



GALETECH
ENERGY SERVICES

Islandmore Wind Farm

Environmental Impact Assessment
Report

Annex 11.2: Record of Monuments
& Places

Islandmore Wind Farm Limited

RMP	Townland	Distance & Direction from Wind Farm	Classification	Irish Transverse Mercator Coordinate	Description
RO008-001----	Largan	640m E	Redundant Record	563599 799605	Marked only on the 1915 ed. of the OS 6-inch map, and situated on a S-facing slope. This is a natural limestone slab (dims 2m x 1.6m; T 0.3m) lying prone on another stone, with a third slab (dims 1.4m x 1m) 2m to the S. Compiled by: Michael Moore Date of upload: 24 August 2010
RO008-005003-	Drumacoo	1,440m E	Ringfort - cashel	564524 799183	At the crest of a S-facing slope. D-shaped grass and scrub-covered area (int. dims 32m N-S; 21m E-W) defined by the base of a stone wall with visible facing stones (at N: Wth 1.5m; H 0.4m) SSW-N. It is bisected by a N-S drystone wall and does not survive E of this feature. The S edge of cashel (RO008-005001-) is built on the perimeter at S. Compiled by: Michael Moore Date of upload: 24 August 2010
RO008-005001-	Drumacoo	1,440m E	Ringfort - cashel	564524 799183	Marked as a circular feature (diam. c. 20m) on the 1837 (MA 64) and 1915 (diam. c. 25m) eds. of the OS 6-inch map, and situated at the crest of the S-facing slope of an E-W ridge. Subcircular grass-covered area (dims 25.5m N-S; c. 18.5m E-W) defined by the base of a stone wall with visible facing-stones (at W: Wth of base 2.1m; H 0.2-0.4m) SW-NW and a scarp (at E: H 0.1m; at S: 1.6m) E-SW. It is overlain by a N-S drystone wall W of the centre and an E-W drystone wall on the perimeter at N and had been reclaimed. Souterrain (RO008-005002-) is on the perimeter at S and the cashel is inside the S edge of cashel (RO008-005003-). Compiled by: Michael Moore Date of upload: 24 August 2010
RO008-002----	Drumacoo	1,930m E	Redundant record	564638 799858	Marked only on the 1915 ed. of the OS 6-inch map, and situated just off the summit of a W-facing slope. This is a natural red sandstone erratic (dims 5m x 1.3m; H 2m) with a drystone-built shelter (dims 6m x 4m) attached to the NE side. Compiled by: Michael Moore Date of upload: 24 August 2010
RO008-	Toobracka	0m from	Ringfort - rath	563606	On a gentle S-facing slope.

023----	n	public road upgrade works		796052	Circular grass-covered area (diam. 40.3m N-S; 37.6m E-W) defined by an overgrown earthen bank (at E: Wth 2.5m; int. H 0.5m; ext. H 0.8m; at N: Wth 5m; int. H 0.3m; ext. H 0.9m) NE-SSE and SW-NNE which is reduced to a scarp (H 0.9m) SSE-SW and is missing (L 17m) NNE-ENE. There is an outer fosse (Wth of base 1.8m at N to 4.4m at W; D 0.3-0.4m) WSW-NE, but there is no visible entrance. A buffer zone (Wth 20m) was established around the monument in 2009 during the archaeological testing for the N5 Ballaghaderreen bypass and for any subsequent construction (O'Neill 2009, 16). An area outside the buffer-zone was excavated (Kyle and Delaney 2011a; Kyle 2011d) when evidence of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity was recorded (RO008-065----) as well as elements of a field system (RO008-023001-) associated with the rath and an enclosure (RO008-023002-). Further excavation in 2012 by S. Delaney under the same license (10E0301) identified a narrow ditch outside the visible fosse of the rath and curving in line with the perimeter in the S sector. It produced material that provided a C14 date of AD 666-773 (Delaney et al. 2016, 86). Three sections of ditch to the NE were also curved with the perimeter, but there were original gaps between the sections.
RO008-023001-	Toobracka n	0m from public road upgrade works	Field system	563662 796042	Located on a gentle S-facing slope. Archaeological excavation (10E0301) in an arc (Wth c. 10-40m) outside the exclusion zone (Wth c. 20m) around the rath (RO008-023----) SW-W-NE recorded three drains or ditches (Wth 0.6-1.1m; D 0.2-0.25m) with some gaps approaching the rath from the W, N and NE. The last (L c. 40m) would connect the rath with an enclosure (RO008-023002-) that was partly excavated.
RO008-023002-	Toobracka n	0m from public road upgrade works	Enclosure	563646 796104	Located on a gentle S-facing slope c. 50m NE of rath (RO008-023----). Archaeological excavation (10E0301) as part of the N5 Ballaghaderreen bypass uncovered part of an enclosure

					in an L-shaped ditch (Wth 2.2m; D 0.75m) running S (L 15m plus) and turning E (L 15m) through a rounded corner to a terminus. Ash from the ditch produced a calibrated C14 date of AD 1023-1155. An element of the field system (RO008-023001-) connects the enclosure to the rath.
RO008-065----	Toobrackan	0m from public road upgrade works	Excavation - miscellaneous	563524 796047	Situated on a gentle S-facing slope with a NW-SE stream c. 190m to the SW, and just W of rath (RO008-023----). Archaeological testing (09E0475) during 2009 on the route of the N5 Ballaghaderreen bypass identified a number of pits in a concentrated area that was set aside for resolution as Toobrackan 1 (O'Neill 2009, 17-8; 2012). An arc (Wth 10-40m) was excavated (10E0301) outside the exclusion zone of the rath (Wth 20m) SW-NE, which revealed a line of four pits (diam. 0.5-0.8m; D 0.15-0.5m) or post-holes aligned NW-SE, c. 30m W of the rath. One pit produced a C14 date of 2861-2576 cal. BC. There were two hearths c. 40m to the SW of the pits, one of which produced a C14 date of 2113-1900 cal. BC. These features were intermixed with elements of the field system (RO008-023001-) associated with the rath.
RO008-071----	Bockagh	1,825m W	Fulacht fia	560000 797635	Situated towards the bottom of a gentle S and SW-facing slope, with a slight S-N stream c. 100m to the W. Identified in centre-line testing (10E0298) in Area 4 of the N5 Ballaghaderreen bypass as a burnt mound (dims 13.3m NW-SE; 10.5m NE-SW; max. T 0.5m) with traces of a trough, which was set aside for further work as Bockagh 2. (Janes and Delaney 2010a, 8-9) It was fully excavated (10E0377) and the mound (dims c. 8.7m x c. 7.8m; T 0.4m) overlay a rectangular trough (dims 1.65m x 0.62m; D 0.3m), which was timber-lined with 18 pegs to keep the timbers in place, and it had a timber base. A fragment of hazel from the trough produced a C14 date of 1900-1740 cal. BC. The burnt mounds (RO008-072001-; RO008-072002-) are c. 100m to the E. (Kyle and Delaney 2011e) Compiled by: Michael Moore Date of upload:

					10-02-2012
RO008-072001-	Bockagh	1775m W	Fulacht fia	560106 797599	Situated towards the bottom of a gentle S and SW-facing slope. Identified in centre-line testing (10E0298) in Area 4 of the N5 Ballaghaderreen bypass as a burnt mound (dims 10m N-S; 9m E-W; max. T 0.35m), which was set aside for further work as a part of Bockagh 3 (Janes and Delaney 2010a, 9). It was completely excavated (10E0378) when the mound (dims 6.2m x 4.2m; T 0.35m) overlay an oval trough (dims 1.8m x 0.8m; D 0.33m) with straight sides cut into the sandy silty clay subsoil. One stone remained in place, and a fragment of hazel produced a C14 date of 1208-1012 BC. A second fulacht fia (RO008-072002-) is c. 5m to the W, and burnt mound (RO008-072003-) is c. 10m to the NW. Further afield fulacht fia (RO008-071----) is c. 100m to the W, and there are three fulachta fia (RO008-073001-; RO008-073002-; RO008-073003-) c. 80m to the ESE. (Kyle and Delaney 2011e) Compiled by: Michael Moore Date of upload: 10 February, 2012
RO008-072002-	Bockagh	1,775m W	Fulacht fia	560106 797599	Situated towards the bottom of a gentle S and SW-facing slope. Identified in centre-line testing (10E0298) in Area 4 of the N5 Ballaghaderreen bypass as a burnt mound (dims 10m N-S; 9m E-W; max. T 0.35m), which was set aside for further work as a part of Bockagh 3 (Janes and Delaney 2010a, 9). It was completely excavated (10E0378) when the mound (dims 6.2m x 4.2m; T 0.35m) overlay an oval trough (dims 1.8m x 0.8m; D 0.33m) with straight sides cut into the sandy silty clay subsoil. One stone remained in place, and a fragment of hazel produced a C14 date of 1208-1012 BC. A second fulacht fia (RO008-072002-) is c. 5m to the W, and burnt mound (RO008-072003-) is c. 10m to the NW. Further afield fulacht fia (RO008-071----) is c. 100m to the W, and there are three fulachta fia (RO008-073001-; RO008-073002-; RO008-073003-) c. 80m to the ESE. (Kyle and Delaney 2011e) Compiled by: Michael Moore Date of

					upload: 10 February, 2012
RO008-072003-	Bockagh	1,770m W	Burnt mound	560094 797603	Located towards the bottom of a gentle S and SW-facing slope. Bokagh 3 was identified as a site during the centre-line testing (10E0298) for the N5 Ballaghaderreen bypass (Janes and Delaney 2010a, 9) but this mound became distinct only during the resolution stage when half of it was exposed and excavated (10E0378). It appeared as a D-shaped mound of broken and burnt stone (dims 4.2m WNW-ESE; 3.7m NNE-SSW; max. H 0.67m) cut by the limit of the road-take at N. No related features came to light. Fulacht fia (RO008-072002-) is c. 10m to the S and fulacht fia (RO008-072001-) is c. 10m to the SE. N. Further afield the fulacht fia (RO008-071----) is c. 100m to the W and the fulachta fia (RO008-073001-; RO008-073002-; RO008-073003-) are c. 80m to the ESE. (Kyle, J. and Delaney, S. (2011f, 3) Compiled by: Michael Moore Date of upload: 10 February, 2012
RO008-073001-	Bockagh	1,650m W	Fulacht fia	560175 797558	Situated towards the bottom of a gentle S-facing slope. Identified in centre-line testing (10E0298) in Area 4 of the N5 Ballaghaderreen bypass as a horseshoe-shaped burnt mound (C3) (diam. 14m; max. T 0.5m), which was set aside for further work as a part of Bockagh 4. (Janes and Delaney 2010a, 9) Subsequently it was fully excavated (10E0379), which revealed that a rectangular trough (dims 1.91m x 1.59m; D 0.53) was cut through the silty clay subsoil with the upcast from it nearby. A small pit (diam. 0.8m; D 0.15m) nearby might be the base of another trough. These features were covered by a mound of burnt stone (dims 6m x 5m; T 0.25m). (Kyle and Delaney 2011g) Fulacht fia (RO008-073002-) is c. 10m to the SSE, and fulach fia (RO008-073003-) is c. 15m to the SSW. Further afield there are three fulachta fia (RO008-072001-; RO008-072002-; RO008-072003-) c. 80m to the WNW, and the possible hearth (RO008-074----) is c. 80m to the SE. Compiled by: Michael Moore Date of upload: 10 February,

					2012
RO008-073002-	Bockagh	1,635m W	Fulacht fia	560182 797542	Situated towards the bottom of a gentle S-facing slope. Identified in centre-line testing (10E0298) in Area 4 of the N5 Ballaghaderreen bypass as a horseshoe-shaped burnt mound (C3) (diam. 14m; max. T 0.5m), which was set aside for further work as a part of Bockagh 4. (Janes and Delaney 2010a, 9) Subsequently it was fully excavated (10E0379), which revealed that a rectangular trough (dims 1.91m x 1.59m; D 0.53) was cut through the silty clay subsoil with the upcast from it nearby. A small pit (diam. 0.8m; D 0.15m) nearby might be the base of another trough. These features were covered by a mound of burnt stone (dims 6m x 5m; T 0.25m). (Kyle and Delaney 2011g) Fulacht fia (RO008-073002-) is c. 10m to the SSE, and fulach fia (RO008-073003-) is c. 15m to the SSW. Further afield there are three fulachta fia (RO008-072001-; RO008-072002-; RO008-072003-) c. 80m to the WNW, and the possible hearth (RO008-074----) is c. 80m to the SE. Compiled by: Michael Moore Date of upload: 10 February, 2012
RO008-073003	Bockagh	1,640m W	Fulacht fia	560172 797535	Situated towards the bottom of a gentle S-facing slope. Identified in centre-line testing (10E0298) in Area 4 of the N5 Ballaghaderreen bypass as a horseshoe-shaped burnt mound (C3) (diam. 14m; max. T 0.5m), which was set aside for further work as a part of Bockagh 4. (Janes and Delaney 2010a, 9) Subsequently it was fully excavated (10E0379), which revealed that a rectangular trough (dims 1.91m x 1.59m; D 0.53) was cut through the silty clay subsoil with the upcast from it nearby. A small pit (diam. 0.8m; D 0.15m) nearby might be the base of another trough. These features were covered by a mound of burnt stone (dims 6m x 5m; T 0.25m). (Kyle and Delaney 2011g) Fulacht fia (RO008-073002-) is c. 10m to the SSE, and fulach fia (RO008-073003-) is c. 15m to the SSW. Further afield there are three fulachta fia (RO008-072001-; RO008-072002-;

					RO008-072003-) c. 80m to the WNW, and the possible hearth (RO008-074----) is c. 80m to the SE. Compiled by: Michael Moore Date of upload: 10 February, 2012
RO008-074----	Bockagh	1,390m W	Hearth	560230 797484	Situated towards the bottom of a gentle S-facing slope. Identified in centre-line testing (10E0298) in Area 4 of the N5 Ballaghaderreen bypass as a spread of burnt material with charcoal (diam. 2m; max. T 0.1m) with a possible pit nearby, which was set aside for further work as Bockagh 5 (Janes and Delaney 2010a, 9). It was subsequently fully excavated (10E0380) as a single deposit of heat-affected stone and charcoal. Although there is no sign of burning, it may be a hearth. The fulachta fia (RO008-073001-; RO008-073002-; RO008-073003-) are c. 80m to the NW, and are probably unrelated. (Kyle and Delaney 2011h) Compiled by: Michael Moore Date of upload: 10 February, 2012
RO008-007----	Bockagh	950m W	Redundant Record	560954 797557	Indicated as an oval field (dims c. 50m NE-SW; c. 35m NW-SE) on the 1837 (MA 74) and 1915 eds of the OS 6-inch map and situated on a steep E-facing slope. Oval field defined by the same type of walling as the rest of the fields on aerial photographs (GSIAP: M, 679-8). The wall of drystone post-and-panel build survives SE-W-NE with large stones (dims 0.8m x 0.7m; H 0.4m) and drystone walling in between, but there is no reason to classify it as an antiquity. Compiled by: Michael Moore Date of upload: 24 August 2010
RO008-008----	Ballyoughter	840m SW	Redundant Record	561172 796822	Marked only on the 1915 ed. of the OS 6-inch map, and situated on level reclaimed pasture. A natural heather-covered knoll (H c. 1.5m) with some quarrying. Compiled by: Michael Moore Date of upload: 24 August 2010
RO008-018----	Ballyoughter	850m SW	Redundant Record	561139 796684	Visible as a very uncertain circular feature (diam. c. 30m) overlain by a N-S road towards the perimeter at W on aerial photograph (GSIAP: M, 679-8). Situated on a gentle S-facing slope with a small N-S stream immediately to the E, it is not

					visible at ground level in pasture. Compiled by: Michael Moore Date of upload: 24 August 2010
RO008-075----	Toobrackan	1,512m SE	Excavations	562872 796317	Situated on a gentle S-facing slope. Identified in centre-line testing (10E0299) in Area 7 of the N5 Ballaghaderreen bypass as a spread of burnt material with charcoal (diam. 1.2m; max. D 0.25m) filled with a charcoal-rich silty clay, which was set aside for further work as Toobrackan 3, (Janes and Delaney 2010b, 8). It was subsequently completely excavated (10E0382) as a single oval pit (dims. 1.4m x 1.2m; D 0.2m) with steep sides cut into the sandy clay subsoil and contained a sandy clay with heat-shattered stone and charcoal. A fragment of ash produced a C14 date of cal. AD 1048-1218, and it is interpreted as a cooking pit. (Kyle and Delaney 2011i; Kyle 2013e) Compiled by: Michael Moore date of upload: 15 February, 2012
RO008-076----	Toobrackan	1,605m SE	Excavations	563119 796162	Situated on a fairly level landscape, c. 100m from a small N-S stream to the E and c. 100m from a small W-E stream to the S. Identified in centre-line testing (10E0299) in Area 7 of the N5 Ballaghaderreen bypass as an area of c. 100 sq m with numerous small pits, one of which produced prehistoric pottery were recovered in small area. It was set aside for further work as Toobrackan 4. (Janes and Delaney 2010b, 8-9) There was further excavation (10E0383) when nine features, either post-holes or small pits (diam. c. 0.7-1m; D 0.15-0.25m) cut into the sandy clay subsoil were recorded. They were filled with brown or black silty clay, and produced C14 dates in the early Neolithic period (3900-3500 BC) (Delaney et al 2016, 82). This is in perfect accord with the sherds of two or three carinated Neolithic bowls that were recovered. (Kyle and Delaney 2011j; Kyle 2013f; Delaney et al. 2016) Compiled by: Michael Moore Date of revised upload: 11 August, 2017
SL044-056007-	Carrowntemple	1,500m N	Souterrain	562275 802179	On the E-facing slope of a natural mound, immediately outside Carrowntemple

					ecclesiastical enclosure (SL044-056006-) and c. 150m W of Carrowntemple graveyard. A blocked up souterrain was recorded here in 1994. Another souterrain (SL044-056003-) lies c. 130m to E. The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Sligo' compiled by Ursula Egan, Elizabeth Byrne, Mary Sleeman with Sheila Ronan and Connie Murphy (Dublin Stationery Office, 2005). Date of upload: 18 January 2008
SL044-056003-	Carrowntemple	1,500m N	Souterrain	562405 802174	In Carrowntemple ecclesiastical enclosure (SL044-056006-). Two parallel and adjacent drystone-built chambers were described by Wallace and Timoney (1987, 45-6) within the ecclesiastical enclosure and c. 20m NW of the graveyard (SL044-056002-). Both chambers contained a considerable amount of fill and it was not possible to determine if they were connected. Sandstone was used for the walls and roof lintels in both chambers. A small opening, covered by a flat circular stone (diam. 0.4m; T 0.05m), led into one chamber (3.2m x 1.55m) which had an air-vent in its SW corner and an entrance on its N side. The second chamber (3.15m x 1.35m; H 1.45m) had a single course of corbelling supporting the roof lintels, one of which was broken. A possible roof lintel which was also noted a short distance to the NE and at right angles to the chambers may represent a further chamber. Recorded in 1836 as a 'cave or rather covered passage' (OSNB vol. 1, 417). These chambers are no longer accessible (pers. comm. M. A. Timoney). A second souterrain (SL044-056007-) lies c. 130m to W. The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Sligo' compiled by Ursula Egan, Elizabeth Byrne, Mary Sleeman with Sheila Ronan and Connie Murphy (Dublin Stationery Office, 2005). Date of upload: 18 January 2008
SL044-056021-	Carrowntemple	1,500m N	Cross-slab	562437 802149	Slab 15 (SL044-056021-): a polygonal shaped slab (0.84m x 0.75m; T 0.08m) with an

					undressed surface, discovered in 2003 (pers. comm. M. A. Timoney). At the edge of the slab is carved an equal-armed cross (H 0.32m; Wth 0.36m) with expanded terminals. While the cross form is comparable with other Early Christian slabs some doubt exists about the date of this carving. (Mannion and Timoney 2004) The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Sligo' compiled by Ursula Egan, Elizabeth Byrne, Mary Sleeman with Sheila Ronan and Connie Murphy (Dublin Stationery Office, 2005). Revised by: Paul Walsh Date of revision: 28 May 2009
SL044-056006-	Carrowntemple	1,500m N	Ecclesiastical enclosure	562427 802153	An arc of a field boundary (C c. 80m) S-N indicated on the 1942-3 OS 6-inch map is probably the remains of the ecclesiastical enclosure surrounding Carrowntemple church and graveyard (SL044-056001-; SL044-056002-). This earth and stone bank (Wth 3-6.6m) survives to a maximum height of 2.5m (Wallace and Timoney 1987, 45). The modern graveyard extending E and S from the old graveyard, which surrounds the church, has removed any trace of the E and SE arcs of the enclosure and a section at NW arc was removed in 1982 (ibid.). According to M. A. Timoney (2002a, 141), this inner enclosure is surrounded by a roughly concentric outer enclosure. The outer enclosure (diam. c. 350m) is preserved in the field boundaries to the S, SW and N of the graveyard (Wallace and Timoney 1987, 45). Two adjacent chambers of a souterrain (SL044-056003-), c. 20m to NW of the graveyard, are within the enclosure. A second souterrain (SL044-056007-) lies c. 150m to W of the graveyard and immediately outside the area of the ecclesiastical enclosure. The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Sligo' compiled by Ursula Egan, Elizabeth Byrne, Mary Sleeman with Sheila Ronan and Connie Murphy (Dublin Stationery Office, 2005). Date of

					upload: 18 January 2008
SL044-056005-	Carrowntemple	1,500m N	Redundant record	562488 802155	This record refers to an archaeological object. It was found in the NE corner of the extension to Carrowntemple graveyard (SL044-056002-). Listed in the RMP (1995) as a millstone, based on local information, this would appear to be the rounded pounding stone (possible) mentioned in Timoney (2002a, 146, n. 3) and which is now in the National Museum of Ireland. Compiled by: Archaeological Survey Unit, University College, Cork. Date of upload: 28 May 2009



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