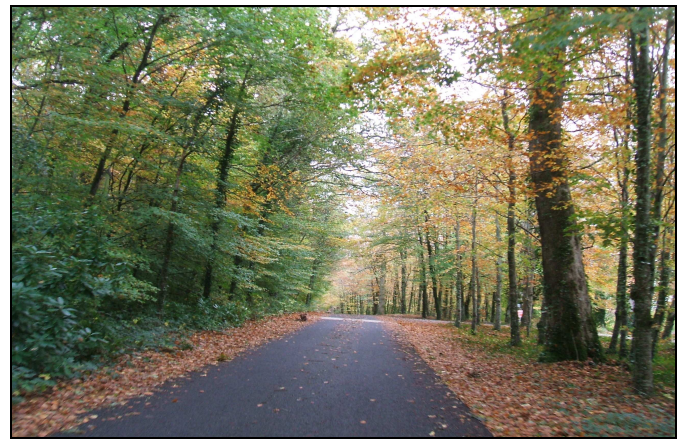


LOUGH KEY LOCAL AREA PLAN 2015 - 2021

APPENDICES

Effective from 21st December, 2015



Roscommon County Council
Comhairle Chontae Ros Comáin



TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES:

APPENDIX 1:	COMMUNITY VIEWS	1
APPENDIX 2:	RECORD OF PROTECTED STRUCTURES (RPS)	5
APPENDIX 3:	RECORDED MONUMENTS AND PLACES (RMP)	7
APPENDIX 4:	GLOSSARY OF TERMS	17

APPENDIX 1

COMMUNITY VIEWS

The information set out below provides an insight into the opinions of members of the community living in and around the Lough Key LAP area, on a number of key physical, economic, social and environmental issues relevant to the area. This feedback was provided by community members who attended the public meeting held in Cleen Hall, Knockvicar in November 2014. This information has informed and guided the preparation of the Lough Key Local Area Plan.

STRENGTHS FOR LOUGH KEY

- Healthy tourism base provided by Lough Key Forest;
- The area is well placed to expand the tourism base;
- Historical value and heritage value of Rockingham Estate;
- Lough Key Forest Park is situated in close proximity to a number of key urban centres namely, Boyle, Carrick-on-Shannon and Sligo.

WEAKNESSES FOR LOUGH KEY

- No hotel or large scale accommodation facility in the Plan area;
- Very little commercial activity taking place in the Plan area, particularly in Cootehall or Knockvicar where convenience retail provision is limited;
- Inconsistent broadband provision throughout the Plan area;
- Local roads in many areas within the Plan boundary are in a poor state of repair;
- The tourism opportunities are not being fully explored;
- Lack of linkages between Lough Key Forest Park and Boyle

KEY LANDMARKS AND FEATURES

- Lough Key Forest Park;
- MacDermot's Castle;
- Miner's Trail;
- Moylurg Tower;
- Knockvicar Bog Nature Trail.

ADDITIONAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES

- Hotel;
- Restaurant;
- More youth related facilities - for example an all weather playing pitch;
- Designated walking and cycle routes – between Lough Key Forest Park and Boyle.

INFRASTRUCTURAL AND SERVICING DEFICITS

- Public transport is virtually non-existent;
- The approach roads to Cootehall village are in poor condition;
- A footpath from Cootehall village to the national school needs to be provided;
- Broadband provision in the area is not consistent;
- Improvements to the water scheme are urgently needed.

BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
--

- A hotel could be provided in the grounds of Lough Key Forest Park;
- Other businesses opportunities would arise from a hotel operating in the area;
- Joint ventures between Lough Key Forest Park and Boyle as well as other shared tourism related ventures with Carrick-on-Shannon and Sligo could be developed;
- It is a general consensus that the creation of a strong tourism industry provides the most viable economic development opportunity for this area.

RESIDENTIAL ISSUES

- The large scale residential developments in Cootehall should never be replicated;
- It remains vital that the sensitive lands around Lough Key are not subjected to inappropriate development.

APPENDIX 2

RECORD OF PROTECTED STRUCTURES

Protected Structures in Lough Key Plan Area				
Location	RPS Ref:	Protected Structure	Address	Description
Ardcarne (Boyle)	00600109	St. Beadh's Church	Ardcarne, Boyle	Church of Ireland Church
Ardcarne (Boyle)	00600541	Ardcarne Rectory	Glebe, Rockingham	Former Rectory
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600310	Demesne Entrance	Rockingham Demesne, Boyle	Demesne Entrance
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600281	Gazebo	Rockingham Demesne, Boyle	Gazebo
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600311	Farm Yard	Rockingham Demesne, Boyle	Farm Yard
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600282	Bridge	Rockingham Demesne, Boyle	Bridge
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600274	Tunnels	Rockingham Demesne, Boyle	Tunnels
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600275	Ice House	Rockingham, Demesne, Boyle	Tunnels
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600276	Quays	Rockingham Demesne, Boyle	Quays
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600277	The Temple	Rockingham Demesne, Boyle	Gazebo
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600278	Former Chapel	Rockingham Demesne, Boyle	Former Chapel
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600279	Stables	Rockingham Demesne, Boyle	Stable Complex
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600280	MacDermot's	Rockingham Demesne, Boyle	Castle
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600283	Cloontykilla Castle	Rockingham Demesne, Boyle	Castle
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600284	Deerpark House	Rockingham Demesne, Boyle	Former Game Master's Residence
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600267	Deerpark, GateLodge	Rockingham Demesne, Boyle	Gate Lodge
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600269	Gate Lodge	Rockingham Demesne, Boyle	Gate Lodge
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600270	Trinity Abbey	Rockingham Demesne, Boyle	Abbey
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600345	T-Plan Quay	Rockingham Demesne, Boyle	Mooring Quay
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600532	Mooring Quay	Rockingham Demesne, Boyle	Mooring Quay
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600533	Mooring Quay	Rockingham Demesne, Boyle	Mooring Quay
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600534	Mooring Quay	Rockingham Demesne, Boyle	Mooring Quay
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600536	Entrance Piers	Rockingham Demesne, Boyle	Gates and Piers
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600273	Gate Lodge & Entrance	Rockingham Demesne, Boyle	Gate Lodge & Entrance
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600272	Fairy Bridge	Rockingham Demesne, Boyle,	Bridge
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600271	Drumman Bridge	Rockingham Demesne, Boyle	Bridge
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600309	Demesne Entrance	Rockingham Demesne, Boyle	Demesne Entrance
Rockingham (Boyle)	00600093	Gardens	Rockingham Demesne, Boyle	Gardens
Knockvicar	00600167	Errinonagh Lodge	Errironagh, Knockvicar	Gate Lodge
Knockvicar	00600537	Estate WorkersHouses	Errironagh, Knockvicar	Pair of Workers' Houses
Knockvicar	00600538	Knockvicar Bridge	Knockvicar	Road Bridge
Cootehall	00700180	St. Michael'sChurch	Cootehall, Boyle	Catholic Church
Cootehall	00700181	Entrance Arch	Clegna, Cootehall	Entrance Arch
Cootehall	00700182	Cylindrical Towerand House	Clegna, Cootehall	House
Cootehall	00700543	Cootehall Bridge	Cootehall	Road Bridge

APPENDIX 3

NATIONAL MONUMENTS AND RECORDED MONUMENTS AND PLACES

National Monuments within the Lough Key Plan Area				
RMP No.	Townland	Description	Status	National Monument No.
RO006-006	Church Island (Lough Key)	Inchmacnerin Abbey	Guardianship	557
RO006-036	Trinity Island (Lough Key)	Abbey of Blessed Trinity	Guardianship	556
RO006-046	Castle Island	MacDermots Castle	Guardianship	586

Recorded Monuments and Places within the Lough Key Plan Area			
RMP Ref:	Protected Monument or Place	Address	Description
RO006-089	Ringfort - Rath	KILBRYAN	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-090	Ringfort - Rath	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-091001	Ringfort - Cashel	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by a stone wall or walls. They functioned as residences and/or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 to 1000 AD.
RO006-093	Ringfort - Cashel	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by a stone wall or walls. They functioned as residences and/or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 to 1000 AD.
RO006-094	Ringfort - Rath	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-098	Ringfort - Rath	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-099	Ringfort - Rath	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-100	Ringfort - Rath	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-101	Ringfort - Cashel	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by a stone wall or walls. They functioned as residences and/or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 to 1000 AD.
RO006-102001	Ringfort - Rath	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-103001	Church	ARDCARN (BOYLE BY.)	A building used for public Christian worship. These can be of any date from c. 500 AD onwards.
RO006-103003	Religious House - Augustinian Nuns	ARDCARN (BOYLE BY.)	Religious house as listed by A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).
RO006-012002	Field System	KILTEASHEEN	A group or complex of fields which appear to form a coherent whole. These date to any period from the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC) onwards.
RO006-102002	House - Indeterminate Date	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A building for human habitation of indeterminate date.
RO006-050	Ringfort - Cashel	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by a stone wall or walls. They functioned as residences and/or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 to 1000 AD.

RO006-059002	Burial Ground	OAKPORT DEMESNE	An area of ground, set apart for the burial of the dead, not associated with a church and sometimes defined by a low earthen or stone bank. These date from the medieval period (5th - 16th centuries AD) up to the 20th century.
RO006-061	Ringfort - Rath	OAKPORT DEMESNE	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-080	Ringfort - Rath	ERRIS	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-092	House - Indeterminate Date	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A building for human habitation of indeterminable date.
RO006-096	Barrow - Bowl-Barrow	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A circular or oval raised area (generally over 1m above the external ground level) with an external fosse and sometimes an outer bank. The name 'bowl-barrow' refers to the mound element which is like an inverted bowl.
RO006-103004	Graveyard	ARDCARN	The burial area around a church. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries) onwards.
RO006-103013	House - Indeterminate Date	ARDCARN, RUSHEEN	A building for human habitation of indeterminable date.
RO007-018003	Fulacht Fia	COOTEHALL	A horseshoe-shaped or kidney-shaped mound consisting of fire-cracked stone and charcoal-enriched soil built up around a sunken trough located near or adjacent to a water supply, such as a stream or spring, or in wet marshy areas.
RO007-064	Earthwork	KNOCKNACARROW	An anomalous earthen structure, usually raised and occurring in a variety of shapes and sizes, that on field inspection was found to possess no diagnostic features which would allow classification within another monument category.
RO007-024	Megalithic Structure	COOTEHALL	A construction of large stones of a 'megalithic' nature which cannot be classified as a known archaeological monument type on present evidence. These may date from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age (c. 4000 BC - c. 500 BC).
RO007-025001	Ringfort - Rath	LISFARRELLBOY	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO007-026	Enclosure	LISFARRELLBOY	An area defined by an enclosing element and occurring in a variety of shapes and sizes, possessing no diagnostic features which would allow classification within another monument category. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.
RO006-179	Religious House - Franciscan Third Order Regular	KNOCKVICAR	Religious house as listed by A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988). Irish Academic Press, Dublin. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).
RO006-195	Field System	ERRIS	A group or complex of fields which appear to form a coherent whole. These date to any period from the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC) onwards.
RO006-200	Crannog	LOUGH KEY	An island, partly or wholly artificial, built up by dumping timber, earth and stones onto a lake or

			river bed, often revetted with timber piles or a palisade.
RO006-201	Crannog	LOUGH KEY	An island, partly or wholly artificial, built up by dumping timber, earth and stones onto a lake or river bed, often revetted with timber piles or a palisade.
RO006-202001	Moated Site	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A square, rectangular or occasionally circular area, sometimes raised above the ground, enclosed by a wide, often water-filled, fosse, with or without an outer bank and with a wide causewayed entrance.
RO007-015001	House - Fortified House	CLEGNA	A stone house laid out on an elongated plan as opposed to the vertical arrangement of a tower house. Internal fixtures, such as stairs, floors and partitions are usually wooden.
RO007-017	Bridge	COOTEHALL, CUILMORE	A structure of wood, stone, iron, brick or concrete, etc., built to span a river or ravine in order to facilitate the crossing of pedestrians or vehicles. These date from the medieval period (5th - 12th centuries AD) onwards.
RO007-018001	Ringfort - Rath	COOTEHALL	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-103006	Cross-Slab	ARDCARN	A slab of stone, either standing or recumbent, inscribed with a cross and generally used as a grave-marker or memorial. This term is applied only to slabs dating to pre-1200 AD.
RO006-103007	Settlement Deserted Medieval	ARDCARN	An abandoned medieval settlement dating from the 13th century to 1550 AD consisting of a group of houses in close proximity with associated land plots, associated with a parish church and/or castle or tower house, often evident as earthworks.
RO006-103009	Ringfort - Rath	ARDCARN	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-103011	Cairn	ARDCARN	A mound constructed primarily of stone; derived from the Irish word 'carn' meaning a heap or pile of stones. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.
RO006-103014	House Indeterminate Date	ARDCARN	A building for human habitation of indeterminable date.
RO006-103015	House Indeterminate Date	ARDCARN (BOYLE BY.)	A building for human habitation of indeterminable date.
RO006-103016	Ringfort - Cashel	ARDCARN (BOYLE BY.)	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by a stone wall or walls. They functioned as residences and/or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 to 1000 AD.
RO006-103017	Ringfort - Cashel	FARRANAGALLIAGH WEST	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by a stone wall or walls. They functioned as residences and/or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 to 1000 AD.
RO006-081	Ring-Ditch	ERRIS	A circular or near circular fosse, usually less than 10m in diameter and visible as cropmarks/soilmarks on aerial photographs. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.
RO006-082	Headstone	ERRIS	An upright stone placed over the head of a grave. These date from 17th century AD onwards.

RO006-083006	Field System	ERRIS	A group or complex of fields which appear to form a coherent whole. These date to any period from the Neolithic (c. 4000-2400 BC) onwards.
RO006-083007	Ringfort - Cashel	ERRIS	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by a stone wall or walls. They functioned as residences and/or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 to 1000 AD.
RO006-046	Castle - Anglo-Norman Masonry Castle	CASTLE ISLAND	A masonry castle constructed in Ireland by the Anglo-Normans between the late 12th and the early 14th century AD.
RO006-049	Ringfort - Cashel	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by a stone wall or walls. They functioned as residences and/or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 to 1000 AD.
RO006-050002	Structure	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A construction of unknown function, either extant or implied by archaeological evidence. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.
RO006-051	Crannog possible	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	An island, partly or wholly artificial, built up by dumping timber, earth and stones onto a lake or river bed, often revetted with timber piles or a palisade.
RO006-052	Crannog	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	An island, partly or wholly artificial, built up by dumping timber, earth and stones onto a lake or river bed, often revetted with timber piles or a palisade.
RO006-054	Ringfort - Rath	ERRIRONAGH	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-055	Ringfort - Rath	ERRIRONAGH	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-056	Ritual Site - Holy Well	ERRIRONAGH	A well or spring, which usually bears a saint's name and is often reputed to possess miraculous healing properties. These may have their origins in prehistory but are associated with devotions from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.
RO006-057	Ringfort - Rath	ERRIRONAGH	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-058	Ringfort - Rath	OAKPORT DEMESNE	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-059001	Church	OAKPORT DEMESNE	A building used for public Christian worship. These can be of any date from c. 500 AD onwards.
RO006-059003	Religious House - Unclassified	OAKPORT DEMESNE	This term is used for religious houses that cannot be classified precisely. These date to the later medieval period (12th-16th centuries AD).
RO006-062	Crannog	OAKPORT LOUGH	An island, partly or wholly artificial, built up by dumping timber, earth and stones onto a lake or river bed, often revetted with timber piles or a palisade.
RO006-063	Crannog	OAKPORT LOUGH	An island, partly or wholly artificial, built up by dumping timber, earth and stones onto a lake or river bed, often revetted with timber piles or a palisade.
RO006-065	Ringfort - Rath	KNOCKNACARROW	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-029	Crannog	LOUGH KEY	An island, partly or wholly artificial, built up by dumping timber, earth and stones onto a lake or river bed, often revetted with timber piles or a

			palisade.
RO006-030	Crannog	LOUGH KEY	An island, partly or wholly artificial, built up by dumping timber, earth and stones onto a lake or river bed, often revetted with timber piles or a palisade.
RO006-032	Ringfort - Rath	ERRIS	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-033002	Fulacht Fia	ERRIS	A horseshoe-shaped or kidney-shaped mound consisting of fire-cracked stone and charcoal-enriched soil built up around a sunken trough located near or adjacent to a water supply, such as a stream or spring, or in wet marshy areas.
RO006-034001	Earthwork	ERRIS	An anomalous earthen structure, usually raised and occurring in a variety of shapes and sizes, that on field inspection was found to possess no diagnostic features which would allow classification within another monument category.
RO006-035	Crannog	LOUGH KEY	An island, partly or wholly artificial, built up by dumping timber, earth and stones onto a lake or river bed, often revetted with timber piles or a palisade.
RO006-036002	Stone Sculpture (Iconic) (original location)	TRINITY ISLAND	Partial or whole representation in carved stone of a person or animal. To be used only for stone sculpture of Iron Age date (c. 500 BC - AD 400).
RO006-037	Crannog	LOUGH KEY	An island, partly or wholly artificial, built up by dumping timber, earth and stones onto a lake or river bed, often revetted with timber piles or a palisade.
RO006-038001	Church	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A building used for public Christian worship. These can be of any date from c. 500 AD onwards.
RO006-040	Ringfort - Cashel	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by a stone wall or walls. They functioned as residences and/or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 to 1000 AD.
RO006-041001	Ringfort - Rath	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-042	Ringfort - Rath	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-043002	Souterrain	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	An underground structure consisting of one or more chambers connected by narrow passages or creepways, usually constructed of drystone-walling with a lintelled roof over the passages and a corbelled roof over the chambers.
RO006-044	Ringfort - Rath	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-045	Ringfort - Rath	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-004	Sweathouse	DOON (BOYLE BY.)	A small, simple, drystone structure, usually with a corbelled roof, used as a sauna. The entrance is usually low so that it can be easily blocked up when in use.
RO006-005001	Ringfort - Cashel	DOON (BOYLE BY.)	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by a stone wall or walls. They functioned as residences and/or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 to 1000 AD.
RO006-	Church	CHURCH ISLAND	A building used for public Christian worship. These

006001			can be of any date from c. 500 AD onwards.
RO006-006002	Tomb	CHURCH ISLAND	A monumental grave or sepulchre. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards.
RO006-007	Church	HERMIT ISLAND	A building used for public Christian worship. These can be of any date from c. 500 AD onwards.
RO006-010	Earthwork	KNOCKVICAR	An anomalous earthen structure, usually raised and occurring in a variety of shapes and sizes, that on field inspection was found to possess no diagnostic features which would allow classification within another monument category.
RO006-012001	Enclosure	KILTEASHEEN	An area defined by an enclosing element and occurring in a variety of shapes and sizes, possessing no diagnostic features which would allow classification within another monument category.
RO006-013001	Cairn	KILTEASHEEN	A mound constructed primarily of stone; derived from the Irish word 'carn' meaning a heap or pile of stones. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.
RO006-014	Weir - Regulating	KILTEASHEEN, KNOCKVICAR	A dam constructed on the reaches of a canal or navigable river designed to retain the water and to regulate its flow.
RO006-015	Ringfort - Rath	ERRIRONAGH	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-019001	Ringfort - Cashel	KNOCKADAFF	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by a stone wall or walls. They functioned as residences and/or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 to 1000 AD.
RO003-064	Ringfort - Rath	DERRYVUNNY (DETACHED PORTION)	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO003-034	Crannog	LOUGH KEY	An island, partly or wholly artificial, built up by dumping timber, earth and stones onto a lake or river bed, often revetted with timber piles or a palisade.
RO003-035	House - Indeterminate Date	DOON (BOYLE BY.)	A building for human habitation of indeterminate date.
RO003-036	Ringfort - Cashel	ANNAGH OR DRUMANILRA	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by a stone wall or walls. They functioned as residences and/or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 to 1000 AD.
RO003-038	Enclosure	SMUTTERNAGH	An area defined by an enclosing element and occurring in a variety of shapes and sizes, possessing no diagnostic features which would allow classification within another monument category.
RO003-039002	Concentric Enclosure	SMUTTERNAGH	A circular area enclosed by two or more concentric earth and/or stone banks with a wide space or berm between the enclosing banks. The space/berm consists of a wide flat area which may have acted as some sort of bailey.
RO003-040001	Ringfort - Cashel	SMUTTERNAGH	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by a stone wall or walls. They functioned as residences and/or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 to 1000 AD.
RO003-043	Ringfort - Rath	AGHRAFINIGAN	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO003-044	Ringfort - Rath	AGHRAFINIGAN	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an

			earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO003-047	Standing Stone - Pair	KILFAUGHNA	A small subgroup of stone rows comprising two stones, typically about 2m in height, generally set with their long axes in line. They are considered to have been aligned on various solar and lunar events and date from the Bronze and Iron Ages.
RO003-048	Ringfort - Cashel	DRUMCORMICK	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by a stone wall or walls. They functioned as residences and / or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 to 1000 AD. See Ringfort - Rath for earthen equivalent.
RO006-041002	Enclosure	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	An area defined by an enclosing element and occurring in a variety of shapes and sizes, possessing no diagnostic features which would allow classification within another monument category.
RO007-018002-	Fulacht Fia	COOTEHALL	A horseshoe-shaped or kidney-shaped mound consisting of fire-cracked stone and charcoal-enriched soil built up around a sunken trough located near or adjacent to a water supply, such as a stream or spring, or in wet marshy areas.
RO007-015002	Bawn	CLEGNA	Walled courtyard of a medieval house, tower house or fortified house (12th-17th centuries AD).
RO006-208001	House - Indeterminate Date	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A building for human habitation of indeterminable date.
RO006-209	Slipway	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A structure inclined towards the water on which a boat or ship may be built or lowered into the water.
RO006-207001	Fulacht Fia	ERRIS	A horseshoe-shaped or kidney-shaped mound consisting of fire-cracked stone and charcoal-enriched soil built up around a sunken trough located near or adjacent to a water supply, such as a stream or spring, or in wet marshy areas.
RO007-025002	Ringfort - Rath	LISFARRELLBOY	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-036001	Religious House - Premonstratensian Canons	TRINITY ISLAND	Religious house as listed by A. Gwynn and R.N. Hadcock in 'Medieval Religious Houses Ireland' (1970) (Reprinted 1988).
RO003-092	Fulacht Fia	TINTAGH	A horseshoe-shaped or kidney-shaped mound consisting of fire-cracked stone and charcoal-enriched soil built up around a sunken trough located near or adjacent to a water supply, such as a stream or spring, or in wet marshy areas.
RO006-204	Mass-Rock (present location)	DEERPARK	A rock or earthfast boulder used as an altar or a stone-built altar used when Mass was being celebrated during Penal times (1690s to 1750s AD), though there are some examples which appear to have been used during the Cromwellian Period (1650s AD).
RO006-091002	Field System	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A group or complex of fields which appear to form a coherent whole.
RO006-006003	Children's Burial Ground	CHURCH ISLAND	An area of unconsecrated ground for the interment of unbaptised or stillborn children, often known under various Irish names: Cillin, Caldragh, Ceallunach or Calluragh.
RO006-208002	Field System	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE (BOYLE	A group or complex of fields which appear to form a coherent whole.

		BY., BOYLE RURAL ED)	
RO006-006004	Cairn	CHURCH ISLAND	A mound constructed primarily of stone; derived from the Irish word 'carn' meaning a heap or pile of stones.
RO006-207002	Road - Togher (Unclassified)	ERRIS	A peatland trackway/causeway that cannot be classified as a primary, secondary or tertiary togher.
RO006-048002	Ringfort - Rath	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-178	Bridge	KILTEASHEEN, KNOCKVICAR	A structure of wood, stone, iron, brick or concrete, etc., built to span a river or ravine in order to facilitate the crossing of pedestrians or vehicles.
RO007-016	Ringfort - Rath	CUILMORE	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO007-027	Ringfort - Rath	LISFARRELLBOY	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-043001	Ringfort - Rath	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-047	Designed Landscape - Tree- Ring	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A wall, bank, fosse or an earthwork platform, or any combination of these, usually circular or oval in plan, used to define or enclose a cluster of ornamental trees.
RO006-003	Cairn	SHEEGOREY	A mound constructed primarily of stone; derived from the Irish word 'carn' meaning a heap or pile of stones. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards.
RO006-009	Ringfort - Cashel	DRUMCORMICK	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by a stone wall or walls.
RO006-016	Earthwork	KNOCKVICAR	An anomalous earthen structure, usually raised and occurring in a variety of shapes and sizes, that on field inspection was found to possess no diagnostic features which would allow classification within another monument category.
RO006-031	Ringfort - Rath	ERRIS	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-038002	Ecclesiastical Enclosure	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A large oval or roughly circular area, usually over 50m in diameter, defined by a bank/banks and external fosse/fosses or drystone wall/walls, enclosing an early medieval church or monastery and its associated areas of domestic and industrial activity.
RO003-033	Sweathouse	DOON (BOYLE BY.)	A small, simple, drystone structure, usually with a corbelled roof, used as a sauna.
RO003-040002	Mound	SMUTTERNAGH	An artificial elevation of earth or earth and stone of unknown date and function which cannot be classified as a specific monument type.
RO003-045	Ringfort - Rath	AGHRAFINIGAN	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-097	Ringfort - Rath	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-103002	Church	ARDCARN	A building used for public Christian worship.
RO006-103005	Armorial Plaque	ARDCARN	A stone tablet or slab bearing a coat of arms, sometimes accompanied by a date and / or inscription.

RO006-048001	Ringfort - Rath	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-027	Road - Road/Trackway	TAWNYTASKIN	A way, deliberately constructed, between places, used by travellers and wide enough to accommodate vehicles.
RO006-033001	Ringfort - Rath	ERRIS	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse.
RO006-013002	Ecclesiastical Residence	KILTEASHEEN	A building specifically built to house an ecclesiastic, whether a bishop, dean, rector, vicar or priest.
RO006-202002	Enclosure	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	An area defined by an enclosing element and occurring in a variety of shapes and sizes.
RO006-091003	Ringfort - Cashel	ROCKINGHAM DEMESNE	A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by a stone wall or walls.
RO006-036003	Slipway	TRINITY ISLAND	A structure inclined towards the water on which a boat or ship may be built or lowered into the water.
RO006-103018	Mound	ARDCARN	An artificial elevation of earth or earth and stone of unknown date and function which cannot be classified as a specific monument type.
RO006-005002	Children's Burial Ground	DOON (BOYLE BY.)	An area of unconsecrated ground for the interment of unbaptised or stillborn children
RO006-034002	Field Boundary(s)	ERRIS	A continuous linear or curving bank, wall or drain which defines the limits of a field.
RO003-065	Crannog	LOUGH KEY	An partly or wholly artificial island.

APPENDIX 4

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Amenity: This is a positive element or elements that contribute to the overall character or enjoyment of an area. For example, open land, trees, historic buildings and the inter-relationship between them, or less tangible factors such as tranquillity.

Appropriate Assessment: Assessment of land use plans and/or projects as required by Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, with respect to ecological implications of any plan or project, whether within or outside a designated site (Natura 2000), which does not directly relate to the management of the site but may impact upon its conservation objectives.

Archaeological Assessment/Evaluation: An archaeological assessment/evaluation is the investigation of known, suspected or previously unidentified monuments, sites or areas of archaeological potential in order to assess the impact which the proposed development may have on them.

Aquifers: Special underground rock layers that hold groundwater, which are often an important source of water for public water supply, agriculture and industry.

Backlands/Backland Areas: Lands to the rear of existing structures fronting a street or roadway, such as rear gardens and private open space. Such sites often have no street frontages.

Backland Development: Development which takes place to the rear of existing structures fronting a street or roadway.

Biodiversity: The variability among living organisms on the earth, including the variability within and between species and within and between ecosystems.

Birds and Habitats Directives: European Directives to conserve natural habitats and wild fauna and flora.

Brownfield Land or Site: A site that has previously been built upon.

Buffer/Buffer Zone: An area of land separating certain types of development from adjoining sensitive land uses e.g. industrial and residential uses or lands alongside a river or stream.

Building Line: The development line along a street or roadway behind or in front of which development is discouraged.

Catchment Flood Risk and Management (CFRAM): National program of region/district based flood risk assessment (e.g. CFRAM Study for the Shannon River Basin District), undertaken by the Office of Public Works in consultation with stakeholders such as Local Authorities.

Character: This is a term relating to Architectural Conservation Areas or Protected Structures, but also to the appearance of any rural or urban location in terms of its landscape or the layout of streets and open spaces, often giving places their own distinct identity.

Climate Change: This includes long-term changes in temperature, precipitation, wind and all other aspects of the Earth's climate and is often regarded as a result of human activity and fossil fuel consumption.

Climate Change Adaptation: Adjustments to natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic factors or their effects, including from changes in rainfall and rising temperatures, which moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities.

Community Facilities: Facilities that are open to and provided for the benefit of the public.

Comparison Goods: Goods that are required on an infrequent basis by individuals and households such as clothing and footwear, furniture and furnishings and household equipment (excluding non-durable household goods), medical and pharmaceutical products, therapeutic appliances and equipment, educational and recreational equipment and accessories, books, newspapers and magazines, goods for personal care and goods not elsewhere classified.

Convenience Goods: Goods which are required on a daily basis by individuals and households such as food, beverages (non-alcoholic and alcoholic), tobacco and non-durable household goods.

Core Strategy: The Core Strategy is required to be included in all local authority development plans and is an evidence-based approach to demonstrating how the development plan and the housing strategy are consistent with Regional and National planning policy. The Core Strategy must outline the location, quantum, and phasing of future development, the detail of transport plans, and retail development and policies for development in rural areas (in accordance with Ministerial guidelines). Future population figures for population growth in each County and for larger towns are included in the Core Strategy, in line with Regional Planning Guidelines.

Development Contributions: Charges or levies placed on developers relating to the cost of services and utilities which are provided by Roscommon County Council.

Development Management: The process whereby a local planning authority receives and considers the merits of a planning application and whether it should be given permission having regard to the development plan and all other material considerations.

Development Plan: This is a document setting out the local planning authority's policies and proposals for the development and use of land and buildings in the authority's area i.e. the Roscommon County Development Plan 2014-2020 is the current development plan for County Roscommon.

Ecological Corridors: Nature corridors such as hedgerows, riverbanks etc. used by species to get from one conservation site/habitat to another.

Environmental Impact Assessment: An assessment of the possible impacts that a proposed project may have on the environment, consisting of the environmental, social and economic aspects.

Flood Plain: Generally low-lying areas adjacent to a watercourse, tidal lengths of a river or the sea, where water flows in times of flood or would flow but for the presence of flood defences.

Flood Risk Assessment: An assessment of the likelihood of flooding in a particular area so that development needs and mitigation measures can be carefully considered.

Geodiversity: (and Geological Heritage) refers to the variety of rocks, minerals, natural processes, landforms, fossils and soils that underlie and determine the character of the landscape and environment.

Geology: is the science that comprises the study of the earth, the rock of which it is composed and the processes by which it evolves.

Greenbelt Zoning: Land use zoning objective which seeks to control non essential development in the interests of the protection of the environmental, landscape, setting or other qualities of an area.

Greenfield Land or Site: This is land (or a defined site), such as agricultural land, that has not previously been developed.

Greenhouse Effect / Global Warming: This is the gradual heating of the Earth due to greenhouse gases, leading to climate change and rising sea levels. Renewable energy, energy efficient buildings and sustainable travel are examples of ways to help avert the greenhouse effect.

Green Infrastructure: An interconnected network of green space that conserves natural ecosystem values and functions and provides associated benefits to human populations.

Groundwater: The water contained below the earth's surface, either stored in aquifers, in "perched" conditions above layers of impermeable soils, or in the unsaturated (vadose) zone above the aquifer.

Groundwater Protection Scheme: A scheme comprising two main components: a land surface zoning map that encompasses the hydrogeological elements of risk and a groundwater protection response for different activities.

Habitat: An area of nature conservation interest.

Hard Landscaping: The use of inorganic and inanimate materials, for example rock and stone, in the landscaping of an area, frequently including artificial and manmade objects, such as seating, paving, railings etc.

Hedgerow: A natural or semi-natural row of bushes, shrubs and/or trees forming a boundary.

Household: One or more persons occupying a dwelling which has a kitchen and bathroom facilities.

Housing Mix: This provides for a variety of housing demands through the encouragement of varying types, densities and designs.

Housing Stock: Houses that already exist.

Infill Development: Development taking place on a vacant or undeveloped site between other developments.

Landscape Character Assessment: A study of a given landscape to ascertain its 'character'. Landscape character is the combination of physical, as well as, perceived aspects of the landscape.

Landscape Protection: Refers to the whole range of techniques used to protect landscapes from inappropriate development, including education, land use plans, Land use zoning, and easements.

Landscape Management: Measures aiming at preserving landscape or controlling its transformations caused by anthropic activities or natural events.

Landscaping Plan: A detailed plan, prepared as part of a planning application, illustrating the steps the developer will take to provide hard and/or soft landscaping on a site. It is desirable for such plans to address the long term maintenance of the landscaping.

Linear Park: A park which is linear in form, located alongside a roadside, railway line, waterway or coastal area, which is used for or functions as an area of amenity.

Local Centre: A small group of shops and perhaps limited service outlets of a local nature (for example, a suburban housing estate) serving a small catchment; sometimes also referred to as a local neighbourhood centre.

Micro Enterprise: A small commercial entity engaged in an economic activity with fewer than 10 employees.

National Spatial Strategy: A planning framework for Ireland that aims to achieve balanced regional development and promote areas of critical mass through a network of cities and towns identified as Gateways, Hubs or Key Towns.

Natura 2000 Network: The assemblage of sites which are identified as Special Areas of Conservation under the Habitats Directive or classified as Special Protection Areas under the Birds Directive 79/409/EEC, or a Site of Community Importance.

Natural Heritage: The Heritage Act (1995) defines natural heritage as including flora, fauna, wildlife habitats, landscapes, seascapes, wrecks, inland waterways, heritage gardens and parks.

Natural Heritage Areas: Non-statutory designations of areas of special interest for their fauna, flora, geology and/or topography, considered worthy by the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

Neighbourhood Centre: A number of shops serving a local neighbourhood and separate from the main town centre; sometimes referred to as a local centre.

Open Space: All open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.

Permeability: Access for pedestrians or vehicles which provides increased links and connections between areas.

Permitted Development: Development which has been permitted under planning permission but has not yet been developed.

Pluvial Flooding: Flooding that occurs after excessive rainfall and it is not able to get absorbed into the ground or the drainage systems due to excessive water flow. It happens when the drainage systems are overwhelmed by the water flow.

Precautionary Principle: Taking action now to avoid possible environmental damage when the scientific evidence for acting is inconclusive but the potential damage could be great.

Protected Species: Plants and animal species afforded protection under certain Acts and Regulations.

Protected Structure: Any structure or specified part of a structure, which is included in the Record of Protected Structures. A structure is defined by the Act as 'any building, structure, excavation, or other thing constructed or made on, in or under any land, or any part of a structure'.

Recorded Monument: An archaeological monument protected under the National Monument (Amendments Act) 1994-2004.

Record of Monuments and Places (RMP): This is an update of the older Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), on which all known archaeological sites are marked and listed on the Recorded Monuments Register. The sites are offered legal protection under the National Monuments Acts 1930-1994.

Record of Protected Structures (RPS): A record of protected structures of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest which included in a development plan.

A protected structure may include all aspects of the building, externally and internally, and its curtilage, including yards, gardens and outbuildings.

Regional Planning Guidelines: A planning framework for a Region for long term strategic development of that Region consistent with the National Spatial Strategy (Roscommon falls within the West Region).

Residential Densities: The number of residential units per area unit (e.g. hectare).

Ribbon Development: Development which takes place in a linear fashion along roadways.

Sequential Approach: Where development takes place outwards from the centre of an urban area with lands closest to the town centre being developed first.

Services (General): Activities directly relating to serving the needs of the public, which do not involve any manufacturing processes. They include restaurants, shops, professional services and entertainment outlets.

Set back: This relates to the distance a building line, or a portion of a building line, should be set back from a street, roadway or watercourse.

Site Coverage: The portion of the site which is built on and is determined by dividing the total site area by the ground floor of the building.

Smarter Travel: A sustainable transportation model which promotes sustainable modes of transport such as public transport, walking and cycling, along with other actions such as e-working over dependency on car travel.

Social Inclusion: Positive action taken to include all sectors of society in planning and other decision-making.

Soft Landscaping: The use of water and natural vegetation, including trees, plants, shrubs, in the landscaping of an area.

Source Protection Zones/Areas: An area around a groundwater source that is divided into two sub areas; the Inner Protection Area (SI) and the Outer Protection Area (SO). The SI is designed to protect the source (especially public water supply) against the effects of human activities and from developments that may damage its quality.

Spatial Planning: Spatial planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function. This will include policies which can impact on land use by influencing the demands on, or needs for, development, but which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the granting or refusal of planning permission and which may be implemented by other means.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC): Prime wildlife conservation areas/sites considered of importance at both Irish and European level; the legal basis for their designation is the Habitats Directive.

Special Protection Areas (SPA): Sites/areas primarily classified for the conservation of bird species; the legal basis for their designation is the EU Birds Directive.

Stepping Stones: Pockets of habitat that, while not necessarily connected, facilitate the movement of species across otherwise inhospitable landscapes.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): A procedure (set out under legislation) which requires the formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment including development and local area plans.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: A process, as required by *The Planning System and Flood Risk Management Guidelines 2009*, for the incorporation of flood risk identification, assessment and management into the planning process.

Sustainability Impact Assessment: *A systematic and iterative process of determining the likely economic, social and environmental impacts of policies, plans, programmes and strategies.*

Sustainable Development: Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to develop their own needs.

Sustainable Transport Modes: Any efficient, safe and accessible means of transport with overall low impact on the environment, including walking and cycling, low and ultra low emission vehicles, car sharing and public transport.

Town Centre: Town, village or district centres that provides a broad range of facilities and services and serve as a focus for the community and for public transport, excluding retail parks, local centres and small parades of shops of purely local significance.

Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA): An assessment of the effects upon the surrounding area by traffic as a result of a development, such as increased traffic flows that may require highway improvements.

Unserviced Land: Areas of land not serviced by public water supply and/or public sanitary service facilities.

Urban Design: The art of making places. It involves the design of buildings, groups of buildings, spaces and landscapes, in villages, towns and cities, to create successful development.

Urban Sprawl: The uncontrolled or unplanned extension of urban areas into the countryside.

Vernacular: The way in which ordinary buildings were built in a particular place, making use of local styles, techniques and materials.

Vernacular Building: A building built without being designed by an architect or engineer or someone with similar formal training, often based on traditional or regional forms.

Vulnerability (i.e. High, Extreme etc. in relation to Groundwater Source Protection Zones/Areas): A term used to represent the intrinsic geological and hydrogeological characteristics that determine the ease with which groundwater may be contaminated by human activities.

Zone of Archaeological Potential: The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is accompanied by a set of maps on which the monuments are numbered and marked by a circle (Zone of Archaeological Potential). This zone identifies the area where buried archaeology may be likely to survive. Development in a zone of archaeological potential is likely to require archaeological evaluation and possible mitigation work before development commences.

