behalf of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (2002), Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements
- CAAS Environmental Ltd on behalf of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (2003), Advice Notes on Current Practice (in preparation of Environmental Impact Statements)
- Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and Islands, (1999a), Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage
- NRA (2006), Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes
- NRA (2006), Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999 and the Planning and Development Act 2000 to 2006
- Cork County Council Heritage Unit (2007) Guidance Notes for the Appraisal of Historic Gardens, Demesnes, Estate and their Settings

4 KEY ISSUES

The general approach to be taken to address the key cultural heritage issues associated with transmission lines during each stage of the Grid Link Project is outlined in below in Table 1.

What Is The Issue?	How Is This Addressed In The Constraints Report And Mapping
<p>Impact on Recorded Archaeological Sites/monuments:</p> <p>There is a potential for a direct impact where an OHL structure or sub-station is placed on or adjacent to a recorded monument. Impacts on setting are also possible from OHL.</p>	<p>RMP sites have been identified on the constraints mapping. Consultation has taken place with National Monuments Service of the DAHG and all relevant Local Authorities.</p>
<p>Impact on National Monuments:</p> <p>Potential that the setting and visual amenity of a National Monument may be impacted from OHL, OHL structures and sub-stations.</p>	<p>Consideration has been given to monument complexes and landscapes through mapping of all National Monuments on the constraints mapping.</p> <p>Consultation has taken place with National Monuments Service of the DAHG and all relevant Local Authorities.</p>

What Is The Issue?	How Is This Addressed In The Constraints Report And Mapping
<p>Candidate UNESCO World Heritage Sites:</p> <p>Potential that the setting and visual amenity of a Candidate UNESCO World Heritage Site will be compromised as a result of presence of OHL or sub-station.</p>	<p>Candidate UNESCO World Heritage Sites have been identified on the constraints mapping.</p> <p>Consultation has taken place with National Monuments Service of the DAHG and all relevant Local Authorities.</p>
<p>Impact on Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Sites:</p> <p>The RMP is not an exhaustive list of all archaeology therefore the construction of towers and sub-stations has the potential to reveal previously unknown archaeological remains even in areas where an archaeological potential is not identified.</p>	<p>Cannot be mapped. However, the emerging archaeological potential of any given area has been considered at the constraints stage.</p> <p>Consultation has taken place with National Monuments Service of the DAHG and all relevant Local Authorities.</p>
<p>Impact on Protected Structures and NIAH Sites of Regional and Above Rating:</p> <p>Towers / structures within the curtilage or attendant grounds would have a direct/indirect impact on the property and character of protected structures.</p>	<p>Protected Structures and records from the NIAH have been identified on the constraints mappings. Consultation has taken place with the Architectural Heritage Advisory Unit and the National Inventory Architectural Heritage for buildings and garden surveys and all relevant Local Authorities.</p>
<p>Impact on Demesne Landscapes / Garden Landscapes:</p> <p>Towers / structures within the curtilage or attendant grounds would have a direct/indirect impact on the property and character of the landscape.</p>	<p>Demesne landscapes as identified by the NIAH Garden and Designed Landscapes Survey have been identified on the constraints mapping. Consultation has taken place with the Architectural Heritage Advisory Unit and the National Inventory Architectural Heritage for buildings and garden surveys.</p>
<p>Impact on ACAs:</p> <p>Potential for impacts if towers / structures are located within Architectural Conservation Areas. Buildings, spaces, archaeological sites, trees, views and other aspects of the environment form an essential part of the character of ACA's and should be protected.</p>	<p>ACA's have been identified on the constraints mapping. Consultation has taken place with the Architectural Heritage Advisory Unit and the National Inventory Architectural Heritage for buildings and garden surveys and all relevant Local Authorities.</p>

Table 1 Key issues associated with Transmission Lines on Cultural Heritage

5 METHODOLOGY

This report provides information on the known archaeological data and on the known sites of architectural significance within the constraints study area. The report is based on a desk study, which collates information from readily available sources that will be used to inform the later stages of the planning process i.e. the Route Corridor Selection and EIA. The material sources consulted as part of the desk study are as follows: -

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE SOURCES

Record of Monuments and Places

The primary source of information for the archaeological heritage of the study area is the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) maintained by DAHG. The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), as revised in the light of fieldwork, formed the basis for the establishment of the statutory RMP pursuant to Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994 (See Appendix 3). The RMP documents known upstanding archaeological monuments, their original location (in cases of destroyed monuments) and the position of possible sites ('sites of') identified as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs. It is based on a comprehensive range of published and publicly available documentary and cartographic sources including the records of the National Museum of Ireland. The information held in the RMP files is read in conjunction with constraint maps, published at reduced six-inch scale, on which recorded sites are clearly marked. The Archaeological Survey of Ireland also publish county inventories, those for Wicklow, Carlow, Laois, Wexford, North Tipperary, North, East and South Cork have been published. For this project the the RMP datasets were obtained from www.archaeology.ie (accessed and downloaded 24/06/2012). The National Monuments, Preservation Orders, Register of Historic Monuments list was sourced directly from the DAHG.

Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland

The topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) identify recorded stray finds that have been donated to the state in accordance with National Monuments legislation and are now held in the museum's archive. The files, provenanced to townland, sometimes include reports on excavations undertaken by NMI archaeologists. Due to the extent of the study area and the accessibility of the data the topographical files will be accessed during the route selection study.

5.2 ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE SOURCES

The assessment of the architectural heritage is based on a desk study of published and unpublished documentary and cartographic sources. Not all the architectural heritage in Ireland is either known or protected by legislation. A field survey will be carried out for later phases in the study in order to identify features of architectural heritage merit, and assess if they will be impacted by the proposed scheme. A number of categories of special interest are taken into consideration when assessing the significance of a property/structure. These include architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, technical or social.

County Development Plans, Record of Protected Structures and Architectural Conservation Areas

The various county Development and Town Development Plans were consulted for the record of Protected Structures (RPS) and Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA's) in each county. Pursuant to Section 55 of the Planning & Development Act 2000, as amended, the planning authority can make an addition to or deletion from this Record of Protected Structures at any time. The RPS records are not kept in a standardised format across the local authorities and as such there are difficulties in compiling the information, unfortunately a comprehensive a

map indicating the location of the sites for each county is not possible at this juncture. We have received data sets from all Co. Co. with the exception of Carlow, Kildare, Laois and Limerick the available data is mapped on Figure 3.

Planning Authority	Relevant Development Plan
Carlow Co Co	Carlow County Development Plan 2009 – 2015 Carlow Town Development Plan 2009 - 2015
Cork Co Co	Cork County Development Plan 2009 – 2015 Cork City Development Plan 2009 - 2015 Draft Cobh Local Area Plan 2012 Middleton Draft Local Area Plan 2012 Fermoy DP 2009-2015 Youghal DP 2009-2016
Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Co Co	Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Development Plan 2010 - 2016
South Dublin Co Co	South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2010 - 2016
Kildare Co Co	Kildare County Development Plan 2011 – 2017 Athy Town Development Plan 2006-2012 and Draft Plan 2012-2018 Naas Town Council Draft Development Plan 2011-2017
Kilkenny Co Co	Kilkenny County Development Plan 2008-2014 Kilkenny Co Co - Additions to the RPS 2010 Kilkenny City & Environs Development Plan 2008-2014 Kilkenny City Council Additions to the RPS 2010
Laois Co Co	Laois County Development Plan 2012-2018 Portlaoise Local Area Plan 2012-2016
Limerick Co Co	Limerick Co Co Development Plan 2010-2016
Tipperary SR Co Co	Tipperary Sth Development Plan 2009-2015 Carrick on Suir Development Plan 2008–2014 Clonmel and Environs Development Plan 2008–2014 Cashel and Environs Development Plan 2009–2015
Tipperary NR Co Co	Tipperary Nth Development Plan 2010 – 2016
Waterford Co Co	Waterford Co Co Development Plan 2011-2017 Dungarvan Town Development Plan 2012–2018
Wexford Co Co	Draft Wexford Co Co Development Plan RPS 2013–2019 Wexford Town & Environs Development Plan RPS 2009-2015 New Ross Town & Environs Development Plan RPS 2011-2017 Enniscorthy Town & Environs Development Plan RPS 2008-2014 Gorey Town Development Plan RPS 2010
Wicklow Co Co	Wicklow Co Co Development Plan 2010–2016 Wicklow Town Development Plan 2007 – 2013 and Draft 2010-2017 Plan (and Variation No. 1, 2011) Arklow Town and Environs Development Plan 2010-2017 Bray Town Development Plan 2011-2017

Table 2 Development Plans

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

The purpose of the NIAH is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. The surveys are ongoing and are carried out by county administrative area and are subject to change as new features come to light. Their purpose is to highlight a representative sample of the architectural heritage of each county, and raise awareness of the wealth of architectural heritage in Ireland.

The NIAH for Dun Laoghaire Rathdown has yet to be made available and only the urban areas for Wexford (Gorey, Enniscorthy, New Ross and Wexford town) have been completed. The remaining counties in the constraints study area have been surveyed. A series of publications introducing the architectural heritage has been produced to coincide with the data record, published to date are Carlow, East Cork, North Cork, South Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, Laois, Tipperary North, Tipperary South, Waterford, Westmeath, Wexford and Wicklow. The NIAH digital data has been provided by the DAHG (June 2012).

It must be noted that the NIAH methodology is an evolving one and in many of the earlier surveys the RPS and NIAH data did not initially match, for example, the NIAH did not contain features/buildings of national importance as these were already contained within the RPS. This methodology has now changed to include all structures of national importance.

The NIAH Historic Garden and Designed Landscape Survey

Historic landscapes, gardens and demesnes are usually, but not always, associated with Protected Structures and therefore do not always have statutory protection. Estates and large demesnes have been seen as attractive locations for the development of hotels, golf courses and low density housing. The NIAH Designed Landscapes and Historic Gardens Survey is a preliminary one, it is based on paper study using historic map sources and aerial photography, the presence, extent, condition and significance of the gardens identified have as yet to be confirmed by field work. The gardens identified in the survey have been mapped for the study area (Figure 5).

5.3 CULTURAL HERITAGE SOURCES

Not all cultural heritage sites in Ireland are either recorded or protected by legislation. A field survey will be carried out for later phases in the study in order to identify features of cultural heritage merit, and assess if they will be impacted by the proposed scheme. Any items of interest made known by local inhabitants during the course of site work in later stages of the project will be duly considered, recorded and assessed. Site work will be augmented by an examination of local publications and historic map sources, namely Ordnance Survey six-inch maps and cultural heritage surveys commissioned by Local Authorities.

5.4 CONSULTATION

The following consultation was carried out during the constraints study process:

- National Monuments Archive Unit, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
- Catherine Desmond, Archaeologist, National Monuments Section, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
- Freddie O'Dwyer, Senior Architect, Strategic Development & Policy Unit, SDP Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
- Willie Cumming, Senior Architect, National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
- Paul Walsh, Archaeological Survey of Ireland, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
- The relevant Local Authority planning departments were contacted to obtain the RPS digital data

6 THE GRID LINK PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSTRAINTS

6.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The constraints study is examined on a county by county basis. A general description of the landscape forms an introduction to each county, as it is these landscapes that attracted or were avoided by human occupation and ritual activity over the millennia.

Archaeology

The sites present are discussed according to time period; a broad dating framework is used due to the volume of sites present in the study area:

Time Period	Main period division	Date range
Prehistoric	Mesolithic	c.7000–4000 BC
	Neolithic	c.4000–2400 BC
	Bronze Age	c.2400–500 BC
	Iron Age	c.500 BC–AD 400
Early Medieval	Early Christian (c. 5 th –9 th century) Viking Age (c. 9 th –12 th century)	c. 5 th –12 th century AD
Medieval	High medieval (c.12 th century –c. 1400) Late medieval (c. 1400–16 th century)	c.12 th –16 th century AD
Post- Medieval		c.1550–1600 to the 18 th century

Table 3 Time periods used in the report

A general introduction to the monument types associated with each time period is provided in Appendix 2. The statutory recorded archaeological presence in the study area is provided in the summary table below:

County	RMP	RMP Time period (excluding redundant records)					NM	PO	RHM	US (Tentative List)
		P	EM	M	PM	Misc				
Dublin	307	93	50	65	9	83	10	9	6	0
Kildare	1,650	281	149	527	21	642	20	32	45	Dún Ailinne, the Royal Site for the Kings of Leinster
Wicklow	2,415	343	441	671	52	751	52	70	42	Glendalough, an Early Medieval Monastic Site
Laois	1,065	102	175	345	338	26	10	5	31	0
Carlow	1,628	323	219	415	562	27	16	6	20	0
Tipp.	3,217	231	617	1,079	119	1,094	42	16	31	Cashel, the Royal Site for the kings of Munster
Kilkenny	3,605	560	724	1,104	121	1,074	43	27	34	0
Wexford	2,717	343	457	905	47	797	26	6	22	0
Waterford	2,918	597	749	609	98	677	26	119	1	0
Limerick	24	5	1	4	0	14	0	0	0	0
Cork	2,249	490	615	432	275	360	8	6	20	

RMP: Record of Monuments and Places
 P: Prehistoric
 EM: Early Medieval
 M: Medieval
 PM: Post Medieval
 Misc: Miscellaneous
 NM: National Monument
 PO: Preservation Orders
 RHM: Register of Historic Monuments
 US: UNESCO Sites

Table 4 Overview of the recorded archaeological presence per County

Architectural Heritage

The RPS datasets have proven to be difficult to compile as the record is not presented in a standardised way across each local authority and the spatial data is not available for all counties. The data does not include the RPS sites for some urban town councils. Similarly the NIAH survey, while comprehensive, operated under a developing methodology and some of the larger house sites are not included, these however are listed in the RPS for each county.

County	RPS	ACA's	NIAH sites	NIAH sites ratings				NIAH Garden surveys
				Inter-national	National	Regional	Local/Record	
Dublin	c.111	1	154	0	0	150	4	39
Kildare	c. 1,075	3	1,175	0	21	1,153	1	113
Wicklow	533	7	1,270	2	11	1,249	8	210
Laois	547	5	302	0	14	265	23	87
Carlow	666	10	405	0	21	284	100	87
Wexford	c. 570	1, 9	3,145	0	37	2,606	502	215
Kilkenny	1,165	13	2,159	0	63	1,960	136	196
Tipperary	965	13	1,100	2	24	1,024	50	173
Waterford	1,869	3	3,036	0	76	2,743	217	162
Limerick	2	0	5	0	0	5	0	1
Cork	266	7	2,178	1	34	2,086	57	225
Grid Link Study Area Total	c. 8,733	71	14,920	5	301	1,3525	1,098	1,508

Notes:

- RPS spatial data for South Dublin, Kildare, Wexford and Carlow was unavailable the No. of sites were approximated using NIAH and paper list.
- No spatial data was available for the ACAs (a list of this sites are provided below)
- Spatial data is unavailable for RPS sites in all the large urban areas e.g. Waterford, Youghal, Wicklow and Dungarvan.

Table 5 Architectural Heritage Overview per County

The NIAH rating values are International, National, Regional, Local and Record Only. Structures which are considered to be of International, National, and Regional significance are recommended by the Minister to the relevant planning authority for inclusion in their RPS. They are defined by the after NIAH as follows:

Rating	Explanation
Inter-national	Structures or sites of sufficient architectural heritage importance to be considered in an international context. These are exceptional structures that can be compared to and contrasted with the finest architectural heritage in other countries.
National	Structures or sites that make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of Ireland. These are structures and sites that are considered to be of great architectural heritage significance in an Irish context
Regional	Structures or sites that make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage within their region or area. They also stand in comparison with similar structures or sites in other regions or areas within Ireland. Increasingly, structures that need to be protected include structures or sites that make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage within their own locality.
Local	These are structures or sites of some vintage that make a contribution to the architectural heritage but may not merit being placed in the RPS separately. Such structures may have lost much of their original fabric.
Record	These are structures or sites that are not deemed to have sufficient presence or inherent

Only	architectural or other importance at the time of recording to warrant a higher rating. It is acknowledged, however, that they might be considered further at a future time.
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Table 6 NIAH Ratings

6.2 COUNTY DUBLIN CONSTRAINTS

INTRODUCTION

The study area lies in southernmost part of the county on the urban-rural fringe. It is defined to the north by the line of the M50. It includes the northern foothills of the Dublin Mountains which rise up to the higher plateau areas around Carrickgollogan, Ballycorus, Kiltiernan and Ballyman to the east and adjoins the Wicklow Mountains at Glenasmole and Kippure to the south and to the west to the hills of Ballymorefinn, Knovkannavea and Saggart. The land is drained by the River Dodder and the Slade and the smaller rivers Owerdoher, Little Dargle and the Loughlinstown Rivers and their tributaries.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Recorded Archaeological Monuments

In the Dublin constraints study area there are three hundred and seven (307) RMP sites recorded; seven of which are redundant records¹. The archaeological survey for the county has yet to be published and the online resource does not at present have descriptive details for the monuments, the paper survey for this county held in the DAHG will be accessed for the route selection study.

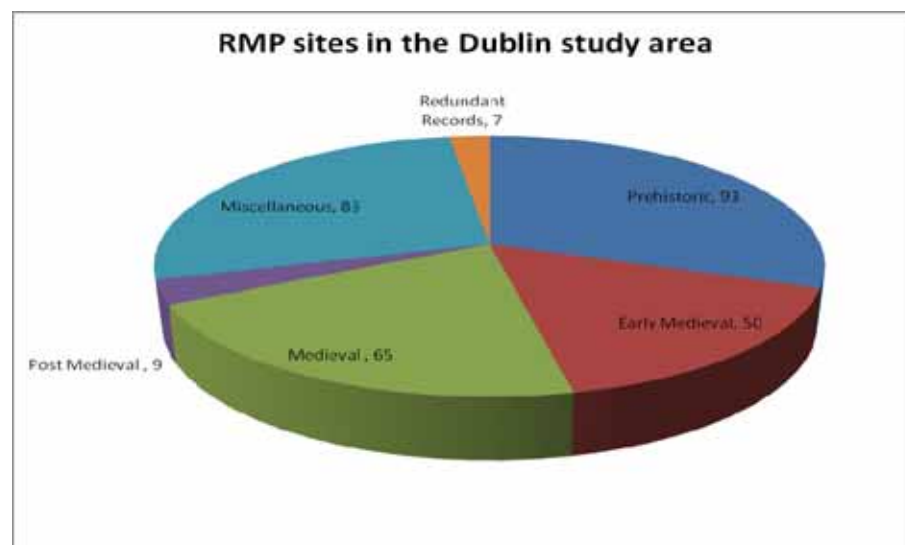


Chart 1 RMP site breakdown in the Dublin study area

Prehistoric Period

There are ninety-three (93) sites that can be attributed to the prehistoric period in the Dublin study area.

¹ Records classed as 'Redundant record' are those that fulfil one or more of the following criteria: (1) a record identifying a location where, according to documentary sources (e.g., published reference, cartographic sources) or personal communication, a monument might have existed, but which, on inspection, was found not to be an archaeological monument (e.g. a natural feature); (2) a record classified using a term which is now obsolete (e.g. ecclesiastical remains); (3) a record created in error, a duplicate record or one which has no supporting evidence recorded on file or in the database; (4) an archaeological object (i.e. an artefact), e.g. a quernstone; (5) a record entered as a 'Shipwreck'. Shipwrecks are recorded in a separate database.

Prehistoric ritual/ burial practice

The most numerous prehistoric monuments in the study area relate to the burial traditions of the period. The earliest monumental evidence in the county is burial sites dating to the Neolithic Period. Twenty three (23) sites are classified as megalithic structures. The earliest of these, dating to the early Neolithic include ten passage tombs which form part of an important series of tombs across the south Dublin and west Wicklow mountains. Passage tombs usually occur in groups on the summit of hills or on vantage points, there are three sites on Seahan Hill (Ballinascorney Upper), and four on the eastern side of the study area on the slopes of Saggart Hill (Slievethoul). There are four portal tombs/dolmens located on the lower slopes of the Dublin Mts. all located near streams, they belong to a group extending from Dublin to Waterford to the west of the Wicklow and Wexford mountains (through the study area).

There are four wedge tombs on the northern and eastern slopes of the Dublin Mts. marking a later megalithic tradition (late Neolithic/late Bronze Age); these sites form the most easterly cluster of this site type in the country.

At the beginning of the Bronze Age, new megalithic types were introduced and are demonstrated in the study area by twenty-two (22) cairn sites and non-megalithic burial sites. The majority of the cairn sites are located to the west of the study area; there is a notable concentration on Knockannavea Mt. where there are four examples. A tight cluster of eight cairn sites are found in Piperstown, possibly associated with this are seven habitation sites located in their vicinity, these sites are collectively referred to as the Piperstown Complex.

Burial types in the period is represented by sixteen (16) ring barrows, three ring ditches, five cist sites, a flat cemetery, and and nine mounds. The remaining four sites are unclassified megaliths.

The Bronze Age is also represented by eight standing stones which may mark burials or be territorial boundaries. There are two stone circles, these ceremonial rings of stones are generally dated to the Bronze Age and are sometimes associated with contemporary burial monuments.

Prehistoric settlement activity

It can be assumed, as evidenced by the numerous finds at Dalkey Island, that the hunter gatherers of the Mesolithic utilised resources of the the coastal landscape and it is likely that they followed the river valleys into the interior (Bann flakes have been found as far west in Rathfarnham).

There are not many prehistoric settlement sites dating to this period in the study area, non ritual monuments include five fulachta fia dating to the Bronze Age, these sites are concentrated below the 200m contour line along the outer edge of the study area. . A hillfort in Rathmichael is possibly Iron Age in date. There is a prehistoric enclosure site in Kilmashogue which may represent a plough levelled ring barrow. There is one linear earthwork in Tallaght which might have functioned as a large boundary between two landholdings/territories which date from the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age.

Early Medieval Period

In the study area the early medieval period is represented by fifty (50) recorded sites.

Early medieval ritual/ burial practice

There are three possible ecclesiastical enclosures and a number of early monastic features in the record such as a round tower, three bullaun stones and three cross inscribed stones two cross slabs ('Rathdown Slabs'). The cross slabs are part of a group of what are known as the Rathdown slabs which features regionally distinctive decoration indicating Viking influence in the area. The granite crosses at Rathmichael and Shankill in the Rathdown area have come to be known as Fassaroe-type crosses, they are thought to have been fashioned by the same stonemason during the twelfth century. Rathmichael and Kilgobbin foundations are the most

well-known of early medieval monastic complexes in this area. There are seven crosses recorded which may also date to this period though they may be medieval.

There are twelve (12) holy wells recorded, often these sites are associated with nearby churches or monastic sites. They are often named after early saints and some of these sites may still be venerated.

Early medieval settlement activity

Relating to the secular settlement of the area there are fourteen (14) ringfort sites of earthen construction (raths) and four of cashels with enclosing banks formed of stone. These sites are concentrated on the east facing slopes of the Dublin Mts. with a notable concentration in Ballyedmonduff and the Barnaslington/ Carrickgollogan hills. An isolated example can be found east of the river Dodder in Bohernabreena. The cashel sites are located on higher slopes (c. above 300m OD) in the Dublin Mts. There is one possible souterrain site.

Medieval Period

There are sixty-five (65) sites that may date the medieval period.

Medieval ritual/ burial practice

There are thirteen (13) church sites and eleven (11) graveyards represented in the study area, some of these sites may have earlier origins; however the vast majority are associated with the medieval period. Associated with the church and graveyards are four font sites. There is one unclassified religious house. Other features include sixteen (16) graveslabs and four inscribed stones and a holed stone which may date to this period, though they could be earlier. There are single occurrences in the study area of a chapel and a children's burial ground.

Medieval settlement activity

Secular activity is represented by six castle sites which include four tower houses, a hall house and an unclassified castle. There are two wells that do not have a ritual association. There is a deserted medieval settlement in Shankill, which may comprise remnants of houses and land plots often evident as earthworks. An Urban Archaeological survey has been carried out for Shankill and there is a zone of archaeological potential around the monuments that lie there.

Miscellaneous Monuments

There are eighty-three (83) monuments that cannot without further research on the individual site be assigned a period or may date from a variety of periods but that cannot be readily placed within any particular date range.

Ritual/ burial practice

There are single occurrences in the study area of a burial and an architectural fragment which could not be further classified.

Medieval settlement activity

There are several sites that have been given generic classifications; they include forty-five (45) enclosure sites, they are all located on the lower slopes of the Dublin Mts. and are likely to represent plough-levelled ringfort or perhaps barrow sites. There are three earthwork sites and nine mound sites which have been denuded beyond recognition. Other secular sites include seven field systems and eight hut sites. There are also a bridge recorded.

Post Medieval Period

There are nine sites that date to the post-medieval period, comprising five (5) post-medieval houses, two tree rings (designed landscape features), a lead mining complex in Ballycorous and a watchtower. However this is certainly not representative of all sites of archaeological or cultural heritage importance that may date to this period. Other significant post medieval features are protected in the RPS and are also recorded in the NIAH and in the various vernacular and industrial heritage surveys carried out for the county, some however have yet to be identified and recorded (e.g. vernacular and industrial heritage). Field inspection for the next phases of project will identify these potential features

NATIONAL MONUMENTS, PRESERVATION ORDERS AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS

National Monuments

There are ten monuments/complexes that are national monuments in state care within the Dublin study area.

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	NM NO.	NAME	CLASS	Townland
715019	724404	DU025-007001	NM00148	Kilmashogue	Megalithic tomb - wedge tomb	Kilmashogue
718913	724388	DU025-016011	NM00144	Kilgobbin	Cross	Kilgobbin
714748	722298	DU025-023001	NM00158	Tibradden	Cairn - burial cairn	Tibradden
718416	721324	DU025-045---	NM00131	Ballyedmonduff	Megalithic tomb - wedge tomb	Ballyedmonduff
719043	720319	DU025-050---	NM00141	Glencullen	Standing stone	Glencullen
719675	722419	DU026-019---	NM00149	Kiltiernan	Megalithic tomb - portal tomb	Kiltiernan Domain
723718	721840	DU026-050001	NM00156	Rathmichael	Ecclesiastical enclosure	Rathmichael
723772	721880	DU026-050002	NM00156	Rathmichael	Church	Rathmichael
723752	721872	DU026-050004	NM00156	Rathmichael	Round tower	Rathmichael
723771	721881	DU026-050007	NM00156	Rathmichael	Cross	Rathmichael

Table 7 National Monuments in state care the Dublin study area

In addition, there are many RMP sites that are in local authority ownership that may be considered national monuments. There is currently no definitive list of these as the national monuments status of sites in local authority ownership are only assessed only as the need arises.

Preservation Orders

There are nine sites/complexes in the study Dublin study area that have had preservation orders placed on them, these sites are considered to be national monuments.

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	PO. NO.	CLASS	Townland
701807	724358	DU024-002001-	154/1940	Cairn - unclassified	Crockaunadreenagh
701807	724357	DU024-002002-	154/1940	Barrow - ring-barrow	Crockaunadreenagh
701860	723741	DU024-005001-	153/1940	Megalithic tomb - passage tomb	Slievethoul
701850	723721	DU024-005002-	153/1940	Megalithic tomb - passage tomb	Crockaunadreenagh
701867	723671	DU024-005003-	153/1940	Barrow - ring-barrow	Slievethoul

701607	722902	DU024-034----	153/1940	Megalithic tomb - passage tomb	Slievethoul
701807	722869	DU024-035----	153/1940	Megalithic tomb - passage tomb	Slievethoul
720215	720301	DU026-041----	157/1940	Enclosure	Ballybetagh
722229	721313	DU026-117----	36/1976	Mining complex	Ballycorus

Table 8 Sites with Preservation Orders in the Dublin study area

Register of Historic Monuments

There are six sites/areas/complexes listed in the RHM for the Dublin study area.

COORDINATES	RMP NO.	RHM. NO.	CLASS	TOWNLAND
702264	725525	DU021-041----	Ecclesiastical Site	Coolmine (Newcastle By.)
709992	726018	DU022-025003-	House - 16th/17th Century	Killinenny
723185	721648	DU026-049001-	Castle - Tower House	Rathmichael
723718	721840	DU026-050001-	Ecclesiastical Enclosure	Rathmichael
725244	720028	DU026-067----	Burial	Oldconnaught
725244	720028	DU026-067----	Burial	Oldconnaught

Table 9 Register of Historic Monuments in the Dublin study area

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

Record of Protected Structures

There are approximately one hundred and eleven (c.111) protected structures located within the Dun Laoghaire Rathdown study area. The spatial data (NGR's) and mapping for South Dublin Co Co is not as yet available and the paper survey was used.

Architectural Conservation Area

There is one ACA in Dun Laoghaire Rathdown and are none in the South Dublin CDP listed for the study area.

ACA's in Dublin
Moss Cottages, Enniskerry Road, Kilternan

Table 10 ACA's in the Dublin study area

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The NIAH survey for the Dun Laoghaire Rathdown local authority area is not available as yet. The NIAH survey was carried out in the Dublin South County Council jurisdiction in 2003; one hundred and fifty-four (154) sites are identified within the study area. One hundred and fifty (150) sites have been given a regional rating and four have been given a local rating.

NIAH Designed Landscapes and Historic Gardens Survey

There are thirty-nine (39) gardens listed in the NIAH survey in the Dublin study area, not all these sites however may survive intact and relict features may only remain. The Fernhill and Old Conna houses and gardens are listed in the DLRD Development Plan.

EMERGING POTENTIAL IN THE DUBLIN STUDY AREA

The distribution of recorded monuments in the Dublin study area can be attributed to its topographical setting. The majority of the surviving monuments occur on the northern, eastern

and southeastern foothills of the Dublin Mts. from below the 300m contour line into the fertile lowlands rolling down to the sea or towards the river Dodder to the west. The inhospitable mountain reaches have few recorded monuments where the recorded sites are dominated by prehistoric burial sites. This relative scarcity of sites may also be due to a lack of detailed upland archaeological surveys in the area.

During the course of the constraints study areas of potential have emerged from the record and are listed below, given the size of the study area this is necessarily broad and will be developed through further research and field work during each stage of the project.

- Piperstown cairn complex.
- Slievethoul/Crockaunadreenagh complex of megalithic and prehistoric burial sites.
- The Ballycorus Lead Works.
- There is a particular concentration of sites on the southeastern slopes of the mountains i.e. in the area of Newtown/Glencullen/Killegar/Barnaslingan etc. sloping down to the sea where there is a notable cluster (a concentration that continues down towards Wicklow).
- Sites from all periods are located along the river valleys along which there is a high density of recorded monuments.

6.3 COUNTY KILDARE

INTRODUCTION

The southern half of County Kildare is included in the study area, the boundary of which lies north of and parallel to the M7. The study area is irrigated by a number of rivers including a meandering River Liffey and the Barrow which forms the border with County Laois and several smaller rivers and tributaries including the Ryewater and the River Greese. In the northern part of the study area is the flat plains of the Curragh. There are no mountains in Kildare however in the southeast are the foothills of the Wicklow Mountains and parts of the county are relatively hilly. To the west of the county is part of the Bog of Allen.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Recorded Archaeological Monuments

There are one thousand six hundred and fifty (1,650) recorded archaeological monuments in the Kildare study area. The Kildare inventory has yet to be published by the ASI however some of the records are available from the online resource.

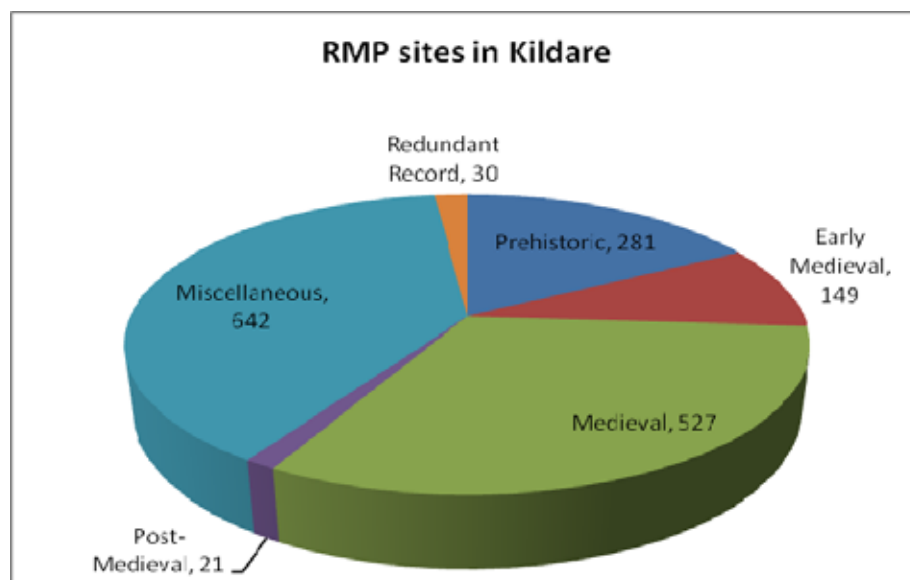


Chart 2 RMP site breakdown in the Kildare study area

Prehistoric Period

There are two hundred and eighty one (281) recorded archaeological sites that may date to the prehistoric period in the Kildare study area.

Prehistoric ritual/ burial practice

Evidence for the Neolithic is sparse; there are no definite megalithic tombs with just one megalithic structure. This contrasts with the Bronze Age and Iron Age activity in the county. There are five rock art sites which have been found on outcrops, earthfast boulders or on cist capstones which have motifs similar to passage tomb art and might suggest a Neolithic date for them, however in Kildare the sites are associated with cists and standing stones and might be dated to the Bronze Age.

The Bronze Age burial record is represented by cremation and inhumation; burials were dug into eskers or other glacial deposits. There one hundred and (128) barrow sites comprising predominantly of ring barrows and ditch barrows. There is an overwhelming concentration of

barrow sites in the plains of the Curragh and it represents one of the most extensive barrow cemeteries in the country. There is a small concentration to the southeast of Naas and a small number with a scattered distribution to the south of the county (the north of the county is almost devoid of this site type). There is a concentration of five unclassified barrows on Mullamast Hill and three off Brewel Hill. There are eighteen (18) cist sites representing both single burial sites and cemetery sites and two occurrences of a flat cemetery sites, three pit-burials, two urn burials, and two burnt pits. A Bronze Age enclosure was recorded in advance of the N7 Naas Road widening scheme, excavation revealed that it was the truncated burial mound.

There are fifteen (15) standing stones in the county, with Punchestown, Forenaghts and Timolin amongst the most imposing. The standing stones are predominantly along the eastern side of the county along a trend similar to the county boundary which is interesting in the context of the site type possibly representing territorial markers. There are three stone circles located on the slopes of the Wicklow Mts. and are part of a group which includes a number of sites in Co. Wicklow, these sites are broadly contemporary with standing stones. There is one cairn in Fournaghts Great; the scarcity of this site type is likely to be due to the lack of stone in the soil.

There is one inauguration site ('the Chair of Kildare') in Carrickanearla which may date to the Iron Age. It is thought to have been used for Gaelic Kings however it also has Anglo-Norman associations.

Prehistoric settlement activity

There are twenty four (24) fulachta fiadh sites and six burnt mounds which may be the surviving remnants a fulacht fia. In the study area there is a cluster of six sites in Tipper South and three in Balkinstown, all lying adjacent to a watercourse.

There are three hillfort sites; these were strategically sited refuges or settlements of the Bronze Age/ Iron Age period, although evidence suggests that the hillfort at Dún Ailinne is a ritual one rather than defensive. Dún Ailinne, on Knockaulin to the southwest of Kilcullen, is known as a royal site in history and folklore. It was the capital of Celtic Leinster and is mentioned in heroic sagas and like similar royal sites of Tara and Rathcroghan it retained its territorial significance long after the Iron Age. Dún Ailinne is included in the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List as part of the Royal Sites of Ireland group.

Early Medieval Period

One hundred and forty nine (149) recorded archaeological monuments in the Kildare study area can be dated to the early medieval period.

Early medieval ritual/ burial practice

Early monasticism in the study area is represented by ten ecclesiastical enclosures, which would have enclosed an early church and monastery. Several associated sites include thirteen (13) inscribed stones, two bullaun stones, two inscribed slabs and a Viking hogback tomb. Often these features are present in medieval church sites and can be the only remnant of an earlier church foundation.

There are three round towers recorded in the study area, two are located in towns (Kildare and Castledermot) while the site in Old Kilcullen is in a rural context.

Ritual sites include two holy tree/bush and thirty-two (32) holy wells. Some of these sites may still have a tradition of veneration or pattern/patron days associated with them.

Early medieval settlement activity

There are seventy-five (75) ringforts in the study area, all of which are raths (i.e. those that have earthen enclosing banks). The site type is well distributed in the study area; however there is a notable low density of the site in the lower lying northeast. It might be that the lands are unsuitable; however aerial photography in the area has identified several sites, generically classified as enclosures, which may be the remains of plough levelled ringforts. Seven souterrain sites associated with ringfort sites. There is a single crannóg site recorded in Lackaghmore at the edge of a bog. There is one example of an ogham stone in Colbinstown.

Medieval Period

There are five hundred and twenty seven (527) recorded sites that may date to the medieval period in the study area.

Medieval ritual/ burial practice

There are eighteen (18) medieval religious houses which in the county were founded by the Franciscans, Cistercians Augustinians and Dominicans and are represented by abbeys, priories, friaries, nunneries and convents.

Other ecclesiastical sites in the study area include include medieval churches and their graveyards and associated stone features. There are eighty (80) churches, two chapels and eighty (80) graveyards and twenty burial grounds that may date to the medieval period, though some may have an earlier origin. There are three children burial grounds, a tradition that began in this period. Features associated with these sites include nineteen crosses, nineteen cross-slabs, a burial, an inscribed slab, Sheela-na-gig, twenty two (22) fonts, forty one (41) graveslabs, four cross-inscribed stones, four inscribed stones, seventeen (17) tomb sites and two effigies.

There are fifteen (15) high crosses recorded, notable sites include those in Moone Church, Old Kilkullen and Castledermot. Five sites have been broadly classified as ecclesiastical sites and may date to the medieval period.

Medieval settlement activity

In the Kildare study area there are eighty-six (86) castle sites comprising early earthen and later stone built examples. The early examples include eight mottes, five motte and bailey sites and two ringwork sites with a general distribution.

There are forty-seven (47) castle sites that could not be further classified; these sites have a broad distribution. Likely to be associated with the stone built castles are fourteen (14) gatehouses and possibly three gateways, three bawns, a bridge and an architectural feature.

Four separate sections of the 15th and 16th century Pale boundary, a linear earthwork, is recorded along the eastern side of the study area. This boundary enclosed the English Pale to keep the rebellious Irish out. There are twenty-two (22) tower houses with an eastern distribution which are strategically positioned along this line. There are fourteen moated sites representing the defended farmsteads of the period, these site types have a broad distribution in the study area. Three sites have been broadly classified as medieval habitation sites.

There are three historic towns recorded, these are listed as follows:

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	CLASS	Town	Townlands
289320	219430	KD019-030-	Historic Town	Naas	Naas East, Naas West
272860	197570	KD035-010002-	Historic Town	Ardscull	Ardscull
268306	193955	KD035-022-	Historic Town	Athy	Athy, Townparks (Athy Rural Ed) (Detached Portion), Townparks (Athy West Urban Ed)

Table 11 Historic towns in the Kildare study area

Associated with the towns are four town defence sites in Athy, Old Kilcullen and Castledermot, for reasons previously explained these sites are included below in the list of national monuments for the county.

While some of the towns developed and thrived others disappeared completely, there are ten deserted medieval settlements in the study area. These sites can contain several related recorded archaeological features such as churches and graveyards, castles, dwellings and land plots often evident as earthworks, all the sites within the settlement should be seen as a single unit. The Urban Archaeological Survey has been carried out for both the large towns and the deserted settlements i.e. in Castledermot, Kildare, Ballymore Eustace, Moone, Old Kilcullen, Harristown, Kilkea, Kill, Rathmore, Silliothill and Dunmanoge. There is a zone of archaeological potential around each of these areas.

Other medieval sites include a town hall, a wall monument, five wells, three mills, three memorial stones, four kilns and a dove cote.

Miscellaneous monuments

There are two hundred and eighty one (281) sites or monuments in the miscellaneous category, these features can either be dated from the prehistoric onwards.

Miscellaneous ritual/ burial practice

There are forty-one (41) burial sites that cannot be further classified. Some sites are stone fragments that are usually associated with church sites; they include five architectural features, fourteen (14), architectural fragments, a cathedral and one stone sculpture.

Miscellaneous settlement activity

The largest types in the category are four hundred and fifteen (415) enclosures, which may represent plough levelled ringforts or perhaps barrow sites. Often these sites are identified as crop marks or soil marks on aerial photographs. Fifty-eight (58) mounds, eight (8) earthwork sites and two hilltop enclosures have similarly been included in generic categories.

Relating to farm practice / industry there are forty (40) field systems, a field boundary, twelve road/trackways, two unclassified toghers, a furnace and two wells. Excavations uncovered twelve (12) miscellaneous sites and a settlement evidence includes four hearths, nine habitation sites, a house, four hut sites, a midden, pit and settlement cluster. Structural remains include five early bridges which might originate before 1700, two buildings, and two houses. Two sites are recorded as being unclassified. There are twelve (12) road sites and two unclassified toghers.

Post Medieval Period

There are twenty-one (21) sites that may date to the post medieval period. However this is not representative of all sites of archaeological or cultural heritage importance in this period. Other significant post medieval features are protected in the RPS and are also recorded in the NIAH and in the various vernacular and industrial heritage surveys carried out for the county, some have yet to be identified and recorded.

Post medieval ritual/ burial practice

There are several features that lie within medieval churches that date to this period and indicate a continuity of use. Stone features include a coffin resting stone, a table tomb and a crucifixion plaque.

Medieval settlement activity

Settlement activity of this period relates predominantly to early houses, there are eleven (11) 16th /17th century houses and a fortified house. Associated with the houses are three designed landscape features. Other features include a watchtower, a saw mill, an enclosure, a monumental structure and a habitation site

NATIONAL MONUMENTS, PRESERVATION ORDERS AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS

UNESCO World Heritage –Tentative List

Dún Ailinne, the Royal site for the Kings of Leinster is included in the Tentative List for nomination onto the World Heritage List. It is amongst the other Royal Sites of Ireland including Cashel, the Hill of Uisneach, Rathcroghan Complex, and Tara Complex.

COORDINATES	RMP NO.	REF	NAME	CLASS	TOWNLAND	
282021	207843	KD028-038001-	N/a	Dún Ailinne	Hillfort	Glebe north, knockaulin

Table 12 Tentative UNESCO WH tentative site

National Monuments

There are twenty (20) sites and complexes that are national monuments in state care/ownership in County Kildare.

COORDINATES	RMP NO.	NM NO.	NAME	CLASS	TOWNLAND	
693325	720157	KD019-024001-	NM00350	Furness	Church	Forenaghts great
687999	718963	KD019-033001-	NM00352	Jigginstown	House - 17th century	Jigginstown
698352	721345	KD020-007005-	NM00353	Kilteel castle	Cross - High cross	Kilteel upper
691649	716588	KD024-009001-	NM00359	Punchestown great	Standing stone	Punchestown great
682956	707080	KD028-049002-	NM00357	Old kilcullen	Cross - High cross	Old kilcullen
682987	707066	KD028-049003-	NM00357	Old kilcullen	Cross - High cross	Old kilcullen
682962	707075	KD028-049004-	NM00357	Old kilcullen	Cross - High cross	Old kilcullen
682983	707082	KD028-049005-	NM00357	Old kilcullen	Church	Old kilcullen
682978	707068	KD028-049010-	NM00357	Old kilcullen	Graveslab	Old kilcullen
682983	707071	KD028-049011-	NM00357	Old kilcullen	Graveyard	Old kilcullen
682980	707080	KD028-049012-	NM00357	Old kilcullen	Graveslab	Old kilcullen
678883	692721	KD036-031002-	NM01038	Moone	Cross - High cross	Moone
678159	685444	KD038-045001-	NM00361	St. John's (castledermot)	Religious house - Fratres Cruciferi	Skenagun
678365	685037	KD040-002002-	NM00349	Castledermot	Round tower	Castledermot
678356	685053	KD040-002004-	NM00349	Castledermot	Cross - High cross	Castledermot
678358	685006	KD040-002010-	NM00349	Castledermot	Cross - High cross	Castledermot
678339	685021	KD040-002011-	NM00349	Castledermot	Cross - High cross	Castledermot
678360	685007	KD040-002012-	NM00349	Castledermot	Cross	Castledermot
675725	687839	KD038-035----	589	Mullaghreelan	Ringfort - Rath	Mullaghreelan

Table 13 National Monumnets in state care in the Kildare study area

In addition, there are many RMP sites that are in local authority ownership that may be considered national monuments. Kildare County Council provides a list of site that are national monuments vested in their care, the following are those that lie in the study area:

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	NM NO.	Name	CLASS	Townland
272860	197660	KD035-010001-	N/a	Ardscull Motte	Motte	Ardscull
-	-	N/a	N/a	Arch of Haynestown Castle	Arch	Haynestown
278958	192690	KD036-031----	N/A	Moone High and Cross graveyard	High Cross and graveyard	Moone
-	-	N/a	N/a	Eagle Monument at Belan, Moone	Monument	Moone

Table 14 National monument in local authority care in the Kildare study area

Other sites that can be considered national monuments include town defences.

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	NM NO.	Name	CLASS	Townland
283000	207128	KD028-049008-	N/a	Oldkilcullen	Town Defences	Oldkilcullen
268306	193942	KD035-022002-	N/a	Athy	Town Defences	Athy
268327	194067	KD035-022025-	N/a	Athy,	Town Defences	Athy, Townparks
278280	184970	KD040-002001-	N/a	Castledermot	Town Defences	Abbeyland (Cas'dermot Ed), Castledermot, Garterfarm, Saintjohns, Skenagun, Woodlands E.

Table 15 Town defences in the Kildare study area

Preservation Orders

There are thirty two (32) sites and complexes that have had PO placed on them in order to provide additional protection. These sites are effectively treated as national monuments.

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	PO. NO.	CLASS	Townland
694358	722700	KD019-008004-	3/2007	Castle - Motte And Bailey	Killhill
694496	722690	KD019-010----	3/2007	Enclosure	Killhill
693659	720628	KD019-022001-	95/1940	Enclosure	Forenaghts Great
693659	720627	KD019-022002-	95/1940	Standing Stone	Forenaghts Great
689240	719548	KD019-030013-	1/1979	Castle - Unclassified	Naas West
687900	718970	KD019-032----	3/2000	Gatehouse	Jigginstown
687999	718963	KD019-033001-	3/2000	House - 17th Century	Jigginstown
687999	718963	KD019-033001-	78/1939	House - 17th Century	Jigginstown
688013	718951	KD019-033002-	3/2000	Enclosure	Jigginstown
688001	718921	KD019-033003-	3/2000	Designed Landscape - Formal Garden	Jigginstown
687870	718873	KD019-034----	3/2000	Castle - Tower House	Jigginstown

694440	722609	KD019-056----	3/2007	Fulacht Fia	Killhill
694569	722521	KD019-057----	3/2007	Enclosure	Killhill
695816	719591	KD020-009004-	17/1956	Castle - Motte And Bailey	Glebe North Rathmore East
666423	712864	KD022-014----	16/1956	Ringfort - Rath	Mountrice
666423	712864	KD022-014----	16/1956	Ringfort - Rath	Lackagh Beg
687715	717144	KD024-001001-	9/1971	Enclosure	Rathasker
691094	716316	KD024-007----	94/1940	Standing Stone	Cradockstown West
692151	713625	KD024-025----	10/1972	Enclosure	Sillagh
681954	707875	KD028-038001-	200/1954	Hillfort	Knockaulin
681953	707876	KD028-038003	200/1954	Habitation Site	Knockaulin
692372	708528	KD029-014001-	92/1940	Standing Stone	Broadleas Commons
692920	707602	KD029-023----	93/1940	Stone circle	Broadleas commons
689180	705122	KD029-049----	15/1956	Barrow - ring-barrow	Grangebeg (gilltown ed)
682833	703749	KD032-012001-	7/1973	Standing stone	Kilgowan
683612	701774	KD032-023----	8/1976	Barrow unclassified	Brewel west
683737	701519	KD032-024----	8/1976	Barrow - ring-barrow	Brewel west
683212	701301	KD032-026001-	32/1976	Enclosure	Brewel west
683212	701302	KD032-026002-	32/1976	Stone circle	Brewel west
672795	697694	KD035-010001-	91/1940	Castle - motte	Ardscull
678159	685444	KD038-045001-	183/1948	Religious house - Fratres Cruciferi	Skenagun
689180	705122	KD029-049----	15/1956	Barrow - ring-barrow	Grangebeg (Gilltown ED)

Table 16 Preservation Orders in the Kildare study area

Register of Historic Monuments

The RHM for County Kildare was not available from the NMS of the DAHG; however there is a list provided in the County Development Plan, there are forty-five (45) sites within the study area not all of the sites are fully referenced however.

COORDINATES	RMP NO.	RHM. NO.	Co. Co . Ref	TOWNLAND
		-	Earthwork	Mullamast
282900	203716	KD032-012001-	Standing Stone	Kilgowan
291904	212950	KD024-026----	Motte & Bailey	Donode Big
293398	216278	KD024-012----	Ringfort	Blackhall
284250	210663	KD028-024---	Ring Barrow	Killcullenbridge
287968	218940	KD019-032---	Gatehouse	Jigginstown
287938	218843	KD019-034----	Tower house	Jigginstown
288067	218933	KD019-033001 -	House - 17th century	Jigginstown
288081	218921	KD019-033002 -	Enclosure	Jigginstown
288069	218891	KD019-033003 -	Designed landscape - formal garden	Jigginstown
285710	217680	KD019-035----	Ringfort	Ladytown
278324	192278	KD036-034----	Ringfort (the is a Ringwork in the RMP)	Moone
281917	184043	KD040-015----	Old Priory or Nunnery	Graney East

				Graney	
290880	205870	KD029-031----	-	Ringfort	Alliganstown
298286	221602	KD020-005----	-	Inauguration Mound	Kilteel Lower
289253	219525	KD019-030---- (possibly referring to KD01-030009)	-	Motte	Naas West
280366	194271	KD036-023----	-	Ring Barrow	Timolin
288338	206477	KD029-027----	-	Ringfort	Kennycourt
281104	216023	KD023-012----	-	Motte & Bailey	Oldconnell
291580	218420	KD019-046----	-	Fulacht Fiadh Complex/Area	Tipper South
291630	218460	KD019-048----	-	Fulacht fia	Tipper South
291730	218370	KD019-049----	-	Fulacht fia	Tipper South
291760	218330	KD019-050----	-	Fulacht fia	Tipper South
291500	218510	KD019-054----	-	Fulacht fia	Tipper South
291540	218390	KD019-055---	-	Fulacht fia	Tipper South
		KD020-010----	-	Ringbarrow	Punchestown Great
298377	221234	KDD020-006----	-	Medieval Settlement (in RMP as Castle Site)	Kilteel
298578	221164	KD020-007002 -	-	Church	Kilteel Upper
298495	221251	KD020-007003-		Religious house - Knights Hospitallers	Kilteel Upper
298550	221180	KD020-007004-		Earthwork	Kilteel Upper
298423	221316	KD020-007005-		Cross - High cross	Kilteel Upper
298567	221240	KD020-007006-		Redundant record	Kilteel Upper
298622	221265	KD020-007007-		Redundant record	Kilteel Upper
298427	221450	KD020-007008-		Earthwork	Kilteel Upper
298574	221249	KD020-007009-		Bridge	Kilteel Upper
298584	221159	KD020-007010-	-	Graveyard	Kilteel Upper
-	-	KD020-008001-	Unknown		Unknown RMP record
268844	210208	KD027-004----	-	Tumulus (<i>Mound in RMP</i>)	Grangebegg/Ballygreany
-	-	(Unknown)	-	Three Enclosures	Ballymore Eustace West
-	-	(Unknown)	-	Medieval settlement	Ballymore Eustace East
272685	211914	KD022-029----	-	Greyfriars Abbey	Kildare/Grey Abbey
272564	211899	KD022-030----	-	Well	W
288817	216184	KD024-003001-	-	Church	Killashee
288809	216181	KD024-003002-	-	Church	Killashee
288761	216118	KD024-003003-	-	Souterrain	Killashee
288817	216185	KD024-003004-	-	Graveyard	Killashee
288816	216185	KD024-003005-	-	Ecclesiastical site	Killashee

Table 17 Register of Historic Monuments in the Kildare study area (taken from County Development Plan)

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

Record of Protected Structures

There is no spatial data (NGR's) and mapping available for Kildare Co Co., however many of the sites are listed in the NIAH. There are approximately one thousand, one hundred and forty-three (1,175) RPS sites within the Kildare study area, twenty-one (21) of these are have a national significance; the vast majority (1,153) are of regional significance.

Architectural Conservation Areas

There are three ACA's and a proposed ACA's in the Kildare study area, these are as follows:

ACA's in the Kildare study area
Ballitore,
Monasterevin
Moone
Kildare (Proposed ACA)

Table 18 ACA's in the Kildare study area

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The strategy for the NIAH survey for Kildare (2002) was to exclude some of the better-known buildings from the list of sites inspected, as the emphasis of the survey was to identify structures or highlight structures of merit these houses are however listed in the CDP RPS for the county. One thousand, one hundred and seventy-five (1,075) features/structures were recorded in the Kildare NIAH.

NIAH Designed Landscapes and Historic Gardens Survey

The NIAH survey for the entire county identified one hundred and thirteen (113) potential historic gardens for further examination.

EMERGING POTENTIAL IN THE KILDARE STUDY AREA

During the course of the constraints study areas of potential have emerged from the record and are listed below, given the size of the study area this is necessarily broad and will be developed through further research and field work during each stage of the project.

- The prehistoric barrow complex on the plains of The Curragh.
- The area of the Curragh, Dún Aillinne and Old Killcullen should be considered as one of archaeological potential.
- The raised bogs are largely unexplored landscapes and it is likely that further sites from all periods would be present e.g. Cloney and Carbury.
- Mullamast Hill (to the east of Athy), there is a concentration of barrows and enclosures on this hill, other notable clusters of ring ditches and enclosure sites around this town.
- Ards skull Motte.
- Brewel Hill.

6.4 COUNTY WICKLOW

INTRODUCTION

County Wicklow is a physically diverse county, it comprises a low lying coastal strip to the east, rolling hills to the south and southwest and a large mountainous interior which is interspersed with glens, loughs and river valleys. The county is drained by the Avoca, the Liffey the Vartry and the river Slaney. It is this landscape that has shaped the development and settlement of the county.

ARCHAEOLOGY

There are two thousand, four hundred and fifteen (2,415) recorded archaeological monuments within the county; one hundred and fifty seven (157) of these are redundant records and are not included in the narrative below.

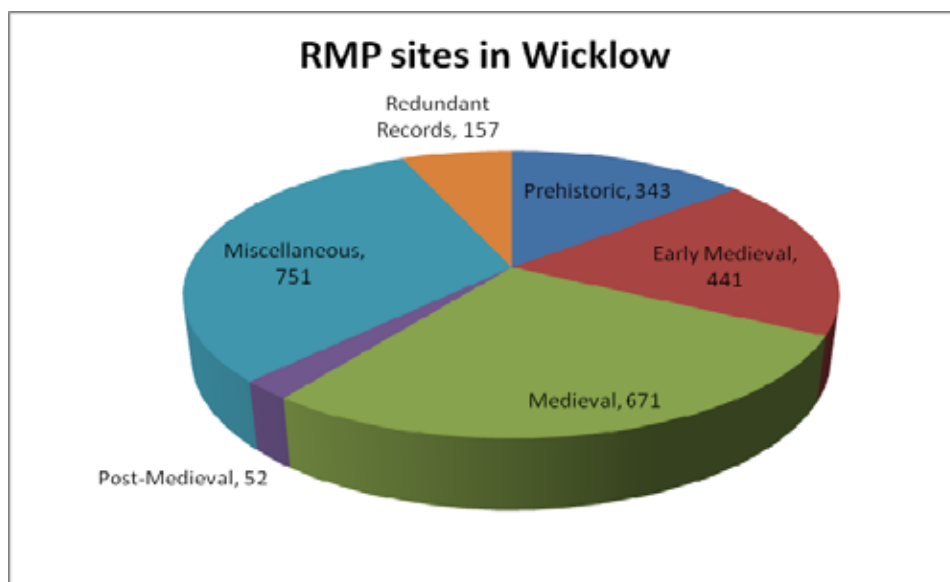


Chart 3 RMP site breakdown in the Wicklow study area

Recorded archaeological monuments

There are three hundred and forty-three (343) recorded prehistoric sites in Wicklow.

Prehistoric Period

Prehistoric ritual/ burial practice

The Neolithic is represented by a sixteen (16) megalithic tombs. Megalithic sites include five passage tombs which form part of a line that extends from Dublin. They are in prominent positions on the western slopes of the Wicklow Mts. There are three portal tombs and four wedge tombs as well as four anomalous megaliths all of which are widely dispersed. A Linkardstown-type burial is also recorded in the county.

There are nineteen (19) cup marked stones these date to the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. There are also twenty-four (24) rock art sites which have been found on outcrops, earthfast boulders or on cist capstones which have motifs similar to passage tomb art which might suggest a Neolithic date for them.

There are extensive Bronze Age remains comprising standing stones, stone circles, barrows cairns. There are seventy two (72) cairn sites in the county mainly situated on the summit of the western peaks of the Wicklow Mts., of hills or high ground. Cairns can often occur in association with other monuments particularly in upland locations such as the complex of monuments in Carrig and that on the summit of Baltinglass Hill. There are fifteen (15) barrow sites (a bowl barrow, a ditch barrow, seven ring barrows and six unclassified types), the majority are isolated examples located on foothills of the Wicklow Mts., there is however a cluster of four unclassified sites in Ballintruder/Tournant near the Slaney River valley.

There are twenty eight (28) burial mounds located predominantly on low-lying lands, these sites are traditionally referred to as tumuli and covered Bronze Age burials, though some may be earlier. There is a record of one flat cemetery, a pit circle, three pit-burial sites and fourteen (14) cist sites all demonstrating the buried site types relating to the period.

There are forty-five (45) standing stones and a possible stone row. These site types have a broad distribution near the summit of hills and on the sides of the valleys that encircle the Wicklow Mts. There are ten stone circles which are entirely located on the western slopes of the mountains, the majority of these are near Dunlavin.

Prehistoric settlement activity

The earliest evidence for activity in the county dates to the Mesolithic period; ten (10) lithic scatters were identified by Mitchell in 1983, which include Larnian flints associated with the Later Mesolithic. The majority were identified in coastal locations however one scatter in eight occurred c.4km from the coast in Ballyrogan Upper. At Dunbar Head once rock shelter produced a quantity of flint.

Other settlement related activity represented in the record is a Neolithic house site, a Bronze Age house site, eleven (11) habitation sites, four hearths, a pit circle, a slipway into the Dargle and six excavations that identified miscellaneous bronze age sites.

There are nine (9) Iron Age hillforts providing evidence for continuous occupation into the Iron Age period, these sites are located on the western side of the Wicklow Mts., with just one example on the eastern side of the county in Downhill. There is an important hillfort complex spanning Brusselstown /Spinans Hill (WI027-018) which is the largest complex in Ireland and forms part of a group of hillforts in the Baltinglass area (with the other sites on Tuckmill Hill and Tinoran Hill). The multivallate hillfort of Rathgall (WI037-016) in Rathgall was excavated by Raftery in the 1970's, it shares a summit with another site. These sites may have been used as temporary refuges or for ceremony. There are two enclosures dating to the period which may be hillforts. There is a single coastal promontory fort in Kilpoole Upper, this site is interestingly in close proximity to a large number of ring-ditches an association that has been noted with other similar sites.

There are eighty four (84) fulacht fia sites and related burnt mounds, spreads and pits which may be the surviving remnants of such sites. These sites are predominantly located in low-lying areas to the east of the county. Many examples have been excavated in Wicklow as part of road scheme developments indicating the subsurface potential of the lands and the prevalence of this monument type.

Early Medieval Period

There are four hundred and forty one (441) recorded archaeological monuments in Wicklow that can be dated to the early medieval period.

Early medieval ritual/ burial practice

There are forty-four (44) ecclesiastical enclosures indicating early monastic sites in Wicklow. These sites are mainly located on the eastern and southernmost part of the county, with some examples to the west and along the river valleys high into the Wicklow Mts. Sometimes the enclosures are all that remains of the foundations, other features that can be associated with

these sites in the RMP record for the county include a round tower, eighty six (86) bullaun stones, four cross-inscribed pillars, nine cross-inscribed stones a cross an early Christian burial ground, a shrine and a possible clochan. Several of these monuments are part of the early medieval complex at Glendalough, nestled in the Glenealo river valley.

Glendalough, a National Monument and a tentative site for nomination on the UNESCO World Heritage List, is a very important example of an early medieval ecclesiastical foundation; it is of exceptional significance, incorporating both upstanding early medieval structures as well as a potential extensive, and surrounding sub-surface archaeological site. The complex in its entirety is a highly integrated and well-preserved, historic cultural entity, with the evident connections between its elements increasing its overall cultural significance. The site may have been founded as early as the 6th century AD, placing it within the missionary period and potentially associated with the early spread of Christianity in Ireland. Within the enclosure are stone high crosses, stone churches and a round tower. The burial tradition at the site is likely to be unbroken from its foundation. Surviving features include an enclosure complex with a potentially rich sub-surface archaeology.

Early medieval settlement activity

There are two hundred and fourteen (214) ringfort sites in the county, the vast majority are classified as rath sites with just fifteen cashels recorded. These sites have a county-wide distribution with an expected absence of sites in the inhospitable Wicklow Mts. There is a cluster of bivallate ringfort sites around the Donard area. There is just five souterrains recorded in the county. A crannóg and two enclosure sites also represent defended settlements activity of the period.

Miscellaneous sites in the record likely to be associated with early medieval settlements include one house, four ogham stones and two horizontal-wheeled water mills.

Medieval Period

There are four hundred and sixty-two (462) recorded sites that may date to the medieval period in county Wicklow.

Ritual/ burial practice

The four medieval monastic houses recorded in the county were founded by the Cistercian, Dominicans, Franciscan orders and one unknown. Three sites are classed as ecclesiastical sites. Other sites in the study area include include medieval churches, graveyards and associated stone features sixty-two (62) cross slabs, eight high crosses,

There are one hundred and twenty two (122) church sites in the county and one hundred and six (106) graveyards that may date to the medieval period. It is likely that some of these sites are earlier or had their origins in the early medieval period though some may also be later. There are thirty three burial mounds and seven children's burial grounds.

There are an enormous variety of stone features associated with the church and graveyard sites they include eighty-six (86) crosses forty-seven (47) fonts, four graveslabs (late medieval) and four inscribed stones, nine high crosses and a holed stone.

Medieval settlement activity

There are fifty one (51) castle sites in the county; they are represented by early earthwork castles of the Anglo-Norman invaders which include ten mottes, four motte and baileys and three ringwork castles. There are twenty (20) unclassified castle sites and eleven (11) tower houses that represent the later permanent stone built structures. Recorded sites associated with castles include three bawn sites, one medieval building, two gatehouses, two gateways and a fish pond.

Rural medieval defended settlements are represented by twenty-one (21) moated sites.

There are ten historic towns recorded in the county, these are classified in the RMP as settlements of pre-1700 date and are likely to contain several monument types within them. The 17th century Plantation town of (Carysfort) is also included here. The sites are listed as follows:

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	CLASS	Town	Townlands
292176	194014	WI021-069002	Historic Town	Donaghmore	Castleruddery Lower, Castlesallagh, Davidstown, Donaghmore
331734	187812	WI031-020	Historic Town	Ennisboyne	Magherabeg, Threemilewater
312310	182570	WI034-010	Historic Town	Carysfort (Macreddin)	Macreddin West

Table 19 Historic towns in the Wicklow study area

While some towns developed and thrived others disappeared completely, there are fourteen (14) deserted medieval settlements in the study area. These sites can contain several related recorded archaeological features such as churches and graveyards, castles, dwellings and land plots often evident as earthworks.

The towns of Arklow and Wicklow have a pre-Norman origins, both placenames are Viking and it is likely that a proto-town existed here before the medieval period. Burgage More was built upon an ecclesiastical foundation. An Urban Archaeological Survey (1989, J. Bradley & H.A. King) was carried out for Arklow. Bray, Burgage, Carysfort, Donaghmore, Dunlavin, Ennisboyne, Hollywood, Killickabawn, Mulsoes Court, Newcastle and Wicklow towns. The following sites are towns that did thrive and continued into the present day:

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	CLASS	Town	Townlands
326365	218787	WI004-001-	Town	Bray	Bray, Little Bray, Ravenswell
297609	212322	WI005-070	Town	Burgage More Blessington	Burgage More
294050	205476	WI009-017-	Town	Hollywood	Dragoonhill, Hollywood Upper, Knockroe (Talbotstown Lower By.)
287133	201597	WI015-016-	Town	Dunlavin	Dunlavin Lower, Dunlavin Upper
329279	204143	WI019-005-	Town	Newcastle	Newcastle Middle
331487	193987	WI025-012-	Town	Wicklow	Ballynerrin Lower, Corporation Land (1st Division), Corporation Lands, Glebe (Newcastle By., Wicklow Urban Ed), Wicklow
286705	188529	WI027-024-	Town	Baltinglass	Baltinglass East, Baltinglass West, Bawnoge (Talbotstown Upper By., Baltinglass Ed), Stratford Lodge
324458	173473	WI040-029-	Town	Arklow	Arklow

Table 20 Towns in the Wicklow study area

There are seven settlement clusters thought it is likely that these are later, they comprise a group of houses and associated land plots which form a nucleated settlement. Other features

associated medieval sites include two market crosses, an armorial plaque, an almshouse, three kilns and a memorial stone.

Miscellaneous Monuments

There are seven hundred and fifty-one (751) sites in the RMP records that have universal classifications; these are site types that may date from the prehistoric period up to the post medieval period. Further research and or excavation may establish the date of these sites and monuments.

Miscellaneous ritual/ burial practice

There are twenty-three (23) burial grounds, seventeen (17) burials, an anomalous stone group and a cathedral (a multi-period site).

Miscellaneous settlement activity

There are four hundred and four (404) enclosures representing the largest occurrence of a site type, twenty-eight (28) mounds, eleven (11) earthwork sites, and two hilltop enclosures which are all likely to be plough levelled remains of sites that may date from the prehistoric period onwards.

Other sites/features with non-datable classifications include four caves, eleven (11) architectural fragments, an armorial plaque, an architectural feature, five buildings, twelve field systems, a field boundary, six roads, an unclassified together possible, two bridges, a stone sculpture, eight houses of indeterminate date, eleven (11) habitation sites and two unknown sites. Excavations revealed eighteen (18) miscellaneous sites. There are seven settlement clusters and ninety (97) hut sites which are for the most part updateable.

There is a single battlefield recorded in the RMP record, this however is not representative of the battle sites that is recorded by history and folklore of the area. Industrial features include eighty-four (84) charcoal-making sites, a large number of which are in Lugduff, Glendalough; an industrial site, four mills, a furnace and three hearths.

Post Medieval Period

There are fifty-two (52) sites that may date to the post medieval period. However this is not representative of all sites of archaeological or cultural heritage importance in this period. Other significant post medieval features are protected in the RPS and are also recorded in the NIAH and in the various vernacular and industrial heritage surveys carried out for the county, some have yet to be identified and recorded.

Post medieval ritual/ burial practice

There are several features that are within medieval churches that date to this period and indicate a continuity of use; in Wicklow features include fourteen headstones, an historic town (Carysford Macreddin, mentioned above), a mass-rock, a coffin resting stone and a mausoleum.

Medieval settlement activity

Settlement activity of this period relates predominantly to early houses, there are two fortified houses dating from the sixteenth to early seventeenth centuries and fifteen post 1700 houses. Associated with the houses are a deerpark and nine designed landscape features. Other features include two barracks and a memorial stone. Rural features include four booley huts and a sweathouse.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS WICKLOW

UNESCO World Heritage Site–Tentative List

Glendalough, a National Monument is included on a tentative List is an inventory of those properties which a country intends to consider for nomination to the World Heritage List. The

tentative list of a representative sample of Early Medieval Monastic sites in Ireland. There are two hundred and seventy-four (274) sites recorded in the valley of the Glenealo. The details of the site are provided in the national monument table below.

National Monuments in state care in County Wicklow

There are fifty-two (52) National Monuments in state care (ownership/ guardianship) in County Wicklow.

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	NM NO.	NAME	CLASS	TOWNLAND
696394	715295	WI005-012----	NM00891	Rathturtle	Ringfort - Unclassified	Deerpark (Talbotstown Lower By.)
701109	715645	WI005-031----	NM00922	Threecastles Castle	Castle Tower House	Threecastles
697539	713328	WI005-047001	NM00887	St. Mark's Cross	Cross - High Cross (Present Location)	Burgage More
707275	716282	WI006-003----	NM00921	Seefin	Megalithic Tomb - Passage Tomb	Scurlocksleap
724254	717780	WI007- 026002-	NM00894	Fassaroe	Cross	Fassaroe
724381	716694	WI007-030----	NM00914	Kilcroney	Church	Kilcroney
727594	717630	WI008-004----	NM00918	Raheenachluig (Bray)	Church	Newcourt
727854	711779	WI008-017----	NM00915	Kindlestown	Castle - Hall- House	Kindlestown Upper
689934	704695	WI009-010----	NM00916	Lemonstown	Burial Mound	Lemonstown
726432	710459	WI013-003----	NM00925	Downsmill	Church	Woodlands
729706	708032	WI013- 029001-	NM00913	Kilcoole	Church	Kilcoole
692959	703264	WI015-010----	NM00884	Piper's Stones	Stone Circle	Athgreany
687099	700195	WI015-034----	NM00923	Tornant Lower	Ringfort - Rath	Tornant Lower
687395	699947	WI015-036----	NM00923	Tornant Lower	Megalithic Tomb - Passage Tomb	Tornant Upper
687478	699939	WI015-037----	NM00923	Tornant Lower	Stone Circle	Tornant Upper
687501	699935	WI015-038----	NM00923	Tornant Lower	Enclosure	Tornant Upper
687502	699924	WI015-083----	NM00923	Tornant Lower	Enclosure	Tornant Upper
691521	694255	WI021-032----	NM00888	Castleruddery	Stone Circle - Embanked	Castleruddery Lower
691797	693948	WI021-033----	NM00992	Castleruddery	Castle - Motte	Castleruddery Lower
712113	696841	WI023-003001	NM01001	Glendalough	Church	Sevenchurches
712220	696888	WI023-008002	NM01001	Glendalough	Round Tower	Sevenchurches
712268	696846	WI023-008003	NM01001	Glendalough	Cathedral	Sevenchurches
712235	696826	WI023-008004	NM01001	Glendalough	Church	Sevenchurches
712245	696783	WI023-009----	NM01001	Glendalough	Church	Sevenchurches
712589	696911	WI023-013----	NM01001	Glendalough	Cross-Slab	Brockagh
712726	696849	WI023- 014001-	NM01001	Glendalough	Church	Brockagh
710393	696073	WI023-020----	NM01001	Glendalough	Church	Lugduff (Ballinacor South)

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	NM NO.	NAME	CLASS	TOWNLAND
710545	696131	WI023-021----	NM01001	Glendalough	Cave	Lugduff (Ballinacor South)
711044	696469	WI023-022----	NM01001	Glendalough	Cross Wayside Cross	Sevenchurches
711025	696268	WI023-024----	NM01001	Glendalough	Cross	Lugduff (Ballinacor South)
711005	696270	WI023-025----	NM01001	Glendalough	Enclosure	Lugduff (Ballinacor South)
711032	696254	WI023-026----	NM01001	Glendalough	Cross	Lugduff (Ballinacor South)
710971	696180	WI023-027----	NM01001	Glendalough	Church	Lugduff (Ballinacor North)
710943	696114	WI023-028001	NM01001	Glendalough	Church	Lugduff (Ballinacor South)
710789	696085	WI023-029----	NM01001	Glendalough	Hut Site	Lugduff (Ballinacor South)
711610	696735	WI023-030----	NM01001	Glendalough	Cross Wayside Cross	Sevenchurches
713265	696569	WI023-031----	NM01001	Glendalough	Church	Derrybawn
686719	688900	WI027- 024001-	NM00885	Baltinglass Abbey	Church	Baltinglass East
688416	689371	WI027-026001	NM00919	Baltinglass Hill	Hillfort	Tuckmill Hill
688416	689371	WI027- 026001-	NM00919	Baltinglass Hill	Hillfort	Pinnacle
688416	689371	WI027- 026001-	NM00919	Baltinglass Hill	Hillfort	Coolinarrig Upper
688474	689273	WI027- 026003-	NM00919	Baltinglass Hill	Megalithic Tomb Passage Tomb	Coolinarrig Upper
688474	689273	WI027- 026003-	NM00919	Baltinglass Hill	Megalithic Tomb Passage Tomb	Pinnacle
688474	689273	WI027- 026003-	NM00919	Baltinglass Hill	Megalithic Tomb Passage Tomb	Tuckmill Hill
693154	689053	WI027-038----,	NM00886	Crossoona Rath	Ringfort Rath	Boleycarrigeen
693154	689053	WI027- 038002-	NM00886	Crossoona Rath	Ogham Stone	Boleycarrigeen
729742	685500	WI036-010----	NM00890	Castletimon	Ogham Stone	Castletimon
690145	673199	WI037-016----	NM00920	Rathgall	Hillfort	Rath East
693099	669433	WI042- 019001-	NM00883	Aghowle	Church	Aghowle Lower (Shillelagh By.)
693077	669446	WI042- 019002-	NM00883	Aghowle	Cross - High Cross	Aghowle Lower (Shillelagh By.)
693013	667580	WI042-036----	NM00917	Moylisha	Megalithic Tomb Wedge Tomb	Moylisha
696433	691115	WI028-030----	449	Derrynamuck	House 18th/19th Century	Derrynamuck

Table 21 National monuments in the Wicklow study area

RMP sites that are in Local Authority ownership may or may not be considered national monuments; there is no definitive list available as the majority are assessed on a site by site basis as the need arises.

Preservation Orders in Wicklow

There are seventy (70) sites and complexes that have had PO placed on them sites in Wicklow. Preservation Orders are placed on sites that are considered to be National Monuments.

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	PO. NO.	CLASS	TOWNLAND
701565	717470	WI001-018----	124/1940	Ringfort - Rath	Goldenhill
700002	713901	WI005-052----	108/1940	Butterhill	Mound
699539	712231	WI005-080----	2/2004	Enclosure	Sroughan
699621	712270	WI005-081----	1/2004	Cairn - Unclassified	Carrig
699621	712270	WI005-081----	1/2005	Cairn - Unclassified	Carrig
706597	714030	WI006-013----	96/1940	Castle - Motte	Athdown
721350	717621	WI007-021----	144/1940	Megalithic Tomb - Unclassified	Parknasilloge
724217	717508	WI007-027----	120/1940	Castle - Tower House	Fassaroe
724564	716762	WI007-029002-	128/1940	Graveslab	Kilbride
724564	716762	WI007-029003-	128/1940	Graveslab	Kilbride
724564	716762	WI007-029004-	128/1940	Cross	Kilbride
724381	716694	WI007-030----	129/1940	Church	Kilcroney
719608	715300	WI007-033----	121/1940	Megalithic Tomb - Portal Tomb	Onagh
719608	715300	WI007-033----	121/1940	Megalithic Tomb - Portal Tomb	Glaskenny
725303	713071	WI008-013002-	13/1933	Graveyard	Kilmurry North
694641	707256	WI009-007002-	104/1940	Ballysize Lower	Cross
689934	704695	WI009-010----	140/1940	Burial Mound	Lemonstown
685642	698184	WI014-002----	147/1940	Burial Ground	Oldcourt (Talbotstown Upper By.)
692959	703264	WI015-010----	97/1940	Stone Circle	Athgreany
691951	702523	WI015-024----	115/1940	Bullaun Stone	Crehelp
687616	700051	WI015-039----	1/1958	Standing Stone	Tornant Upper
692200	698360	WI015-061----	107/1940	Megalithic Tomb - Portal Tomb	Broomfields
693373	698869	WI015-065----	126/1940	Ringfort - Rath	Kilbaylet Lower
693408	698910	WI015-066----	126/1940	Ringfort - Unclassified	Kilbaylet Lower
717795	698814	WI018-019----	2/1989	Earthwork	Tomriland
728715	701461	WI019-018001-	133/1940	Church	Kilmartin
681354	694015	WI020-010----	99/1940	Castle - Motte And Bailey	Ballycore
692919	697535	WI021-006----	119/1940	Castle - Motte	Donard Lower
694180	697581	WI021-009----	117/1940	Ringfort - Rath	Donard Demesne East
694849	696300	WI021-023----	21/1976	Ringfort - Rath	Snugborough(Arklow)
691521	694255	WI021-032----	109/1940	Stone Circle - Embanked	Castleruddery Lower
691797	693948	WI021-033----	109/1940	Castle - Motte	Castleruddery Lower
686838	693015	WI021-042001-	122/1940	Burial Ground	Goldenfort

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	PO. NO.	CLASS	TOWNLAND
701565	717470	WI001-018----	124/1940	Ringfort - Rath	Goldenhill
700002	713901	WI005-052----	108/1940	Butterhill	Mound
699539	712231	WI005-080----	2/2004	Enclosure	Sroughan
699621	712270	WI005-081----	1/2004	Cairn - Unclassified	Carrig
699621	712270	WI005-081----	1/2005	Cairn - Unclassified	Carrig
706597	714030	WI006-013----	96/1940	Castle - Motte	Athdown
721350	717621	WI007-021----	144/1940	Megalithic Tomb - Unclassified	Parknasilloge
724217	717508	WI007-027----	120/1940	Castle - Tower House	Fassaroe
724564	716762	WI007-029002-	128/1940	Graveslab	Kilbride
724564	716762	WI007-029003-	128/1940	Graveslab	Kilbride
687059	692804	WI021-043----	123/1940	Ringfort - Rath	Gibraltar
0	0	WI021-081----	118/1940	Ogham Stone	Donard Upper
698123	694183	WI022-011004-	139/1940	Graveyard	Leitrim
698235	694903	WI022-012----	135/1940	Ogham Stone	Knickeen
712234	696854	WI023-008005-	2/1962	Ecclesiastical Enclosure	Sevenchurches
715206	692682	WI023-036----	136/1940	Castle - Tower House	Knockrath Big
715206	692682	WI023-036----	137/1940	Castle - Tower House	Knockrath Big
721087	696149	WI024-007----	145/1940	Megalithic Structure	Parkmore (Newcastle By.)
731196	694372	WI025-012001-	114/1940	Castle - Motte	Corporation Land
732231	694077	WI025-013----	113/1940	Castle - Anglo-Norman Masonry Castle	Corporation Lands
691970	689877	WI027-031001-	112/1940	Ritual Site - Holy/Saint's Stone	Cloghnagaune
692256	689972	WI027-031002-	111/1940	Shrine	Cloghnagaune
692256	689972	WI027-031004-	111/1940	Cross-Slab	Cloghnagaune
693427	689269	WI027-039----	105/1940	Boleycarrigeen	Stone Circle
693427	689269	WI027-039----	106/1940	Boleycarrigeen	Stone Circle
687530	688006	WI027-047----	138/1940	Megalithic Structure	Lathaleere
691943	687517	WI027-051----	148/1940	Moated Site	Talbotstown Upper
715115	688776	WI029-005001-	125/1940	Bullaun Stone	Ballintombay Lower
719635	690456	WI030-005----	152/1940	Castle - Tower House	Stump Of The Castle
727252	691422	WI031-002001-	101/1940	Gateway	Ballynagran (Arklow By., Glenealy Ed.)
727252	691422	WI031-002001-	80/1940	Gateway	Ballynagran (Arklow By., Glenealy Ed.)
726268	687189	WI031-021001-	127/1940	Ecclesiastical Enclosure	Kilboy
703672	681226	WI033-009----	100/1940	Graveyard	Ballymaghroe (Ballinacor South By.)
722381	683948	WI035-020001-	132/1940	Church	Kilmacoo
716284	681743	WI035-023----	142/1940	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb	Mongnacool Lower

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	PO. NO.	CLASS	TOWNLAND
701565	717470	WI001-018----	124/1940	Ringfort - Rath	Goldenhill
700002	713901	WI005-052----	108/1940	Butterhill	Mound
699539	712231	WI005-080----	2/2004	Enclosure	Sroughan
699621	712270	WI005-081----	1/2004	Cairn - Unclassified	Carrig
699621	712270	WI005-081----	1/2005	Cairn - Unclassified	Carrig
706597	714030	WI006-013----	96/1940	Castle - Motte	Athdown
721350	717621	WI007-021----	144/1940	Megalithic Tomb - Unclassified	Parknasilloge
724217	717508	WI007-027----	120/1940	Castle - Tower House	Fassaroe
724564	716762	WI007-029002-	128/1940	Graveslab	Kilbride
724564	716762	WI007-029003-	128/1940	Graveslab	Kilbride
718573	681443	WI035-028001-	130/1940	Church	Kilcashel
690278	676462	WI037-001----	18/1956	Burial Mound	Liscolman
690344	674789	WI037-007----	141/1940	Ringfort - Rath	Liscolman
690145	673199	WI037-016----	146/1940	Hillfort	Rath East
701308	675185	WI038-014----	102/1940	Ballynamanoge	Ringfort - Rath
710986	677081	WI039-015----	131/1940	Church	Kilpipe
717391	677336	WI040-011002-	98/1940	Church	Ballintemple
722408	673956	WI040-028----	103/1940	Ballyraine Middle	Moated Site
696003	671585	WI042-012----	134/1940	Cross	Kilquiggin
703358	672511	WI043-008----	116/1940	House - 16th/17th Century	Coolross (Ballinacor South By.)
699816	662895	WI047-011----	151/1940	Burial Mound	Umrygar
689934	704695	WI009-010----	151/1940	Burial Mound	Lemonstown

Table 22 Preservation Orders in the Wicklow study area

Register of Historic Monuments

There are forty-two (42) monuments in the Wicklow study area that have been added to the RHM.

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	RHM. NO.	CLASS	TOWNLAND
704808	719789	WI001-010----	HM03033	Cairn - Ring-Cairn	Ballyfolan
704698	719360	WI001-013----	HM03032	Cairn - Unclassified	Ballyfolan
721497	719823	WI003-009----	HM03055	Ringfort - Cashel	Killegar
700656	713476	WI005-055----	HM03040	Ringfort - Unclassified	Blackrock (Talbotstown Lower By.)
705798	715670	WI006-006----	HM03067	Field System	Scurlocksleap
728794	713710	WI008-011----	HM03579	Castle - Unclassified	Rathdown Upper
728792	713729	WI008-011001-	HM03579	Moated Site	Rathdown Upper
728754	713769	WI008-011002-	HM03064	Field System	Rathdown Upper
728754	713769	WI008-011002-	HM03579	Field System	Rathdown Upper
728619	713602	WI008-012001-	HM03063	Church	Rathdown Upper
728619	713602	WI008-012001-	HM03579	Church	Rathdown Upper
727854	711779	WI008-017----	HM03057	Castle - Hall-House	Kindlestown Upper
694055	705414	WI009-017002-	HM03047	Church	Dragoonhill
729184	704254	WI019-005002-	HM03062	Gatehouse	Newcastle Middle

727703	700364	WI019-013----	HM03046	Moated Site	Courtfoyle
686931	695887	WI021-013----	HM03050	Ringfort - Rath	Freynestown Upper
693654	694902	WI021-019----	HM03051	Bullaun Stone	Kelshamore
693660	694879	WI021-019001-	HM03051	Bullaun Stone	Kelshamore
693608	694887	WI021-019002-	HM03051	Bullaun Stone	Kelshamore
693690	694857	WI021-020----	HM03052	Religious House - Unclassified	Kelshamore
693740	694935	WI021-021----	HM03053	Burial Ground	Kelshamore
693706	696312	WI021-022----	HM03039	Ringfort - Rath	Ballyvraghan
689739	693144	WI021-027----	HM03030	Standing Stone	Ballintruer More
690849	693188	WI021-028----	HM03029	Castle - Tower House	Ballintruer Beg
695945	693031	WI021-063----	HM03606	Ringfort - Rath	Knockanarrigan
727738	697458	WI025-003----	HM03027	Moated Site	Ballinapark (Newcastle)
691571	691235	WI027-016----	HM03068	Ringfort - Rath	Spinans Middle
693476	690486	WI027-022002-	HM03042	Moated Site	Castlequarter
691943	687517	WI027-051----	HM03069	Moated Site	Talbotstown Upper
699799	686647	WI028-017----	HM03048	Ringfort - Rath	Drim
710401	690652	WI029-017----	HM03049	Barracks	Drumgoff
717095	689826	WI030-004----	HM03028	Ringfort - Rath	Ballinderry Lower
727251	691422	WI031-002002-	HM03034	Moated Site	Ballynagran (Arklow By., Gelnealy Ed.)
691710	675099	WI037-008----	HM03031	Moated Site	Ballyconnell
690484	673223	WI037-019----	HM03059	Enclosure	Knockeen
690484	673223	WI037-019----	HM03059	Enclosure	Rath East
716794	673823	WI040-022001-	HM03061	Church	Moorehill
716809	673822	WI040-022002-	HM03061	Graveyard	Moorehill
692874	672211	WI042-006----	HM03056	Enclosure	Killinure
690799	670186	WI042-014----	HM03060	Enclosure	Money Lower
694899	666338	WI042-039----	HM03045	Moated Site	Coolross (Shillelagh By.)
699363	670354	WI043-012----	HM03036	Ringfort - Rath	Ballynultagh (Shillelagh By.)

Table 23 Register of Historic Monuments in the Wicklow study area

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

Record of Protected Structures

There are five hundred and thirty three (533) RPS sites in the Wicklow study area. Of particular interest in the county are the mining sites, where the rich deposits of minerals such as copper, lead, iron and gold in the county were mined. County Wicklow has a long and rich heritage of mining, probably starting in the Bronze Age and continuing until recently. Sites such as Ballymurtagh, Connary Upper, Cronebane East Tigroney West in Avoca (the Avoca Valley Mines), the Glendalough Mines, Glendasan Lead Mines and Glenmalure/ Barravore Leadmines are included in the RPS record.

Architectural Conservation Area

There are seven ACAs in County Wicklow and one candidate ACA, they are as follows:

ACA's in the Wicklow study area
Enniskerry, Town Centre
Tinahely, Town Centre
Dunlavin, Main Street
Rathdrum, Low town and Village Centre
Delgany, Village Centre
Greystones (Church Road, Killincarrig Village, The Burnaby, Blacklion)
Wicklow, Wicklow Town (CDP, variation 2011)
Blessingtown town centre is a proposed ACA

Table 24 ACA's in the Wicklow study area

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

A total of one thousand, two hundred and seventy (1,270) features of architectural heritage merit were identified by the NIAH in the Wicklow study area. The survey was carried out in 2003 with Wicklow town recently resurveyed in 2010.

Two of the sites were given an international rating by the NIAH survey, these are as follows:

COORDINATES		NIAH REG.	CATEGORY	TYPE	LOCATION
287171	201656	16308001	Architectural Artistic Historical Social	Market House	Dunlavin Market House (Dunlavin Courthouse), Market Square, Main Street/Kilcullen Street, Wicklow
321256	216438	16400717	Architectural Artistic Archaeological Social	Country House	Powerscourt Demesne

Table 25 NIAH sites in the Wicklow study area with an International Rating

Eleven (11) of the sites were credited with a national significance rating; these included large country houses such as Russborough House, Kilruddery and Shelton Abbey. One thousand, two hundred and forty nine (1,249) were given a regional rating whilst eight sites were given a local rating.

A survey of a representative sample of the vernacular domestic buildings of Co. Wicklow was carried out. One hundred and forty seven (147) houses and farm complexes were selected to illustrate the range of typical house types and farmyard layouts, the distribution of these types across the county, noting the influence of the position in the landscape on the form of houses and identifying prevailing trends within the county in the context of the vernacular architecture of Ireland. This survey will be accessed if relevant during the routeing stage.

NIAH Designed Landscapes and Historic Gardens Survey

Two hundred and twelve (210) sites have been identified for the NIAH garden survey for further examination. Not all of these gardens are intact and their significance has yet to be established.

EMERGING POTENTIAL COUNTY WICKLOW

During the course of the constraints study areas of potential have emerged from the record and are listed below, given the size of the study area this is necessarily broad and will be developed through further research and field work during each stage of the project.

- The historic towns, deserted medieval settlements and towns and ecclesiastical sites contain complexes of sites that are associated with them.

- The area around the Balltinglass Hills on the western side of the Wicklow Mts., a megalithic hillfort complex at Brusselstown /Spinans Hill, prehistoric complexes on Kaedeen/Carrig Mts. Tuckmill Hill, Colvinstown Upper, Rathcoran and Tinoranhill.
- Rath East (Rathgall)/ Brusselstown Hillforts
- Tournant prehistoric complex (south of Dunlavin)
- Cluster of bivallate ringfort sites, hut and settlement sites on the slopes of Church Mountain, (including the Pipers stones in Athgreany) in the Donard - Hollywood area
- Large early Palladian mansions of Powerscourt House, Russborough House which were designed to take in views of the surrounding landscapes.
- Mining Heritage
- St Kevins Way from Hollywood/Valleymount to Glendalough

6.5 COUNTY LAOIS

INTRODUCTION

The constraints study area of Laois includes the south eastern part of county, defined within an area which runs close to the western side of the M7 and is closely parallel to it. The Killeshin Plateau lies to the south and southeast of the county and the remaining landscape comprising lowlying agricultural land which is interspersed with bog land in the low lying areas (the area of peatlands northwest of Ballyroan). The river Barrow and its tributaries drain the northern and eastern part of the study area and the rivers Nore, Erkina, Goul, Owenbeg and their many smaller tributaries drain the land to the south.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Recorded archaeological monuments

In the Laois constraints study area there are one thousand and sixty-five (1,065) RMP sites recorded; twenty (20) of which are redundant records. The archaeological survey for the county was published in 1995.

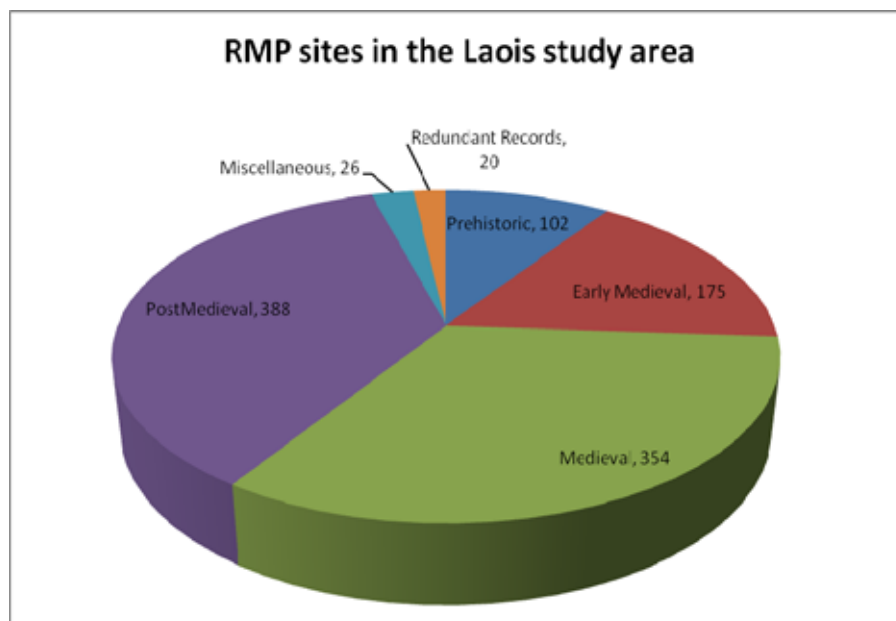


Chart 4 RMP site breakdown in Laois

Prehistoric Period

There are one hundred and two (102) sites that can be attributed to the prehistoric period.

Prehistoric ritual/ burial practice

Megalithic tombs are rare in the midlands; there is one unclassified tomb site in Manger. There are three sites classified as megalithic structures which have been marked as 'Druids Chair' on historic OS maps which are likely to represent burial tombs that have been removed. There are two cairn sites which may date to the early Bronze Age.

The Bronze Age is represented by eleven (11) ring-barrows, and a ditch barrow and eight unclassified barrows. There is a complex of ring barrows in Greatheath (The Heath) comprising fourteen of the barrow sites. The remaining barrows are either in the immediate vicinity of The Heath or in the south of the study area in Slatt. There are fifteen (15) ring-

ditches which may be ploughed out barrow sites; these sites have a broad distribution. Other burial sites associated with the Bronze Age include three cists and three urn burials

There are five standing stones, three of which are located on Knockbaun. These sites may mark Bronze Age burials or ancient territories.

A bog body was recently (2011) found by Bord Na Móna a workers in the Cul na Móna Bog (Cashel Bog complex) to the northeast of Ballyroan to the west of Cullenagh Mt., it is thought to be Iron Age in date as it was close to a tribal boundary, the individual may have been the victim of sacrifice. This find indicates the significant potential of peatlands areas.

Prehistoric settlement activity

There are twenty-three (23) fulacht fia sites in the study area, representing evidence for Bronze Age domestic activity. Six of these were previously unknown subsurface sites uncovered during excavation of the M7. There is a notable cluster on the slopes of Wolfhill. Associated with these sites are three burnt mounds and four burnt spreads and possibly a burnt pit.

There is concentric enclosure close to Ballintubbert and three hillforts which are likely to date to the Iron Age. With the exception of one site in Boley, to the west of the study area, these hilltop sites are located on the eastern ridge of the Killeshin Plateau.

There are ten (10) linear earthwork sites which have a wide distribution in the study area; these sites may however be later in date. There are four metalworking site and a hearth site that may date to the period.

Early Medieval Period

Early medieval ritual/ burial practice

There are fourteen (14) ecclesiastical enclosures that may represent evidence for early Christian foundations, associated with these sites are four round towers, four bullaun stones, a hermitage in Dysart and a shrine site. These sites are located on the lower fertile slopes of the Killeshin Plateau, particularly to the north and west. Sites like Aghaboe developed into ecclesiastical complexes in the medieval period comprising churches and graveyards.

There are twenty-four (24) holy wells and two holy tree/bushes; there is a notable concentration of these sites on the eastern side of the Killeshin Plateau.

Early medieval settlement activity

Relating to the secular settlement of the area there are one hundred and fourteen (114) ringfort sites all of of earthen construction (raths) with the exception of a single cashel site with enclosing banks formed of stone. These sites have a wide distribution but are concentrated on the sloping foothills of the uplands, there are few on the low lying areas or on the peaks of hills. There is a notable concentration of these sites in the environs of early settlements such as at Abbeyleix and Portlaoise on the western fringe of The Heath. Associated with these site types are five souterrains. There is one crannog site in Grantstown on the western side of the study area.

There is a single ogham stone recorded in the study area. Three horizontal-wheeled water mills have been recorded and are likely to date between the early 7th century and the late 10th century, these sites were vital to the early medieval arable economy.

Medieval Period

There are three hundred and fifty-four (354) sites that may date to the medieval period in the Laois constraints study area.

Medieval ritual/ burial practice

There are seventy-four (74) churches, two chapel sites and sixty-five (65) graveyards in the study area. These sites may have earlier origins or indeed may date to later periods but in the main they are associated with the medieval period. Associated with these sites are three crosses, two high crosses, eight fonts, four cross-slabs, two graveslabs, three tombs and two sarcophagi. There are six religious houses (comprising abbeys and monasteries), they were founded by Augustinian Canons and Franciscan Friars and other unknown orders. There are three ecclesiastical sites that cannot be further classified which may date to this period.

There is a children's burial ground which may have been used up to the 1900's and may have its origin in the medieval period. There are twelve (12) burial mounds which are not further classified; these sites can be medieval or later in date.

Medieval settlement activity

There are sixty-two (62) castle sites defined in the county which represent both earthwork castles and stone built castles. The earliest type represented by fourteen (14) earthwork castles comprising seven possible earthen motte sites, six motte and bailey sites and one ringwork site. There are forty six (46) moated site or defended farmsteads representing the early Anglo-Norman settlers

Stone castles include nineteen (19) tower houses and one hundred and twenty eight (28) castles that are not further classified. Associated with these are fifteen (15) bawn sites, two gateways. There is one large castle classified in the RMP as Anglo-Norman masonry castle in Dunamase.

Medieval stone objects include three inscribed stones, three sheela-na-gigs, an armorial plaque, a stone head, two effigials and two wall monuments. There is one medieval house recorded industrial features such as eight corn-drying kilns, two lime kilns, eight wells and two unclassified mills that may date to the period. There is a school site associated with Aghmacart.

There are seven deserted - medieval settlements which may comprise large areas with remnants of houses and land plots often evident as earthworks and may include a parish church or castle, these sites would have a large zone of potential around them.

There are two historic towns dating to the end of the Medieval Period and early post medieval period recorded in the county, Portlaoise which was known as 'Fort Protector' and Ballinakill. There are zones of archaeological potential around these sites within which all their associated monuments are present. Portlaoise had a town defence which is considered a national monument (see below).

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	CLASS	TOWN
247130	198480	LA013-041---	Historic Town	Portlaoise (Borris Little, Clonminam, Kylekiproe, Maryborough, Moneyballytyrrell)
246653	180489	LA030-018---	Historic Town	(Ballinakill, Haywood Demesne)

Table 26 Historic towns in the Laois study area

Miscellaneous monuments

There are three hundred and eighty-eight (388) sites that may date from prehistoric period to the present day that have generic classifications or are site types that may date to any period. In some cases further research will establish a broad date, but in the majority archaeological

investigations would establish the nature and date of the sites. There are just eight sites or features of indeterminate function recorded in the county.

Ritual/ burial practice

There are twenty-one (21) burial sites with no further classification

Settlement activity

The largest site type present in the county is the enclosure with two hundred and ninety-six (296) examples in the study area. As there are no diagnostic features present to allow classification these sites may date any time from prehistory onwards. Similarly there are two earthwork sites and six mound sites that cannot be further classified

Relating to settlement activity there is one building, a fortification, a habitation site, three hut sites and a cliff edge fort. There are three architectural fragments and an architectural feature which may date from the early medieval period onwards. Industrial activity is represented by four quarries, seven pits, seven roads, a bridge an unclassified togher, three field boundaries and sixteen field systems and a peatland platform.

Post Medieval Period

There are twenty-six sites (26) dating to the post medieval period. This record is certainly not representative of all sites of archaeological or cultural heritage importance that may date to this period. Other significant post medieval features are protected in the RPS and are also recorded in the NIAH and in the various vernacular and industrial heritage surveys carried out for the county, some have yet to be identified and recorded. Field inspection for the next phases of project will identify these features.

Post medieval ecclesiastical /ritual / burial practice

Some of the churches graveyards described above may date to the post medieval period or may have still been in use even up to the present day. There is a record of a mass house, a mausoleum and a penal mass station which may date to this period.

Post medieval settlement activity

The recorded sites for the post medieval period predominately relate to later houses and farming practices. There is a record of ten fortified houses, three 16th to 17th century houses and one 18th century house. Associated features include a deerpark, and seven designed landscape features.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS, PRESERVATION ORDERS AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS

National Monuments

There are ten national monuments in state care in the Laois study area.

COORDINATES	RMP NO.	NM NO.	NAME	CLASS	Townland
652939	698214	LA013-052----	Dunamase Castle	Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle	Aghnahily
653269	697535	LA013-063----	Aghnahilly	Ringfort - rath	Aghnahily
653509	690266	LA018-031002-,	Timahoe	Church	Timahoe
653503	690255	LA018-031005-	Timahoe	Round tower	Timahoe
654399	689948	LA019-016----	Fossy	Church	Fossy lower
671252	679095	LA032-018001-,	Sleaty	Church	Sleaty
671254	679083	LA032-018003-,	Sleaty	Cross - High cross	Sleaty
671254	679083	LA032-018007-	Sleaty	Cross - High cross	Sleaty

667262	677863	LA032-020002-	NM00402	Killeshin	Church	Killeshin
666625	676735	LA037-002----	NM00399	Coorlaghan	Ringfort - rath	Coorlaghan

Table 27 National monuments in the Laois study area

In accordance with national policy (2008) all town defences are considered national monuments; the following town defences are recorded in the Laois study area and should be treated as National Monuments.

COORDINATES	RMP NO.	NM NO.	CLASS	Town
247305	198472	LA013-041006-	-	Town defences
Portlaoise Town (Borris Little, Clonminam, Kylekiproe)				

Table 28 Town defences in the Laois study area

Preservation Orders

There are five sites that had Preservation Orders placed on them in the Laois study area.

COORDINATES	RMP NO.	PO. NO.	CLASS	Townland	
650373	693787	LA018-012----	197/1954	Ringfort - Rath	Lamberton Demesne
646587	688836	LA024-006001-	190/1952	Castle - Motte	Ballyroan (Cullenagh By.)
652619	689536	LA024-015001-	4/1981	Ringfort - Rath	Ballinacloch Lower
652619	689536	LA024-015002-	4/1981	Castle - Motte And Bailey	Ballinacloch Lower
669715	673657	LA037-008----	3/1995	Castle - Tower House	Clogrenan

Table 29 Preservation orders in the Laois study area

Register of Historic Monuments

There are thirty-one (30) sites that have been added to the RHM in the Laois study area.

COORDINATES	RMP NO.	RHM. NO.	CLASS	Townland	
651405	703251	LA008-014001-	HM01366	Church	Coolbanagher
651405	703251	LA008-014002-	HM01366	Graveyard	Coolbanagher
651652	702505	LA013-007----	HM01365	Ringfort - rath	Coolbanagher
652939	698214	LA013-052----	HM01382	Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle	Aghnahily
652939	698214	LA013-052----	HM01382	Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle	Park Or Dunamase
652939	698214	LA013-052----	HM01382	Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle	Ballycarroll
654568	700424	LA014-008----	HM01363	Moated site	Carrigeen (Stradbally Kilmurry Ed.) By.,
660707	697834	LA014-043----	HM01379	Ringfort - rath	Monaferrick
658802	691638	LA019-011002-	HM01359	Cairn unclassified	Ballycoolan
658977	691524	LA019-011008-	HM01387	Enclosure	Ballycoolan
668596	690726	LA020-005----	HM01360	Moated site	Barrowhouse

668896	690576	LA020-007----	HM01361	Ringfort - rath	Barrowhouse
632748	685996	LA022-019007-	HM01355	Castle - motte and bailey	Aghaboe
640654	688242	LA023-005----	HM01371	Ringfort - rath	Derrykearn
648390	688207	LA024-020----	HM01372	Enclosure	Dooary
644554	685872	LA024-028----	HM01384	Ringfort - rath	Rathmoyle
660036	688769	LA025-009----	HM01368	Ringfort - rath	Corbally (Ballyadams By.)
657444	686884	LA025-013----	HM01380	Megalithic structure	Monamanry
657444	686884	LA025-013----	HM01381	Megalithic structure	Monamanry
661224	687934	LA025-017----	HM01367	Ringfort - rath	Corbally (Ballyadams By.)
659668	687254	LA025-018----	HM01378	Megalithic tomb - unclassified	Manger
661408	686288	LA025-027001-,	HM01362	Hillfort	Boley (Ballyadams By)
620636	677159	LA027-020----	HM01377	Enclosure	Knockardagannon
636173	682838	LA029-005002-	HM01370	Graveyard	Dairyhill
634788	680138	LA029-015----	HM01385	Ringfort - rath	Tintore
642990	679888	LA029-037----	HM03451	Ringfort - rath	Watercastle
667386	677789	LA032-020001-	HM01376	Castle - motte	Killeshin
624425	671900	LA033-020----	HM01374	Ringfort - rath	Graigeadrisly
624995	671820	LA033-023----	HM01373	Church	Graigeadrisly
626555	676629	LA034-004001-	HM01358	Church	Ballybuggy
639484	672827	LA035-046----	HM01356	Ringfort - rath	Aharney

Table 30 Register of Historic Monuments in the Laois study area

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

Record of Protected Structures

There are five hundred and forty seven (547) RPS sites in the Laois study area. These include a a number of thatched structures, bridges and mill sites that are not recorded in the NIAH survey, which were added on foot of heritage surveys carried out by the Local Authority.

Architectural Conservation Area

There are five ACA's in the Laois study area, these are as follows:

ACA's in the Laois study area
Abbeyleix
Ballinakill
Durrow
Portlaoise
Timahoe

Table 31 ACA's in the Laois study area

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

There are three hundred and two (302) sites surveyed by the NIAH in the study area. Fourteen (14) have a National rating; these include houses such as Castle Durrow; Emo Court, Heywood Demesne and Stradbally. Two hundred and sixty five (265) have a regional rating and twenty three (23) a local/record rating.

NIAH Designed Landscapes and Historic Gardens Survey

The NIAH garden survey identified eighty seven (87) garden sites for further study in the Laois study area. Heywood Gardens is a well known garden in the county. The gardens are widely distributed but are not present uplands and the low peatland areas.

EMERGING POTENTIAL COUNTY LAOIS

The known monuments are concentrated on the lower slopes of the uplands and along the watercourses. There are few sites on the summit of the upland plateau and few sites lie above the c. 250m contour lines, the low hills to the northeast of the study area have attracted activity. The lowlying boglands have a low distribution sites however these areas are considered to be of significant archaeological potential for sites/finds that may date to any period. There is a particular potential at the interface of these bogs between dryland and wetland areas.

During the course of the constraints study areas of potential have emerged from the record and are listed below, given the size of the study area this is necessarily broad and will be developed through further research and field work during each stage of the project.

- The Heath prehistoric barrow complex
- Multi-period landscape around the Rock of Dunamase, sheltered by low slung hills
- The bog lands have a proven archaeological potential in this county
- Extensive complex of low lying earthworks and cropmarks around Aghaboe, representing a complex early medieval and medieval settlement landscape.
- Mining heritage recently documented in Cullenagh Hills.
- Extensive zone of archaeological potential around Ballyprior and Ballycoolan with a range sites from all periods within it, this area lies to the north of the medieval settlements at Clopook

6.6 COUNTY CARLOW

INTRODUCTION

Carlow is said to derive its name from the Irish 'Ceathar Loch' meaning four lakes, this is an interesting as the county is almost entirely devoid of Lakes. In the north it has broad fertile valleys of the rivers Barrow and Slaney. In the south, Mount Leinster and the Blackstairs form a natural imposing border with Wexford and the west the Kellishin divide the counties of Carlow and Laois.

RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS

There are one thousand, six hundred and twenty eight (1,628) archaeological sites recorded in the RMP in County Carlow.

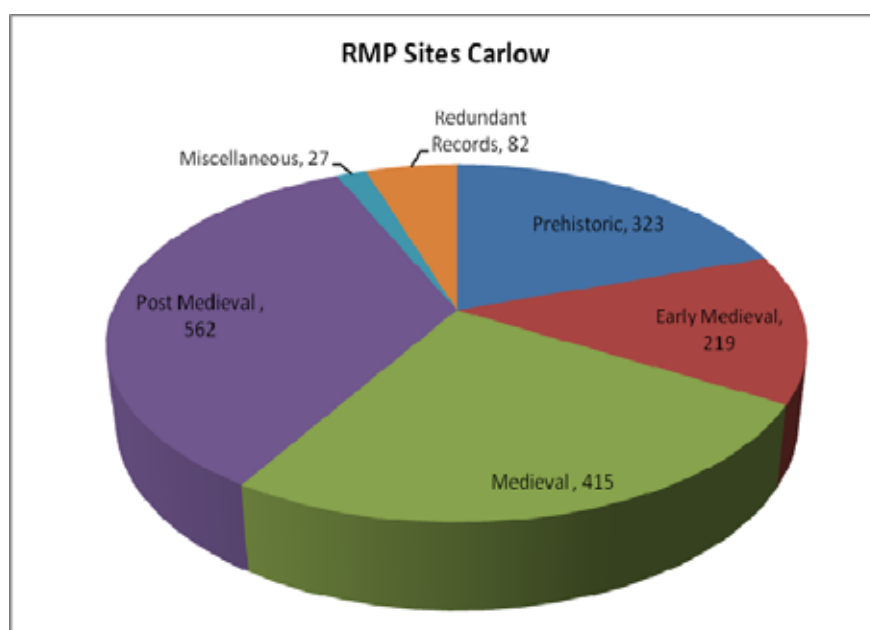


Chart 5 RMP site breakdown in the Carlow study area

Prehistoric Period

Prehistoric ritual/burial practice

Three hundred and twenty (323) sites can be attributed to the prehistoric period in Carlow.

The earliest monumental evidence in the County is burial sites dating to the Neolithic Period. Eleven sites are megalithic structures (11), dating to the early Neolithic (c 3300-2900 BC) of which just seven (7) can be precisely classified as portal tombs. These belong to a group extending from Dublin to Waterford to the west of the Wicklow and Wexford mountains.

There are two known Linkardstown-type burials, a burial type named after those discovered in Carlow and generally date between c.2000-1700BC. They comprise inhumed individuals placed in a central cist, covered in a cairn and under a mound and are usually accompanied by decorated vessels. A Neolithic habitation site (CW012-113) was excavated in advance of construction of the N9/N10 Kilcullen-Waterford Road. Pits dating to the Early Neolithic were discovered and large assemblage of sherds of Early Neolithic carinated pottery.

There are one hundred and two (102) ring-ditches which represent the largest number of prehistoric ritual site type in the county. These are known from the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age. Bronze Age burials are represented by twenty-two (22) barrows (comprising bowl,

mound and ring barrows), twenty-six (26) cairns and nine flat cemeteries and simple, sixteen (16) cremation pits, two burials, two urn burials indicating the variety of burial practices are represent in Carlow. At Ballon Hill is one of the most extensive Bronze Age cemeteries (CW013-065) was investigated by James Graves in the mid-nineteenth century, comprising pit and cist burials associated with bowl and vase food vessel and cordoned pottery. There are similar concentrations north of Carlow and Clonmelsh/Ballybannon, Kilgraney, Fenniscourt, Tomard Lower and Sligduff all notably along the river Barrow.

Other ritual monuments in the county which date to the Bronze Age but occasionally to the Neolithic include a stone row (in Coolasnaghta) and thirty (30) standing stones, the majority of which are especially numerous in the northeast of the county. They were possibly used to mark routes, sacred areas or, occasionally, burials. There are smaller standing stones dating to later periods along the slopes of Knockscur which are thought to be associated with pre nineteenth century field systems. There are thirty (30) rock art sites in the county and depending on their associates may date to the Bronze Age or perhaps the Neolithic.

Prehistoric Settlement Activity

There is two hillfort sites in the County, a bivallate fort in Ballinkillin (CW019-027) and a univallate fort Killoughternane or Knockscur, which can represent tribal centre or permanent or temporary settlements that date to the Later Bronze Age, there are examples of these sites being reoccupied in the later Iron Age. There are three Neolithic house sites, three Bronze Age house sites, and one prehistoric house site.

There are thirty seven (37) fulacht fia or Bronze Age cooking sites in the county which constitutes relatively a large number of a monument type in the county, there are also three burnt mounds.

There is one concentric enclosure, excavated examples of which date have shown them to be habitation sites of the Iron Age Period. Other sites of the period also include seven metal working sites.

Early Medieval Period

The early medieval period in County Carlow is represented by two hundred and nineteen (219) monuments types that can be dated to the period.

Early medieval ritual/burial practice

The 8th century Book of Mullang, from Carlow shows a plan of the monastery: the earliest known plan of an Irish monastery.

In Carlow the early ecclesiastical sites fall into the broad categories of monastic complexes and isolated churches, standing remains include eight ecclesiastical enclosures and three round towers and features associated with them include four cross-inscribed pillars and stones and two ogham stones. St. Mullins (a National Monument) and Clonmore is the most notable of the monastic settlements. There are forty-one (41) holy wells in the county some of which may be associated with an early saint or may be still venerated.

Early medieval settlement activity

Ringforts, a classic settlement type of the period, is the most numerous monuments in the study area with one hundred and thirty (130) examples classified in the county (it is likely that there are far greater numbers that have been classified as enclosures). The majority of these are formed by earthen banks known as raths, while fifteen in Carlow are constructed of stone banks and are known as cashels. There is just one souterrain recorded in the county. An unclassified mill may also date to this period.

Medieval Period

There are four hundred and fifteen (415) sites that can be dated to the medieval period, however many sites that are generically classified as graveyard, rectangular enclosures may also date to this period but are discussed below in the medieval or miscellaneous monuments.

Medieval ritual/burial practice

There are a large number of medieval ecclesiastical sites in the county; there are seventy-six (76) churches, sixty-four (64) graveyards, a chapel and five religious houses. Associated with these sites are thirty-six (36) crosses, twenty-four (24) cross-slabs and thirteen (13) grave slabs. There are three sites that are classified as ecclesiastical sites.

Medieval settlement activity

There are fifty-nine (59) castle sites. The earliest castles are earthwork castles represented by five motte sites; the most notable at Castlegrace, Dunleckny, and by three motte and bailey sites e.g. in Minvaud Upper Castlemore and St Mullin's. The some built castles are represented by ten tower houses, twenty-six (26) unclassified castles and five Anglo Norman masonry castles. Rural medieval defended settlements are represented by thirty two (32) moated sites.

There are seven medieval boroughs they include Carlow, Castlemore, Tullow, Oldleighlin, Dunleckny, Leighlinbridge and St. Mullin's. While there are no substantial physical remains of walled towns in the county documentary evidence indicates that Carlow town was fortified and fourteenth century murgage grants indicate that Leighlinbridge Town and Tullow towns may have also had defensive walls.

Miscellaneous Monuments

There are five hundred and sixty two (562) sites that may date anywhere from the prehistoric period onwards.

Miscellaneous ritual/ burial practice

There are six burial sites, a cathedral (a multi-period site), a holed stone and eight architectural fragments.

Miscellaneous settlement activity

There are three hundred and fifty three (353) enclosure sites, sixty six (66) earthwork sites and eighteen mounds in the county that cannot be further classified. They which are all likely to be plough levelled remains of sites that may date from the prehistoric period onwards

Domestic activity is represented by four habitation sites and twelve (12) hut sites, eight structures and two buildings. Twenty nine (29) field systems, a field boundary and a boundary stone. Industrial features include an industrial site, two quarry sites, six charcoal making sites and seven road/trackway sites and a cave. An unusual feature include Star Shaped Fort in Colyhune.

Post Medieval Period

There are just sixteen (16) sites that date to the post medieval period. This includes three fortified houses and four houses dating to the 16th/17th century and one 19th century in date. Associated with these houses are fifteen (15) designed landscape features. There is one bastioned fort and a mass rock. Most of the early post medieval houses in Carlow have not been recorded in the RMP or SMR however there are four houses that predate 1700 included. However this is not representative of all sites of archaeological or cultural heritage importance in this period. Other significant post medieval features are protected in the RPS and are also recorded in the NIAH and in the various vernacular and industrial heritage surveys carried out for the county, some have yet to be identified and recorded.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS, PRESERVATION ORDERS AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS

National monuments

There are sixteen (16) sites and complexes that are designated national monuments in County Carlow. These include the following:

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	NM NO.	NAME	CLASS	TOWNLAND
682729	679625	CW003-017002-	NM00014	Straboe	Graveslab	Straboe
688974	681877	CW004-014----	NM00009	Rathvilly Moat	Castle - motte	Knockroe (rathvilly by.)
675388	676874	CW007-010----	NM00007	Browneshill	Megalithic tomb - portal tomb	Kernanstown
671704	676671	CW007-018002-	NM00005	Carlow Castle	Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle	Carlow
679289	674140	CW008-031001-	NM00004	Baunogenasraid	Burial	Baunogenas raid
679290	674140	CW008-031002-	NM00004	Baunogenasraid	Linkardstown burial	Baunogenas raid
682752	673862	CW008-033001-	NM00006	Castlemore	Castle - motte and bailey	Castlemore
673373	667385	CW012-048003-	NM00012	Nurney	Cross - High cross	Nurney
669037	665477	CW012-070003	NM00010	Leighlinbridge Castle	Castle - tower house	Leighlinbridge
684563	669535	CW013-034----	NM00001	Aghade (Cloghaphoill)	Holed stone	Aghade
673892	661566	CW016-055001	NM00003	Ballymoon Castle	Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle	Ballymoon
672215	657503	CW019-010001-	NM00011	Lorum	Cross - High cross	Lorum
672215	657503	CW019-010002-	NM00011	Lorum	Cross	Lorum
674496	658541	CW019-018----	NM00002	Ballyloughan Castle	Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle	Ballyloughan
677599	654238	CW019-048001-	NM00008	Killoughternane	Church	Killoughternane
672773	638039	CW026-011----	NM00013	St. Mullin's	Historic town	Glebe (St. Mullin's lower by. (detached portion), Ballyknock, St. Mullin's, Bauck

Table 32 National Monuments in the Carlow study area

National Monuments with Preservation Orders

There are six sites from the county that have been given preservation orders, these sites are considered to be national monuments.

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	PO. NO.	CLASS	TOWNLAND
688650	682288	CW004-011----	3/1984	Ogham stone	Patrickswell
669715	673657	CW007-033----	3/1995	Castle - tower house	Clogrenan
684024	671444	CW013-012----	65/1938	Standing stone	Ardristan
684386	667889	CW013-054----	6/1978	Castle - motte	Castlegrace

677599	654238	CW019-048001-	73/1939	Church	Killoughternane
674532	652290	CW022-010001-	27942	Portal Dolmen	Ballynasilloge

Table 33 Sites with Preservation Orders in the Carlow study area

Register of Historic Monuments sites

There are twenty (20) sites and complexes in Carlow that are listed in the Register of Historic Monuments, all these sites appear on the RMP.

COORDINATES	RMP NO.	RHM. NO.	CLASS	TOWNLAND
685853	680810	CW003-009----	HM00334	Ringfort - rath Rathdaniel
688541	682601	CW004-010----	HM03527	Ritual site - holy well Patrickswell
688852	682757	CW004-012001-	HM03511	Church Waterstown
688827	682770	CW004-012003-	HM03511	Cross - High cross Waterstown
688836	682770	CW004-012004-	HM03511	Cross Waterstown
675388	676874	CW007-010----	HM00328	Megalithic tomb - portal tomb Kernanstown
673514	675266	CW007-023----	HM00325	Ringfort - rath Carlow
692465	677895	CW009-011----	HM00333	Ringfort - rath Raheen (Haroldstown ed)
692971	676170	CW009-022----	HM03510	Ringfort - rath Knockballystine
687628	674581	CW009-030----	HM00324	Ringfort - rath Butlersgrange
694577	674843	CW009-033----	HM00323	Ringfort - rath Ballyshane
679998	671041	CW013-003----	HM00327	Barrow - mound barrow Kellistown East
679159	670291	CW013-019----	HM00322	Barrow - mound barrow Ballynunnery
685531	669185	CW013-036----	HM00320	Megalithic tomb - portal tomb Ballynoe newtown or
685531	669185	CW013-036----	HM00321	Megalithic tomb - portal tomb Ballynoe or Newtown
685685	669449	CW013-037----	HM00353	Ringfort - rath Ratheeragh
667976	659483	CW015-024----	HM00326	Ringfort - rath Fenniscourt
668828	664659	CW016-003----	HM00318	Castle - motte Ballyknockan (Idrone W.By.)
671228	660790	CW016-043----	HM00329	Ringfort - rath Kilcarrig
672875	660613	CW016-052----	HM00319	Ringfort - rath Ballymoon

Table 34 Sites in the Register of Historic Monuments in the Carlow study area

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

Carlow has a rich architectural heritage with a larger range of building types ranging from large country houses and demesnes, to the large merchant/farming class of houses to the small estate houses and thatched cottages. Industrial sites include mills and the transport heritage along the late eighteenth century canal structures associated with the Barrow Navigation and its nineteenth century railway architecture

Record of Protected Structures

There are six hundred and sixty-six (666) RPS sites listed in the Carlow County Development Plan 2009-2015 and Carlow Town Development Plan 2012 – 2018.

Architectural Conservation Area

There are ten ACAs within Carlow; eight of these are in Carlow town these are as follows:

ACA's in the Carlow study area
Carlow Town (eight areas namely Montgomery Street, Dublin Street, Granby Row, Little Barrack Street , Brown Street , Maryborough Street and College Street)
Borris (LAP 2010-16)
Clonegall Village (LAP 2007).

Table 35 ACA's in the Carlow study area

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

There are four hundred (405) structures listed in the NIAH for county Carlow. Twenty-one (21) of these have a national rating, two hundred and eighty-four (284) have a regional rating and one hundred (100) have a local rating.

NIAH Designed Landscapes and Historic Gardens Survey

There are eighty seven (87) gardens identified by the NIAH garden survey for County Carlow. Some of these gardens are part of the attendant grounds of protected structures and are as such also protected. Further work is required to determine the significance of these sites. Examples of the more well known gardens in the County are Altamount Gardens, Ducketts Grove, Oakpark and Forest Park.

EMERGING POTENTIAL COUNTY CARLOW

the course of the constraints study areas of potential have emerged from the record and are listed below, given the size of the study area this is necessarily broad and will be developed through further research and field work during each stage of the project.

- Rainestown Archaeological Complex.
- While all the rivers in the county would have attracted activity during all periods there is a relatively large number of sites along the Dereen River.
- There is a large number of related sites in Sligduff townland.
- There is a concentration of sites on Eagle Hill.
- Ballon Hill flat cemetery and ring barrow sites.
- The southernmost tip of the county is the complex at St Mullins, a large buffer zone would be required around this monument to include the watercourse.
- Several cairns and settlement sites on the western side of the Dranagh Mountain.
- Hillfort at Ballinkillin.
- Killcarrig, to the southeast of Bagnelstown (Muine Bheag) comprising several ringforts and enclosures and field systems There is a large zone of potential around Dunleckny northeast of the town also.
- Bog lands are landscapes of potential e.g. Galmoy bog.
- Aerial survey across the county has indicated a large subsurface potential in the level fertile areas of the county.

6.7 COUNTY TIPPERARY

INTRODUCTION

The Tipperary study area comprises broad fertile valleys, known as the Golden Vale and the Great Plain of Cashel, which are enclosed by high mountain ranges. To the southeast is the eastern tip of the Galty Mountains, to the northeast are the Slieveardagh Hills, Slievenamon lies to the east and the north facing side of the Knockmealdown Mts. lie to the south in Co. Waterford. The Suir runs through Caher and at the impenetrable valley between the Knockmealdown and Comeragh Mts. (forming a near continuous barrier) it changes its course northwards and then eastwards through Clonmel and through Carrick on Suir. This river was navigable as far as Clonmel. The Suir has an extensive network of tributaries, including the Anner, Clasawley Moyle, the Tar and the Thanog. In the north is the Black river and to the east are the Glen, the King rivers and the Lingaun. There is a large tracts of bog in the northwestern part of the study area

ARCHAEOLOGY

There are three thousand, two hundred and seventeen (3,217) recorded archaeological monuments in the study area within County Tipperary North and South (this excludes 77 redundant records).

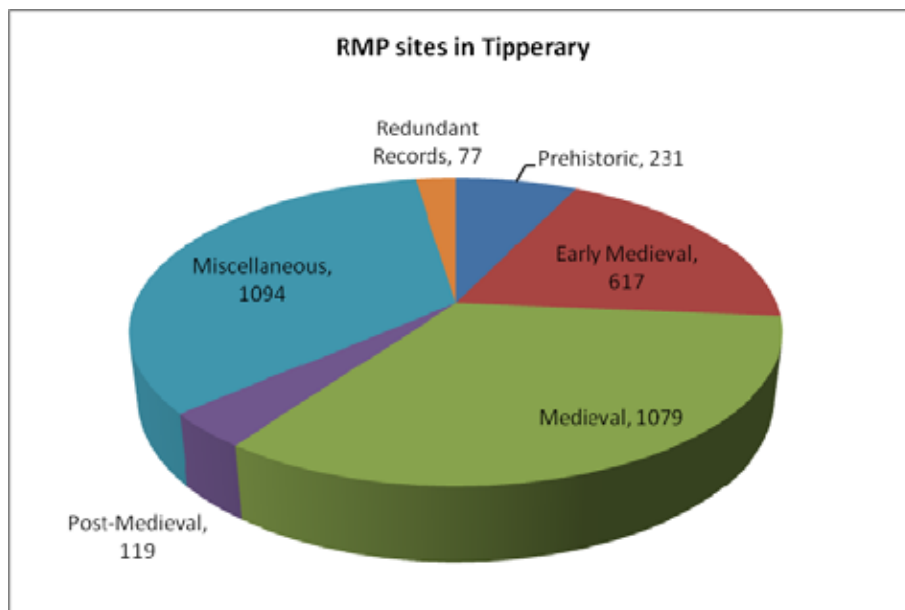


Table 36 RMP site breakdown in Tipperary

Prehistoric Period

Prehistoric ritual/burial practice

There are few megalithic structures dating to the Neolithic period in the study area, there is one portal tomb on the eastern slope of the Galtys and a cluster of three on the western edge of the Slieveardagh Hills along with four potential tombs and an unclassified tomb located on Slievenamon.

The Bronze Age is represented by a range of different monument types, including a variety of burial monuments, including cairns, barrows and burial sites. Burial monuments of the period include forty seven (47) barrow sites in the study area representing all the barrow types; the

largest site types include twenty (20) ring-barrows and ten ditch barrows and eight ditch barrows. There are four ring-ditches that are likely to be plough levelled barrows sites. These sites are located in low-lying areas around Cashel and on the foot hills of Slievardagh.

The Bronze Age is represented by a range of different monument types, including a variety of burial monuments, including cairns, barrows and burial sites. There are eighteen (18) cairn sites which comprise all except one ring-cairn are unclassified, these sites are located on the Galtys, Slievenamon and the Slieveardagh Hills. There is a record of two cist sites and five pit-burials. There is one henge monument in Lismortagh.

There are a relatively large numbers of Iron Age concentric enclosures, the sixteen (16) sites have a definite distribution on the southern foothills of Slievenamon and the undulating pasture lands east of Cashel. There are thirty six (36), standing stones and a stone circle. They have a riverine distribution with a notable number on Slievenamon and in the fertile area between the Galtys and the Comeragh Mountains. The latter cluster is interesting as this lies close to the county boundary.

Prehistoric Settlement Activity

Two Neolithic and eight Bronze Age houses are located in the study area all of which were excavated in advance of a gas pipeline in Curraghatoor, a Neolithic house was also identified here. A further Neolithic house was excavated in Marfield adjacent to the River Suir. A prehistoric house was also excavated as part of the M8. These sites demonstrate the subsurface archaeological potential of this landscape.

There are sixty five (60) fulachta fiadh sites and also two burnt mounds, burnt pit and four burnt spreads which may be the surviving remnants a fulacht fia. There is a notable cluster in Curraghadobbin on the Clasha River, along the Lingaun River and in Crehanagh North along the river Suir and in Kyle/Knockcuragh near Drangan.

There are twelve (12) concentric enclosure sites which date to the Iron Age period; these sites have a confined distribution in the area between Cashel and Fethard and on the southern slopes of Slievenamon. There are two hillforts located on the summits of Curraghadobbin Hill and Carrigadoon Hill the southeast of the study area.

There is one henge monument in Lismortagh. There are four linear earthworks which may date to this period. There are five structures in peatland in bogs of Derryvella and Lurgoe.

Early Medieval Period

In the study area the early medieval period is represented by five hundred and seventy two (572) recorded sites.

Early medieval ritual/ burial practice

Early monasticism in the study area is represented by nine ecclesiastical enclosures, which would have enclosed an early church and monastery and several associated features including, a round tower, fifteen bullaun stones and a cross- inscribed pillar. Early foundations and their burial grounds also continued into the medieval period (see below). There are thirty-three holy wells and three holy trees/bushes.

Early medieval settlement activity

There are four hundred and seventy seven (477) ringfort sites in the study area, all raths and one unclassified ring fort. They have a widespread distribution but are not present above the 300m contour line. There are seventeen souterrain sites that are likely to be associated with ringforts. There is one crannog in Marhill. There are two early medieval houses recorded.

There are two horizontal-wheeled mills and seven unclassified water mill which may date to the period.

Medieval Period

There are one thousand and twenty-six (1,026) sites in the study area that may date to the medieval period.

Medieval ritual/ burial practice

There are fifteen (15) medieval religious houses which in the county were founded by the Franciscan friars and nuns, Cistercian monks, Augustinian friars, canons and nuns and Dominican friars and the Knights Templar's and are represented by abbeys, priories, friaries, nunneries and convents.

Other ecclesiastical sites in the study area include include medieval churches and their graveyards and associated stone features. There are on hundred and forty two (142) churches , three chapel sites, one hundred and fifteen (115) graveyards and nineteen (19) burial grounds that may date to the medieval period, though some likely to have have an earlier origin. There is a children's burial ground a tradition which began in the medieval period. Features associated with these sites include one hundred and ninety graveslabs, nine crosses (including high crosses, a tau cross and wayside crosses), cross-slab, two cross slabs, ten font sites, two inscribed stones, ten Sheela-na-gig sites and two exhibitionist sites. There are thirty six (36) tomb sites three sarcophagus and three memorial stones.

Medieval settlement activity

In the Kildare study area there are one hundred and sixty-six (166) castle sites comprising early earthen and later stone built examples. The early examples include seven mottes, eight motte and bailey sites, twenty-one (21) ringwork sites and six ringwork and bailey sites, with a general distribution. There are five Anglo Norman masonry castles, seventy one (71) tower houses and fifty seven unclassified castles. Later sites include six hall houses. Associated with the castles include fifty-six (56) bawn sites, five fish ponds, a gatehouse, gateway and two dovecotes.

There are one hundred and seven (107) moated sites representing the defended farmsteads of the period, these site types have a broad distribution in the study area.

There are six historic towns in the study area as follows:

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	CLASS	TOWN
222230	146420	TS054-050---	Historic Town	Killenaule (Castlequarter (Killenaule Par.),Killenaule (Killenaule Par.),Knockavadagh)
207662	140654	TS061-025---	Historic Town	Cashel (Boherclogh,Cashel,Green,Hughes'-Lot East,Ladyswell,Loughnafina,Moor,St. Dominicks Abbey,St. Francisabbey,St. Patricksrock)
220780	134970	TS070-040---	Historic Town	Fethard
205105	124738	TS075-048---	Historic Town	Caher (Caherabbey Lower,Caherabbey Upper,Carrigeen (Caher Par.),Townparks (Caher Par.))
220369	122375	TS083-019---	Historic Town	Clonmel (Burgagery-Lands West,Oldbridge)
240140	121700	TS085-004---	Historic Town	Carrick- on-Suir (Town Parks,Carrickbeg)

Table 37 Historic towns in the Tipperary study area

Four of the towns with the exception of Killenaule have evidence of town defences, with the town walls of Fethard being notable. These are considered to be national monuments listed further below. There are twenty three (23) deserted medieval settlements, these sites can contain several related recorded archaeological features such as churches and graveyards, castles, dwellings and land plots often evident as earthworks, all the sites within the settlement should be seen as a single unit.

Associated with medieval settlement sites include two almshouses, a bakery, a college, a hospital, a leper hospital, ten medieval houses and a prison. There are sixteen (16) settlement clusters that may date from the end of the medieval period onwards, there are five hallow ways that may relate to these. Stone features include a wall monument and ten armorial plaques.

Industrial medieval features include two windmills, ten unclassified mills, four kilns, two corn drying kilns, twelve (12) wells.

Miscellaneous Monuments

There are nine hundred and forty nine (949) sites or monuments in the miscellaneous category, these features can either be dated from the prehistoric onwards.

Ritual/ burial practice

One cathedral, associated with St Patricks Rock (Rock of Cashel) which is a multi-period site. Seven burials in the study area which could be not further classified in the RMP.

Medieval settlement activity

There are several sites that have been given generic classifications; six hundred and sixty eight (668) sites are classified as enclosure sites, fifty-three (53) as earthwork, twelve (12) mound sites, fifteen (15) hilltop enclosures, three cliff-edge fort and three habitation sites.

Structural remains include four houses of indeterminate date, thirteen (13) bridge sites, twenty two (22) buildings, four platforms and eleven (11) hut sites and a peatland post row. Stone features include seven architectural features, thirty five (35) architectural fragments and eight structures.

Rural and industrial remains include sixteen field systems, two field boundaries, a boundary stone and four fords. There are eleven (11) toghers and eighteen road/trackways, four midden sites, two mines (early coal mines in the Slieveardagh Hills), two quarries, two pits, six fish weirs and four platforms. Twelve (12) excavations revealed miscellaneous activity from a number of periods.

Post Medieval Period

There are one hundred and sixteen sites (116) that date to the post-medieval period. There is a crucifixion plaque, a mass-rock and a mausoleum. There remaining sites comprise House sites, eight fortified houses, two houses from the 16th century, seventy five (75) from the seventeenth century and eleven (11) from the eighteenth/nineteenth century. Associated with the house sites are seven deer parks, seven designed landscape features and cultivation ridges. There is a pound and a courthouse associated with the urban landscape of the period. These sites are not representative of all sites of archaeological or cultural heritage importance that may date to this period. Other significant post medieval features are protected in the RPS and are also recorded in the NIAH and in the various vernacular and industrial heritage surveys carried out for the county, some however have yet to be identified and recorded (e.g. vernacular heritage and industrial). Field inspection for the next phases of project will identify these potential features

NATIONAL MONUMENTS, PRESERVATION ORDERS AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS

UNESCO World Heritage –Tentative List

Cashel, the Royal site for the Kings of Munster is included in the Tentative List for nomination onto the World Heritage List. It is amongst the other Royal Sites of Ireland including Dún Ailinne, the Hill of Uisneach, Rathcroghan Complex, and Tara Complex. The extent of the zone around the nominated site is undefined and for the purposes of this report is taken as being the town.

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	REF	NAME	CLASS	TOWNLAND
207662	140654	TS061-025001-154	N/A	Cashel	Historic Town	Boherclogh,cashel,green,hughes'-lot east,ladyswell,loughnafina,moor,st. Dominicks abbey,st. Francisabbey,st. Patricksrock

Table 38 Tentative UNESCO WH tentative site

National Monuments

There are forty-two (42) monuments/complexes that are National Monuments in state care within the Tipperary study area:

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	NM NO.	NAME	Class	Townland
622416	657753	TN042-055001-	NM00810	Liathmore	Church	Leigh
622406	657673	TN042-055003	NM00810	Liathmore	Church	Leigh
628999	657815	TS043-034001-	NM00808	Kilcooly Abbey	Religious House - Cistercian Monks	Kilcoolyabbey
622434	651894	TS048-035001	NM00800	Derryvella	Church	Derryvella
622408	651908	TS048-035002	NM00800	Derryvella	Ecclesiastical Enclosure	Derryvella
622408	651934	TS048-035003	NM00800	Derryvella	Graveyard	Derryvella
632329	652105	TS049-062	NM00802	The Warehouse, Ballingarry	House - 18th/19th Century	Farranrory Upper
615510	649307	TS053-012001	NM00803	Grallagh Castle	Castle - Tower House	Grallagh (Graystown Par.)
615510	649321	TS053-012002	NM00803	Grallagh Castle	Bawn	Grallagh (Graystown Par.)
617997	649635	TS054-002001	NM00798	Derrynaflan	Ecclesiastical Enclosure	Lurgoe
618033	649594	TS054-002002	NM00798	Derrynaflan	Church	Lurgoe
618072	649668	TS054-002010	NM00798	Derrynaflan	Graveslab	Lurgoe
606930	640808	TS061-024	NM00804	Hore Abbey	Religious House - Cistercian Monks	Horeabbey
607446	640959	TS061-025001	NM00825	The Rock of Cashel	Chapel	St. Patricksrock
607440	640993	TS061-025002	NM00825	The Rock of Cashel	Round Tower	St. Patricksrock
607432	640971	TS061-025003	NM00825	The Rock of Cashel	Cathedral	St. Patricksrock

607411	640971	TS061-025004	NM00825	The Rock of Cashel	Castle Tower House -	St. Patricksrock
607427	640933	TS061-025005	NM00825	The Rock of Cashel	College	St. Patricksrock
607416	640947	TS061-025006	NM00825	The Rock of Cashel	Cross - High Cross	St. Patricksrock
607616	640743	TS061-025007	NM01026	St. Dominick's Abbey	Religious House - Dominican Friars	St. Dominicks Abbey
607451	640951	TS061-025046	NM00825	The Rock of Cashel	Graveyard	St. Patricksrock
611136	638031	TS061-094	NM00787	Ballycomisk	Barrow - Ring-Barrow	Ballycomisk
611568	638098	TS061-095	NM00787	Ballycomisk	Settlement Deserted - Medieval	Ballyduagh (Railstown Par.)
611262	637852	TS061-096	NM00787	Ballycomisk	Ringfort - Rath	Ballycomisk
607613	636006	TS069-002001	NM00796	Rathanadav	Hilltop Enclosure	Carron (St. John Baptist Par.)
604548	628958	TS075-019001	NM00809	Knockgraffon	Castle - Motte And Bailey	Knockgraffon
604528	628998	TS075-019002	NM00809	Knockgraffon	Castle Tower House -	Knockgraffon
604953	624782	TS075-048001	NM00793	Cahir Castle	Castle - Anglo-Norman Masonry Castle	Townparks (Caher Par.)
604861	625310	TS075-048002	NM00791	Cahir Abbey	Religious House - Augustinian Canons	Caherabbey
618702	629092	TS077-027001	NM00801	Donaghmore	Church	Donaghmore
632448	627396	TS078-036001	NM00806	Kilcash	Church	Kilcash
632580	627407	TS078-037	NM00807	Kilcash Castle	Castle - Tower House	Kilcash
641269	629176	TS079-007002	NM00782	Ahenny	Cross - High Cross	Ahenny
641271	629169	TS079-007003	NM00782	Ahenny	Cross - High Cross	Ahenny
595172	618167	TS080-004002	NM00790	Burncourt	Bawn	Burncourt
620341	622423	TS083-019004	NM00834	Clonmel Mainguard	Courthouse	Burgagery-Lands West
634729	622794	TS084-013	NM00789	Ballynoran	Church	Balynoran
640407	621664	TS085-004001-	NM00795	Carrick-on-Suir Castle	Castle - Anglo-Norman Masonry Castle	Town Parks
640396	621689	TS085-004002	NM00795	Carrick-on-Suir Castle	House - 16th Century	Town Parks
640410	621660	TS085-004003	NM00795	Carrick-on-Suir Castle	Religious House - Franciscan Nuns	Town Parks
640409	621669	TS085-004013	NM00795	Carrick-on-Suir Castle	Bawn	Town Parks

605209	622871	TS081-076----	647	Kilcommon More (North)	House 18th/19th Century	-	Kilcommon More (North)
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Table 39 National monuments in the Tipperary study area

The following town defences are considered to be national monuments they however are not in state care:

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	NM NO.	NAME	CLASS	TOWNLAND
207703	140517	TS061-025023-	-	Cashel	Town Defences	Boherclogh, Cashel, Green, Hughes'-Lot E., Ladyswell, Loughnafina, Moor, St. Dominicks Abbey, St. Francisabbey, St. Patricksrock
220607	134857	TS070-040032-	-	Fethard	Town Defences	Fethard
220070	122521	TS083-019049-	-	Clonmel	Town Defences	Burgagery-Lands West
240349	121791	TS085-004032-	-	Carrick-on-suir	Town Defences	Town Parks

Table 40 Town defences in the Tipperary study area

Preservation Orders

There are sixteen (16) sites/complexes in the study area that have had Preservation Orders placed on them, these sites are considered to be national monuments.

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	PO. NO.	CLASS	TOWNLAND
620437	644932	TS054-044	1/1992	Hilltop enclosure	Rathmooley
617997	649635	TS054-002001	2/1980	Ecclesiastical enclosure	Lurgoe
621035	641842	TS062-045	9/1976	Concentric enclosure	Grangebarry
611215	633674	TS069-051001	25/1934	Castle - tower house	Ballydoyle
613397	633042	TS069-058	24/1934	Castle - tower house	Castleblake
618241	634896	TS070-035001	26/1934	Castle - tower house	Barrettstown
623337	632005	TS070-101004	2/1998	Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle	Kiltinan
604861	625310	TS075-048002	6/1983	Religious house - Augustinian canons	Caherabbey Upper
596948	619206	TS080-003	3/1989	Church	Rehill (Shanrahan Par.)
606618	624275	TS081-003	208/1955	Ringfort - rath	Ballymacadam West
606331	618825	TS081-057	1/2001	Castle - tower house	Ballydrinan (Tubbrid Par.)
606331	618825	TS081-057	3/2001	Castle - tower house	Ballydrinan (Tubbrid Par.)
608763	618121	TS082-090	8/1956	Hilltop enclosure	Spital-Land (Ardfinnan Par.)
608763	618121	TS082-090	8/1956	Hilltop enclosure	Ballyneety (Ardfinnan Par.)

620119	622311	TS083-019006	6/2001	House - 17th century	Burgagery-Lands West
613939	613329	TS088-033001	4/1997	Church	Clashganny East

Table 41 Sites with preservation order in the Tipperary study area

Register of Historic Monuments

There are thirty-one (31) sites listed in the RHM for the study area:

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	RHM. NO.	CLASS	Townland
623860	660457	TN042-060	HM02686	Bastioned fort	Longfordpass North
616149	653386	TN047-045	HM02574	Ringfort - rath	Ballymurreen
614497	652185	TN047-070-	HM02696	Ringfort – ráth	Moycarky
618207	655258	TN048-006	HM02566	Ringfort – ráth	Ballydavid (Twomileborris Par.)
626048	656377	TS048-020001	HM02595	Castle - tower house	Buolick
626261	656357	TS048-020003	HM02594	Castle - ringwork and bailey	Buolick
629083	655092	TS049-010-	HM02654	Burial ground	Kilbraugh
626945	651039	TS049-038	HM02582	Ringfort - rath	Ballyphilip (Ballingarry Par., South Riding)
632942	649018	TS055-020	HM02631	Moated site	Foilmarnell Upper Moglass (Killenaule Par.)
620156	641534	TS062-042	HM02694	Moated site	
625985	637587	TS062-139	HM03446	Ringfort - rath	Garrankyle
604339	635240	TS068-058001	HM02597	Ringfort – ráth	Boytonrath
604339	635240	TS068-058001	HM02597	Ringfort - rath	Killeenasteena
603722	634321	TS068-060	HM02598	Ringfort – ráth	Boytonrath
605565	633825	TS068-083001	HM02637	Ringfort - rath	Garranlea
607613	636006	TS069-002001	HM02604	Hilltop enclosure	Carron (St. John Baptist Par.)
610589	637039	TS069-004-	HM02565	Ringfort - rath	Ballycomisk
607728	633000	TS069-072	HM03529	Crannog	Marhill (Knockgraffon)
625622	637043	TS070-024	HM02555	Ringfort - rath	Ballinard (Cloneen Par.)
625466	636405	TS070-031	HM02557	Castle - tower house	Ballinard (Cloneen Par.)
623109	632208	TS070-101	HM02667	Settlement cluster	Kiltinan
636184	631806	TS072-001	HM02589	Moated site	Bleenaleen Upper
636717	631134	TS072-009	HM02562	Standing stone	Ballinvir
611522	626338	TS076-039001	HM02695	Castle - tower house	Moorstown (Inishlounaght Par.)
602100	621091	TS081-032	HM02640	Cairn unclassified -	Garryroan
602100	621091	TS081-032	HM02641	Cairn unclassified -	Garryroan
602100	621091	TS081-032	HM03489	Cairn unclassified -	Garryroan
620119	622311	TS083-019006	HM02614	House - 17th century	Burgagery-Lands West

634834	623008	TS084-012	HM02581	Castle - tower house	Ballynoran
602870	613173	TS087-031	HM03455	Earthwork	Bohernagore West
610115	617926	TS088-009002	HM03525	Souterrain	Cloghardeen (Neddans Par.)

Table 42 Register of Historic Monuments in the Tipperary study area

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

Record of Protected Structures

There are nine hundred and sixty-five (965) protected structures located within the Tipperary study area.

Architectural Conservation Area

There are thirteen (13) ACA's within the South Tipperary and none within the North Tipperary study, these areas are listed as follows:

ACA's in the Tipperary study area
Clonmel ACA
Carrick on Suir ACA
Cashel ACA
Fethard ACA
Ahenny ACA
Ballinure ACA
Cappawhite ACA
Clogheen ACA
Killenaule ACA
Marfield ACA
Newcastle ACA
Nine Mile House ACA
Cahir ACA

Table 43 ACA's in the Tipperary study area

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

One thousand, one hundred (1,100) sites have been recorded in the NIAH for the Tipperary study area. Two have been given an international significance rating, twenty-four have a national rating, one thousand and twenty-four (1,024) have a regional rating and the remaining fifty sites have a local/record rating.

COORDINATES	NIAH Reg.	Category	Type	Location
205271 122810	22208107	Architectural, Artistic Cultural, Historical Technical	Cottage Ornee (The Swiss Cottage)	Kilcommon More (North)
205198 125022	22111019	Architectural Artistic Historical Social	Church/Chapel	Saint Paul's Church, Church Street, CahirTownparks (Caher Pr)

Table 44 NIAH sites with international significance

NIAH Designed Landscapes and Historic Gardens Survey

There are 173 potential gardens sites that have been identified by NIAH for further study within the Tipperary study area. There is a notable concentration of sites along the River Suir and along the road networks to the main towns and local roads. There are none located on the uplands.

EMERGING POTENTIAL COUNTY TIPPERARY

During the course of the constraints study areas of potential have emerged from the record and are listed below, given the size of the study area this is necessarily broad and will be developed through further research and field work during each stage of the project.

- The Littleton Bog complex is considered to be a highly significant archaeological resource as demonstrated by the numerous stray finds and archaeological sites identified within it e.g. the Lurgoe archaeological complex with enclosures, toghers, wooden remains and find spot of the Derrynaflan Hoard.
- There are a relatively large number of extensive deserted medieval settlements (19) and field systems and enclosure complexes in the study area these may have large areas of potential around them e.g. Shanbally (Lisronagh), Friarsfield, Rathbrit, Coolleagh, Foulkstown Complex.
- Clasganny Archaeological Complex (Cairns and Hut sites).
- The setting and large visual amenity area of Cashel.
- There are Town Walls Conservation Management Plans for Cashel, Fethard and Clonmel.
- The Slievenamon Hills and valley of the Linguan River

6.8 COUNTY KILKENNY

INTRODUCTION

County Kilkenny is a primarily agricultural landscape. It is cut by deep fertile river valleys and tributaries; the river Nore bisects the county and the Barrow and Nore are natural boundaries to the neighbouring counties. While there are no mountain ranges the county has upland stretches comprising the Castlecomer Plateau in the northeast and the Slieveardagh Hills in the northwest, these hills are divided by the valley of the Dinin River, a tributary of the Nore. It has a low lying central basin through which the Kings River and the River Glory flow. The highest point is Brandon Hill in the southeast nestled in-between the Nore and the Barrow. There are low slung south eastern and southwestern hills cut by the Blackwater River valley and the southern lowlands slope down to the River Suir. There are also extensive areas of peat bog in the lowlands to the west. This landscape attracted settlement activity through all periods.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Recorded archaeological monuments

There are three thousand, six hundred and five (3,605) archaeological sites recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP). The archaeological survey for the county has yet to be published and the online resource does not at present have descriptive details for the monuments, the paper survey for this county held in the DAHG will be accessed for the route selection study.

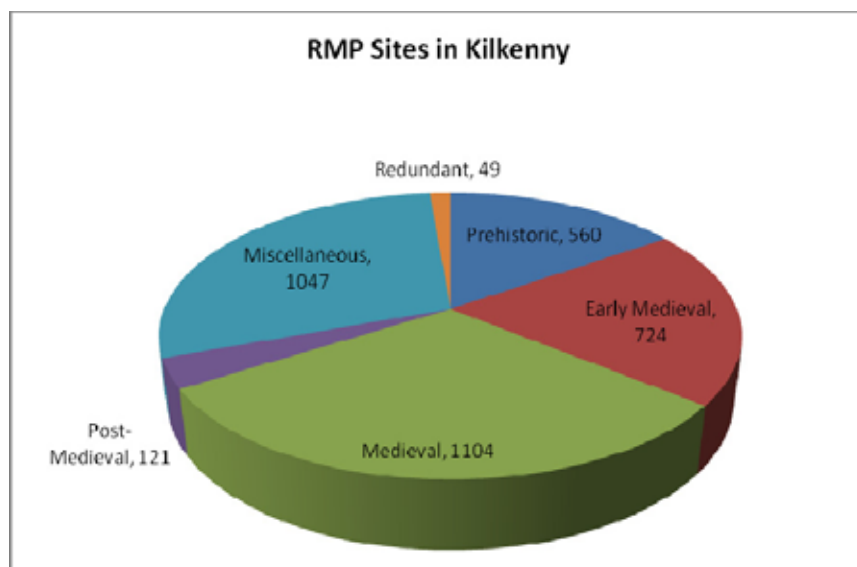


Chart 6 RMP site breakdown in the Kilkenny study area

Prehistoric Period

The prehistoric period is represented by five hundred and sixty (560) sites that can be attributed to the period.

Prehistoric ritual / burial practice

There are thirty (30) megalithic tombs recorded in Kilkenny which date to the Neolithic Period. The earliest site type includes a single court tomb site on the northeastern slopes of Farnogoe hill; it represents one of two court tombs that are located to the south of the country (they are prevalent) distributed to the north of the country). Four passage tombs are recorded in the county; three are located in the southwestern hills and with one in the Slieveardagh Hills North on the summit of Clomantagh. There are nine portal tombs, all with a southern distribution, concentrated on the lower slopes of southwestern hills where there are eight located on the northwest and south-eastern slopes of the hills and one which is located on the eastern slopes of Tory Hill. These sites follow a notable general of portal tombs that stretch from south Dublin through Wicklow, Carlow and Kilkenny and Cork. One Linkardstown Burial has been discovered in the county representing a non megalithic burial rite dating to the Neolithic. The late Neolithic is represented by four wedge tombs, which have a similar distribution to the passage tombs in the county. The remaining megalithic sites comprise seven unclassified megalithic sites and five sites classified as megalithic structures which may date to the prehistoric period. Also of potential Neolithic origin is a midden site recorded in the county, however this may date to a later period.

There are two henge monuments in the county, in Annamult and Clashwilliam these are of ceremonial/ritual function, they can contain a variety of internal features including timber or stone circles and they date to the late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

The Bronze Age is represented by a variety of funerary monuments, including cairns, tumuli and barrows, as well as a number of actual burial sites e.g. cists or pit burials with either cremation or inhumations. There are fourteen (14) cairns in the county which are distributed throughout the uplands of the county; there is however a notable lack of this site type in the southwestern hills which is dominated the Neolithic burial monuments. There are twenty-three (23) barrow sites in the county, thirteen (13) are ring-barrows they are located in upland locations, natural rises or on slopes of high ground throughout the county. The remaining barrow sites are unclassified and are concentrated in the central plain and the rising hills to the north, these may represent barrows that have been denuded or levelled by farming activity in the fertile lands. There are one hundred and nineteen (1,019) ring-ditch sites that

are also likely to represent the remains of ploughed out barrow sites. The vast majority of these sites were identified during an aerial survey carried out by Dr. Gillian Barrett in 1990 along a transect that followed the river Nore stretching from just north of Ballyragget south to Kilkenny City. A large number of plough-levelled sites were discovered including the ring-ditch sites, there is a notable cluster of sites in Jenkinstown, Clintstown, Folksrath/Connahy and Ballyragget. Other clustered were noted to the southeast of Urlingford. This survey demonstrates the subsurface archaeological potential of the low-lying and central plain of Kilkenny.

Ten (10) cist sites are recorded in the county; they are concentrated on the northeast and the eastern side of the county with one example in the low-lying area to the west of the Slieveardagh Hills. There are three flat cemetery sites, a pit alignment site and a record of cremated remains which further demonstrate some of the many varied burial rites practiced in the county during Bronze Age period. There is also a ritual pond site recorded.

Prehistoric settlement activity

Settlement evidence in the prehistoric period is scant with just two habitation sites recorded. Interestingly there is a cluster of five hut sites in Brandonhill. There are three rock art sites which may also date to this period also located in the vicinity of Brandon Hill

There are two hundred and forty- nine (249) fulachta fiadh and nineteen (19) burnt mound/spread sites that indicate Bronze Age activity in the county. They are widely distributed in the county in wet or marshy terrain with notable concentrations along the Suir, Barrow and the Blackwater rivers on the south and southwestern slopes of the southeastern hills and in the southeastern hills. In the northern part of the county there is a particular concentration along the river Dinin and on the west and southern slopes of the Castlecomer Plateau. There are some sites in the central basin of the county; it is likely that several sites have been plough levelled in this area as new sites are turning up during excavations throughout the county.

Iron Age settlement is indicated by three hillforts in the county, which may have been used as temporary refuges in times of strife, the sites are located north of the central plain on the summit of Clonmantagh (Mt Garrett), on Toormore near Ballyragget on the southernmost slopes and in Coolgrange (Freestone Hill). The site at Freestone hill excavated by Barry Raftery shares the summit with a Bronze Age cairn. There is a hilltop enclosure on the southwestern slope of Brandonhill which may date to the period, it may however be later.

There are thirty-six (36) standing stones in the county that may date to the Iron Age. The sites are located exclusively in the southern part of the county on the southwestern and southeastern Hills. The two northern most sites are in low-lying land south of Freshford in Rathealy and Knocklegan south of Kilkenny. Relating to the standing stones are three stone rows also located in the southwestern and a possible stone circle located in the southeastern Hills.

There are thirty (30) linear earthwork sites, in Kilkenny these sites represent ancient boundaries that usually date to the late Bronze Age and the Iron Age. They often are the subject of an extensive folklore and have curious names such as the 'Gripe of the Pig'. The sites are present in the northern half of the county in a roughly triangular area stretching from Urlingford to Ballyragget to Kilkenny City across to the Nore and south to Thomastown, they are represented by discontinuous lines of bank-and-ditch construction. There is a notable line of sites along the south eastern slopes of the Castlecomer Plateau in Shankill/ Ballygorteen/ Baurnaifea/ Coolgreany, this line of which bears a remarkable resemblance to the line of the Carlow/Kilkenny county boundary is known as the Rathduff Trench.

There are two peatland structures and five hearth sites which may date to the prehistoric period.

Early Medieval Period

There are seven hundred and twenty-four (724) sites recorded in County Kilkenny that date to the early medieval period.

Early medieval ecclesial / ritual / burial practice

In Kilkenny early ecclesiastical sites are represented by standing remains that include nineteen (19) ecclesiastical enclosures and associated features including five round towers, three clochan sites, twenty-three (23) bullaun stones, two inscribed slab(s) and fourteen (14) ogham stones. Associated with the monastic settlements and often the only remaining feature are holy wells, there are one-hundred and nine (109) holy wells and three holy tree/bush sites recorded in the county many that would have a surviving tradition of veneration.

There are five horizontal-wheeled water mills in the county, these were vital to the shared economy of the monastic foundations and the secular population.

Early medieval settlement activity

Settlement sites are represented by four hundred and ninety-one (491) ringfort sites, the most characteristic type of settlement for the period. They comprise six cashel sites (stone-walled), two hundred and thirty-six (236) rath (*earthen* enclosing banks). The cashel sites are located in a cluster of five sites to the northwest of Freshford in Balleen, Baunmore and a single site Tullowbrin on the southwestern slopes of the Castlecomer Plateau. The distribution of rath sites is notable, there are concentrations to the north and southern parts of the county on the slopes of the uplands but the central basin is almost entirely devoid of these sites. However this gap is filled when the two hundred and forty-nine (249) unclassified ringforts are taken into consideration, this suggests that in fertile central basin the sites have been damaged perhaps plough levelled. There is just one ringfort site on the uplands of the Castlecomer Plateau. There is a single possible crannog site in Loughmerans north of Kilkenny City adjacent to the river Nore. Also related are are thirty-one (31) souterrains, two possible early medieval houses and five horizontal water mills and fourteen (14) unclassified mills.

Medieval Period

There are one thousand, one hundred and four (1,104) recorded monuments that may date to the medieval period.

Medieval ecclesiastical / ritual / burial practice

There are two hundred and thirty-nine (239) church sites, two hundred and eleven (211) graveyards, thirteen (13) burial grounds and eleven (11) chapels recorded in the county. Some of these sites may have been constructed on earlier monastic foundations or may indeed be post-medieval; however the vast majority are associated with the medieval period. Associated with the church and graveyard sites are fifty-eight (58) graveslabs, forty seven (47) fonts, nineteen (19) crosses, eleven (11) high crosses, two cross-inscribed stones, two cross-slabs, twenty-five tomb sites, and five Sheela-Na-Gigs. There are three children's burial grounds, a tradition that is thought to have begun in the medieval period.

There are fourteen (14) religious houses with sites represented by many medieval orders. There is one ecclesiastical residence and a cathedral.

Medieval settlement activity

There are two hundred and twenty-one (221) castle sites defined in the county which represent both earthwork castles and stone built castles. The earliest type represented by thirty-four (34) earthwork castles comprising twenty-one (21) possible earthen motte sites, eight motte and bailey sites, four ringworks and one ringwork and bailey site. There are sixty-eight (68) moated site or defended farmsteads representing the early Anglo-Norman settlers

Stone castles include sixty-eight (68) tower houses and one hundred and seventeen (117) castles that are not further classified. Associated with these are fourteen (14) bawn sites, a

gatehouse, and two gateways, eight inscribed stones and a fish-pond forming part of an early designed landscape. Two large castles classified in the RMP as Anglo-Norman masonry castles are found in Kilkenny city and in Grenan.

There are twelve (12) historic towns recorded. These towns are delimited by zones of archaeological potential and are listed as follows:

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	CLASS	Town	Townlands
253450	172990	KK005-082-	Historic Town	Castlecomer	Castlecomer
240704	164739	KK013-023-	Historic Town	Freshford	Freshford Lots
250500	156030	KK019-026-	Historic Town	Cashel	Cashel (Iverk By.), Collegepark, Deansground, Dukesmeadows (Shillelogher By., St. John's Par.), Gardens (Kilkenny City By., St. Canice Par.), Gardens (Kilkenny City By., St. John's Par.), Jamesgreen, Maidenhill, Newpark Lower, Pennefatherslot, St. Mary's
263369	153496	KK020-060-	Historic Town	Gowran	Clover, Gowran, Gowran Demesne, Stangs
261367	148719	KK024-068-	Historic Town	Dungarvan	Dungarvan (Gowran By., Bennettsbridge Ed), Dungarvan Glebe
241500	143820	KK026-010-	Historic Town	Callan	Bolton, Callan North, Callan South, Clashacollare, Dirtystep, Drimeen, Minnauns, Tinnamoona, Westcourt Demesne
249650	143360	KK027-029-	Historic Town	Kells	Garrynamann Lower, Glebe (Kells By.), Kells, Kellsborough, Rathduff (Madden)
258513	141848	KK028-040-	Historic Town	Thomastown	Burrellspark, Cloghabrody, Grenan, Newtown (Gowran By., Thomastown Ed), Thomastown
270919	143778	KK029-018-	Historic Town	Graiguenamanagh	Graiguenamanagh
253290	137220	KK031-017-	Historic Town	Knocktopher	Bowersacre (Detached Portion), Common, Knocktopherabbey, Knocktophermanor, Ricesland (Detached Portion), Whitescastle Lower
263500	137820	KK032-017-	Historic Town	Inistioge	Inistioge
244971	171010	KK010-001-	Historic Town	Ballyragget	Ballyragget

Table 45 Historic towns in the Kilkenny study area

An Urban Archaeological Survey was carried out for each of the historic towns above (Bradley, 1993). Features associated with the towns include four almshouses, a college, a leper hospital, two hospitals, two market-houses, a prison, five market crosses, two medieval houses and a shambles (fish market). There are seven recorded town defence sites in County Kilkenny; these sites are considered to be national monuments and are listed below.

There are thirty-two (32) deserted - medieval settlements in the county, a relatively large number. Such sites which may comprise large areas with remnants of houses and land plots often evident as earthworks and may include a parish church or castle, these sites would have a large zone of potential around them. There are three settlement clusters which may date to a later period.

Other medieval sites/features include seven armorial plaques, eight wayside crosses, thirteen (13) mills, five dovecotes, a weir, eight wells, four wall monuments and seven kilns.

Miscellaneous/ unclassified/ undated sites

There are one thousand and forty-seven (1,047) sites in the Kilkenny study area that have generic classifications or are site types that may date to any period. In some cases further research will establish a broad date, but in the majority archaeological investigations would establish the nature and date of the sites. There are eight sites or features of indeterminate function recorded in the county.

Miscellaneous ecclesiastical /ritual / burial practice

Ritual/ecclesiastical related sites include two altars, seventeen (17) burials and a cathedral. There are forty-four (44) architectural fragments (though some these features could also be related to castle structures).

Miscellaneous settlement activity

The largest site type present in the county is the enclosure with seven hundred and (706) examples in the study area. As there are no diagnostic features present to allow classification these sites may date any time from prehistory onwards. Similarly there are sixty-nine (69) earthwork sites that cannot be further classified. There are twenty-six (26) mound sites recorded in Kilkenny they appear to have an even distribution across the country in both upland or on natural rises favouring north, northeast, south or southwestern slopes and are predominantly located in the vicinity of watercourses. They may date to the Bronze Age or Iron Age. There is a midden site and a hilltop enclosure.

Relating to settlement activity there are ten hut sites in the record located in mostly in upland areas which may date to any period and thirty two (32) buildings, five houses of indeterminate date. Industrial sites include, an unclassified watermill, four metalworking sites, a possible mine, a possible regulating weir, two furnaces and five hearths. A post row and four structures were identified in peatlands (suggesting perhaps a prehistoric date).

There are seventeen (17) togher sites (may date to the Neolithic or medieval period) and fourteen (14) road or trackways, eighteen (18) bridges and four fords. There are seven field boundaries, thirty-eight (38) field systems and a boundary stone. There is one recorded battlefield in Kiltown.

There are three cave sites recorded which have evidence for use throughout all periods multi-period. In the Dunmore cave in Mohil for example, in 1999, a hoard of 43 silver and bronze items was discovered in a rocky cleft deep in the cave. The hoard was dated to 970 AD, the Viking Period.

Post Medieval Period

There are one hundred and twenty-one (121) sites that can be dated to the post medieval period. However this is certainly not representative of all sites of archaeological or cultural heritage importance that may date to this period. Other significant post medieval features are protected in the RPS and are also recorded in the NIAH and in the various vernacular and industrial heritage surveys carried out for the county, some have yet to be identified and recorded. Field inspection for the next phases of project will identify these features.

Post medieval ecclesiastical /ritual / burial practice

The churches and graveyards described above may date to the post medieval period or may have still been in use even up to the present day. There is a record of a crucifixion plaque, a head stone and a mass rock that date to this period.

Post medieval settlement activity

The recorded sites for the post-medieval period predominately relate to later houses and farming practices. There is a record of ten fortified houses, fifty-two (52) 16th to 17th century houses, twenty-five (25) 17th century houses and one 18th century house. Associated features include a deerpark, a decoy pond, and eleven (11) designed landscapes. Relating to urban settlement there is a record of a gibbet (a post to hold up the body of an executed criminal), five inns, a bowling green, a brewery and a bull ring. Rural sites include a sweathouse and six cultivation ridges likely to be 'lazy beds'.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS, PRESERVATION ORDERS AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS IN KILKENNY

National monuments in state care in County Kilkenny

There are forty-three (43) national monuments (comprising either single sites or complexes) in state care (ownership and guardianship) in the county Kilkenny study area.

COORDINATES	RMP NO.	NM NO.	NAME	CLASS	TOWNLAND
630750	669813	KK008-047001-	Grangefertagh	Religious House - Augustinian Canons	Grangefertagh
630719	669807	KK008-047004-	Grangefertagh	Round Tower	Grangefertagh
638663	663694	KK013-018001-	Ballylarkin	Religious House - Unclassified	Ballylarkin Upper
638352	660553	KK013-059001-	Rathealy	Castle - Ringwork	Rathealy
650883	665029	KK014-017----	Dunmore Cave	Cave	Mohil
638317	656472	KK018-032001-	Tullaroan	Church	Tullaroan
650853	656083	KK019-026068-	St John's Abbey (Kilkenny)	Religious House - Augustinian Canons	Gardens (Kilkenny City By., St. John's Par.)
651101	655988	KK019-026074-	Magdalan Castle	Castle - Tower House	Gardens (Kilkenny City By., St. John's Par.)
650511	656336	KK019-026101-	St. Francis Abbey (Kilkenny)	Religious House - Franciscan Friars	St. Mary's Parish
663307	653484	KK020-060006-	Gowran Church	Church	Gowran
657344	657923	KK020-003----	Clara Castle	Castle - Tower House	Clara Upper
647615	647425	KK023-071001-,	Burnchurch	Castle - Tower House	Farmley
647615	647453	KK023-071003-,	Burnchurch	Bawn	Farmley
658948	647911	KK024-062004-	Tullaherin	Round Tower	Tullaherin
672319	648187	KK025-038001-	Ullard	Church	Ullard
641234	644097	KK026-010009-	Callan	Castle - Motte And Bailey	Westcourt Demesne
641387	643806	KK026-010012-	Callan	Church	Callan South
641554	644004	KK026-010016-	Callan Abbey	Religious House - Augustinian	Callan North

					Friars	
649303	643610	KK027-029001-	NM00374	Kells	Castle - Motte And Bailey	Garrynamann Lower
649749	643320	KK027-029004-	NM00390	Kells Priory	Religious House - Augustinian Canons	Rathduff (Madden)
649642	641000	KK027-044001-	NM00387	Kilree	Church	Kilree (Kells By.)
649630	641013	KK027-044003-	NM00387	Kilree	Round Tower	Kilree (Kells By.)
649573	640997	KK027-044004-	NM00387	Kilree	Cross - High Cross	Kilree (Kells By.)
659784	645113	KK028-013001-	NM00380	Kilfane	Church	Kilfane Demesne
659788	645106	KK028-013003-	NM00380	Kilfane	Graveyard	Kilfane Demesne
658404	641968	KK028-040001-	NM00393	Thomastown	Church	Thomastown
657169	640259	KK028-062005-	NM00379	Jerpoint Abbey	Religious House - Cistercian Monks	Jerpointabbey
670919	643782	KK029-018001-	NM00376	Graigenamanagh Abbey (Duiske)	Religious House - Cistercian Monks	Graigenamanagh
637638	636140	KK030-008004-	NM00385	Killamery	Cross - High Cross	Killamery
651387	637314	KK031-015001-	NM00392	Sheepstown	Church	Sheepstown
649660	635111	KK031-030001-	NM00364	Aghaviller	Round Tower	Aghaviller
649677	635125	KK031-030003-	NM00364	Aghaviller	Church	Aghaviller
652810	635692	KK031-058---	NM00365	Ballyboodan	Ogham Stone	Ballyboodan
665788	635495	KK033-021001-	NM00372	Clonamery	Church	Clonamery
672549	635372	KK033-027001-	NM00373	Coolhill Castle	Castle - Tower House	Coolhill
640815	631310	KK034-019001-	NM00388	Knockroe	Megalithic Tomb - Passage Tomb	Knockroe (Kells By., Killamery Ed.)
642142	627545	KK034-032003-,	NM00370	Kilkieran	Cross - High Cross	Castletown (Galmoy By.)
642141	627554	KK034-032004-	NM00370	Kilkieran	Cross - High Cross	Castletown (Galmoy By.)
642129	627557	KK034-032005-	NM00370	Kilkieran	Cross - High Cross	Castletown (Galmoy By.)
642128	627548	KK034-032006-	NM00370	Kilkieran	Cross - High Cross	Castletown (Galmoy By.)
650193	628215	KK035-044----	NM00386	Kilmogue (Leacán Scoil)	Megalithic Tomb - Portal Tomb	Harristown
650193	628215	KK035-044----	NM00386	Kilmogue (Leacán Scoil)	Megalithic Tomb - Portal Tomb	Kilmogue
657279	614686	KK043-034001-,	NM00378	Granny Castle	Castle - Unclassified	Granny

Table 46 National Monuments in the County Kilkenny study area

There are seven recorded town defence sites in County Kilkenny which are deemed to be national monuments; these monuments are in both private and local authority ownership.

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	NM NO.	NAME	CLASS	TOWNLAND
263303	153601	KK020-060003-	Town Defences	Gowran	Town Defences	Gowran, Gowran Demesne
241059	143716	KK026-010007-	Town Defences	Callan	Town Defences	Bolton, Callan South, DIRTystep, Minnauns,

						Prologue, Tinnamoona
258370	141887	KK028-040011-	Town Defences	Thomastown	Town Defences	Thomastown
263479	137732	KK032-017010-	Town Defences	Inistioge	Town Defences	Inistioge
250261	156271	KK019-026001-	Town Defences	Kilkenny	Town Defences	Bishopsmeadows (Crannagh By., Kilkenny Rural Ed), Gardens (Kilkenny City By., St. Canice Par.)
250565	155567	KK019-026006-	Town Defences	Kilkenny	Town Defences	Dukesmeadows (Shillelogher By., St. Patrick's Par.), St. Mary's Parish
250928	155859	KK019-026017-	Town Defences	Kilkenny	Town Defences	Collegepark, Gardens (Kilkenny City By., St. John's Par.)

Table 47 Town defence sites in County Kilkenny

In addition there are many RMP sites that are in Local Authority ownership which may or may not be considered national monuments, however no such list is available.

National Monuments with preservation orders in County Kilkenny

There are twenty-seven (27) sites and complexes that have Preservation Orders in Kilkenny; these sites are considered national monuments.

COORDINATES	RMP NO.	PO. NO.	CLASS	TOWNLAND	
644406	672736	KK005-023001-	5/1983	Castle - Motte	Moatpark
644405	672737	KK005-023002-	5/1983	Castle Unclassified	Moatpark
644375	672727	KK005-023003-	5/1983	Chapel	Moatpark
637665	666964	KK009-037002-	3/1992	Building	Balleen Little
637665	666963	KK009-037004-	3/1992	Sheela-Na-Gig	Balleen Little
637719	666872	KK009-038002-	3/1992	Earthwork	Balleen Lower
654612	660356	KK015-018----	5/1956	Ringfort - Rath	Carrigeen (Gowran By.)
654612	660355	KK015-018002-	5/1956	Mound	Carrigeen (Gowran By.)
654612	660355	KK015-018003-	5/1956	Mound	Carrigeen (Gowran By.)
654612	660355	KK015-018004-	5/1956	Mound	Carrigeen (Gowran By.)
638632	658136	KK018-011----	10/1956	Ringfort Unclassified	Tullaroan
650227	656156	KK019-026021-	1/1994	Religious House - Dominican Friars	Gardens (Kilkenny City By., St. Canice Par.)
650532	655853	KK019-026051	1/1997	House - 16th/17th Century	St. Mary's Parish
650532	655853	KK019-026051-	3/1997	House - 16th/17th Century	St. Mary's Parish
650532	655853	KK019-026051-	4/1996	House - 16th/17th Century	St. Mary's Parish

650638	655791	KK019-026099-	20/1976	Inn	St. Mary's Parish
651511	646470	KK023-077----	1/1956	Ringfort Unclassified	Danesfort
655791	652215	KK024-011----	203/1954	Ringfort Unclassified	Dunbell Big
666764	651026	KK025-008----	202/1954	Castle - Motte	Powerstown East
655358	640377	KK028-054----	1/1988	Enclosure	Jerpoint Church
670919	643782	KK029-018001-	1/1968	Religious House - Cistercian Monks	Graiguenamanagh
670925	643809	KK029-018002-	1/1968	Cross - High Cross	Graiguenamanagh
670887	643828	KK029-018003-	1/1968	Tomb - Effigial	Graiguenamanagh
670901	643821	KK029-018004-	1/1968	Wall Monument	Graiguenamanagh
670901	643821	KK029-018005-	1/1968	Cross	Graiguenamanagh
670922	643808	KK029-018012-	1/1968	Cross - High Cross	Graiguenamanagh
646429	631016	KK035-016----	7/1977	Moated Site	Raheenarran

Table 48 Sites with Preservation Orders in the Kilkenny study area

Register of Historic Monuments sites in County Kilkenny

There are thirty-four (34) sites on the RHM for County Kilkenny. Two however are redundant records.

COORDINATES	RMP NO.	RHM. NO.	CLASS	TOWNLAND	
650879	673170	KK005-074----	HM01321	Fulacht Fia	Donaguile
630750	669813	KK008-047001-	HM00084	Religious House - Augustinian Canons	Grangefertagh
630750	669812	KK008-047002-	HM00084	Graveyard	Grangefertagh
633213	665535	KK008-124001-	HM01320	Megalithic Tomb - Passage Tomb	Clomantagh (Mountgarret)
633212	665533	KK008-124002-	HM01320	Hillfort	Clomantagh (Mountgarret)
644835	670854	KK010-001001-	HM01314	Castle - Tower House	Ballyragget
640063	663974	KK013-022001-	HM00092	Castle Unclassified	Upperwood Demesne
641099	664013	KK013-026----	HM01341	Castle - Motte	Moat
664955	650434	KK014-016----	HM01342	Ringfort - Rath	Mohil
650434	664955	KK014-016----	HM03475	Ringfort - Rath	Mohil
650260	661902	KK014-039----	HM01324	Enclosure	Dunmore Park
650770	655907	KK019-026067	HM00093	House - 16th/17th Century	Gardens (Kilkenny City By., St. John's Par.)
653195	655363	KK019-029----	HM00086	Church	Purcellsinch
653490	654912	KK019-103----	HM00076	Castle - Ringwork	Purcellsinch
653288	654877	KK019-104----	HM00087	Kiln - Lime	Purcellsinch
638018	651833	KK022-029----	HM01349	Dovecote	Pottlerath
646820	649922	KK023-037----	HM01319	Ringfort Unclassified	Church Hill
648255	651680	KK023-058001-	HM01347	Ringfort Unclassified	Pigeonpark
655658	652184	KK024-010001-	HM01323	Enclosure	Dunbell Big
655791	652215	KK024-011----	HM01322	Ringfort	Dunbell Big

				Unclassified	
658179	651388	KK024-022----	HM01318	Moated Site	Carran (Gowran By., Dunbell Ed.)
649303	643610	KK027-029001-	HM01327	Castle - Motte And Bailey	Garrynamann Lower
659230	641427	KK028-046001-	HM01333	Castle - Anglo-Norman Masonry Castle	Grenan
670772	640166	KK029-033001-	HM01313	Moated Site	Ballyogan
639032	637992	KK030-001----	HM01328	Ringfort - Rath	Garryrickin
638965	636666	KK030-009001-	HM01329	Ringfort - Rath	Garryrickin
638965	636666	KK030-009002-	HM01329	Souterrain	Garryrickin
659605	639307	KK032-004001-	HM01325	Church	Dysart
659591	639308	KK032-004003-	HM01325	Castle - Tower House	Dysart
663563	637841	KK032-017009-	HM01334	House - Fortified House	Inistioge
664512	634488	KK033-028001-	HM01317	Castle - Tower House	Brownsford
670905	634234	KK033-031001-	HM01326	Ecclesiastical Enclosure	Farrantemple
640815	631310	KK034-019001-	HM01340	Megalithic Tomb - Passage Tomb	Knockroe (Kells By., Killamery Ed.)
644911	623180	KK039-021----	HM00080	Castle - Tower House	Belline And Rogerstown

Table 49 Register of Historic Monuments sites in County Kilkenny

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

Record of Protected Structures

There are one thousand, one hundred and sixty five (1,165) RPS sites in the Kilkenny study area. There is a notable distribution of these sites located along the valleys of the River Nore and the Suir.

Architectural Conservation Area

There are thirteen (13) ACA's in the Kilkenny study area, four prepared for villages and nine associated with Kilkenny city, these are as follows:

ACA's in the Kilkenny study area
Ballyragget
Freshford
Gowran
Inistioge
Kilkenny City and Environs: These are the City Centre, Kilkenny Castle, St. Canice's, John Street, Patrick Street, Michael Street and Wolfe Tone Street, St. Mary's, Lacken and Talbotsinch

Table 50 ACA's in the Kilkenny study area

NIAH Architectural Heritage Survey

There are two thousand, one hundred and fifty nine (2,159) sites surveyed by the NIAH. These sites comprise sixty-three (63) structures/features with a NIAH national rating, one thousand nine hundred and sixty (1,960) with a regional rating and one hundred and thirty-six (136) with a local rating.

NIAH Designed Landscapes and Historic Gardens Survey

The NIAH survey identified one hundred and ninety six (196) gardens in the study area. Policies in the local development plans have been formulated in order to protect and enhance

these features. A garden restoration project is currently ongoing at Woodstock and an action plan for Mount Juliet has been compiled.

EMERGING POTENTIAL COUNTY KILKENNY

During the course of the constraints study areas of potential have emerged from the record and are listed below, given the size of the study area this is necessarily broad and will be developed through further research and field work during each stage of the project.

- Significant numbers of deserted medieval settlements (32), these sites have large areas of potential around them.
- Complex of sites in the general area of Lismaine/Inchmore, Clintstown and Foulksrath comprising many enclosures and ring ditches
- Number of sites in Coolgrange/Moonhall dating from the Iron Age to the medieval period (includes Freestone Hill). To the south of this are numerous monuments in Rathclash.
- Several sites are preserved in the Lyrath Demesne
- Large concentration of multi-period on the bend of the river Nore at Jerpoint west and Jerpoint Church comprising the National monument and several associated features and sites that date as far back as the Neolithic.
- Brandon Hill.
- Aerial surveys across some of the county have identified an extensive subsurface potential in the low lying central plain for ploughed out sites.
- The river Nore has a proven archaeological potential as has the river Barrow.
- Significant number of demesnes/ designed landscapes is situated along the river Nore and Barrow, many of these preserve archaeological monuments within the landscape.
- Bog and peatland areas to the west of the county e.g Galmoy has a proven archaeological potential

6.9 COUNTY LIMERICK

INTRODUCTION

The study area includes the south easternmost tip of County Limerick where it meets counties Cork and Tipperary. The study area lies in the lower sloping foothills of the Galty Mountains in lands that undulates gently to the southeast down towards the River Funshion, the land is drained by the Behanagh and The Attychrane Rivers. This river forms the county boundaries.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Recorded archaeological monuments

There are twenty-four (24) RMP sites within the Limerick study area

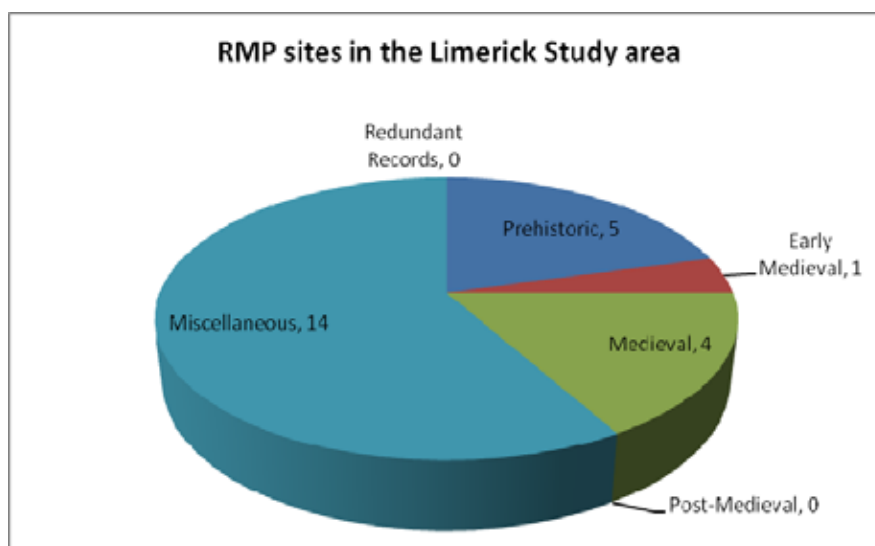


Chart 7 RMP site breakdown in the Limerick study area

Prehistoric Period

Archaeological excavation in advance of the N7/M8 identified an Iron Age barrow and a cremation pit, a burnt spread and two fulacht fiadh sites. These sites indicate the subsurface potential of the landscape.

Early Medieval Period

The early medieval period is represented by a single holy well site in the study area.

Medieval Period

Kilbehenny church and graveyard and an isolated burial ground is located within the constraints area. This church site may have early origins.

Miscellaneous monuments

There are eleven (11) enclosure sites recorded in the study area, these sites are likely to represent plough levelled monuments and may date to any period.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS, PRESERVATION ORDERS AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS IN DUBLIN

There are no NM, PO or RHM sites in the in the Limerick study area.

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

Record of Protected Structures

There are no RPS sites within the Limerick study area.

Architectural Conservation Area

There are no ACAs in the Limerick study area.

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

There are five NIAH sites in the Limerick study area Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Kilbeheny and Loughananna House and its associated structures.

NIAH Designed Landscapes and Historic Gardens Survey

There is one garden site that has been identified by NIAH for further study within the Limerick study area. This garden is associated with Loughananna House, the extent of survival and significance of this garden is unknown.

6.10 COUNTY WEXFORD

INTRODUCTION

The constraints study area includes almost the entirety of County Wexford with the exception of the coastal areas area around Kilmichael Point, The Raven Point, the south-eastern most part of the county (comprising Rosslare, Carnsore Point and Crossfarnoge) and the very tip of Hook Head. Wexford is a low-lying fertile county that interspersed with low hills and river valleys which fall towards an eastern and southern coastline. The highest point in the county is Mount Leinster, part of the Blackstairs mountain range which forms the northwestern boundary with County Carlow. Croghan Mountain lies across the border with Wicklow. Other high points include Black Rock Mountain, Slieveboy and the many hills across the central plain including Carrigbyrne Hill, Camross (or Camaross) Hill, Carrigmaistia, Bree Hill, Gibbet Hill, Vinegar Hill, Slievecoiltia and Forth Mountain and Tara Hill. The Slaney and the Bann River valley dominate the central plain and flow into Wexford Harbour. The River Barrow forms the westernmost boundary of the county. Other rivers include the Suir, Owenduff, Pollmounty, Corrock, Urrin, Boro, Owenavorrhagh and the Sow.

Wexford is also maritime county bound to the south and east by the Celtic Sea and Saint Georges Channel. Its coastal location has through all periods attracted both settlement and invasions. To the the east there is a long and predominantly unbroken coastline from Kilmichael Point to Raven Point. From Wexford to Waterford Harbour has an indented coastline with many bays (including Bannow Bay), inlets, headlands and lagoons.

RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS

There are two thousand, seven hundred and seventeen (2,717) recorded monuments in County Wexford.

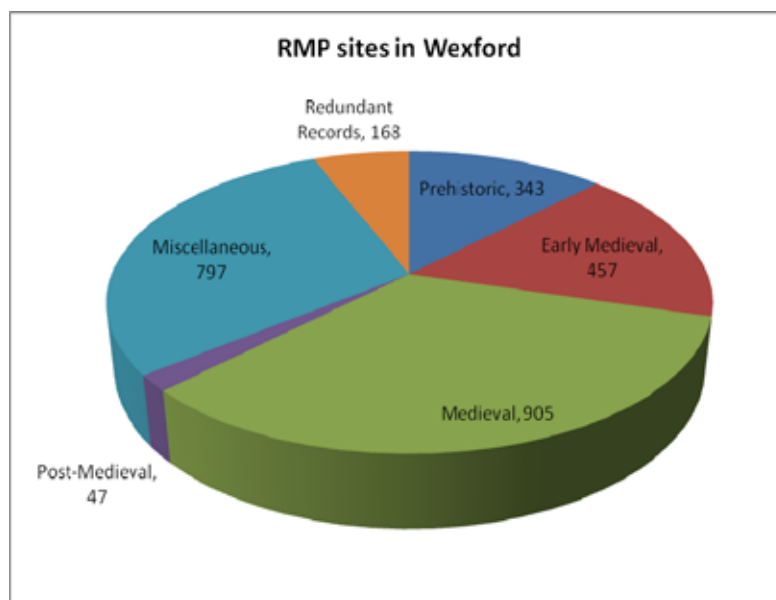


Chart 8 RMP site breakdown in the Wexford study area

Prehistoric Period

There are three hundred and forty three (343) sites that may be attributed to the prehistoric period in the Wexford study area.

Prehistoric ritual/burial practice

There are just six megalithic structures that date to the Neolithic, two of these are portal tombs and the remaining four are unclassified and have been historically referred to as 'Dolmens'. There is one Linkardstown-type burial recorded in the county.

There are numerous Bronze Age burial monuments represented, there are thirteen (13) carin sites, five of which are located on the Black Rock Mountains, and the remainder on low hills (for example on the summit of Tara Hill and on Forth Mountain) or in a col between two hills. There is one boulder burial in the county in Salville or Motabeg townland, this monument type is most commonly found in the Cork/Kerry region.

Non megalithic burial sites include nineteen (19) cists and nine pit burials and eleven (11) flat cemeteries representing cremations and inhumations, these sites are distributed in the eastern part of the county along the Slaney and Bann river valleys to the coast. The Scarawalsh cemetery located at the junction of the River Bann and Slaney has produced cremation burials and a short cist that contained five cinerary urns and a vase food vessel, the greatest collection of Early Bronze Age pottery in the county.

There are fourteen (14) barrows in the study area, these sites predominately situated in the eastern part of the county, particularly north of Enniscorthy. There is a group of four barrows recorded in Knockbrandon Lower on the Wicklow Border.

Ring-ditches, which can also date to the Iron Age, are numerous in the county with forty-eight (48) examples. These sites are concentrated on the eastern side of the county along the Bann valley; there is a notable cluster of eight in Lacken (northwest of Castlebridge) and six in Slievenagrane (east of Enniscorthy) representing ring ditch cemeteries. A number of previously unknown ring-ditches were excavated in advance of the Arklow- Gorey Bypass particularly on the slopes of Ask hill, indicating subsurface potential. Other burial traditions recorded in the county include one pit circle and six urn burials, cremated remains and a cremation pit. There is three ritual ponds and just one recorded rock art site in the county.

Prehistoric settlement activity

Forty-six (46) fulachta fiadh sites in the study area, c. thirteen (13) of these were excavated during the construction of the N11 Arklow-Gorey Bypass. While there are examples of fulachta most all parts of the county, there is a notable absence of these sites in the area to the west of the Slaney and to the north of New Ross, it might be that the damp environment required for such sites was not present here or that they have been ploughed away. There are sixty-eight (68) sites classified as burnt mounds, two burnt pits and two burnt spreads which may represent fulacht fia sites.

There are sixty-four (64) standing stones, these sites are sparsely distributed but are more numerous in the river valleys particularly the Slaney Valley, there is a cluster of five in the townland of Bolany and five on the western slopes of Tara Hill. They are found in prominent positions on summits or the crest of hills but are also found in sheltered valley locations. Related monuments include a singular occurrence of a stone row in Whitechurch and of a four poster monument in Robinstown Great.

There is few prehistoric settlement sites recorded in the county. Two Neolithic houses, a Bronze Age house, two metal working sites and four hearths have been excavated in advance of the Arklow- Gorey Bypass.

There are four coastal promontory forts which are likely to date to the Iron Age and there is one inland promontory fort in the townland of Ballyhoge near the Slaney. Other monuments likely to date to this period include two hillforts and four concentric enclosures.

Early Medieval Period

There are four hundred and fifty-seven (457) monuments that may date to the early medieval period.

Early Medieval ritual/burial practice

In Wexford the early ecclesiastical sites are represented by standing remains include seventeen (17) ecclesiastical enclosures and a single round tower. Many of the medieval churches have their origin in the early monastic sites. Features associated with these monastic settlements in the county include two ogham stones, a cross-inscribed pillar and two cross inscribed stones. There is one slab lined burial a type that dates from the 5th to the 8th century AD. There are some one hundred and forty-three (143) holy wells in the county, other ritual sites include thirty-five (35) bullaun stones and two holy/ Saints stones and a holy tree/bush. Nine horizontal wheeled water mills and a tidal are recorded in the county; such sites are usually associated with monastic settlements.

Early Medieval settlement activity

The dominant secular settlement site type of the period is the ringfort, with two hundred and thirty (230) in the county. Three, located around the Annagh hills, three are stone built cashels; fifty-eight (58) are unclassified and the remaining sites are constructed of earth (i.e. Rath). There is a countywide distribution of ringforts but they are more numerous on the western and northern areas of the county. There are nine souterrains associated with the latter sites. Two early medieval houses are also recorded in the study area.

Medieval Period

There are nine hundred and five (905) monuments that may date to the medieval period in the study area.

Medieval ritual/ burial practice

Wexford has two hundred and three (203) church sites and one hundred and forty three (143) graveyard sites and which may date to the medieval period, some of these sites are likely to have been built upon earlier monastic foundations or indeed some may be later date, the vast majority however can be attributed to the medieval period and are hence described here. There are fourteen (14) religious houses recorded and these are attributed to several orders. Related features include a churchyard, five ecclesiastical sites, ten high crosses, nine cross-slabs, nine inscribed stones, nine tombs, two chapels, twenty-eight (28) crosses, twenty three (23) burial mounds, nineteen (19) fonts, five sarcophagus and fifty-five (55) graveslabs. There are five children's burial grounds, a tradition that is thought to have commenced in this period.

Medieval settlement activity

There are one hundred and twenty seven (127) sites classified as a castle recorded comprising earthwork and stone built castles. The earliest Anglo-Norman settlement sites, constructed immediately after the conquest are represented by earthwork sites which are represented by fourteen (14) mottes, six motte and bailey sites and six ringwork castle sites (circular area enclosed by a bank and fosse). The relatively low number of early Anglo-Norman defensive sites may indicate a lack of native opposition to the foreign incursion. Stone castles include forty-five (45) tower houses, fifty-two (52) castle sites that have not been further classified and three large Anglo-Norman masonry castles. The tower houses are predominantly confined to the southern part of the county, south of a line from New Ross to Wexford town. There is one is a hall house (a less defensive castle type) in Rathumney (a National Monument). Associated monuments include twelve (12) bawn sites, a sundial, a walled garden, a wall monument, five gate houses and two gateways and a hallow-way. There are five inscribed stones and two stone heads which may have embellished the castle sites.

The presence of one hundred and thirty-six (136) moated or defended farmsteads recorded is an indication of the large extent of Anglo-Norman settlement in the county. They are distributed broadly across the county with few sites north of Gorey and none on the Hook Peninsula.

Ten windmills, nine wells, three millstone quarries, fifteen kilns, an unclassified mill and two tanneries representing agricultural/industrial activity is recorded. There are also two leper hospitals, a hospital and a school dating to this period.

There are eleven (11) historic towns recorded in the county (i.e. settlements of pre-1700 date, as defined in the RMP). Each town had a central position in a communications network, had a market centre, street layouts, houses and land plots. Seven medieval houses are recorded. The towns of New Ross, Wexford and Clonmines have walled defences recorded; some have churches, castle/tower houses administrative and judicial institutions and industrial sites etc. The Anglo-Norman settlers occupied strategic positions in the county, this included areas that were already occupied, Wexford town for example has 9th century Viking origins, Ferns was an political centre for the Uí Cinsealaigh and Taghmon had early medieval monastic origins. Some towns developed into the large towns we see today and others like Clonmines were deserted.

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	CLASS	TOWN
304980	121640	WX037-032--	Historic Town	Wexford
291774	119843	WX041-008--	Historic Town	Taghmon
284410	112810	WX045-012--	Historic Town	Clonmines
282414	107110	WX045-045--	Historic Town	Bannow
279370	105020	WX050-011--	Historic Town	Fethard
315390	159600	WX007-033--	Historic Town	Gorey
302100	149730	WX015-003--	Historic Town	Ferns
297347	139794	WX020-031	Historic Town	Enniscorthy
271854	127682	WX029-013--	Historic Town	New Ross
279407	127636	WX030-052--	Historic Town	Millquarter (Bantry BY.), Springpark
298519	134552	WX026-033--	Historic Town Possible	Glebe (Ballaghkeen By., Edermine Ed)

Table 51 Historic towns in the Wexford study area

An Urban Archaeological Survey was carried out for each of the historic towns above (Bradley and King, 1990), but also includes surveys of the Courtown, Ferrycarrig, Great Island, Moyglass and Old Ross settlements. There are zones of archaeological potential defined around these sites.

Miscellaneous/ unclassified/ undated sites

There are seven hundred and ninety seven (797) sites in the Wexford study area that have generic classifications or are site types that may date to any period, in some cases further research will establish a broad date but in the majority archaeological investigations would establish the nature and date of the sites.

Ritual/burial practice

There are eight burials that have not been further classified and a cathedral site in Ferns which has medieval origins and continued in use up to the present day.

Settlement activity

The largest site type present in the county is the enclosure with five hundred and four (504) examples in the study area. As there are no diagnostic features present to allow classification these sites may date any time from prehistory onwards. Similarly there are one hundred and

fourteen (114) earthwork sites, five midden sites, ten mounds, four habitation sites, seven hut sites and twenty houses sites of indeterminate date and cannot be further classified.

Agricultural and industrial activities may be represent fourteen (14) field systems, three furnaces, ten road/trackways and two bridges, and single occurrences of an unclassified tide mill, a fish weir, a mine, a field boundary, a metalworking site and a quay. Carved stones include four architectural features, eight architectural fragments and three stone sculptures.

Thirty six (36) sites have been classified as miscellaneous excavations indicating a feature or group of features of indeterminable function.

Post Medieval Period

There are forty seven (47) sites that can be dated to the post medieval period. However this is not representative of all sites of archaeological or cultural heritage importance in this period. Other significant post medieval features are protected in the RPS and are also recorded in the NIAH and in the various vernacular and industrial heritage surveys carried out for the county, some have yet to be identified and recorded.

Post medieval ritual/ burial practice

The churches and graveyards described above may date to the post medieval period or may have still been in use even up to the present day. There is a record of three mass rocks that date to this period.

Post medieval settlement activity

There are six fortified houses, twenty-three (23) 16th /17th century houses and four 18th /19th century houses recorded in the county. Four designed landscapes are recorded and may date to this period. Like the periods that have gone before, the political climate during the 16th and 17th centuries required some defensive measures particularly along the exposed coastline, there there are two bastioned forts or star shaped forts in the study area at Duncannon and Fortcheseter Upper.

Post medieval industrial features include a brick drying kiln, two sweat houses and a salt works. There is one example of rock scribing or folk art in Garrymile with the date 1874 inscribed on it.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS, PRESERVATION ORDERS AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS

National Monuments in State Care

There are twenty-six (26) national monuments in state care within the Wexford study area (DAHG 26/04/2012). It is recommended that structures / towers and associated infrastructure should not be visible from these monuments and that access to these monuments is maintained.

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	NM NO.	NAME	CLASS	Townland
701683	649891	WX015-003001-	NM00866	Ferns Castle	Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle	Castleland (scarawalsh By.)
702198	649765	WX015-003004-	NM00991	Ferns Abbey	Religious house - Augustinian canons	Ferns demesne
702274	650031	WX015-003005	NM00872	Ferns (St. Peters)	Church	Ferns upper
701375	647396	WX015-023002-	NM00867	Clone	Graveyard	Clone

701351	647391	WX015-023003-	NM00867	Clone	Cross-slab	Clone
701355	647386	WX015-023004-	NM00867	Clone	Sundial	Clone
701350	647394	WX015-023005-	NM00867	Clone	Bullaun stone	Clone
701351	647388	WX015-023006-	NM00867	Clone	Cross-slab	Clone
701351	647397	WX015-023007-	NM00867	Clone	Bullaun stone	Clone
701375	647396	WX015-023008-	NM00867	Clone	Redundant record	Clone
698209	639899	WX020-032----	NM00877	Vinegar Hill	Windmill	Templeshanon
704446	640472	WX020-041----	NM00865	Ballymoty	Castle - motte	Ballymoty more
672093	627722	WX029-013002-	NM00873	St. Mary's Church	Church	New ross
704535	622194	WX037-032009-	NM00881	St. Selsker's	Church	Wexford
679489	609924	WX045-028002-	NM00878	Tintern Abbey	Bridge	Tintern
688481	609953	WX046-028----	NM00868	Coolhull Castle	House - fortified house	Coolhull
707705	607504	WX053-006----	NM00871	Tacumshane	Windmill	Fence
674573	598550	WX054-008001-	NM00876	Slade Castle	Castle - tower house	Slade
670512	610969	WX044-009001-	516	Ballyhack	Castle - tower house	Ballyhack
670998	615184	WX039-030001-	192	Dunbrody	Religious house - Cistercian monks	Dunbrody
672654	608208	WX044-015001-	668	Duncannon	Bastioned fort	Duncannon
672093	627722	WX029-013002-	443	New Ross	Church	New ross
676777	616557	WX040-028001-	229	Rathumney	Castle - hall-house	Rathumney
679371	610107	WX045-027001-	506 & 604	Tintern	Religious house - Cistercian monks	Tintern
679634	609924	WX045-029001-	506 & 604	Tintern	Church	Tintern
679489	609924	WX045-028002-	507 & 604	Tintern	Bridge	Tintern

Table 52 National monuments in state care in the Wexford study area

According to the National Policy on Town Defences (2008) all town defences are considered national monuments; the following town defences are recorded in the Wexford study area and should be treated as national monuments.

COORDINATES	RMP NO.	NM NO.	CLASS	Town
271860	127100	WX029-013003-	Town Defences	New Ross
304990	121450	WX037-032002-	Town Defences	Wexford
284240	112910	WX045-012009-	Town Defences	Clonmines

Table 53 Town defences in the Wexford study area

National Monuments in County Wexford subject to a Preservation Order

There are six (6) sites that have Preservation Orders in Wexford; these monuments are considered to be National Monuments.

COORDINATES	RMP NO.	PO. NO.	CLASS	Townland
679421	627696	WX030-052001-	Castle - Motte And Bailey	Springpark
680263	603225	WX050-015001-,	Promontory Fort -	Ramstown

				Coastal	
679933	603215	WX050-015002-	192	Linear Earthwork	Ramstown
713390	646310	WX016-022001-	7/1956	Moated Site	Courtallyedmond
675171	600750	WX049-015001-	3/1958	Earthwork	Loftushall
679421	627696	WX030-052001-	2/1974	Castle - Motte And Bailey	Springpark

Table 54 Preservation orders in the Wexford study area

Register of Historic Monuments (RHM) sites in Wexford

There are twenty-two (22) sites in the RHM for Wexford, twenty-one (21) lie within the study area.

COORDINATES	RMP NO.	RHM. NO.	CLASS	Townland	
703677	640720	WX020-038----	HM03360	Moated site	Ballymoty beg
683162	639067	WX024-003----	HM03357	Ringfort - rath	Grange upper
697775	637537	WX026-014----	HM03364	Boulder-burial	Salville or motabeg
712013	635191	WX027-030----	HM03350	Enclosure	Castletalbot
712072	635339	WX027-031----	HM03351	Enclosure	Castletalbot
692721	631674	WX031-010----	HM03352	Megalithic tomb - portal tomb	Ballybrittas
699103	629688	WX032-017----	HM03209	Enclosure	Polldarrig
674593	624787	WX034-010----	HM03355	Ringfort - rath	Finshoge
672708	623663	WX034-016----	HM03211	Ringfort - rath	Slaght
672295	623051	WX034-018----	HM03212	Enclosure	Slaght
674347	621934	WX034-074001-	HM00205	Barrow unclassified	Ballymaclare
674347	621934	WX034-074002-	HM00205	Cist	Ballymaclare
677883	623291	WX035-019----	HM03205	Moated site	Carnagh
680233	620937	WX035-050----	HM03359	Ringfort - rath	Kilbraney
683253	620638	WX035-055----	HM03208	Moated site	Newcastle (Shelmaliere West by.)
698625	622886	WX037-022----	HM03203	Moated site	Ballymichael
708569	626480	WX038-003----	HM03200	Castle - motte	Ballinamorrhagh
668626	616742	WX039-018001-	HM03358	Earthwork	Great island
684594	613802	WX040-047----	HM03353	Church	Ballylannan
690308	619747	WX041-004----	HM03206	Moated site	Coolateggart
694107	613474	WX046-008002-	HM03367	Graveyard	Ballyconnick
680263	603225	WX050-015001-,	HM03210	Promontory fort - coastal	Ramstown

Table 55 RHM sites in the Wexford study area

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

Record of Protected Structures (RPS)

There are one thousand, five hundred and seventy (1,570) RMP sites in Wexford, not all of these are however located in the study area which excludes the south easternmost part of the county. The spatial data for these sites in the study area is not available. The County Council are currently preparing a draft development plan 2013–19 and are proposing to add at in the environs of 500 new RPS sites to the record during the lifetime of the present plan.

Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA's)

There are nine areas under consideration for Architectural Conservation Areas, these are as follows:

ACA's in the Wexford study area
New Ross
Gorey Town Centre
Wexford Town (seven ACAs areas are proposed).

Table 56 ACA's in the Wexford study area

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

There are three thousand, one hundred and forty five (3,145) NIAH sites in the Wexford study area. Thirty seven (37) have a national significance rating, two thousand, six hundred and six (2,606) have a regional rating and one hundred and thirty six (136) have a local or record rating.

NIAH Designed Landscapes and Historic Gardens Survey

There are approximately two hundred and fifteen (215) possible historic gardens recorded in County Wexford study area. There is a distinct distribution of these sites along the Slaney and the Barrow rivers.

EMERGING POTENTIAL

During the course of the constraints study areas of potential have emerged from the record and are listed below, given the size of the study area this is necessarily broad and will be developed through further research and field work during each stage of the project.

- There is highly significant archaeological potential of the river Suir and the Suir/Barrow estuary and along the bays and inlets of the coast.
- The archaeological potential of the River Slaney is significant and it has attracted a significant number of demesnes and designed landscapes.
- Kilmokea Fort in Great Island contains many medieval features within a large zone of potential and is adjacent to a large rampart site; it also has gardens associated with it. To the southeast of this is a large deserted medieval settlement site containing many earthworks.
- Mining heritage.
- Complexes of enclosures in the Graigue/Ballymadder at the coast.

6.11 COUNTY WATERFORD

INTRODUCTION

County Waterford has a widely contrasting landscape, comprising a long coastal area, mountain ranges low-lying fertile valleys and hilly terrain. Its coastal location has through all periods attracted both settlement and invasions. The river Suir forms the boundary between the neighbouring counties, to the north and the east, the river Blackwater drains the western part of the county, the fertile valleys of these rivers also attracted settlement throughout all periods. Other physical features of the county include the rivers Suir, Blackwater, Mahon, Clodiagh, Bride, Colligan, Nire, Lickey and Tay. The Monavullagh and the Comeragh Mts. form the spine of the county and the rise to the north; the western slopes of these mountains particularly the Coumaraglin were important topographical features during the prehistoric period The Knockmealdown Mountains form the northern boundary with Tipperary to the west of the county. There are number of other uplands including the peaty uplands of the Drum hills, Croughaun Hill and the hills that follow the line of the Suir. The coastline consists of sheltered bays and low cliffs, harbours Waterford Harbour lies at the head of a large estuary formed by the rivers Suir and Barrow.

RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS

There are two thousand, nine hundred and eighteen (2,918) archaeological sites recorded in the RMP for County Waterford.

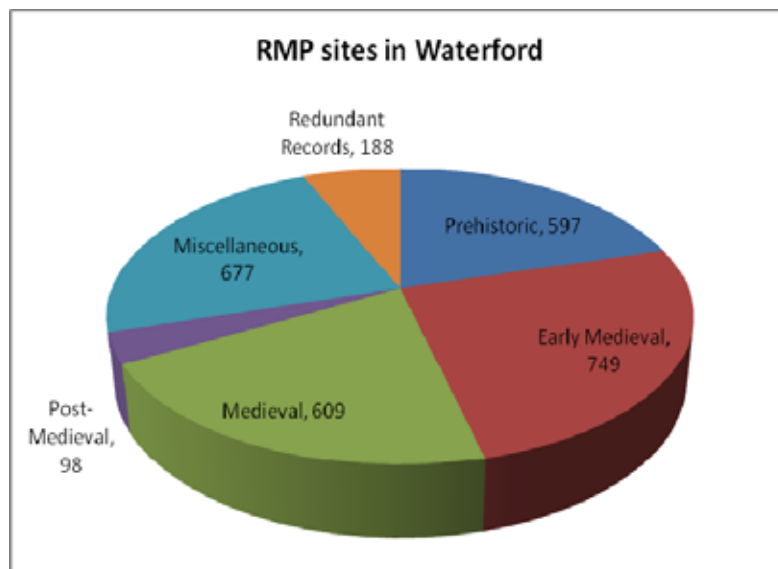


Chart 9 RMP site breakdown for the Waterford study area

Prehistoric Period

There are five hundred and ninety-seven (597) RMP sites that can be attributed to the prehistoric period.

Prehistoric ritual/burial practice

There are twenty-four (24) megalithic tombs dating to the Neolithic Period, namely a court tomb, three passage tombs (concentrated in the area of Tramore Bay), two wedge tombs, ten portal tombs and seven unclassified/possible sites. The tombs in the county have an eastern distribution that is coastal and riverine. The court tomb is one of the most southerly examples of this site type which are as a rule found in the northern part of the country. The portal tombs

form the most southerly part of a group that extends southwest from Dublin through Wicklow, Carlow and Kilkenny. The Waterford passage tombs are comparatively small and have parallels in the Scilly Isles (combined this group is known as the Tramore-Scilly Group).

There is evidence for Neolithic occupation in the limestone caves system in Kilgreany, Ballynamindra and Cappagh/Dungarvan valley where ten (10) caves have been recorded with evidence for occupation extending from the Neolithic, the caves contained a full faunal record of Pleistocene animals none produced occupational layers.

The Bronze Age is represented by a range of different monument types, including a variety of burial monuments, including cairns, barrows and burial sites. There are sixty-eight (68) cairn sites which comprise six ring- cairns, five of which are located on Coumaraglin Mt., seven cairn circles and five carinfields also located on Coumaraglin. There six boundary cairns to the southwest of the mountain on the lower hills around Crohaun. The remaining sites have no diagnostic features and are thought to be unclassified cairns or field clearance cairns, they too are concentrated along the Comeragh and Monavullagh mountain ranges with two sites on the Knockmealdown Mts. The remaining four unclassified sites are located to the southwest and southeast of the county.

There are twelve (12) barrow sites recorded in the county comprising six ring-barrows, four mound barrows, a pond barrow, and one unclassified barrow. There are ten mound sites with an even distribution that might also represent barrow sites. Other burial traditions in the county include fourteen (14) cist and five pit burials which have a marked distribution to the eastern part of the county, cremated remains, a cremation pit, three urn burials and one boulder burial. There are twelve (12) kerb circles which also belong to the Bronze Age ritual monuments which, with the exception of two sites are all located on Coumaraglin Mt.

There are one hundred and sixty-one (161) standing stones in county Waterford which may date broadly to the Bronze and Iron Ages. The greatest number is located in the low hills and river valley areas to the east of the county. There is a notable cluster include the lower slopes of Croughaun Hill and a number of sites on the south-eastern slopes of the Drum Hills and As part of a prehistoric complexes there are a number of standing stones to west of the Comeragh and Monavullagh mountains, where there is also a notable cluster of approximately sixteen (16) examples on Coumaraglin Mountain. There are few examples west of the River Barrow. There are eight stone pairs, a stone circle and nine stone rows also recorded.

Prehistoric settlement activity

The Bally Lough research project to the southeast of Waterford carried out an extensive plough zone field walking, among the many discoveries the earliest evidence for human activity in the county was provided by lithic scatters dating to the later Mesolithic Period. There are two lithic scatters recorded in the RMP.

Forming the largest group of prehistoric site types are one hundred and twenty-two (122) burnt mounds/spreads and ninety-six (96) fulachta fia sites. They are located close to streams and in poorly drained areas with a concentration of sites around the western and southern foothills of the Comeragh and Monavullagh Mts. There is a notable paucity of the monument type in the western part of the county which is reflected in other Bronze Age site types.

Settlement activity is represented by a Bronze Age house and six hearth sites. There are forty seven (47) hut sites recorded, five of which have been given a Bronze Age date, however the majority of sites are on the foot hills of the Comeragh and Monavullagh Mts. was intensely used during the prehistoric period and are likely to date to this period or broadly to the prehistoric.

Industrial prehistoric activity might be represented by, an Iron Age vertical-wheeled watermill and a mine site in Monvoy where a source of rhyolite were exploited where 10,000 artefacts were discovered

The Late Bronze Age/ Iron Age settlement activity is represented by two hillfort and two concentric enclosures. The Iron Age is also represented by eighteen (18) coastal promontory

forts occupying almost every suitable location. There are three embanked enclosures and five linear earthworks that may date to the Iron Age.

There are eleven (11) cave sites dated to the Neolithic and later periods, the caves have produced a wealth of archaeological material dating to all periods. The cave sites are located in the Cappagh/Dungarvan Valley which forms part of a limestone band.

As demonstrated by the number of sites identified in its vicinity, the Coumaraglin Mountain in the upper Araglin Valley is a notable prehistoric landscape.

Early Medieval Period

There are seven hundred and forty nine (749) recorded monuments that may date to the Early Medieval Period.

Early medieval ritual/ burial practice

There are twenty four (24) ecclesiastical enclosures associated with these sites is a round tower and some of the church and graveyard sites discussed in the medieval section below are likely to have been built on these early foundations. The dominant ecclesiastical site is the holy well, there are sixty-five (65) examples in the county associated monuments include five holy trees/bush and one holy/saints stone. Other ecclesiastical miscellanea include a record of sixty-three (63) bullaun stones, a leacht, a cross inscribed pillar, six cross inscribed stones and three penitential stations.

Early medieval settlement activity

Secular settlement sites comprise four hundred and forty-five (445) ringfort sites which are known as 'lios' in the county. With the exception of one stone built cashel site, all the sites have earthen enclosing banks. The ringforts are sited on the upper slopes of low hills between 100 and 600ft OD with free drainage. There is a broad distribution of ringforts in the county but there are notable gaps, for example around Drum Hill, on the highest slopes of the Comeragh –Monavullagh Mts. and in the Araglin River Valley/Knockmealdown Mts. area to the west of the county. There are two crannóga in the county.

There are fifty-eight (58) souterrain sites recorded in the county the majority of which are located within ringforts, though some can be found in church sites and also in isolation. Sixty-one (61) ogham stones are recorded in the county, remarkably ten ogham stones were used as lintels in the construction of a souterrain in Dromlohan.

There are five horizontal-wheeled water mills from the county, one mill namely Ballydowane West has produced a dendrochronological date from the early 7th to the end of the 10th century, there is a single vertical wheeled example.

One of the most important discoveries dating to this period was the multi-period settlement site at Woodstown (now a national monument) during the construction of the N25 – Waterford City By-Pass. The subsurface site straddles the south bank of the River Suir and extends c. 500 m alongside the riverbank. It was preserved in situ by Ministerial order in 2005, necessitating a re-route of the bypass at this location. The archaeological investigation indicates a mid ninth century and Later Viking Age occupation of the site, it was abandoned in c.1050. Evidence for craft-working in fine metals (e.g. silver), as well as in iron, stone, glass, bone, antler and amber was produced. Some finds, including copper-alloy stud mounts with gold foil and a copper-alloy book clasp. The site produced the largest assemblage of lead pan weights outside of Viking Dublin. Foreign links were suggested by finds such as Norwegian schist whetstones and a fragment of a silver Kufic coin from Byzantium was. A single warrior grave with full battle armour was also discovered.

Medieval Period

The medieval period is represented by six hundred and nine (609) monuments.

Medieval ritual/ burial practice

There are one hundred and forty-one (141) church sites recorded in the county, three cathedrals, ninety-five (95) graveyards and twenty-nine (29) burial grounds. Some of these sites may have been constructed on earlier monastic foundations or may indeed be later; however the vast majority are associated with the medieval period. There are sixty (60) grave slabs, one medieval altar, a sarcophagus, a high cross, fourteen (14) tombs, fifteen (15) crosses, fifteen (15) fonts, seven cross-slabs and eight inscribed stones and two Sheela-Na-Gigs. Eight religious houses are recorded being run by the Augustinian Canons, Augustinian Friars, Benedictine Monks, Franciscan Friars and the Knights Templar's, these sites include friaries, nunneries and abbeys. There is also one ecclesiastical residence recorded. There is nine children's burial ground, a tradition that began in this period and continued into the nineteenth century.

Medieval settlement activity

There are eighty (80) castle sites in the county representing several types. The earliest types are represented three earthen motte sites and two motte and bailey sites, this is a relatively small number of these Anglo –Norman defensive earthen monuments. The later stone built castles in the county comprise five Anglo-Norman masonry castles, thirty-five (35) tower houses and twenty five (25) unclassified castles and a later hall house. Associated with the stone built castles there are sixteen (16) enclosing bawns, two walled gardens, two gatehouses and a gateway. Carved features include ten armorial plaques, three memorial stones and two stone heads.

Other settlements include five moated sites (defended farmsteads of the period), eleven (11) settlement clusters are also referred to as deserted medieval settlements. Possibly associated with the deserted settlements are three hallow-ways, five medieval habitation sites, twenty medieval (20) houses and a medieval structure and four hospitals. Industrial sites comprise nineteen (19) kilns, five unclassified mills, three hollow ways, eight wells, three windmill and two tanneries.

There are four sites classified as 'historic towns' .Waterford City is one of the earliest town in Ireland prior to this early monasteries the focus of activity Historic settlements, which have been identified by the DAHG, were first identified in the Urban Archaeological Survey (UAS) of County Waterford and have been included in the RMP.

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	CLASS	TOWN
260638	112223	WA009-005--	Historic Town	Waterford
204880	98410	WA021-019--	Historic Town	Lismore
199520	93390	WA028-015--	Historic Town	Tallow
226350	93030	WA031-040--	Historic Town	Dungarvan

Table 57 Historic towns in the Waterford study area

While some of the towns developed and thrived others disappeared completely, there are six deserted medieval settlements in the study area and three settlement clusters (the later sites may however be later). These sites can contain several related recorded archaeological features such as churches and graveyards, castles, dwellings and land plots often evident as earthworks. These include villages and towns such as Lismore and Ardmore, which began as Early Christian settlements, Anglo Norman boroughs such as Affane, Kilmeadan, Kinsalebeg, Stradbally and the town of Dungarvan. Tallow was established in the early 17th century. The guideline boundaries for these towns are illustrated within the RMP. The areas within the historic boundaries are known as Zones of Archaeological Potential, and are areas where intense archaeology is present. Town defences are present in Dungarvan and in Waterford City and are listed below in the national monuments section.

Miscellaneous monuments

There are six hundred and seventy-seven (677) sites that have generic classifications or are site types that may date to any period, in some cases further research will establish a broad date but in the majority archaeological investigations would establish the nature and date of the sites.

Ritual/ burial practice

There are three cathedrals in the county; Ardmore has a very early foundation, Lismore, and cathedral church of the Holy Trinity, also called Christ Church in Waterford city. There is one altar, five iconic stone sculptures and eight burial sites.

Settlement activity

The largest site type present in the county is the enclosure with two hundred and eighty three (283) examples in the study area. As there are no diagnostic features present to allow classification these sites may date any time from prehistory onwards. Similarly there are seventy-seven (77) earthwork sites, a hilltop enclosure, six midden sites, thirteen (13) mounds and a cliff-edge fort that cannot be further classified.

There are sixty-five (65) hut sites, eleven (11) habitation sites, twenty-seven (27) house sites of an indeterminate date, fourteen (14) building and eight structures, all of which may date to any period. Other features include a decorated stone, an architectural feature and thirteen (13) architectural fragments.

There are two battlefield sites, a sixteenth century battle is commemorated by the place name 'Bohernavogheragh crossroad' meaning the 'road of the battle'.

Industrial sites include a charcoal-making site, a forge, a furnace, six mines, three fish weirs. There is a togher and sixteen (16) road/trackways which may date to any period and generally cross boglands, nine bridges and two fords. Land division is represented by thirteen (13) field boundaries and thirteen (13) field systems and nine boundary stones. There have been fifty two (52) excavations which yielded miscellaneous results recorded in the RMP.

Post-Medieval Period

There are ninety-eight (98) sites that date to the post-medieval period; however this is certainly not representative of all sites of archaeological or cultural heritage importance that may date to this period. Other significant post medieval features are protected in the RPS and are also recorded in the NIAH and in the various vernacular and industrial heritage surveys carried out for the county, some however have yet to be identified and recorded (e.g. vernacular heritage and industrial). Field inspection for the next phases of project will identify these potential features.

Ritual/ burial practice

Ten headstones, a coffin resting stone two mass rocks and two folk art rock scribing sites six are recorded in the RMP.

Settlement activity

A fortified house, three 16th century houses, twenty one (21) 17th century houses and seven 18th /19th century houses are recorded. Associated with the houses are eight designed landscape features and two deerparks. Rural sites include sixteen booley huts, three sheepfolds and a turf stand. There is one spa works/bath site. Monuments of coastal surveillance include a pill box, a signal tower, three barracks, four bastioned forts and a blockhouse.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS, PRESERVATION ORDERS AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS

National Monuments

There are twenty-six (26) national monument sites and complexes in the Waterford study area:

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	NM NO.	NAME	Class	Townland
639664	616474	WA007-010001-	NM00842	Mothel Abbey	Religious House - Augustinian Canons	Mothel
661071	612461	WA009-005001-	NM00847	Reginald's Tower	Castle - Anglo-Norman Masonry Castle	Waterford City
660987	612461	WA009-005032-	NM00846	The French Church (Waterford)	Religious House - Franciscan Friars	Waterford City
653945	606291	WA017-027----	NM00843	Gaulstown	Megalithic Tomb - Portal Tomb	Gaulstown
657473	606524	WA017-034----	NM00844	Knockeen	Megalithic Tomb - Portal Tomb	Knockeen
636578	601407	WA024-033004	NM00837	Drumlohan	Souterrain	Drumlohan
636578	601407	WA024-033006-	NM00837	Drumlohan	Ogham Stone	Drumlohan
636578	601407	WA024-033007-	NM00837	Drumlohan	Ogham Stone	Drumlohan
636578	601407	WA024-033008-	NM00837	Drumlohan	Ogham Stone	Drumlohan
636578	601407	WA024-033009-	NM00837	Drumlohan	Ogham Stone	Drumlohan
636578	601407	WA024-033010-	NM00837	Drumlohan	Ogham Stone	Drumlohan
636578	601407	WA024-033011-	NM00837	Drumlohan	Ogham Stone	Drumlohan
636578	601407	WA024-033012-	NM00837	Drumlohan	Ogham Stone	Drumlohan
636578	601407	WA024-033013-	NM00837	Drumlohan	Ogham Stone	Drumlohan
636578	601407	WA024-033014-	NM00837	Drumlohan	Ogham Stone	Drumlohan
636578	601407	WA024-033015-	NM00837	Drumlohan	Ogham Stone	Drumlohan
636578	601407	WA024-033017-	NM00837	Drumlohan	Ogham Stone	Drumlohan
649455	603121	WA025-007----	NM00835	Ballynageeragh	Megalithic Tomb - Portal Tomb	Ballynageeragh
652855	602959	WA026-003----	NM00845	Matthewstown	Megalithic Tomb - Passage Tomb	Matthewstown
610460	591390	WA029-042010	NM00836	Kiltera	Ogham Stone	Dromore
610460	591390	WA029-042011-	NM00836	Kiltera	Ogham Stone	Dromore
610460	591390	WA029-042012-	NM00836	Kiltera	Redundant Record	Dromore
626288	593117	WA031-040001-	NM00838	Dungarvan Castle	Castle - Anglo-Norman Masonry Castle	Dungarvan
618864	577432	WA040-008001-	NM00839	Ardmore	Church	Ardocheasty
618827	577450	WA040-008002-	NM00839	Ardmore	Cathedral	Ardocheasty
618828	577423	WA040-008003-	NM00839	Ardmore	Round Tower	Ardocheasty

Table 58 National monuments in the Waterford study area

National Monuments with Preservation Orders

There are one hundred and nineteen (119) sites that have Preservation Orders in Waterford the list includes the numerous sites which form the prehistoric archaeological complex on Coumaraglin Mountain:

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	PO. NO.	Class	Townland
660862	612447	WA009-005042-	1/1993	House - Medieval	Waterford City
626427	604705	WA014-033002-	4/1996	Stone Row	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626378	604657	WA014-033003-	4/1996	Cairn - Cairn Circle	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626442	604651	WA014-033004-	4/1996	Barrow - Ring-Barrow	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626650	604709	WA014-033005-	4/1996	Fulacht Fia	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626573	604697	WA014-033006-	4/1996	Fulacht Fia	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626855	604845	WA014-033007-	4/1996	Kerb Circle	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626825	604815	WA014-033008-	4/1996	Kerb Circle	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626826	604816	WA014-033009-	4/1996	Kerb Circle	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626430	604471	WA014-033010-	4/1996	Standing Stone - Pair	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626708	604446	WA014-033011-	4/1996	Cairn - Burial Cairn	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626693	604388	WA014-033012-	4/1996	Cairn - Burial Cairn	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626187	604134	WA014-033013-	4/1996	Cairn - Ring-Cairn	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626187	604134	WA014-033014-	4/1996	Cairn - Cairn Circle	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626187	604134	WA014-033015-	4/1996	Cairn - Cairn Circle	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626187	604134	WA014-033016-	4/1996	Cairn - Cairn Circle	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626187	604134	WA014-033017-	4/1996	Cairn - Cairn Circle	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626187	604134	WA014-033018-	4/1996	Kerb Circle	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626200	604124	WA014-033019-	4/1996	Kerb Circle	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626967	605015	WA014-033020-	4/1996	Booley Hut	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626689	604549	WA014-033021-	4/1996	Booley Hut	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626780	604464	WA014-033022-	4/1996	Booley Hut	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626699	604472	WA014-033023-	4/1996	Booley Hut	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626671	604473	WA014-033024-	4/1996	Booley Hut	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626786	604533	WA014-033025-	4/1996	Booley Hut	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626770	604499	WA014-033026-	4/1996	Booley Hut	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626780	604464	WA014-033027-	4/1996	Booley Hut	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626610	604296	WA014-033028-	4/1996	Booley Hut	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626561	604437	WA014-033029-	4/1996	Kiln - Lime	Coumaraglin-Mountain
670150	610169	WA018-009002-	16/2001	House - 16th Century	Passage West
670150	610169	WA018-009002-	3/2002	House - 16th Century	Passage West

669730	608903	WA018-023002-	22/196	Castle - Tower House	Crooke
669819	608864	WA018-023006-	22/196	Field System	Crooke
630869	603134	WA023-005----	209/1955	Ringfort - Rath	Boolattin
626143	604032	WA023-066001-	4/1996	Cairn - Cairn Circle	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626004	603906	WA023-066002-	4/1996	Fulacht Fia	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626012	603914	WA023-066003-	4/1996	Fulacht Fia	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626115	603871	WA023-066004-	4/1996	Standing Stone	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626204	603849	WA023-066005-	4/1996	Fulacht Fia	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626154	603767	WA023-066006-	4/1996	Fulacht Fia	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626289	603823	WA023-066007-	4/1996	Standing Stone	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626516	603736	WA023-066008-	4/1996	Hut Site	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626476	603670	WA023-066009-	4/1996	Enclosure	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625803	603792	WA023-066010-	4/1996	Hut Site	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625877	603775	WA023-066011-	4/1996	Enclosure	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625865	603634	WA023-066012-	4/1996	Kerb Circle	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625919	603695	WA023-066013-	4/1996	Cairn - Unclassified	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626000	603730	WA023-066014-	4/1996	Kerb Circle	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625930	603823	WA023-066015-	4/1996	Standing Stone	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626145	603605	WA023-066016-	4/1996	Cairnfield	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626266	603610	WA023-066017-	4/1996	Standing Stone	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626030	603568	WA023-066018-	4/1996	Kerb Circle	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626132	603526	WA023-066019-	4/1996	Cairn - Cairn Circle	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626058	603506	WA023-066020-	4/1996	Barrow - Pond Barrow	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626174	603371	WA023-066021-	4/1996	Hut Site	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626245	603337	WA023-066022-	4/1996	Hut Site	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626251	603298	WA023-066023-	4/1996	Enclosure	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626217	603344	WA023-066024-	4/1996	Hut Site	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626117	603344	WA023-066025-	4/1996	Hut Site	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626245	603255	WA023-066026-	4/1996	Field System	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625709	603596	WA023-066027-	4/1996	Standing Stone	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625745	603508	WA023-066028-	4/1996	Cairn - Unclassified	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625730	603500	WA023-066029-	4/1996	Cairn - Unclassified	Coumaraglin-Mountain

625737	603508	WA023-066030-	4/1996	Cairn - Ring-Cairn	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625744	603508	WA023-066031-	4/1996	Cairn - Unclassified	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625645	603455	WA023-066032-	4/1996	Field System	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625688	603463	WA023-066033-	4/1996	Hut Site	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625683	603439	WA023-066034-	4/1996	Hut Site	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625647	603388	WA023-066035-	4/1996	Hut Site	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625659	603289	WA023-066036-	4/1996	Hut Site	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625593	603452	WA023-066037-	4/1996	Cairn - Unclassified	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625496	603449	WA023-066038-	4/1996	Standing Stone	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625785	603156	WA023-066039-	4/1996	Fulacht Fia	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625773	603162	WA023-066040-	4/1996	Fulacht Fia	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626023	603189	WA023-066041-	4/1996	Cairn - Unclassified	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626047	603202	WA023-066042-	4/1996	Cairn - Unclassified	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626029	603164	WA023-066043-	4/1996	Cairn - Unclassified	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626057	603123	WA023-066044-	4/1996	Cairn - Unclassified	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626018	603114	WA023-066045-	4/1996	Fulacht Fia	Coumaraglin-Mountain
624901	603294	WA023-066046-	4/1996	Hut Site	Coumaraglin-Mountain
624961	603234	WA023-066047-	4/1996	Hut Site	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625012	603209	WA023-066048-	4/1996	Hut Site	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625118	603176	WA023-066049-	4/1996	Field System	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625262	603439	WA023-066050-	4/1996	Standing Stone	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625233	603306	WA023-066051-	4/1996	Cairnfield	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625515	603184	WA023-066053	4/1996	Hut Site	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625796	602966	WA023-066054-	4/1996	Hut Site	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625926	602562	WA023-066055-	4/1996	Hut Site	Coumaraglin-Mountain
624459	603196	WA023-066056-	4/1996	Cairnfield	Coumaraglin-Mountain
624528	603405	WA023-066057-	4/1996	Hut Site	Coumaraglin-Mountain
624480	603368	WA023-066058-	4/1996	Hut Site	Coumaraglin-Mountain
624325	603247	WA023-066059-	4/1996	Hut Site	Coumaraglin-Mountain
624318	603226	WA023-066060-	4/1996	Hut Site	Coumaraglin-Mountain
624300	603172	WA023-066061-	4/1996	Hut Site	Coumaraglin-Mountain

624211	602899	WA023-066062-	4/1996	Fulacht Fia	Coumaraglin-Mountain
624345	602920	WA023-066063-	4/1996	Fulacht Fia	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625921	603458	WA023-066064-	4/1996	Standing Stone	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625989	603450	WA023-066065-	4/1996	Kerb Circle	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625815	603404	WA023-066066-	4/1996	Cairn - Unclassified	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625878	603379	WA023-066067-	4/1996	Cairn - Ring-Cairn	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625897	603370	WA023-066068-	4/1996	Cairn - Unclassified	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625708	603492	WA023-066069-	4/1996	Standing Stone	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625705	603486	WA023-066070-	4/1996	Standing Stone	Coumaraglin-Mountain
625579	603450	WA023-066071-	4/1996	Standing Stone	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626045	603110	WA023-066072-	4/1996	Hut Site	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626262	603534	WA023-066073-	4/1996	Hut Site	Coumaraglin-Mountain
0	0	WA023-066074-	4/1996	Redundant Record	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626220	603163	WA023-066075-	4/1996	House Indeterminate Date	Coumaraglin-Mountain
624539	603238	WA023-066077-	4/1996	House Indeterminate Date	Coumaraglin-Mountain
624371	602973	WA023-066078-	4/1996	Booley Hut	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626228	603341	WA023-066079-	4/1996	Booley Hut	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626191	603589	WA023-066080-	4/1996	Standing Stone	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626425	603854	WA023-066081	4/1996	Burnt Mound	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626244	603592	WA023-066082-	4/1996	Cairn - Ring-Cairn	Coumaraglin-Mountain
626217	602853	WA023-066083-	4/1996	Enclosure	Coumaraglin-Mountain
624865	603655	WA023-073----	4/1996	House Indeterminate Date	Coumaraglin-Mountain
624520	602887	WA023-076----	4/1996	Megalithic Tomb - Unclassified	Coumaraglin-Mountain
633770	595212	WA032-023----	87/1940	Cairn - Unclassified	Ballyvoyle
628700	583623	WA039-007----	68/1938	Megalithic Tomb - Court Tomb	Baile Na Móna

Table 59 Preservation Orders in the Waterford study area

Register of Historic Monuments

There one RHM site in the Waterford study area.

COORDINATES	RMP NO.	RHM. NO.	CLASS	Townland
617567	594450	WA030-018----	HM00196	Cave Kilgreany (Decies without Drum By.)

Table 60 RHM sites in the Waterford study area

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

Record of Protected Structures

There are (1,869) RPS sites in the Waterford study area, seven hundred and fifty three (753) RPS are in Waterford County for which data has been received. A further nine hundred and twenty two (922) sites are within Waterford City and (194) sites in Dungarvan and are not mapped for the study area. Both the city and county CDP are due for renewal.

There is a notable concentration on the eastern side of the Monavullagh Mts., in the environs of the river Blackwater and its tributaries and along the river Suir. It includes castles, country houses, churches and public buildings, some of which were designed by eminent architects. However, more modest structures such as town houses, thatched cottages and farm complexes also contribute significantly to the character of the County. Waterford also has a rich industrial and maritime heritage which includes mills, quays and lighthouses.

A survey of the industrial heritage of Waterford County was conducted in 2007. The survey noted that there was a collection of generally unrecognised collection of features relating to the coastline and rivers of the county, such as fusing ports which included associated features such as piers, quay walls and boathouses, lighthouses and navigational structures. Inland riverine structures included structures that were part of private ferry crossings (e.g. Villierstown and Camphire crossing the Blackwater River). This and similar studies will be examined during the next stages of the project.

Architectural Conservation Area

There are three ACA's in the Waterford study area as follows:

ACA's in the Waterford study area
Waterford City (Trinity Within ACA, South Quays ACA)
Dungarvan ACA

Table 61 ACA's in the Waterford study area

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

There are three thousand and thirty-six (3,036) NIAH sites recorded in the county. Seventy six of these sites are of national significance, two, thousand seven hundred and forty three (2,743) are of regional significance and fifty are of local or record significance.

NIAH Designed Landscapes and Historic Gardens Survey

The NIAH has identified one hundred and sixty-two (162) historic gardens in the Waterford study area. The distribution of the garden sites are distinctive, they concentrate along the corridor of the river Blackwater and the river Bride and along the Suir. There is a band of sites on the landscaping down to the sea to the southeast of the Monavullagh Mountains.

EMERGING POTENTIAL

During the course of the constraints study areas of potential have emerged from the record and are listed below, given the size of the study area this is necessarily broad and will be developed through further research and field work during each stage of the project.

- Coumaraglin Mountain prehistoric landscape/complex.
- The river Blackwater / Bride is of significant archaeological potential.
- There are a considerable number of demesnes/designed landscapes along the river Blackwater and also between Dungarvan and Waterford.
- Mining heritage
- Dungarvan Valley Caves Project between Dungarvan and Lismore, where finds of Mesolithic period have been identified. Relict cave systems e.g. Kilgreany

- Bally Lough research project area and field walking studies have established the the coastal archaeological potential of the county.
- There is highly significant archaeological potential along the river Suir and the Suir/Barrow estuary.
- The field systems in the county have large zones of archaeological potential around them.
- An Rinn, The Waterford Gaeltacht. An Rinn is ten kilometres west of Dungarvan has always been, and is to this day, an Irish-speaking area (Gaeltacht). It embraces the Parish of Rinn Ua gCuanach (Ring) and An Sean Phobal (Old Parish) that forms the southern arm of Dungarvan Bay. It is the only Gaeltacht in East Munster.

6.12 COUNTY CORK

INTRODUCTION

The study area incorporates eastern edge of County Cork, within an area that is defined to the west by the western side of the M8, and runs east of Passage West and Crosshaven and includes the coast to the south. The Kilworth Mountains lie south of Mitchelstown close to the northern northernmost part of the study area, here it forms the highest point in this part of the study area; the remainder of the area comprises of low-lying and broad river valleys in the north, indented estuarine coasts and broad bays including Cork Harbour and Youghal Harbour to the south. The area is drained by the Munster Blackwater and the River Bride which flow from west to east across the county and into County Waterford and meets the sea at Youghal, other river includes Owennacurra, Womanagh, Dungourney, Dissour and Tourig and their many tributaries.

RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS

There are two thousand, two hundred and forty-nine (2,249) archaeological sites recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places for the Cork study area, seventy seven (77) of these are redundant record. The RMP includes the sites excavated along the line of the M8. Which provides an indication of the the wealth of the subsurface archaeological remains yet to be discovered in the county.

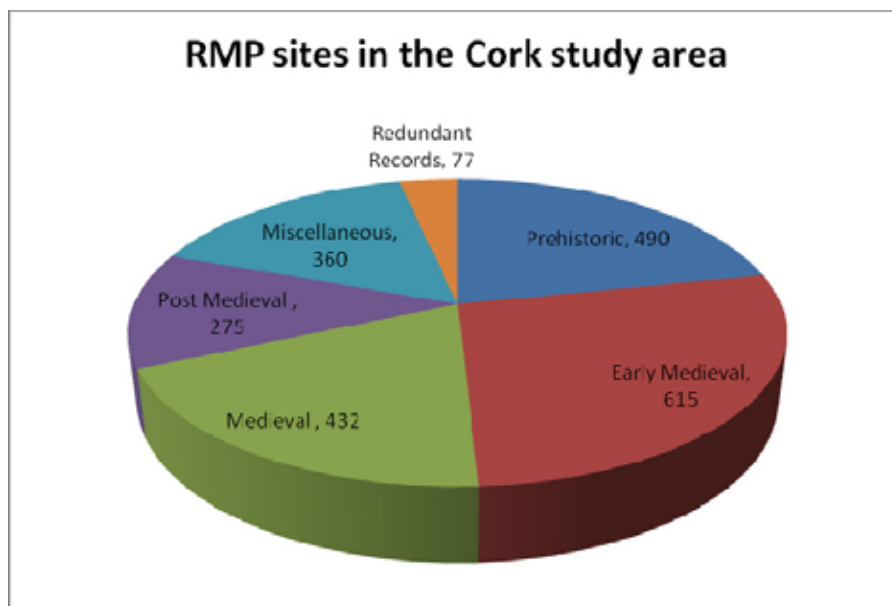


Chart 10 RMP sites in the Cork study area

Prehistoric Period

Four hundred and ninety sites (490) can be broadly attributed to the prehistoric period in the Cork study area.

Prehistoric ritual / burial practice

There are relatively few megalithic tombs in the Cork study area and none date to the the Neolithic. Evidence for the Bronze Age is demonstrated by five unclassified cairn sites and one wedge tomb, this site type distributed widely in the western side of the county. Four sites are classified as megalithic structures which may date to the period.

Bronze age burials are varied but relatively few, there are twelve (12) barrow sites, comprising a ditch barrow, two ring barrows and nine mound barrows. Six of the mound barrows are located in a cluster to the east of Castlemartyr. There seven cist sites, four pit-burials and a single record of cremated remains

Prehistoric settlement activity

There are ten prehistoric lithic scatter sites recorded, series of Late Mesolithic sites have been identified along the coastline from Roche's Point to Ballycotton during a research field study by UCC and Prof. Woodman in the 1980's, indicating the potential of the coastline for very early occupation activity. Flint scatters have also been recorded in fields in the plough zone. One Neolithic house, four Bronze Age houses and six hearths have been recorded

The largest number of sites in the prehistoric period are fulacht fiadh sites, there are three hundred and twelve (312) in the study area which indicate Bronze Age cooking site activity in the county, thirty-six (39) burnt mound/spread sites which are likely to be related to this site type. They are widely distributed in the county with notable concentrations along the river valleys. Other occupation activity is indicated by three three metalworking sites and four burnt pits.

Also representing the Bronze Age period and could possibly date into the early medieval, are sixty-six (66) standing stones, a standing stone pair and two stone rows. These sites could mark burials or could perhaps represent boundary markers. There are number of standing stones along the Owenacurra River

The Iron Age in the study area may be represented by two hillfort sites and two coastal promontory fort sites, representing defended settlements sites or temporary settlement sites used for refuge during times in need. There are four linear earthwork sites which may also delineate territories during the turbulent Iron Age period; these refer to the 'Cliadh Dubh' or locally as the 'Cliadh Buidhe'.

Early Medieval Period

There are hundred and fifteen (615) recorded sites that can be attributed to the early medieval period.

Early medieval ritual/ burial practice

There are thirteen (13) ecclesiastical enclosures indicating early monastic settlement in the Cork Study area. These sites are predominantly located in the northern half of the study area, north of the central hills, occurring below the 200m contour line and in proximity to watercourses. Sometimes the enclosures are all that remains of the foundations, however many of the church and graveyard sites attributed to the medieval period are likely to have earlier foundations. Other features that can be associated with these sites in the RMP record for the county include two round towers, nine (9) bullaun stones and a cross-inscribed stone. There are three – horizontal wheeled water mills recorded, these sites often indicate the presence of early monastic settlement sites.

There are thirty-eight (38) holy well sites and holy/saint's stone, which can retain an early saints association with it, they can an indicator of early medieval activity and some are still venerated.

Early medieval settlement activity

There are four hundred and fifty four (454) ringfort sites in the study area; they are classified as earthen raths with just two stone cashels recorded. These sites have a county-wide distribution. Associated with ringforts are seventy-two souterrain sites. There are twenty (20) ogham stones in the study area which date from the Iron Age into the early medieval period, there are fifteen (15) examples in Ballyknock North which were found in a in a ringfort loose within a souterrain.

Medieval Period

There are four hundred and thirty nine (439) recorded sites that may date to the medieval period in county

Ritual/ burial practice

There are one hundred and three (103) church sites and a cathedral in the study area which may date to the medieval period, but may also have earlier or later origins. Associated with the churches are (82) eighty-two graveyards predominantly associated with medieval parish churches and twenty-three (23) burial grounds. There is one cross that is dated to this period.

Three sites have been vaguely classified as ecclesiastical sites and miscellaneous medieval features include three Sheela-na-gig. There are ten religious houses comprising friaries and abbeys and associated features of the Benedictine Monks, Carmelite friars, Cistercian Monks, Dominical Friars and Franciscan friars.

Medieval settlement activity

There is no evidence in the study area for the early earthen Anglo Norman castle sites in the study area; however there are several stone built castles which include thirty-two (32) tower houses, twenty-two (22) unclassified castles and five Anglo-Norman masonry castle sites and two hall- houses. Possibly associated with the castles are six bawns, two dovecotes, a walled garden, two fish-ponds and two gateways.

Nine moated sites representing the defended farm settlement of the period, these sites lie along the outer fringe of the study area, which may reflect a frontier zone between the Native Gaelic to the west and Anglo-Norman settlement to the east.

There are five historic towns recorded in the study area which are delimited by zones of archaeological potential, these are listed as follows:

COORDINATES	RMP NO.	CLASS	Town	Townlands
181129 98420	CO035-107-	Historic town	Fermoy	Fermoy
210409 77984	CO067-029001-	Historic town	Youghal	Youghal-Lands
188167 73533	CO076-063005-	Historic town	Midleton	Townparks
196225 73233	CO077-054005-	Historic town	Castlemartyr	Castlemartyr (Imokilly By., Mogeely Par.)
191784 67809	CO088-019001-	Historic town	Cloyne	Demesne, Townparks

Table 62 Historic towns in the Cork study area

Youghal has very well preserved and intact town defences. There are three deserted medieval settlements and. Associates with settlements is a hospital, a leper hospital, almshouse, a college, two market crosses, two medieval houses, six market houses, six schools and two wall monuments.

The industry of the period is represented by twenty-one (21) corn-drying kilns and sixty-four (64) lime kilns, five medieval mills, three pottery works.

Miscellaneous/ unclassified/ undated sites

There are three hundred and sixty (360) sites in the Cork study area that have generic classifications or are site types that can be found to date to any period. In some cases further research will establish a broad date but in the majority archaeological investigations would establish the nature and date of the sites.

The largest site type present in the county is the enclosure with one hundred and eighty-four (184) examples in the study area. As there are no diagnostic features present to allow classification these sites may date any time from prehistory onwards. Similarly there are thirteen (13) earthwork sites, four mound sites, four cliff-edge forts and four hilltop enclosures that cannot be further classified.

There are three cave sites, three habitation sites and twenty four middens which may date from the prehistoric to medieval period. A boundary stone, an unclassified togher, three road/trackways, one ford and twenty (20) bridge sites recorded in the county can date to any period from prehistory onwards. A battlefield site is known from a place name in Youghal 'Parkaoica' but its origin is unknown.

Three field boundaries, five field systems, four charcoal-making sites, one furnace and four fortifications, one stone sculpture, two anomalous stone group and three burial sites have not been further classified. Structural remains include eight architectural fragments, five building, twelve (12) structures, two houses of indeterminate date, a barn and a lighthouse

Forty two (42) excavations were revealed in the study area to be classified as being miscellaneous consisting of features of indeterminate function that cannot be assigned to a particular monument class.

Post Medieval Period

There are two hundred and seventy-five (275) sites that can be dated to the post medieval period. However this is certainly not representative of all sites of archaeological or cultural heritage importance that may date to this period. Other significant post medieval features are protected in the RPS and are also recorded in the NIAH and in the various vernacular and industrial heritage surveys carried out for the county, some have yet to be identified and recorded. Field inspection for the next phases of project will identify these features.

Post medieval ecclesiastical / ritual / burial practice

Some of the church sites attributed to the Medieval may date to this period e.g. the Church of Ireland or Anglican churches. There are two 'mass-rocks' in the study area which were used during religious strife and the Penal Laws in 1695. There is a post medieval headstone recorded.

Post medieval settlement activity

The recorded sites for this period predominately relate to later houses, services, and industry and farming. The country houses and demesnes became dominant features in the rural landscape in this period, in the study area there are six fortified houses, seventy-eight (78) country houses, seven 18th/19th century houses, seventy-four (74) vernacular houses and a mansion house. Features associated with country houses include two orangery's, three beehives, three icehouses, thirty-two (32) designed landscapes and two gate lodges.

The industrial sites in the study area are confined to scattered sites where natural sources of power could be harnessed, sites include a corn store, a distillery, two brickworks, two gasworks, two warehouse, three malting sites, two woollen mills and sixteen (16) threshing mills.

Given its expanse of coastline, military considerations in response to real and anticipated foreign threats is a feature in the county there is a magazine, a bastioned fort, a battery, two signal towers, five Martello towers and five barracks.

Cobh (CO087-158) is recorded as a post medieval town, associated with the towns of the period are social buildings are recorded such as a meeting-house, two courthouses, two workhouses and two fever hospitals. Also recorded is a railway bridge and three milestones.

Seven settlement clusters which are predominately located on the southern slopes of Parkmountain along the roadways and at crossroads, these are likely to be late eighteenth century/ early nineteenth century in date.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS, PRESERVATION ORDERS AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS

National Monuments

There are eight national monuments in state care in the Cork study area comprising sites and complexes:

NGR E	NGR N	RMP NO.	NM NO.	NAME	CLASS	TOWNLAND
582164	572533	CO075-018001-	NM00064	Barryscourt Castle	Castle - Tower House	Barryscourt
585993	595082	CO036-019002-	NM00079	Coole Upper	Church	Coole Upper
586033	595232	CO036-019004-	NM00079	Coole Upper	Church	Coole Upper
584005	593047	CO045-003----	NM00102	Castlelyons Abbey	Religious House - Carmelite Friars	Mohera
610406	578022	CO067-029010-	NM00112	North Abbey	Religious House - Benedictine Monks	Youghal-Lands
580625	595937	CO035-049001-	NM00981	Carntierna	Hillfort	Coolcarron, Corrin
580625	595937	CO035-049002-	NM00981	Carntierna	Cairn - Unclassified	Coolcarron
593031	593623	CO046-001----	240	ConnaCastle	Castle - Tower House	Conna

Table 63 National Monuments in the Cork study area

Town defences are considered national monuments:

COORDINATES	RMP NO.	NM NO.	NAME	CLASS	TOWNLAND
210409	77984	CO067-029002-	-	Youghal Walled town	Town defences
					Youghal-Lands

Table 64 Town defences in Cork study area

There are also RMP sites that are in Local Authority ownership which may be considered National Monuments, there is no definitive list of these available as the majority are assessed on a site by site basis as the need arises.

Preservation Orders

There are six sites and complexes that have had PO placed on them in order to provide additional protection. These sites are effectively treated as National Monuments.

COORDINATES	RMP NO.	PO. NO.	CLASS	TOWNLAND	
582164	572533	CO075-018001-	4/1974	Castle - tower house	Barryscourt
582168	572573	CO075-018002-	4/1974	Fulacht fia	Barryscourt
582162	572532	CO075-018003-	4/1974	Bawn	Barryscourt
575360	585099	CO053-042----	3/1975	Moated site	Tinageragh
587520	592441	CO045-019----	14/1983	Ringfort - rath	Ballyrobert
605919	580051	CO067-006----	16/1933	Castle - tower house	Kilnatoora

Table 65 Sites with Preservation Orders in the Cork study area

Register of Historic Monuments

There are twenty (20) sites listed in the RHM for the Cork study area.

COORDINATES	RMP NO.	RHM. NO.	CLASS	TOWNLAND
584314 614709	CO011-001----	HM00556	Ringfort - Rath	Garryleagh
581953 590494	CO044-038002-	HM00485	Country House	Ballinterry
580758 603023	CO027-107----	HM00497	Castle - Unclassified	Ballyhindon
583836 576914	CO065-057----	HM00498	Ringfort - Rath	Ballyleary
599854 578786	CO066-020----	HM00503	Ringfort - Rath	Ballynacarriga (Imokilly By., Killeagh Ed.)
590283 591854	CO045-028001-	HM00557	Fulacht Fia	Garryantaggart
590290 591800	CO045-028002-	HM00557	Fulacht Fia	Garryantaggart
590396 591534	CO045-072----	HM00557	Fulacht Fia	Garryantaggart
592464 586397	CO055-001----	HM00558	Garryduff	Ringfort - Rath
592502 586225	CO055-002----	HM00558	Garryduff	Ringfort - Rath
599044 572511	CO077-024002-	HM00571	Ightermurragh	House - Fortified House
589462 592292	CO045-026----	HM00595	Knocknagapple	Ringfort - Rath
596687 590407	CO046-022----	HM00608	Lisnabrin South	Fulacht Fia
576535 566265	CO087-028----	HM00616	(Castle Farm) House - Fortified House	Monkstown
582649 601747	CO027-113----	HM00617	Castle - Tower House	Moorepark
583026 576106	CO065-059001-	HM00640	Woodstock	Ringfort - Rath
590283 591854	CO045-028001-	HM03466	Garryantaggart	Fulacht Fia
590290 591800	CO045-028002-	HM03466	Garryantaggart	Fulacht Fia
590396 591534	CO045-072----	HM03466	Garryantaggart	Fulacht Fia
597689 566599	CO089-008002-	HM00629	Shanagarry South	Castle - Tower House

Table 66 Register of Historic Monuments sites in the Cork Study area

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

Record of Protected Structures

There are two hundred and sixty six (266) RPS sites within the Cork study area, the majority of these are thatched structures, churches and coastal sites such as Martello towers.

Architectural Conservation Areas

There are seven ACA's in the Cork study area, these are as follows:

ACA's in the Cork study area
Passage West
Michelstown
Casttelyons
Castlemartyr
Killeagh
Haulbowline
Cloyne

Table 67 ACA's in the Cork Study Area

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The NIAH for north Cork was carried out in 2006 and in the east Cork area in 2007. There are two thousand, one hundred and seventy eight (2,178) records of buildings and features recorded in the study area.

There is one site that is of international significance:

COORDINATES		RMP NO.	Category	Type	TOWNLAND
179807	66562	20827192	Architectural, Artistic, Historical, Social	Cathedral	Kilgarvan

Table 68 NIAH site of international significance in the Cork study area

Thirty (30) sites are considered to be of national significance and two thousand and eighty-six (2,086) are of regional rating. Fifty (50) sites are of local significance and seven are record only.

NIAH Designed Landscapes and Historic Gardens Survey

Two hundred twenty five (225) gardens have been identified in the Cork study area. Field work and desk based assessment is required to establish the potential heritage importance of these sites.

EMERGING POTENTIAL

In terms of distribution the largest concentration of sites occurs along the River Barrow and then in the central lowlands. There notable reduction of monument concentration in the east of the county at Mount Leinster and the Backstairs and only a few sites are present in the north of the county around the Kilworth Mountains. There is a notable concentration of monuments along the undulating central hills and along the fertile river valleys that drain the land along the course of the tributaries of the Ballynacorra River that rise in the hills.

During the course of the constraints study areas of potential have emerged from the record and are listed below, given the size of the study area this is necessarily broad and will be developed through further research and field work during each stage of the project.

- The Cork study area, for its size, has a relatively dense number of monuments within it making it difficult to identify notable clusters or complexes.
- There is a notable cluster of mound barrows in northeast of Castlemartyr.
- Large zones of potential around the monuments that lie to the southwest of Midleton, (sites includes a linear earthwork, field systems enclosures and a castle).
- The hill-top enclosure at Caherdrinny is surrounded by several monuments dating from all periods (extending into Ballynachheragh).
- There is an early medieval landscape around Knockraha, comprising enclosures, ringforts and churches.
- There are a relatively large number of *fulachta fiadh* sites in the Cork study area and there is a potential that any earth moving works in the area may uncover similar unrecorded sites.
- The coastal zones bays inlets and islands are of archaeological potential.

7 CONSTRAINTS STUDY KEY CONSTRAINTS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to highlight the cultural heritage sites within the defined constraints area, to allow the design team to make informed developmental and structural decisions based on all available cultural heritage information at this stage of the project.

The study has shown that there is a large archaeological resource within the area and a substantial amount of architectural heritage sites. The sites and areas listed within this study and marked on the accompanying figures should be considered as constraints during the design process. The study has been carried out in accordance with the NRA Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological and Built Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes (2005).

7.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

Using the record of monuments and the existing archaeological knowledge base, it has been possible to identify sites and land areas of archaeological importance and potential within the constraints area for the Grid Link project, and to focus on relevant issues concerning them.

Key Considerations

There are two sites located within in the study area on the Tentative List for nomination onto the UNESCO World Heritage List area relating to archaeological heritage, Dún Ailinne, Co. Kildare which was the Royal site for the Kings of Leinster and the Early Medieval Monastic Site of Glendalough, Co. Wicklow. These sites are of outstanding universal value.

There are 253 national monuments in state ownership or guardianship within the constraints study area. In addition to these there are 297 RMP sites that have been imposed with Preservation Orders; these sites, whilst not in the ownership or guardianship of the state, are considered to be national monuments. Similarly the 22 town defences sites are now also considered to be national monuments, they are in private or local authority ownership.

A total of 21,795 RMP sites of belonging to various periods are listed within the study area indicating a continuance of activity and settlement in the region since at least the Neolithic with some early Mesolithic activity along the coast. All recorded archaeological sites, their setting and visual amenity should be considered as cultural heritage constraints during routeing study.

General Archaeological Considerations

The RMP sites classified as historic towns and deserted medieval settlements have a zone of archaeological potential around them; these sites contain several related archaeological monuments. Each of these sites and their associated features should be considered as a composite site rather than individual monuments. This is also the case with ecclesiastical sites and monastic sites, castle manors and field systems.

Consideration should be given to the sites classified in the RMP as 'linear earthworks' and roads (road/trackway and toghers)..

A large number of sites in the study area were previously unknown subsurface sites which were discovered as a result of the development of the road networks and pipeline schemes. Many of the excavations that yielded archaeological evidence have since been added to the RMP record. These excavations indicate the subsurface archaeological potential of the landscape within the study area in areas.

Rivers, estuaries and coastal areas within the study area are considered a significant feature of archaeological potential, which although not subject to statutory protection under the National Monuments Acts, should be considered as a cultural heritage constraint as there is a potential to reveal archaeological sites or industrial heritage features in their vicinity. The navigable rivers in the southern part of the study area (the Barrow, Nore and the Suir) are of particular archaeological potential as these would have formed the route ways of the past into the interior. The extensive Viking site at Woodstown, Waterford now national monument is an example of large sites that can be identified on the shores of a river. Similarly other landscape features such as prominent ridges and hills and fertile plains would have attracted certain site types. Bog/wetland land and gravel ridges often have undiscovered buried archaeological remains within them.

The route corridor evaluation process and subsequent environmental impact study, which will involve a desk study and field inspection, will ensure that all known and standing monuments, architectural and cultural heritage sites and features are identified. Given the landscape through which the transmission line will pass, the context of these monuments and their relationships to adjacent sites must be considered, and the surrounding zones of archaeological potential will have to be a focus.

It will be difficult to identify previously unrecorded sites by simply field-walking the proposed corridors at route selection stage. Many sites that might have been overlooked at the time of the Ordnance Survey due to low visibility factors or lack of definition may now have 'gone under' completely as a result of agricultural development. Thus, while a field inspection of the chosen route alignment will be crucial to the final route appraisal, it may not yield significant results.

Specific mitigation requirements can only be identified as issues for development once the location of the chosen route is defined. The judicious use of aerial reconnaissance survey, geophysical survey and topographic survey techniques may be advised if an area of significant potential is identified. In some locations, exploratory excavation will have to be considered, as cultivated soils can be extremely deep, masking the presence of below-ground remains even to geophysics.

All recommendations made in this report will ultimately be subject to discussion with, and approval from DAHG.

7.3 ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

An analysis of the architectural heritage within the area has provided a holistic view of the architectural heritage resource, with the later years of the post medieval period well illustrated by the presence of a substantial number of country houses, bridges and churches. Structures that are architecturally and socially important are listed as protected within the development plans

It is important that the architectural and historical merits of such structures and or features are determined by carrying out a detailed inspection at route selection stage of the proposed transmission scheme; this will ensure that appropriate recommendations on mitigation are highlighted. A field inspection will enhance the information gathered for the constraints study phase and will also identify any potential unrecorded architectural heritage features subject to direct or indirect impacts as a result of the proposed development.

Key Considerations

There are over 8,733 RPS sites and 13,831 NIAH sites that are of regional significance and above in the study area. These structures/features, their curtilage and attendant grounds should be considered as cultural heritage constraints during the design of the proposed transmission system. The RPS record will continue to be added to as structures, buildings and features of merit are identified and as resources permit. It is important that the architectural and historical merits of such structures and or features are determined by

carrying out a detailed inspection, this will ensure that appropriate recommendations on mitigation are highlighted.

The presence of demesnes, their associated structures and features and their designed landscape setting should be considered as cultural heritage constraints during the design of the proposed transmission project. It should be noted that analysis undertaken to date is desk based and field inspection will be required to assess the surviving nature and extent of the demesne landscapes and potential relict features within the study area.

There are 71 ACAs within the study area and they should be considered as a cultural heritage constraint during the design of the proposed transmission project.

General Architectural Heritage Potential

Not all the architectural heritage in Ireland is either known or protected by legislation. A field survey will be carried out for next phases in the study will identify features of architectural heritage merit, and assess if they will be impacted by the proposed scheme. Heritage surveys carried out by the local authorities will also be examined.

There are 1,508 NIAH Historic Garden and Designed Landscape sites located in the study area Survey. These sites have been mapped for the project, some sites will already be listed in the RPS or NIAH building surveys, others, particularly relict landscapes with the main structures gone or designed landscapes severed from the main house, may not be recorded. While the nature, significance and extent of these sites are as yet unknown these sites will also be a focus.

Unrecorded cultural heritage features will be identified and articulated to ensure that these sensitive values they may be duly considered in the context of change in the future. These elements of the cultural heritage in the study area will be addressed at the route selection and EIA stages of the project. It is at these stages that an evaluation can be made on the likely and significant impacts of relevant aspects of local cultural heritage features and historical fixtures.

Emerging Cultural Heritage Potential

All archaeological and historic sites/features and properties with statutory designation in each county are the key considerations in the constraints study in relation to cultural heritage, these sites have been identified and mapped for the constraints study.

However, in addition to these key sites, during the course of the constraints study areas of potential have emerged in each county, these are described at the end of each county analysis. Given the size of the study area this list is necessarily broad and non-exhaustive and will be developed through further research and field work during each stage of the project.

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Appendix 2 A general introduction to the monuments in the Irish Landscape

This introduction details the main types of monuments in the constraints study area, most of which fall between the Neolithic and the Later Medieval period.

The Mesolithic (c. 10,000 – 4000 BC)

The Mesolithic the period which saw the first people come to Ireland after the end of the last ice age does not appear to be represented within these monuments. Mesolithic people did not build permanent stone monuments, and the sites dated to the Mesolithic are usually connected with habitation or food production activity. However, the hunting and fishing economy of this period means that many Mesolithic sites are coastal and estuarine, and there is a significant possibility that work in coastal, estuarine and even riverine areas might reveal Mesolithic habitation sites.

Neolithic (c. 4000-2300 BC)

The Neolithic saw the arrival of the first farmers and the adoption of the farming economy in Ireland. This period also saw new developments in ritual activity, and the first permanent monuments were built in the Irish landscape. The most famous and spectacular of Neolithic monuments are the **megalithic tombs** (from the Greek, meaning big stones). They are divided up into four classes. The **court tombs** are the earliest form, and are largely limited to the northern and western parts of Ireland. They have long cairns, with a burial gallery of large side stones and a lintelled roof, and a large court feature, presumably used for ritual community activity. **Portal tombs**, known popularly as dolmens, are dramatic constructions, usually consisting of two large door stones (which give the tomb its name), a backstone and two sidestones, on which are balanced a large capstone. They are often situated near streams or rivers. Passage tombs, of which Newgrange is the most famous example, consist of passages within large cairns, often contained by large kerbstones, and are unique among megalithic tombs in occasionally have decoration on some stones, in a style known as passage tomb art. They are often situated at vantage points, or on the summits of hills. **Wedge tombs**, as their names suggests, are high and wide at the front, sloping down and inwards at the rear, and are dated to the end of the Neolithic and the very beginning of the Bronze Age.

Bronze Age (c. 2300 to c. 500 BC)

The Bronze Age saw new developments in agriculture, including the introduction of tillage, and Ireland also saw an improvement in the climate. Metal was also extracted for the first time, and areas such as south west Ireland and Wicklow produced large amount of copper and bronze. Some of Ireland's most spectacular metalwork, such as the sheet gold lunulae, dates from this period. Bronze Age monuments tend to be smaller than those of the Neolithic and often incorporate elements of the natural landscape.

The Bronze Age is represented by a range of different monument types, including a variety of burial monuments, including **cairns**, **tumuli** and **barrows**, as well as a number of actual burial sites. A cairn is a mound of stone often used to cover burials, and a tumulus is a mound of earth used for the same purpose. Barrows are burial monuments of the Bronze Age and Iron Age, which usually consist of a circular central area, which may be flat or slightly dished (a ring ditch), or domed (a ring barrow), and which is enclosed by a ditch and occasionally by an external bank. They are relatively common in Ireland. Bronze Age burials that have been excavated,

either in recent times or during the last century include some found in **cists**, pits lined with stone flags, and some in simple **pits**, some of which were accompanied by pottery or other grave goods. These can be placed in tumuli, cairns or barrows, but can also be set within 'natural' monuments, such as sand ridges, or can appear in so-called **flat cemeteries**, with no above ground evidence at all. **Standing stones** too are generally dated to the Neolithic and the Bronze Age, and while they occasionally mark burials, they often appear to mark routeways through the landscape, or the presence of sacred areas, or territorial boundaries. **Stone circles**, ceremonial rings of stones, are generally dated to the Bronze Age, and are sometimes associated with contemporary burial monuments.

Rock art, geometric motifs pecked and inscribed into boulders and rock outcrops, is a type of monument probably dating to the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. It appears to be related to routeways and vantage points within the landscape, and is commonest in south west Ireland.

Among the more unprepossessing Bronze Age monuments are the **fulachta fiadh** or cooking sites. They are represented by small mounds of burnt stone, which were heated on a fire in order to heat water in a pit dug into a marshy area, the stones being discarded once they had cooled. They often appear in groups, and it is likely that soil stripping in the vicinity of isolated examples will reveal additional associated fulachta. Bronze Age economy was characterised by an increase in the use of tillage, and many sites of this period are located on fertile, well-drained soils, still used for arable farming.

Iron Age (c. 500 BC to c. 500 AD)

Iron Age monuments are less common, as the period was marked by a decline in the climate (and thus a growth in bogland), and upheaval in society. Apart from the afore-mentioned barrows, the best known Iron Age monuments are probably **hillforts**, large ramparts enclosing the summits of hills, which were used for defensive and habitation purposes. Much of our information on the Iron Age in Ireland is based on metalwork of this period, which was sometimes deposited as votive offerings in wet or boggy areas. The Iron Age can also be described as the Celtic period, when influences from central Europe and Britain led to the adoption of the Celtic language and the development of an Irish style of Celtic art.

Early Christian/Early Historic (c. 500 AD to 1100)

Christianity was introduced into Ireland in the fifth century AD, and brought with it not only writing and recorded history, but also a range of new monuments. The best known native monument of this period is the ringfort. **Ringforts** are the classic Early Christian settlement type, and are among the commonest archaeological monuments in the country. They consist of circular areas, defined by banks and external ditches, and excavation often reveals the remains of dwelling houses and outbuildings for extended families. In areas where there is little field stone, the banks are generally of earth, while in stony areas, the banks may be of stone, with either stone-cut ditches, or no ditch at all. Those with earthen banks are referred to as raths, while those with stone banks are known as cashels. Ringforts are usually situated on gentle slopes, with good views of the surrounding area. They tend to have a dispersed distribution, although some are occasionally located in pairs, or even joined together. **Souterrains**, underground passages, are sometimes associated with ringforts. As their name suggests they are underground passages, probably built for storage purposes, as they maintain very constant temperatures, and are often very inaccessible. It was thought at one stage that they were refuges, but their single entrances would probably make them extremely unsafe hiding places. Some are hollowed out of the earth, but most of those in the northern half of the country have drystone walls, and lintelled roofs.

The earliest churches were built of wood, none of which survive above ground, but there are many early and later medieval churches, with associated **graveyards**, **crosses**, and **round towers** along the route. There are also larger **ecclesiastical foundations**, such as **abbeys and nunneries**, many of which continued into the medieval period. Some of the earliest church foundations were characterised by large **ecclesiastical enclosures**, which represented the boundary of the sacred or sanctuary area. Their name, *tearman*, occasionally appears in

placenames, and the outline of the enclosure, where a town has grown up around the foundation, is often preserved in the street plan.

Among ecclesiastical, or at least Christian, sites, there are several monument types that are not, strictly speaking, 'official' church sites. These include **holy wells**, which are a Christian adaptation of a pre-Christian tradition of sacred springs, which, like their pagan predecessors, were often visited at certain times of the year, such as saints' or other holy days, and often had the reputation for affecting cures. **Children's burial grounds**, sometimes known as killeens (*cillin*) or caldrags (*ceallúrach*), are patches of unconsecrated ground, where unbaptised babies or victims of suicide or drowning were buried. They are sometimes located within ringforts, or other archaeological monuments, which were regarded as somewhat other-worldly places. They can also be located directly outside church graveyards, often as a small field attached to (but not part of) the sacred area. Very occasionally they appear in early or medieval church sites which had fallen out of use. They are often characterised by rough ground, and by small stone grave markers with no names. Another commemorative monument, which may be part of a pre-Christian tradition, is the **leacht cuimhne**, or wayside death cairn. These are heaps of stones, which are continuously added to by passers-by, built in remembrance of people who have died at that particular point on the road.

The Medieval and Anglo Norman periods

The Normans came to Ireland in the middle of the twelfth century, bringing with them new military traditions and fortifications, new language, and new social structures. Anglo Norman fortifications include **mottes and baileys** and **moated sites**. Mottes are steep-sided earthen mounds, originally topped with a wooden lookout tower or *bretasche* (from which the townland name Brittas comes), and often associated with a rectangular enclosure, defended by a bank and ditch, and palisade fencing, known as a bailey. Mottes were usually located at defendable vantage points, often overlooking fording points on rivers, and were among the first fortifications constructed by the Anglo-Normans on their arrival in Ireland. Ringworks are somewhat rarer Anglo-Norman sites, contemporary with the mottes, and usually consist of a sub-circular raised platform, enclosed by a bank and ditch, often later refortified with stone defences.

Moated sites are defended settlements of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. They are usually square or rectangular areas, defined by banks and external ditches, often built in damp areas where the ditch is naturally waterlogged. In some county SMRs these monuments have been simply designated rectangular enclosures, while in others rectangular (or rectilinear) enclosures may be monuments which appear rectangular on aerial photographs or on maps, but which have not yet been visited in the field.

There are some large Anglo-Norman **castles**, but most castles are **tower houses**, small fortified residences of the gentry in the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries. They often have very thick walls, with intra-mural staircases, small windows (the earliest have very thin arrow or musket loops), and a vaulted first storey, to prevent the spread of fire. Fortified houses, a slightly later development, are still defended but somewhat more comfortable. Some castles and tower houses have bawns, large defensive enclosures, attached to or enclosing the castle.

As new military technologies such as gunpowder rendered thick walls less useful as defence, houses gradually became less defensive and more comfortable. Tower house became replaced in some areas by **hall houses** and **fortified houses**, similar to tower houses, but less strongly fortified. Eventually from the seventeenth century onwards, larger, more comfortable houses became the norm.

Miscellaneous monuments

There are a number of monument types which are difficult to date or which were used during several periods. These include wetland monuments such as trackways or toghers, which have been dated from the Neolithic up to the post-medieval period. **Linear earthworks** and **roads** also have a wide range in dates, but are usually undatable without excavation. **Field systems**, represented by low earthworks and field boundaries can also date from virtually any time. Many are probably medieval or post medieval in date, but some, especially those in upland areas and

associated with other monuments, may be prehistoric. Similarly, **deserted settlements**, like field systems, which appear as traces of house platforms, boundaries and laneways, are often dated to the medieval period, but can be earlier or later, Famine villages being an example of the phenomenon from the last century. Several counties include the category of dwelling, which in some cases means a medieval house, but in most cases is probably a vernacular house.

Unclassified earthworks, which appear in every county, may be sites which have not yet been visited, which are marked on early maps but which no longer exist above ground in the field, or which are clearly archaeological but which defy categorisation. Several counties also have the category of ‘**miscellaneous**’ which can range from stray finds to excavated features which were unclassifiable.

Glossary of Archaeological Terms

Barrow	Circular burial monument of the Bronze Age and Iron Age possessing a central area defined by a ditch and an external bank.
Bawn	An enclosing defensive wall around a castle or tower house, or occasionally on ecclesiastical sites.
Bivallate	Of ringfort and hillforts, with two sets of ramparts.
Bullaun	A pudding bowl-shaped hollow cut into a boulder or rock outcrop, usually associated with ecclesiastical sites.
Cairn	Burial mound composed of stones, sometimes with internal structures.
Cashel	A ringfort with stone banks.
Children’s burial ground	A burial ground used for unbaptised children and others who could not be buried on consecrated ground. Graves are sometimes marked with simple stones, and burials are occasionally set within earlier enclosures, or outside church sites.
Cist	Box-like structure of stone, set into the ground or into a burial monument, used to contain a burial.
Court tomb	Megalithic tomb dating to the Early Neolithic; so called because of its large open court feature with gallery leading to a long trapezoidal cairn.
Crannóg	An artificial island built in lakes or river shallows; used for settlement and small-scale industrial activity. Usually date to the Early Christian period, although some may be older.
Cupmark	Small cup-shaped pit in rock surface.
Dún	A ringfort, usually with earthen banks.
Earthwork	Any monument made entirely or largely of earth.
Enclosure	Any monument consisting of an enclosing feature, such as a bank or a ditch; usually earthen, such as barrows or ringforts. In this report, enclosures are circular or oval unless otherwise specified.
Field system	Pattern of fields no longer in use; usually visible as low earthworks.
Fulacht fiadh	Bronze Age cooking site, characterized by a crescentic mound of burnt stone. Usually built in damp areas, where the cooking trough would fill with water. Usually found in groups (plural: fulachta fiadh).
Henge	A large Neolithic and Bronze Age ceremonial earthen enclosure.
Hillfort	Large Late Bronze Age/Iron Age defensive hilltop enclosure defined by one or more large ramparts and consisting of banks with external ditches.
Holy well	A natural spring or well associated with a saint or a tradition of cures.
Horizontal mill	Medieval watermill, the wheel being mounted horizontally as opposed to vertically in the flow of water.

Hut site	Small ring of stones representing the foundation of a hut. Can be of any date; usually found in upland or marginal land.
Killeen	Children's burial ground.
Linear earthwork	A long bank or ditch, often a territorial boundary such as the Pale. Can be of any date.
Lios	A ringfort, usually with earthen banks.
Megalithic tomb	Literally 'large stone' Neolithic tomb.
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age (c. 10000–4000 BC).
Moated site	An Anglo-Norman defended homestead consisting of a square or rectangular enclosure defined by a bank and a broad, flat-bottomed ditch, dating to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.
Motte and bailey	An Anglo-Norman defensive structure consisting of a large steep-sided earthen mound (the motte) with a rectangular enclosure at the base (the bailey). Date from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.
Multivallate	Of ringforts and hillforts, with more than two sets of ramparts.
Neolithic	New Stone Age (c. 4000–2500 BC).
Nunnery	A convent for nuns, as opposed to a convent, which can be either male or female.
Occupation site	Generally, a settlement site of prehistoric date.
Passage tomb	Megalithic tomb dating to the Neolithic. Characterized by an oval or circular mound, kerbing and a passage; often terminating with a chamber in which cremated burials were placed. Often situated on hilltops.
Portal tomb	Megalithic tomb dating to the Early Neolithic; so called because of its large-door/capstone feature. Known also as dolmens or cromlechs. Usually situated near streams and rivers.
Promontory fort	Late Bronze Age/Iron Age defensive structure defined on one side by ramparts and on the other three by steep slopes or cliffs.
Rath	A ringfort, usually with earthen banks.
Ring barrow	Barrow with raised or domed central area.
Ring ditch	Barrow with flat or dished central area.
Ringfort	Early Christian defended settlement consisting of a bank and external ditch defining a central circular area. Also called fairy forts or fairy rings.
Ringwork	An Anglo-Norman defensive structure consisting of a large circular or oval earthen platform, dating from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.
Rock art	Decorated boulders and rock outcrops consisting of geometric motifs and cupmarks; Neolithic or Bronze Age in date.
Sheela-na-gig	Small, sexually explicit medieval carving of a woman associated with churches and castles; often believed to ward off the Evil Eye.
Standing stone	Upright stone, usually single but sometimes in pairs and groups. Can be shaped or natural. Usually dates to the Bronze Age but occasionally to the Neolithic. Possibly used to mark routes, sacred areas or, occasionally, burials.
Stone circle	Ceremonial ring of stones dated to the Bronze Age; occasionally associated with burials.
Togher	Literally a causeway; usually used to mean a wooden trackway across a bog.
Tower house	Small castle, usually with three storeys, dated from the fourteenth to the sixteenth centuries.
Tumulus	Burial mound composed of earth, sometimes with internal structures.

Univallate	Of ringfort and hillforts, with a single set of ramparts.
Urn	Large pottery vessel used to contain a cremated burial.
Wedge tomb	Megalithic tomb dating to the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age; so called because of the wide, high front sloping and narrowing towards the back.

Appendix 3 Summary of Relevant Legislation

National Monuments Legislation Summary

All archaeological sites have the full protection of the national monuments legislation (Principal Act 1930; Amendments 1954, 1987, 1994 and 2004). In the 1987 Amendment of Section 2 of the Principal Act (1930), the definition of a national monument is specified as:

any artificial or partly artificial building, structure or erection or group of such buildings, structures or erections,

any artificial cave, stone or natural product, whether forming part of the ground, that has been artificially carved, sculptured or worked upon or which (where it does not form part of the place where it is) appears to have been purposely put or arranged in position,

any, or any part of any, prehistoric or ancient

(i.) tomb, grave or burial deposit, or

(ii.) ritual, industrial or habitation site,

and

any place comprising the remains or traces of any such building, structure or erection, any cave, stone or natural product or any such tomb, grave, burial deposit or ritual, industrial or habitation site...

Under Section 14 of the Principal Act (1930):

It shall be unlawful...

to demolish or remove wholly or in part or to disfigure, deface, alter, or in any manner injure or interfere with any such national monument without or otherwise than in accordance with the consent hereinafter mentioned (a licence issued by the Office of Public Works National Monuments Branch),

or

to excavate, dig, plough or otherwise disturb the ground within, around, or in the proximity to any such national monument without or otherwise than in accordance...

Under Amendment to Section 23 of the Principal Act (1930),

A person who finds an archaeological object shall, within four days after the finding, make a report of it to a member of the Garda Síochána or the Director of the National Museum...

The latter is of relevance to any finds made during a watching brief. In the 1994 Amendment of Section 12 of the Principal Act (1930), all the sites and 'places' recorded by the Sites and Monuments Record of the Office of Public Works are provided with a new status in law. This new status provides a level of protection to the listed sites that is equivalent to that accorded to 'registered' sites [Section 8(1), National Monuments Amendment Act 1954] as follows:

The Commissioners shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where they believe there are monuments and the record shall be comprised of a list of monuments and such places and a map or maps showing each monument and such place in respect of each county in the State.

The Commissioners shall cause to be exhibited in a prescribed manner in each county the list and map or maps of the county drawn up and publish in a prescribed manner information about when and where the lists and maps may be consulted.

In addition, when the owner or occupier (not being the Commissioners) of a monument or place which has been recorded, or any person proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such monument or place, he shall give notice in writing of his proposal to carry out the work to the Commissioners and shall not, except in the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Commissioners, commence the work for a period of two months after having given the notice.

The National Monuments Amendment Act 2004

The National Monuments Amendment Act enacted in 2004 provides clarification in relation to the division of responsibilities between the Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Finance and Arts, Sports and Tourism together with the Commissioners of

Public Works. The Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government will issue directions relating to archaeological works and will be advised by the National Monuments Section and the National Museum of Ireland.

The Act gives discretion to the Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government to grant consent or issue directions in relation to road developments (Section 49 and 51) approved by An Bord Pleanála and/or in relation to the discovery of National Monuments

14A. (1) The consent of the Minister under section 14 of this Act and any further consent or licence under any other provision of the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2004 shall not be required where the works involved are connected with an approved road development.

(2) Any works of an archaeological nature that are carried out in respect of an approved road development shall be carried out in accordance with the directions of the Minister, which directions shall be issued following consultation by the minister with the Director of the National Museum of Ireland.

Subsection 14A (4) Where a national monument has been discovered to which subsection (3) of this section relates, then

the road authority carrying out the road development shall report the discovery to the Minister subject to subsection (7) of this section, and pending any directions by the minister under paragraph (d) of this subsection, no works which would interfere with the monument shall be carried out, except works urgently required to secure its preservation carried out in accordance with such measures as may be specified by the Minister

The Minister will consult with the Director of the National Museum of Ireland for a period not longer than 14 days before issuing further directions in relation to the national monument.

The Minister will not be restricted to archaeological considerations alone, but will also consider the wider public interest.

Planning and Development Act, 2000

Structures of architectural, cultural, scientific, historical or archaeological interest can also be protected under the Planning and Development Act, 2000.

This 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 the 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'.

The act defines a 'protected structure' as follows:

- (a) a structure, or
- (b) a specified part of a structure,

which is included in a record of protected structures, and, where that record so indicates, includes any specified feature which is within the attendant grounds of the structure and which would not otherwise be included in this definition.

'Protection', in relation to a structure or part of a structure, includes conservation, preservation, and improvement compatible with maintaining the character and interest of the structure or part;

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.

...the carrying out of works to a protected structure, or a proposed protected structure, shall be exempted development only if those works would not materially affect the character of—

- (a) the structure, or

(b) any element of the structure which contributes to its special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest.

Section 58, subsection 4 states that:

Any person who, without lawful authority, causes damage to a protected structure or a proposed protected structure shall be guilty of an offence.