

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
FOR PROPOSED TULLAGHAN ACCESS TO THE
SEA TRAIL
AT TULLAGHAN, CO. LEITRIM
ON BEHALF OF
LEITRIM COUNTY COUNCIL



Fadó
Archaeology

Planning Reference Number: N/A

Author: Tamlyn McHugh

Date: June 2021

www.fadoarchaeology.com

Tel: 0868706529

Email: info@fadoarchaeology.com

Circulation	Name	No. of copies
Client	Leitrim County Council	PDF copy
Project Managers	Mr Padraig Mac Shera	PDF copy
DEHLG		N/A
NMI		N/A
Planning	Leitrim County Council – Planning Department	To be supplied by the client
Other		
Comments:		
Issued by	Tamlyn McHugh	
Date	June 2021	

Please note that all recommendations in this report are subject to approval by the Planning and Heritage Section of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, and the National Museum of Ireland.

Please note that this report and accompanying recommendations are based on maps provided at the time of writing. Should changes be made, further assessment may be necessary.

Please note that no part of this report may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical or otherwise without prior permission from Fadó Archaeology.

© Copyright Fadó Archaeology 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	SCOPE OF WORKS.....	7
1.1	Introduction	7
1.2	Purpose of the Project	7
1.3	Archaeological Requirements	9
1.4	Archaeological Assessment	9
1.5	Legal Background.....	9
1.6	Methodology	10
1.7	Desk Study	10
2	CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECT.....	12
2.1	Site locational details	12
2.2	Description of the Site.....	14
3	DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT.....	15
3.1	Solid Geology and Soil Type.....	15
3.2	Landscape	15
4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	15
4.1	Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age):	15
4.2	Neolithic (New Stone Age):	16
4.3	Bronze Age:	16
4.4	Iron Age:	17
4.5	Early Christian or Early Medieval:	17
4.6	Later Historic Period:	18
4.7	History of the Tullaghan	19
5	DESKTOP DATA.....	19
5.1	National Monuments.....	19
5.2	Previous Archaeological Work.....	19
5.3	County Development Plan.....	26
5.4	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage of Ireland.....	26
5.5	Toponymy	30
5.6	Record of Monuments and Places.....	30
5.7	The National Museum of Ireland Topographical Files	38
5.8	Aerial Photography.....	38
5.9	Lidar Imagery	39
5.10	Lewis Topographical Dictionary of Ireland 1837	41
5.11	Cartographic Evidence	42

5.11.1	<i>The Down Survey of Ireland c.1656</i>	42
5.11.2	<i>McParlan’s Statistical Survey of the County Leitrim 1802</i>	42
5.11.3	<i>Ordnance Survey 1837 edition (6" map)</i>	43
5.11.4	<i>Ordnance Survey c. 1910 edition (25" map)</i>	44
6	RESULTS OF THE SITE INSPECTION	46
7	CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS	52
8	BIBLIOGRAPHY	53

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1:	Site location map of the proposed trail and carparking facilities at Tullaghan, Co. Leitrim..8
Figure 2:	Detailed map of the proposed trail and carparking facilities at Tullaghan, Co. Leitrim.8
Figure 3:	OSI Geohive map of Co. Leitrim showing location of the scheme.....13
Figure 4:	OSI Discovery series map of the Tullaghan area.....14
Figure 5:	Record of Monument and Place Map of Tullaghan, Co. Leitrim.....38
Figure 6:	Aerial photograph of the Proposed Development Site – red dot indicating the location of archaeological monuments in the vicinity.39
Figure 7:	Transport Infrastructure Ireland Lidar imagery of the proposed development area at Tullaghan, Co. Leitrim.....40
Figure 8:	Down Survey Map of Ireland c.1656.....42
Figure 9:	McParlan’s Map of Co. Leitrim 1802.....43
Figure 10:	First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1837 of Tullaghan, Co. Leitrim.44
Figure 11:	Ordnance Survey Map 1910 of the proposed trail at Tullaghan, Co. Leitrim.45
Figure 12:	OSI map of the proposed trail from proposed carpark.....47

TABLE OF PLATES

Plate 1:	SW facing view of the proposed area in which the trail will join the sea at Tullaghan.13
Plate 2:	NW facing view of the access road.....47
Plate 3:	NW facing view of the proposed carpark.48
Plate 4:	South facing view of the location of where the entry from the carpark to the path will be located.....48
Plate 5:	West facing view of the location of the SE end of the path.49
Plate 6:	NW facing view of the location of the proposed path along the base of the slope.....49

Plate 7: SE facing view of the location of the proposed path along the base of the slope.	50
Plate 8: North facing view of the proposed emergency vehicle turning area.	50
Plate 9: NE facing view of the cairn.	51
Plate 10: North facing view of the cairn from the location of the southern area of the proposed path.	51

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report describes the results of an archaeological impact assessment carried out by Fadó Archaeology at Tullaghan, Co. Leitrim on behalf of Leitrim County Council.

The following archaeological assessment report documents the project. The proposed works entails development of access to the sea at Tullaghan, Co. Leitrim.

The proposed scheme being developed by Leitrim County Council entails the following: Upgrading an existing access road to the existing Wastewater Treatment Plant. Provision of carparking at the existing Wastewater Treatment Plant site. Develop pedestrian trail with emergency vehicle access to the shoreline. Emergency vehicle turning circle and some picnic benches closet the shoreline. Total area 0.456 HA.

The proposed development is in the vicinity of several recorded archaeological monuments including LE001-029---- Cairn (in which the proposed development is within the zone of archaeological notification) and LE001-028----Standing Stone.

The site inspection took place on Thursday the 27th of May 2021. The location of the proposed development is in a green field and located along the coastline. The proposed works involve the development of a new trail to access the sea, as well as the provision of new carparking facilities.

No additional finds or features of archaeological significance were noted during the site inspection along the existing access road, proposed new trail and proposed new carparking facilities.

Due to the proximity of the proposed development to record monuments it is a possibility that subsurface archaeological remains survive in the location of the proposed trail and carpark, therefore these works could impact negatively on archaeological artefacts, features or deposits.

It is therefore recommended that any groundworks that involve topsoil removal including subsurface drainage works in previously undisturbed areas associated with development at the proposed new trail and carpark should be subject to archaeological monitoring during construction phase.

Archaeological monitoring should be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeologist, under license to the Planning and Heritage Section of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and the with provision being made for full recording and excavation of any archaeological features or deposits which may be exposed.

1 SCOPE OF WORKS

1.1 Introduction

Fadó Archaeology were commissioned to carry out an archaeological impact assessment in Tullaghan townland in Tullaghan, Co. Leitrim on behalf of Leitrim County Council. The following assessment report documents the project, the existing environment at the site and assesses the potential impact the proposed development may have had on any above ground or subsurface archaeological remains.

1.2 Purpose of the Project

Leitrim County Council are working with a local community Group at Tullaghan to develop a dedicated public access route to the sea from Tullaghan village. The scheme proposed consists of the following:

1. The widening and surfacing of the existing access road to the Wastewater Treatment Plant site to include the provision of a 1.8m wide footpath with public lighting and the restoration of the existing piers and boundary wall at the entrance area off public road L2059.
2. Provision of carparking at the Treatment Plant site, including hard and soft landscaping of the site and the provision of public lighting.
3. Construction of a 4m wide road from the proposed carpark to the coastline for pedestrian and emergency vehicle access with a Turning circle and the provision of a Seating and Biodiversity Area.

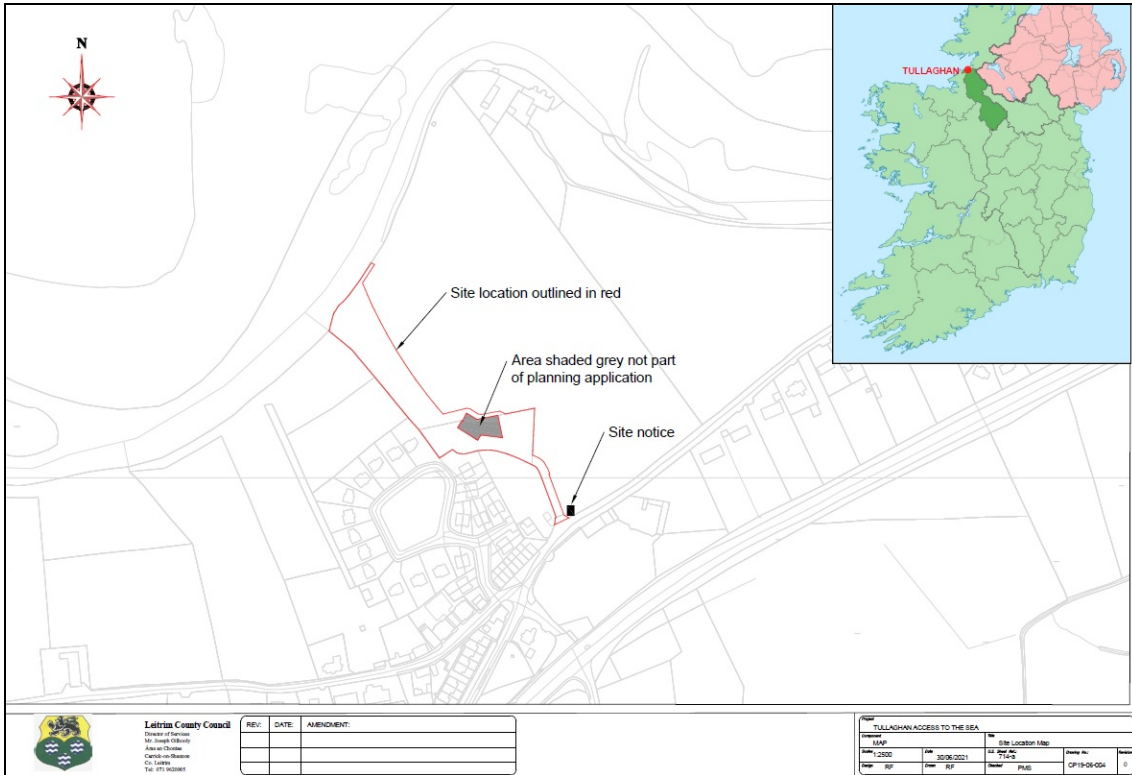


Figure 1: Site location map of the proposed trail and carparking facilities at Tullaghan, Co. Leitrim.

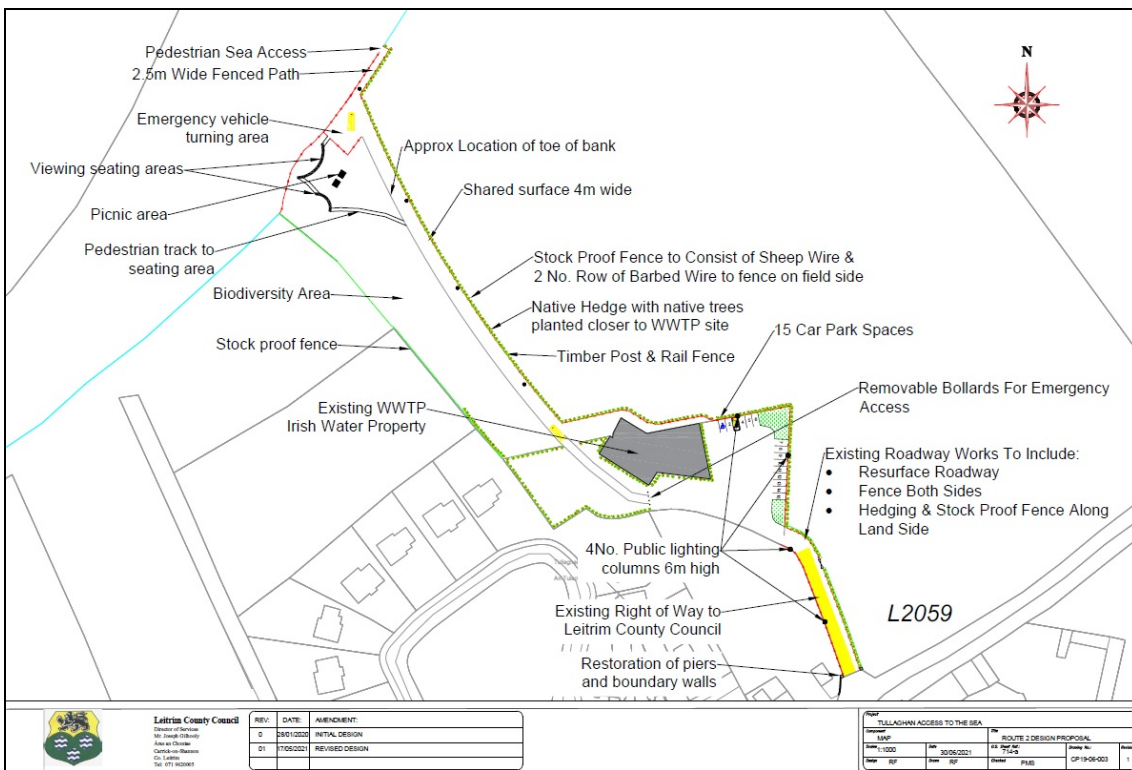


Figure 2: Detailed map of the proposed trail and carparking facilities at Tullaghan, Co. Leitrim.

1.3 Archaeological Requirements

The National Monuments Service required the developer to engage the services of an Archaeologist to carry out an Archaeological Assessment of the proposed development at Tullaghan, Co. Leitrim.

The Archaeologist is required to carry out any documentary research of the area, visit the site, preparation of a report and submission to National Monuments Services.

1.4 Archaeological Assessment

In the present context archaeological assessment means investigations aimed at any of the following: (i) gaining a better understanding of a known or suspected archaeological site or monument with particular reference to considering the implications of proposed development for such a site or monument, (ii) locating previously unidentified site or monuments (or possible ones) prior to the commencement of development works with particular reference to considering the implications of proposed development for such sites or monuments, (iii) considering the potential that proposed development works or longer term effects of a development may have on elements of the archaeological heritage not identified prior to the commencement of development works.

Archaeological assessment may, as appropriate, include documentary research, fieldwalking, examination of upstanding or visible features or structures, examination of existing or new aerial photographs or satellite or other remote sensing imagery, geophysical survey, topographical assessment, general consideration of the archaeological potential of the area or areas affected by a development based on their environmental characteristics, or archaeological testing. In all cases an archaeological assessment should consider both direct and indirect effects of proposed development. It is always essential that the report on archaeological assessment contain an archaeological impact statement describing the possible direct or indirect effects of the proposed development on elements of the archaeological heritage.

1.5 Legal Background

The National Monuments Acts 1930-2004, The Heritage Act 1995, The Architectural Heritage and Historic Properties Act 1999 and the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000, are the main legal mechanisms by which the archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage resource is protected today in Ireland.

1.6 Methodology

The assessment of the archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage was based on a desktop study of published and unpublished documentary and cartographic sources, as well as a comprehensive site inspection of the proposed development works.

1.7 Desk Study

This desktop study comprised a paper study of all available archaeological, historical, and cartographic sources. These sources are described below:

National Monuments

Under the National Monuments Acts (1930 to 2004) sites in '*The Ownership Or Guardianship Of The Minister Or A Local Authority Or National Monuments Which Are Subject To A Preservation Order*' are offered the highest level of protection. For any construction or excavation works to take place either on or in the vicinity of these sites permission must first be obtained from the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) in the form of a Ministerial Consent.

Leitrim County Development Plan 2015-2021

The Leitrim County Development Plan 2015-2021 was consulted. It contained the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) for County Leitrim.

Record of Monuments and Places

The RMP of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, was established under the 1994 Amendment to the National Monuments Acts (1930-04). It is based on the pre-existing Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and information from completed county archaeological inventories. As such, it records known upstanding archaeological monuments, their original location (in cases of destroyed monuments) and the position of possible sites identified as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs. The RMP information is compiled from the files of the Archaeological Survey, which combines cartographic sources, published and publicly available documentary sources, including periodicals, the records of the NMI, Geological Survey of Ireland 1:30,000 vertical aerial photographs and inspections of sites in the field. The information is read in conjunction with constraint maps, published at reduced six-inch scale, on which recorded sites are clearly marked. The RMP is constantly updated and is the first stage in the preparation of a national census of archaeological sites, with inventories also published at an interim stage. The RMP sheet relevant to the project is sheet 001 of the O.S six-inch series for Leitrim (which is based on the OS revision of 1913-14).

Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland

The discovery of artefacts can be an important indicator of past levels of activity in an area and therefore a useful guide to the archaeological potential of a site. The Topographical

Files of the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) archive identify recorded stray finds that have been donated to the state in accordance with National Monuments legislation between 1928 and 1995. In most cases, files include details on the location of and nature of the find, or where applicable, reports of excavations undertaken by NMI archaeologists in the early twentieth century.

Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs are an invaluable resource in archaeology for the recognition of new sites and contributing to the understanding of known sites. Features can be recognised from the air as earthworks in relief or as vegetation marks where a buried feature such as a wall or ditch affects the growth of the surrounding flora. The Geological Survey of Ireland Aerial Photograph Collection, based in Dublin, holds a comprehensive archive of high-level vertical photographs available for consultation by the public and researchers but may not be copied.

Leitrim County Library

The Local Studies section of Leitrim County Library is housed in Leitrim County Library in Ballinamore. Several local histories and general historical/archaeological texts were consulted (see bibliography for details).

Irish Excavations Database

'Excavations' is an annual bulletin, now funded by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, which contains summary accounts of all excavations carried out in Ireland – North and South. The bulletins can now be accessed on the Internet at www.excavations.ie. Compiled from the published excavation bulletins, the database contains summary accounts of all excavations carried out from 1970 to 2003. Both the bulletins and database were consulted to establish whether excavations have been previously carried out in the vicinity of the proposed development.

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The NIAH is a section within the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. The work of the NIAH involves identifying and recording the architectural heritage of Ireland, from 1700 to the present day, in a systematic and consistent manner.

Lewis Topographical Dictionary 1837

Samuel Lewis first published his two volumes of The Topographical Dictionary of Ireland in 1837. His main aim, along with his previous topographical dictionaries and maps of the United Kingdom, was to give in 'a condensed form', a reliable and unbiased description of each place. Arranged alphabetically by place (village, parish, town, etc.), it provides a comprehensive description of all Irish localities as they existed at the time of publication. Lewis gives details about every parish, town, and village in Ireland, including numbers of inhabitants, the economy, history, topography, religion and parish structures, administration and courts, schools, and much more. He also gives the names of the

principal inhabitants (generally landlords, merchants, and professionals). Lewis's dictionary is the first detailed study of its kind for Ireland, and since it was published just prior to the Irish Potato Famine (1845-49) it is a valuable resource used widely by historians and genealogists alike.

Cartographic Sources

Cartographic sources consulted include the first edition map of the Ordnance Survey (O.S) six-inch series published in 1838 and the twenty-five-inch c. 1900 O.S map were also consulted. All maps were sourced online at www.archaeology.ie.

2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECT

2.1 Site locational details

The proposed trail and new carpark to the scheme is in the townland of Tullaghan north of Tullaghan village, in Co. Leitrim. The townland of Tullaghan encompasses the village of Tullaghan which is located along the N15 the Sligo to Donegal Road, approximately 4km south of Bundoran town in Co. Donegal. Tullaghan is an expanding village with recent residential development on all sides but particularly west of the N15 which cuts through the village. Tullaghan is located close to the Drowse River and is close to the Atlantic coast. Tullaghan is situated along the stretch of the county that has a connection with the coast, and it borders with Co. Donegal and Co. Sligo.

Study area	OS Sheet numbers	Central NGR	Townland
Leitrim	001	578534/858123	Tullaghan



Plate 1: SW facing view of the proposed area in which the trail will join the sea at Tullaghan.



Figure 3: OSI Geohive map of Co. Leitrim showing location of the scheme.



Figure 4: OSI Discovery series map of the Tullaghan area.

2.2 Description of the Site

Tullaghan is located on the N15 road between Sligo (35 km (22 mi)) and Bundoran, County Donegal (3 km (1.9 mi)). Tullaghan includes a small section of County Sligo and extends east to the edge of Lough Melvin and the Garrison lowlands, west to Bunduff strand (in the north Sligo coastal area) and south to the northern slopes of the Dartry Mountains and the Arroo and Mountain Outliers. The River Drowes denotes the border between County Leitrim and County Donegal and the River Duff forms the border between County Leitrim and County Sligo. The R280 road connects Tullaghan with the rest of County Leitrim. Tullaghan has the single shortest bit of county coastline in Ireland – a mere 4 kilometres (2.5 mi) long. Access to the site is via a lane that provides access to a wastewater treatment plant to the southeast of the proposed trail. The trail is proposed for a greenfield area where it will cross pastureland towards the seashore.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Solid Geology and Soil Type

The geology of the region consists of broad physiographic of rolling lowland. The principal soil in the area is made up of 60% brown podzolics, with associated soils comprising 20% acid brown earths and 20% gleys. The substrate parent material in the vicinity of the subject site is predominantly sandstone and Lower Avonian shale glacial till.

3.2 Landscape

The scheme is in scenic rolling lowlands along the rocky Atlantic coast, which is situated a short distance to the northwest of the proposed recreational trail. Southeast of the proposed recreational trail is the village of Tullaghan, and the town of Bundoran Co. Donegal is located 4km to the northeast of the development area. The Drowes River flows through Tullaghan, acting as the county boundary between counties Leitrim and Donegal. The proposed development area is situated in rolling pastoral land presently used for grazing livestock.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Research was undertaken in two phases. It comprised of a paper study of all available archaeological, historical, and cartographic sources and a site walkover. The following is based on a document search and paper study.

4.1 Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age):

The first people who came to Ireland – mainly to coastal areas as the interior was heavily forested – arrived during the Middle Stone Age, as long as eleven thousand years ago. They were nomadic hunter gatherers. They made weapons and tools from stone such as flint or chert. Some artefacts are distinctive of this period, such as microliths from the early part of the Mesolithic to the larger Bann Flakes in the later Mesolithic. The Mesolithic ranged from c.7000-4000BC. Artefacts of hunter/gatherers are sometimes found in middens, rubbish pits around hearths where people

would have rested and cooked over large open fires. Once cliffs erode, midden remains become exposed as blackened areas containing charred stones, bones, and shells.

Significant traces of Mesolithic inhabitation have been found around the lakeshore of Lough Allen Co. Leitrim, with hundreds of stone tools collected. Most of the stone tools are characteristic of the Later Mesolithic, with possible evidence for the Early Mesolithic.

4.2 Neolithic (New Stone Age):

This period saw the first farming communities in Ireland. Weapons and tools were made from stone such as flint or chert. The Neolithic ranged from c.4000-2400BC. Leitrim is well represented by megalithic monuments of the Neolithic with several court tombs present most notable of which is Corraclona Court Tomb, commonly called Prince Connell's Grave. A pair of well-preserved court tombs can be found at Tullysheherry close to Manorhamilton. This would certainly suggest both a vibrant population' and economy. It was in the Neolithic that the change from hunting and gathering to farming came about. The similarity of artefacts recovered from these tombs both locally and nationwide would indicate that there was a well-established communications network in this period. The position of these tombs would suggest that the surrounding land was fertile and so the peaty soils must not have been laid down yet. Pollen samples would seem to point to the fact that these monuments were built on open areas near to pasture areas.

4.3 Bronze Age:

The period when metal working was first introduced to Ireland. People began to use bronze to make weapons and tools. Gold working also appeared during this time, with objects such as gold torcs being produced. The Bronze Age ranged from c.2400-500BC. Megalithic tomb building continued into the Bronze Age when metal began to be worked for tools alongside the stone tools. The design of the tombs changed to more being of the wedge tomb type and cist burials. Archaeological remains from this period include stone alignments, stone circles and *fulachta fiadh* (early cooking sites).

The most common field monuments of the Bronze Age however are *fulachta fiadh*. These are mounds of burnt stone usually associated with troughs (often wood lined) often associated with heating water for cooking. Several of these monuments have been excavated in County Leitrim.

4.4 Iron Age:

The Iron Age ranged in date from c.400BC-400AD. It is the period in which iron is first produced and used to make tools and weapons. This is thought to have coincided with the arrival of Celtic speaking peoples and the introduction of the ancestor of Irish. Towards the end of this period, the Roman Empire was at its height in Britain, but it is not thought that the Roman Empire extended into Ireland to any large degree. Remains from this period, which lasted until the Early Christian period began about 325AD (with the arrival of St. Patrick into Ireland, as a slave) include crannogs (Lake dwellings), promontory forts, ringforts and souterrains of which there are numerous examples across the county. The Iron Age was a time of tribal warfare with kingships, each fighting neighbouring kings, vying for control of territories, and taking slaves. Territories were marked by tall stone markers, Ogham stones, using the first written down words using the Ogham alphabet. The Iron Age is the time in which the tales of the Ulster Cycle and sagas took place.

In the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age distinctive settlement sites known as Hillforts arose. These are large defensive enclosures situated on elevated or hilltop locations. The defensive element of this site is composed of two bank and ditch enclosures incorporating earthen and stone ramparts. Promontory forts situated on cliff edges are a monument associated with the Iron Age.

Cashels and Rathes are a feature of the Early Historic or Early Christian period in Ireland. These are circular enclosures consisting usually of an earthen bank and ditch in the case of Rathes or stone walling in Cashels. There is a gap in the enclosure for access and egress and there is often a causeway to facilitate this. These sites are often associated with souterrains, stone lined underground passages which probably acted as storage areas and, when the need arose, places of refuge.

The Keshcarrigan bronze bowl was discovered in 1854 in a river flowing into Lough Scur, which lies just north of Keshcarrigan in Co. Leitrim. Iron Age in date and measuring approximately 14 cm in diameter, it may have been a ceremonial drinking cup. The bowl is fashioned out of beaten bronze and was probably finished on a lathe, as a chuck mark is visible on its base. The handle is soldered on and is decorated with a distinctive bird's head motif, which may represent a swan or duck. This simple but striking artefact is reminiscent of 1st century AD bowls from southern Britain and it may represent an import. It would undoubtedly have been a prestigious item and its deposition in a watery context may represent ritual activity rather than an accidental loss.

4.5 Early Christian or Early Medieval:

Christianity came to Ireland around the start of the 5th century AD. It brought many changes including the introduction of writing and recording events. The tribal 'tuatha' and the new religious settlements existed side by side. Sometimes it suited the chieftains to become part of the early Churches, other times they remained as separate entities. From the middle of the 6th century hundreds of small monastic settlements were established around the county. Early church sites in Co. Leitrim include Cleighran, Cloone, Cloonmorris, Fenagh, Kilargue, Rossclogher, Rossinver and Tullaghan.

4.6 Later Historic Period:

The Medieval period includes the arrival of the Anglo Normans in the 12th century. The Late Medieval Period may be seen as running up to the 17th century. From 1169 AD when one of the warring kings (Dermot MacMurrough) in the east of Ireland appealed to the King of England for help in his fight with a neighbouring king, the response of which was the arrival of the Anglo-Norman colonisation of Ireland. Norman control meant the eclipse of many Gaelic lords and chieftains, chiefly the O'Connor's of Connacht. Following the collapse of the lordship in the 1330s, all these families became estranged from the Anglo-Irish administration based in Dublin and assimilated with the Gaelic-Irish, adopting their language, religion, dress, laws, customs, and culture and marrying into Irish families. They "became more Irish than the Irish themselves".

The Anglo Normans encouraged and established many religious orders from continental Europe to settle in Ireland. Mendicant orders—Augustinians, Carmelites, Dominicans, and Franciscans began new settlements across Ireland and built large churches, many under the patronage of prominent Gaelic families. During the 15th and 16th centuries, despite regular conflicts between them as England chopped and changed between religious beliefs, the Irish usually regarded the King of England as their King. When Queen Elizabeth 1 came to the throne in the mid-16th century, the English people, as was customary at that time, followed the religious practices of the reigning Monarch and became Protestant. Many Irish people had close relationships with the English monarchy and the English kings and queens were welcome visitors to Irish shores. The Irish however, generally held onto their Catholic religious practices and beliefs. The early plantations of settlers in Ireland began during the reign of Queen Mary in the mid-16th century and continued throughout the long reign of Queen Elizabeth I until 1603. Almost all the religious foundations set up by the Anglo Normans were suppressed in the wake of the Reformation in the 16th century.

Creevelea Abbey is a medieval Franciscan friary located in Dromahair, Co. Leitrim close to the River Bonet. Founded in 1508 by Eóghan O'Rourke, Lord of West Bréifne. The Franciscans were driven out by the Cromwellian Army in the 1650s. After the Restoration, the abbey remained in use until 1837. The remains consist of the church (nave, chancel, transept, and choir), chapter house, cloister, and domestic buildings. The belltower was converted to living quarters in the 17th century. Carved in the cloister is an image of Saint Francis of Assisi preaching to birds.

4.7 History of the Tullaghan

Tullaghan is located on Leitrim's 4-kilometre coastline which is the shortest coastline of any county in Ireland. The village of Tullaghan was a Market place for the local community and is situated in along the border with Co. Donegal and Co. Sligo.

Local tradition maintains that this 3.21-metre-tall plain cross with slightly expanded arms was discovered on the foreshore of Donegal Bay after being exposed by a storm. It is believed that the cross belonged to a monastic settlement near the seashore, although testing was done in the area no additional archaeological evidence of a monastery in this vicinity was found. This cross was erected as a market cross by Major Thomas Dickson on a small hillock in Tullaghan village in 1778. Major Dickson's reputed reason for erecting the cross was to attract attention to the market in Tullaghan which was in competition with the more popular Ballyshannon market.

5 DESKTOP DATA

5.1 National Monuments

No national monuments listed in state care are in the immediate vicinity of the subject site.

5.2 Previous Archaeological Work

A search of the database www.excavations.ie indicated that no archaeological investigations have been carried out in the townland of Tullaghan and environs of Tullaghan village:

2001:741 - Tullaghan, Leitrim

County: Leitrim Site name: Tullaghan

Sites and Monuments Record No.: SMR 1:13 Licence number: 01E0995

Author: Billy Quinn, ASU Ltd, Purcell House, Oranmore, Co. Galway.

Site type: No archaeological significance

ITM: E 578536m, N 857807m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 54.468300, -8.331100

Pre-development monitoring of the site of a proposed dwelling-house with septic tank was carried out on 10 October. The proposed development is in an area with a high density of archaeological monuments, directly north of a de-listed standing stone, formerly SMR 1:13.

The site is in a wedge-shaped field near the old Wardhouse School and enjoys excellent views to the north overlooking the Atlantic coastline.

All the areas to be affected were monitored. The stratigraphy exposed during the groundworks consisted of a thin sod on a compact silt. Nine modern pottery sherds along with two red brick fragments and a light brown flint scraper were retrieved from this layer. The scraper, an un-associated stray find, was retrieved from directly under the topsoil to the north-east of the proposed house and measured 23.5mm in width by 36mm in length. Below the sod was a red brown silt with a moderate amount of stone. This measured on average 0.3m in depth and contained seven fragments of modern pottery and three clay pipe bowls. Natural bedrock was exposed at an average depth of 0.4m.

2000:0569 - TULLAGHAN, Leitrim

County: Leitrim Site name: TULLAGHAN

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A Licence number: 00E0486

Author: Eoin Halpin, ADS Ltd, Unit 48, Westlink Enterprise Centre, 30–50 Distillery Street, Belfast BT12 5BJ.

Site type: Medieval

ITM: E 578566m, N 857850m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 54.468687, -8.330640

Monitoring of the topsoil removal was carried out over an area measuring roughly 110m by 80m. An additional area, 50m by 30m, adjoining the south-west corner of the site was also monitored. Very thin, less than 0.2m-deep, sod and topsoil were removed directly onto a dark yellow-brown, sandy subsoil. Apart from the slight remains of cultivation ridges, nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered. The sandy subsoil was removed over much of the site to reveal either solid or weathered bedrock. A number of modern finds were recovered, including farm implements, glass, brick and roof slate. Nothing was recovered to suggest the presence of archaeologically significant deposits.

2003:1111 - DUNCARBRY, Leitrim

County: Leitrim Site name: DUNCARBRY

Sites and Monuments Record No.: SMR 1:31 Licence number: 03E0504

Author: Martin A. Timoney, Bóthar an Chorrainn, Keash, Co. Sligo.

Site type: No archaeological significance

ITM: E 578644m, N 857439m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 54.464995, -8.329410

This development is for a petrol service station at Duncarbry, Tullaghan. Much of the ground was disturbed for a workshop development some years ago. A small area to the north of the workshop seemed to be the only area of undisturbed ground and monitoring of the removal of topsoil revealed a thin layer of dark-brown soil directly over a stony natural layer, clearly the top of the natural glacial deposits. There were several pieces of crockery, slate and broken horseshoes in the soil.

2005:934 - DUNCARBRY, Leitrim

County: Leitrim Site name: DUNCARBRY

Sites and Monuments Record No.: SMR 1:31 Licence number: 05E0502

Author: Martin A. Timoney, Bóthar an Chorrainn, Keash, Co. Sligo.

Site type: No archaeological significance

ITM: E 578644m, N 857439m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 54.464999, -8.329408

It was proposed to build a single house at the site of an existing house and former blacksmith's forge at Duncarbry, Tullaghan. The entire area for the development of the house and services was soil-stripped using an excavator with a toothless bucket. The level of the ground in this property was about 0.5m lower than that to the west, perhaps as a result of ground alterations here decades ago. A thin layer of dark-brown soil lay directly over stony natural glacial deposits. There were no archaeological discoveries, the few items noted being of modern vintage. There were very few pieces of crockery and glass, and, most surprisingly considering the former nearby forge, there were no pieces of waste or scrap metal. Several rusted scrap items from this forge were found when monitoring ground just across the new Sligo–Bundoran road (Excavations 2003, No. 1111, 03E0504). The one find, a George III halfpenny, is without archaeological context. The coin was submitted to Michael Kenny, NMI, who described it thus: 'Halfpenny, Irish, George III. Part of the legend is just about legible and the right-facing bust is that of George III. The date is worn but the date-range for this issue, known as the "London Coinage", is 1766–1782.' To the west of the plot is Tullaghan high cross. A second phase of monitoring of the opening of an alternative trench for laying ESB ducts took place in September 2005. The ESB chose a line 40m to the west of the high cross. The trench was about 23m long and no more than 0.7m wide and was cut down as far as the underlying natural ground. There was no indication of archaeology.

2008:311. Magheracar, Donegal

Author: Aaron Johnston, for Archaeological Development Services Ltd, 110 Amiens Street, Dublin 1.

Site type: No archaeological significance

License number: DG106–014, DG106–011 08E0764

1997:066. MAGHERACAR, Donegal

Author: Gerry Walsh, Rathbawn Road, Castlebar, Co. Mayo.

Site type: No archaeological significance

License number: 97E0462

1998:109. FISHERY COTTAGE, MAGHERACAR, Donegal

Author: Stephen Gilmore, Northern Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, Unit 6, Farset Enterprise Centre, Springfield Road, Belfast.

Site type: Midden

License number: 98E0256

1999:141. MAGHERACAR, Donegal

Author: Christiaan Corlett, 88 Heathervue, Greystones, Co. Wicklow.

Site type: Adjacent to church site

License number: 99E0082

2000:0185. MAGHERACAR, Donegal

Author: Eoin Halpin, ADS Ltd, Unit 48, Westlink Enterprise Centre, 30–50 Distillery Street, Belfast BT12 5BJ.

Site type: No archaeological significance

License number: 00E0544

2000:0186. MAGHERACAR, Donegal

Author: Eoin Halpin, ADS Ltd, Unit 48 Westlink Enterprise Centre, 30–50 Distillery Street, Belfast BT12 5BJ.

Site type: No archaeological significance

License number: 00E0895

2001:291. Magheracar, Donegal

Author: Christopher Read, North West Archaeological Services, Cloonfad Cottage, Cloonfad, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim.

Site type: Multi-period

License number: 01E0683

1986:18. 'Giant's Grave', Magheracar, Donegal

Author: Eamon Cody, Ordnance Survey, Dublin

Site type: Passage tomb

License number:

1987:10. 'Giant's Grave', Magheracar, Donegal

Author: Eamon Cody, Ordnance Survey, Dublin

Site type: Passage tomb

License number:

2002:0412. Magheracar, Bundoran, Donegal

Author: Eoin Halpin, ADS Ltd, Unit 48, Westlink Enterprise Centre, 30–50 Distillery Street, Belfast BT12 5BJ.

Site type: No archaeological significance

License number: 02E0020

2003:419. Magheracar, Donegal

Author: Christopher Read, North West Archaeological Services Ltd, Cloonfad Cottage, Cloonfad, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim.

Site type: Wedge tomb

License number: 01E0683 ext.

2003:416. Magheracar, Donegal

Author: Christopher Read, North West Archaeological Services Ltd, Cloonfad Cottage, Cloonfad, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim.

Site type: Monitoring

License number: 01E0683 ext.

2003:417. Magheracar, Donegal

Author: Christopher Read, North West Archaeological Services Ltd, Cloonfad Cottage, Cloonfad, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim.

Site type: No archaeological significance

License number: 01E0683 ext.

2003:418. Magheracar, Donegal

Author: Christopher Read, North West Archaeological Services Ltd, Cloonfad Cottage, Cloonfad, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim.

Site type: No archaeological significance

License number: 01E0683 ext.

2003:420. Area 3, Magheracar, Donegal

Author: Billy Quinn, Moore Archaeological & Environmental Services Ltd, Corporate House, Ballybrit Business Park, Ballybrit, Galway, for Irish Archaeological

Site type: Linear earthwork

License number: 03E1013

2003:421. Area 4, Magheracar, Donegal

Author: Billy Quinn, Moore Archaeological & Environmental Services Ltd, Corporate House, Ballybrit Business Park, Ballybrit, Galway.

Site type: No archaeological significance

License number: 03E1014

2003:422. Magheracar, Donegal

Author: Christopher Read, North West Archaeological Services Ltd, Cloonfad Cottage, Cloonfad, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim.

Site type: No archaeological significance

License number: 03E1476

5.3 County Development Plan

The Leitrim County Development Plan (2015-2021) was consulted for the Tullaghan area. The proposed development site is in an area designated as a High Visual Amenity (HVA) area. There are several listings in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) for the Tullaghan area:

Reg. No.: 30900104 Duncarbry, Tullaghan House, Tullaghan.

Reg. No.: 30900105 Barrackpark, Tynte Lodge, Tullaghan.

Reg. No.: 30900106 Barrackpark Folly Tower, Tynte Lodge Folly Tower, Tynte Lodge, Tullaghan.

Reg. No.: 30900107 Barrackpark Folly Tower, Tynte Lodge Folly Tower, Tynte Lodge, Tullaghan.

Reg. No.: 30900108 2005 5 129 Stone Cross, The Cross, Tullaghan/Duncarbry.

5.4 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage of Ireland

A search of the database www.buildingsofireland.ie revealed the following structures registered in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage of Ireland in the Tullaghan area:

Tullaghan House, DUNCARBRY, Tullaghan, LEITRIM

Reg No.: 30801004

Rating: Regional

Categories of Special Interest: Architectural, Technical

Original Use: House

In Use As: Guest house/b&b

Date: 1810 - 1850

Coordinates: 178744, 357956

Description: Detached four-bay two-storey house, built c.1830, with full-height canted bays to façade and western elevation. Porch added to façade. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks. Ruled-and-lined render to walls. Timber sash windows. Timber panelled door in flat-headed opening with stucco surround. Two-storey random stone outbuilding with slate roof and brick chimneystack to east. Circular-plan random stone gate piers and cast-iron gate. House set in own grounds with rear elevation backing onto the street, bounded by random sandstone wall with cut stone piers and cast-iron gates and railings.

Appraisal: The late Georgian design of this detached house is complimented by features including six-over-six timber sash windows with convex horns, full-height canted bays, cast-iron gates and outbuildings. The attractive and architecturally-appealing house is set within its own grounds, yet unusually it backs directly onto the road to the north.

Tullaghan Roman Catholic Church, TAWNYTALLAN, Tullaghan, LEITRIM

Reg No.: 30801007

Rating: Regional

Categories of Special Interest: Architectural, Artistic, Social

Original Use: Church/chapel

In Use As: Church/chapel

Date: 1920 - 1940

Coordinates: 178284, 357830

Description: Detached single-cell Roman Catholic church, built c.1930, with six-bay nave, projecting porch and sacristy. Freestanding bell tower to south-west. Pitched slate roof with stone cross finials to gable ends. Flat felt roof to porch and hipped slate roof to sacristy with rendered chimneystack. Ruled-and-lined render to walls, plinth course and quoins. Cornice to porch. Buttresses divide window openings. Pointed traceried windows with stained glass and traceried lancets with stucco surrounds and stone sills. Drop-arched door opening with moulded surround, hood moulding and timber battened double doors with limestone threshold. Bell tower has masonry structure and pyramidal slate roof.

Appraisal: This modest church, situated on a quiet country road looking out to the Atlantic Ocean, is a fine example of early twentieth-century religious architecture. It is not highly ornate, yet its simple elegant detailing and its siting within the landscape makes it a fine contributor to the architectural heritage of the area. Its understated stained-glass windows and simple Celtic cross finials add an artistic air to this refined church building.

Tynte Lodge, BARRACKPARK, Tullaghan, LEITRIM

Reg No.: 30801001

Rating: Regional

Categories of Special Interest: Architectural, Artistic, Social, Technical

Original Use: Country house

In Use As: Airfield

Date: 1730 - 1770

Coordinates: 178696, 358336

Description: Detached five-bay two-storey country house, built c.1750, with D-plan porch, bowed end bays to façade and six-bay two-storey extension to rear. Walls of demolished return now form a courtyard. Pitched slate and tiled roofs with rendered chimneystacks with terracotta pots. Ruled-and-lined render to walls. Replacement uPVC windows. Timber panelled door to side elevation, approached by stone steps. Some openings have been blocked up. Derelict two-storey stone outbuilding with cut stone voussoirs to openings and a pitched roof. Single-storey derelict byres to south-west. Series of walled gardens and enclosures with castellated random stone folly tower with gun loops on cliff-top to north. Freestanding castellated folly tower to south-west with roughly coursed random stone and fossilised stone to walls.

Appraisal: This imposing Georgian house, set within its own grounds, occupies a prominent site overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. Its symmetrical design is enlivened by bowed end bays and a D-plan porch. The derelict stone outbuildings with cut stone voussoirs enhance the setting, along with enclosure walls, which are constructed of sea-rolled boulders and squared random stone blocks. The folly towers are defensive in character and add a decorative dimension to the site. The entire property makes an imposing impact on the landscape and contributes to the built heritage of Leitrim's northern coast.

DUNCARBRY, Tullaghan, LEITRIM

Reg No.: 30801005

Rating: Regional

Categories of Special Interest: Artistic, Social, Technical

Original Use: Water pump

Date: 1850 - 1890

Coordinates: 178683, 357919

Description: Cast-iron water pump, c.1870, comprising fluted cylindrical shaft with raised horizontal banding and fluted domed cap with acorn finial. New tap fitted. Set on side of road.

Appraisal: Erected to supply water to the local community, this item of street furniture is of technical interest and is part of the urban and social fabric of Tullaghan. Today its decorative form contributes to the character of the locality.

Duncarbry Lodge Outbuildings, DUNCARBRY, Tullaghan, LEITRIM

Reg No.: 30801006

Rating: Regional

Categories of Special Interest: Architectural, Technical

Original Use: Outbuilding

Date: 1800 – 1840

Coordinates: 178833, 357683

Description: Detached multiple-bay two-storey L-plan former outbuildings of Duncarbry Lodge, built c.1820, now in ruins. Partially collapsed pitched slate roof with red brick chimneystacks. Random coursed stone walls. Red brick dressing and stone sills to window openings with gun loops to rear. Integral segmental-arched carriage arch and flat-headed doorways and windows to each range with cut limestone voussoirs. Set of timber battened double doors and six single timber

battened doors. Random stone boundary wall to site with rounded random stone gate piers. Single-arch sandstone bridge with roughly-dressed voussoirs to north-west of courtyard.

Appraisal: With a random stone boundary wall and sandstone bridge spanning the stream, this outbuilding makes a positive contribution to the architectural heritage of the area. Though in a poor state of repair, its architectural design and detailing remain impressive. Notable features include cut stone voussoirs and brick dressings to openings and battened doors. These elements give the structure character and are also technically significant.

5.5 Toponymy

Toponymy is the study of place names (toponyms), their origins, meanings, use, and typology. Place names can provide information on the previous history and heritage of a location.

The townland of Tullaghan is in the Barony of Ros *Clochair*/Rosclougher and the Civil Parish of *Ros Inbhir*/Rossinver. Tullaghan translates in Irish as *An Tulachán* genitive: *an Tulacháin*, ‘tulach’ meaning ‘hillock’.

5.6 Record of Monuments and Places

The following sites are listed on the Record of Monuments and Places in the vicinity of the subject site:

RMP No.	Class	Townland	ITM Reference (E)	ITM Reference (N)	Approximate distance to the development
LE001-026----	Standing Stone	WARDHOUSE	577744	858087	900m
LE001-027----	Ringfort - Rath	WARDHOUSE	577878	858130	900m
LE001-028----	Standing Stone	TULLAGHAN	578609	858292	140m
LE001-029----	Cairn - unclassified	TULLAGHAN	578607	858137	70m
LE001-030----	Ringfort - cashel	TAWNYTALLAN	578376	857408	700m

LE001-031001-	High Cross	DUNCARBRY	578628	857842	200m
LE001-031002-	Burial	DUNCARBRY	578622	857868	200m
LE001-032----	Castle – tower house	DUNCARBRY	578819	857608	500m
LE001-032001-	Bawn	DUNCARBRY	578819	857608	500m
LE001-033001-	Enclosure	TULLAGHAN	579262	858029	700m
LE001-033002-	House – indeterminate date	TULLAGHAN	579262	858029	700m
LE001-063001-	Bullaun stone (present location)	TAWNYTALLAN	578243	857818	400m
LE001-063002-	Inscribed stone (present location)	TAWNYTALLAN	578243	857818	400m
DG109-001----	Castle - unclassified	MAGHERACAR	579246	858326	700m
DG109-001001----	Midden	MAGHERACAR	579251	858291	700m

RMP No.: LE001-026----

Class: Standing stone

Townland: WARDHOUSE

Description: In a low-lying position close to the seashore of Donegal Bay and c. 20m W of a rath (LE001-027----). This is a plain sandstone upright (dims 0.77m x 0.3m; H 2.05m) oriented E-W with a damaged top and it leans slightly to the N. (Holly 1976, 136, No. 1)

RMP No.: LE001-027----

Class: Ringfort - rath

Townland: WARDHOUSE

Description: On top of a rise in an undulating landscape beside the seashore at Donegal Bay. Grass-covered circular area (int. diam. 38m E-W; 37.5m N-S) defined by an earthen bank (Wth 8m; int. H 1.1m at SSW to 1.8m at N; ext. H 1.35m at SW to 2.45m at NE) which is separated by a fosse (Wth 3.9m at NE to 7m at SW; max. D 0.7m) from intermittent traces of an outer earthen bank (Wth 4m; H 0.4m). The entrance (Wth 3m) is at ESE. Standing stone (LE001-026----) is c. 20m to the W.

RMP No.: LE001-028----

Class: Standing stone

Townland: TULLAGHAN

Description: Towards the top of a rise close to the sea. This is a recumbent sandstone slab (L 2.38m; dims of base 0.6m x 0.3m) which was once upright in the 1940s (SMR file).

RMP No.: LE001-029----

Class: Cairn - unclassified

Townland: TULLAGHAN

Description: In an undulating landscape. This is a grass-covered oval mound (dims of base 28m N-S; 21m E- W; dims of flat summit 15m N-S; 8m E-W; H 2.5m), which is partly quarried at W and may be natural, has a small cairn (dims 4.5m x 2.5m; H 0.3m) on its summit.

RMP No.: LE001-030----

Class: Ringfort - cashel

Townland: TAWNYTALLAN

Description: At the SE end of a small ridge. This is an overgrown circular area (int. diam. 28.8m NE-SW) defined by a stone-covered scarp (H 1.65m at NW to 3m at NE) with foundations of the wall visible W-NW. The original entrance is not identified.

RMP No.: LE001-031001-

Class: Cross - High cross

Townland: DUNCARBRY

Description: On a small hillock in Tullaghan village. A plain upright Latin cross (dims of base 0.6m x 0.3m; H 3.21m) with slightly expanded arms is set in a chamfered sandstone base (dims 1.4m x 1.04m; H 0.87m). It leans slightly to the W and was erected here in 1778 according to the inscription on its base, while local tradition maintains that the cross was found at the foreshore of Donegal Bay c. 300m to N (Wakeman 1896, 299). Archaeological testing (00E0486) in the vicinity failed to recover any archaeological features (Halpin 2002), as did testing (03E0504) c. 50m to the SE across the road (Timoney 2006), or immediately (05E0502) to the NE (Timoney 2008). (Crawford 1907, 213 14; O'Connell 1937, 208-10)

Described by Harbison (1992, vol. 1, 178) as 'A tall, ringless and undecorated cross, with straight arms but an expanding upper limb and a shaft tapering near the top, was uncovered by a sandstorm on the coast at Tullaghan and subsequently erected to the north of the new Sligo Bundoran road. It is about 4.25m high.'

RMP No.: LE001-031002-

Class: Burial

Townland: DUNCARBRY

Description: The meager remains of at least one adult and two children, probably post medieval in date, were found at a depth of c. 2m, and c. 30m to N of the cross (LE001-031001-) in 1997 (SMR file), but the exact location is not known.

RMP No.: LE001-032----

Class: Castle - tower house

Townland: DUNCARBRY

Description: On top of a prominent rise in an undulating landscape and in a position to guard the ESE-WNW Drowse River, c. 1-1.5km to the E, and the gap (L c. 5.5km) between Lough Melvin and Donegal Bay. This is a castle of the McClancys, probably a tower house and bawn, where Cahir Mac Flannchadha, heir to William McClancy and the chieftainship of Dartry, died in 1538 (AFM, vol. 5, 1449). A gable with an arched doorway survived into the 19th century (Lewis 1837, 2, 537). It is now a rectangular grass-covered platform (dims 28m E-W; 17m N-S) defined by a collapsed wall (Wth 2m; H 0.45m generally to 2.25m at S) around the perimeter. The remains of a rectangular

structure form a mound (dims 5.9m N-S; 9.5m E-W; H 1.95m), probably the tower house, at the NE angle. No wall-facing or architectural features are visible. (McDermott 2019, 106)

RMP No.: LE001-032001-

Class: Bawn

Townland: DUNCARBRY

Description: On top of a prominent rise in an undulating landscape. The McClancy castle Duncarbry, probably a tower house (LE001-032----) and bawn, is now a rectangular grass-covered platform (dims 28m E-W; 17m N-S) defined by a collapsed wall (Wth 2m; H 0.45m generally to 2.25m at S) around the perimeter. The remains of a rectangular structure form a mound, probably the tower house, at the NE angle. No wall-facing or architectural features are visible.

RMP No.: LE001-033001-

Class: Enclosure

Townland: TULLAGHAN

Description: On top of a prominent hillock (H c. 6m). It is visible as a faint circular feature on vertical aerial photographs (ACAP: V204/52-1). The flat oval top of the hillock (dims 28m NE-SW; 17m NW-SE) has no evidence of an enclosing feature. The hilltop is overlain by a NW-SE field wall towards the edge at SW, and is grass-covered S of this feature but scrub covered to the N where there are the grass-covered walls (Wth 0.8m; H 0.4-0.8m) of a rectangular house site (int. dims 5.3m NE-SW; 4.6m NW-SE).

RMP No.: LE001-033002-

Class: House - indeterminate date

Townland: TULLAGHAN

Description: The grass-covered walls (Wth 0.8m; H 0.4-0.9m) of a rectangular house site (int. dims 5.3m NE- SW; 4.6m NW-SE) are in the interior of the enclosure (LE001-03301-).

RMP No.: LE001-063001-

Class: Bullaun stone (present location)

Townland: TAWNYTALLAN

Description: In the porch of the Roman Catholic church at Tullaghan. Originally from a cashel at Doobally, probably (LE001-035----), c. 1.3km to the ESE. This is a globular sandstone boulder (H 0.52m) which has a flat top (dims 0.58 x 0.54m) with a single basin (diam. 0.35m; D 0.2m). There are traces of pecking in the basin and around the top of the stone, and it may have been used as a stoup. A limestone plaque (LE001-063002-) from the same ringfort has been installed on the wall of the porch. It has an incised inscription in Latin commemorating Rev. Eugene Magowan who founded a chapel in '177?'. (Ó Gallachair 1958, 28-9)

RMP No.: LE001-063002-

Class: Inscribed stone (present location)

Townland: TAWNYTALLAN

Description: A limestone plaque (dims 1m x 0.34-0.38m) from a ringfort in Doobally, probably (LE001-035----), has been installed on the wall of the porch of Tullaghan Roman Catholic church. It is broken on the right-hand side and has an incised inscription in Latin commemorating Rev. Eugene Magowan who founded a chapel in 177?. The bullaun stone (LE001-063001-) from the same location is also in the porch. The inscription reads: VOS OMNES QVI TRANSI (TIS OR) / ATE PRO REVERENDO PA (TR) / E EVGENIO MAGOWAN HVIVS (CAP) / PILLAE DONDITORE ANN (od) / ...OMNI 177(?) (Ó Gallachair 1958, 28 9)

RMP No.: DG109-001----

Class: Castle - unclassified

Townland: MAGHERACAR

Description: Bundrowes Castle (site of): Described in the Civil Survey as the 'old Castle' (Simmington 1937, 55) no visible trace remained when Fagan described the site in 1847 (Bk. 17, 1-2).

RMP No.: DG109-001001-

Class: Midden

Townland: MAGHERACAR

Description: Excavation licence number 98E0256. The site lies in the extreme south-west of Donegal, about 3km west of Bundoran. It lies on the south side of a small island at the mouth of the Drowes River, about 40m to the south of the site of Bundrowes Castle (DG109-001-). No surface traces of this castle have been visible for at least the last 150 years. It is possible that the stones were used for the construction of buildings currently occupying the site.

Test-trenching was required owing to a holiday home development on the site. Monitoring of service trenches and foundations was previously carried out by J.C. McSparron. A shelly deposit containing two small pottery sherds of either Western Neolithic or everted-rim ware was uncovered in the north-east section of the trench to the west of the old building. They were too small and worn to identify properly. everted-rim ware in western Ulster dates to the period around AD 1500, so this may relate to the period of occupation at Bundrowes Castle, or it may date to the Neolithic. As the derelict cottage was to be removed, test-trenching was considered essential as it seemed likely that the archaeology would continue to the north-east, under the house, which was reputed to be of 17th-century date.

Test-trenching began on 1 June 1998. Four trenches were excavated, partially by mechanical excavator and partially by hand. The stratigraphy in Trench 1 corresponded with that in the north-eastern end of the pipe-trench. The 0.3m-deep topsoil contained much relatively recent material. It overlay a compact, yellow- and grey-laminated, lime-rich, stone-filled, sandy clay, 0.25m deep. Below this was a layer of fine, soft, beach sand up to 0.1m deep, which filled the interstices of the cobbled layer below and appears to have been a deliberate deposit. The well-laid cobbled layer was composed of beach stones up to 0.2m in diameter. It may represent an old farmyard or a roadway and was laid in a 0.35m-thick layer of grey clay/silt, which contained red brick. This lay on top of the subsoil. Also encountered in this trench was a 19th-century wall. This respected the cobbling and appears to have formed its north-western edge. Objects found in these layers included willow pattern pottery, animal bones, glass and brick. Nothing pre-dating the 19th century was found.

Trench 2 was in front of the cottage. Topsoil, c. 0.3m thick, overlay a brown, silty clay up to 0.4m thick, which contained stones and modern rubbish. At the east of the trench this directly overlay the subsoil. Below this, at the west, was a coarse, shelly, sand layer, less than 0.1m thick. This petered out about 5m from the eastern end of the trench. It was no more than 0.5m wide. Underlying this was a brown, sandy clay layer up to 0.2m thick, which overlay a grey, charcoal- and shell-rich, sticky clay. This extended about 6m east-west and c. 3m north-south, was up to 0.3m thick, and overlay the subsoil. It appeared to be midden material of some sort. A piece of animal

bone and a tooth were recovered. Shell types found were periwinkles, mussels and limpets. The only artefact found was a curved piece of rusty iron, 60mm long, possibly the remains of a knife. The deposit may be derived from Bundrowes Castle; radiocarbon dates for this site are pending.

Trench 3 was excavated close to the west gable of the house. The house's foundations were very shallow and were not in any sort of trench. Inside the house the topsoil was visible below the foundations. Finds were all modern or 19th-century.

Trench 4 was excavated inside the western end of the house. The sub-floor of the house was composed of a mortar-like material up to 0.2m thick, made from sand and limestone. It appeared to be laid directly on the subsoil except in one place. This was an organic, dark grey, charcoal-rich patch c. 0.8m in diameter and up to 0.2m thick.

Finds included two pieces of hand-moulded, badly fired or burnt brick. This suggests that this was no older than the 18th century. No material or strata of archaeological significance were uncovered. Some of the stones that composed the walls of the cottage appeared to be well dressed and not just rubble or brick. This could partially explain the disappearance of Bundrowes Castle. (Excavations Bulletin 1998)

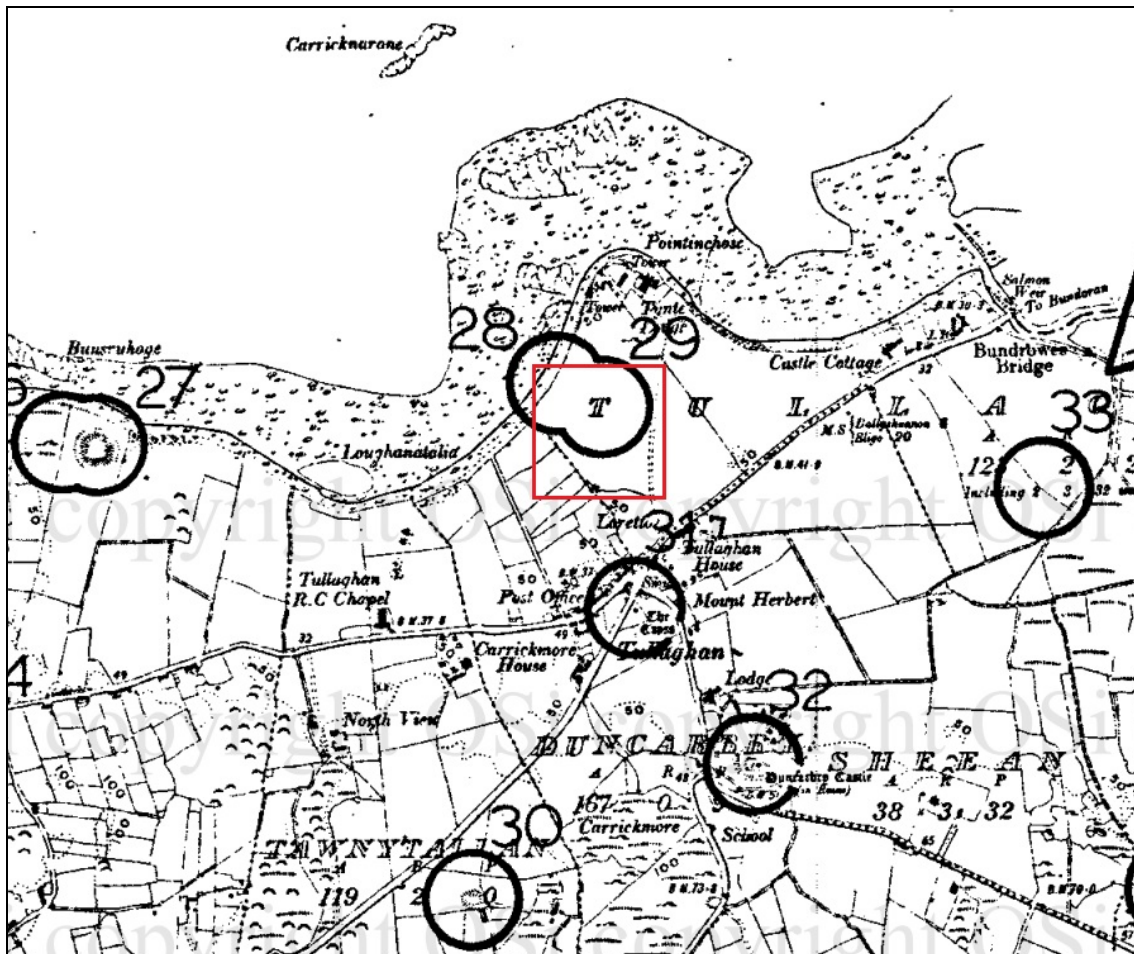


Figure 5: Record of Monument and Place Map of Tullaghan, Co. Leitrim

5.7 The National Museum of Ireland Topographical Files

The topographical survey for the townland of Tullaghan and the surrounding area was consulted and produced no results.

5.8 Aerial Photography

Aerial photography of the development area was consulted. The main source used was Ordnance Survey of Ireland website www.geohive.ie which clearly showed an aerial view of the area in which the scheme will be developed in the townland of Tullaghan.

The aerial photograph clearly shows the scheme area, the existing road to the wastewater treatment plant, and the approach roads. No additional archaeological features were noted in the aerial photography of this area.

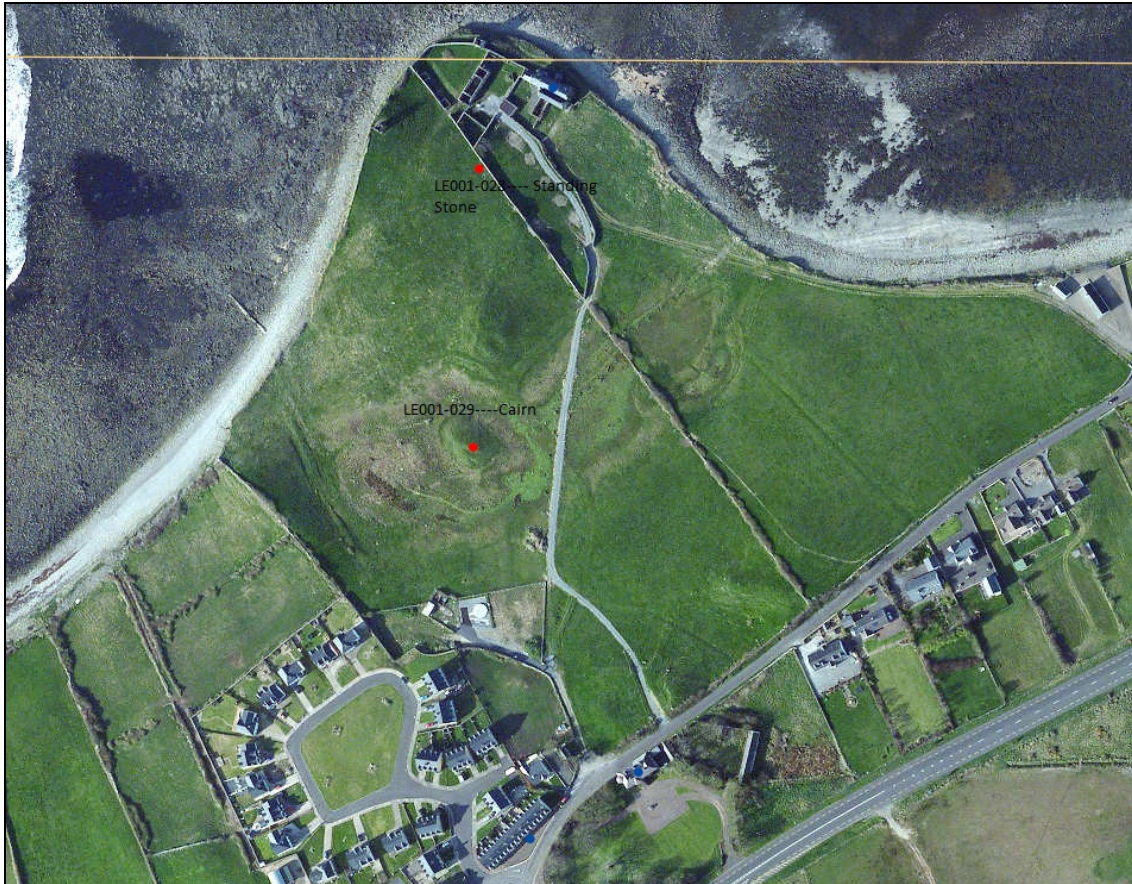


Figure 6: Aerial photograph of the Proposed Development Site – red dot indicating the location of archaeological monuments in the vicinity.

5.9 Lidar Imagery

In collaboration with the TII Environment section and Geological Survey Ireland (GSI), TII Archaeology and Heritage have assisted in augmenting the national laser mapping resource administered by GSI—the Open Topographic Data Viewer—which now hosts extensive laser survey data from TII. A search of this source revealed a lidar image of the proposed development area at Tullaghan. Visible around the perimeter of the cairn (RMP LE001-029----) is a possible enclosure circling the mound. It is possible that this may be the traces of a ditch of an archaeological nature.

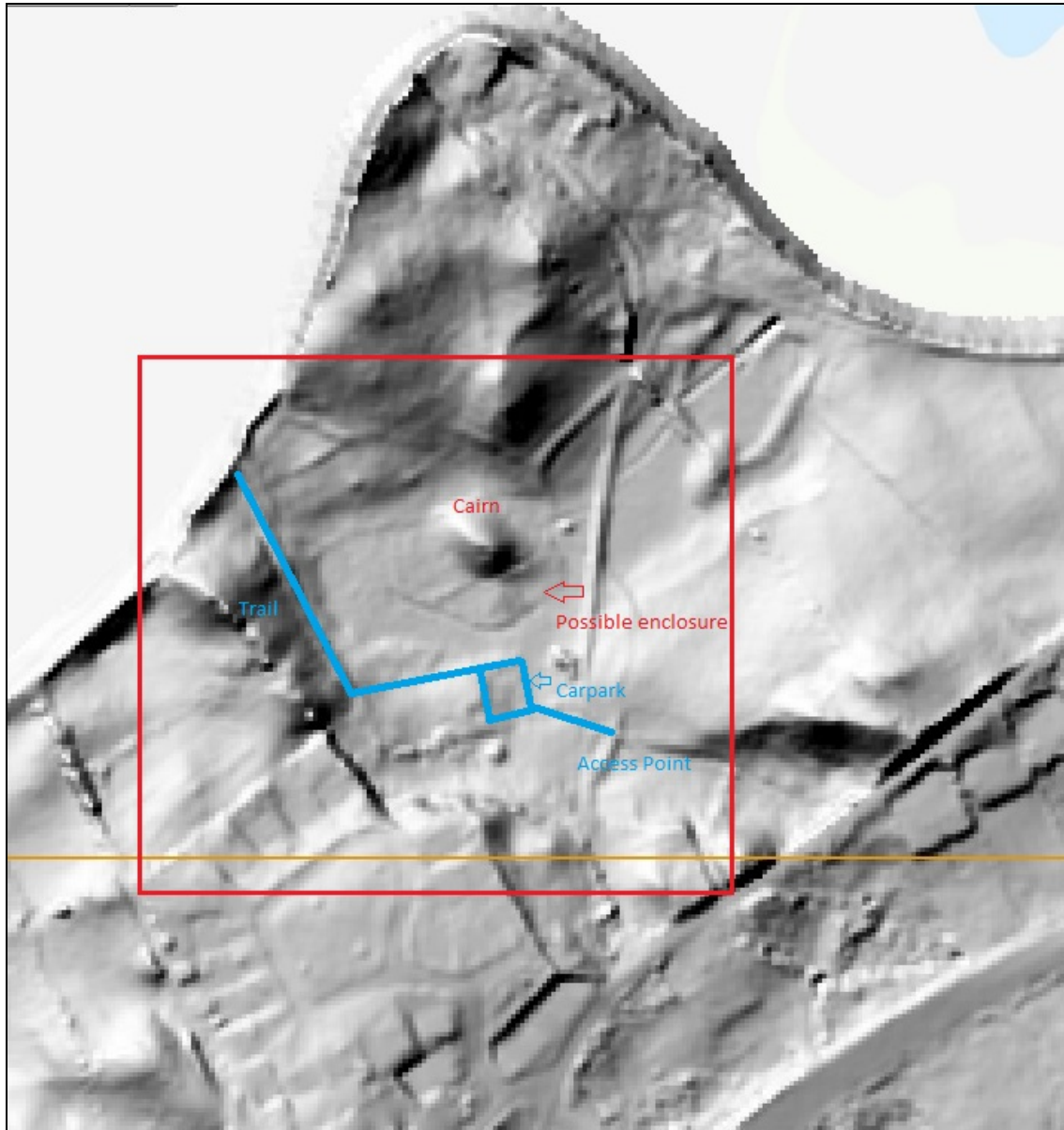


Figure 7: Transport Infrastructure Ireland Lidar imagery of the proposed development area at Tullaghan, Co. Leitrim.

5.10 Lewis Topographical Dictionary of Ireland 1837

A reference to Tullaghan (under Rossinver) was found in a search of Lewis Topographical Dictionary of Ireland 1837. The reference is as follows:

ROSSINVER, a parish, partly in the lower half-barony of CARBERY, county of SLIGO, but chiefly in that of ROSSCLOGHER, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 ½ miles (S. S. W.) from Ballyshannon, on the road to Manor-Hamilton; containing 13,370 inhabitants. The parish is situated at the northern extremity of the county, where it touches the bay of Donegal, and comprises 49,179 ½ statute acres, as apportioned under tithe act. The land in the southern part is principally in pasture, and some successful attempts at irrigation have been made. Towards the sea it is more generally under tillage: the soil is tolerably fertile, and the system of agriculture is improving. Limestone is found in the mountains and freestone in the lower lands. The surrounding scenery is beautifully diversified, and from some of the higher grounds are numerous interesting views, combining features of much grandeur. Woodville House, the seat of J. Dickson, Esq., is a handsome mansion, situated in a highly cultivated demesne embellished with extensive and thriving plantations; and near the small village of Tullaghan, on the sea-shore, are several handsome seats and pleasing villas. Of these, the principal are Tynte Lodge, the residence of J. P. Tynte, Esq.; Fair View, of the Rev. H. M. Nash; Duugarbery Lodge, of the Rev. J. L. Dickson, vicar of the parish; beautifully situated and commanding some fine views; about a mile from Kinlough is Brook Hill, that of Captain Johnston, romantically situated under the brow of the mountain; and one mile farther is Glenade House, the handsome residence of L. Tottenham, Esq. Lough Melvin is a beautiful sheet of water, studded with picturesque islands, and celebrated for the gillaroo trout, which is found here in abundance. The river Drowse, which flows from the lake into the sea, and separated this county from that of Donegal, abounds with salmon of choice quality, which is in season during the whole of the year. Fairs are held at Kinlough on the 6th of every month; at Tullaghan, in May, Aug., Nov., and Dec.; a fair is held at Moague on the 1st of July, and petty sessions of Kinlough on alternate Mondays.

(Source: <https://www.libraryireland.com/topog/R/Rossinver-Rossclogher-Leitrim.php>)

5.11 Cartographic Evidence

The following section considers major maps of Co. Leitrim with reference to the townland and village of Tullaghan, including the subject site.

5.11.1 The Down Survey of Ireland c.1656

The Down Survey of Ireland was undertaken in the years 1656-1658, it was the first ever detailed land survey on a national scale anywhere in the world. The survey sought to measure all the land to be forfeited by the Catholic Irish to facilitate its redistribution to Merchant Adventurers and English soldiers. In County Leitrim the Barony of Ros Clochair/Rosclougher and the Civil Parish of Ros Inbhir/Rosinver were mapped as part of the survey. Tullaghan does not feature on this map, but the nearby river Drowse does, it is referred to as the 'Bundroose River'.



Figure 8: Down Survey Map of Ireland c.1656.

5.11.2 McParlan's Statistical Survey of the County Leitrim 1802

James McParlan's Statistical Survey of the County Leitrim was published in 1802 on behalf of the Dublin Society. It is one of a series of statistic surveys of the counties of Ireland just after the turn

of the 19th century which examined its agriculture, economy, and society. The survey was accompanied by a map entitled 'Sketch of the County of Leitrim'. An examination of this map shows Lough Melvin as well as the coast. The neighbouring towns of Bundoran and Ballyshannon are indicated but Tullaghan is not included in this map.



Figure 9: McParlan's Map of Co. Leitrim 1802.

5.11.3 Ordnance Survey 1837 edition (6" map)

The area in which the proposed new trail at Tullaghan will be located can be clearly seen on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of County Leitrim, dated to the 1830's. A series of paths/tracks can be seen in the field in which the trail is proposed. There is a dwelling referred to as 'Star Lodge' indicated in this map, which is now longer visible. Tynte Lodge and its associated folly towers are visible to the north of the site. No features of an archaeological nature can be seen in this map in the direct area of the proposed development.

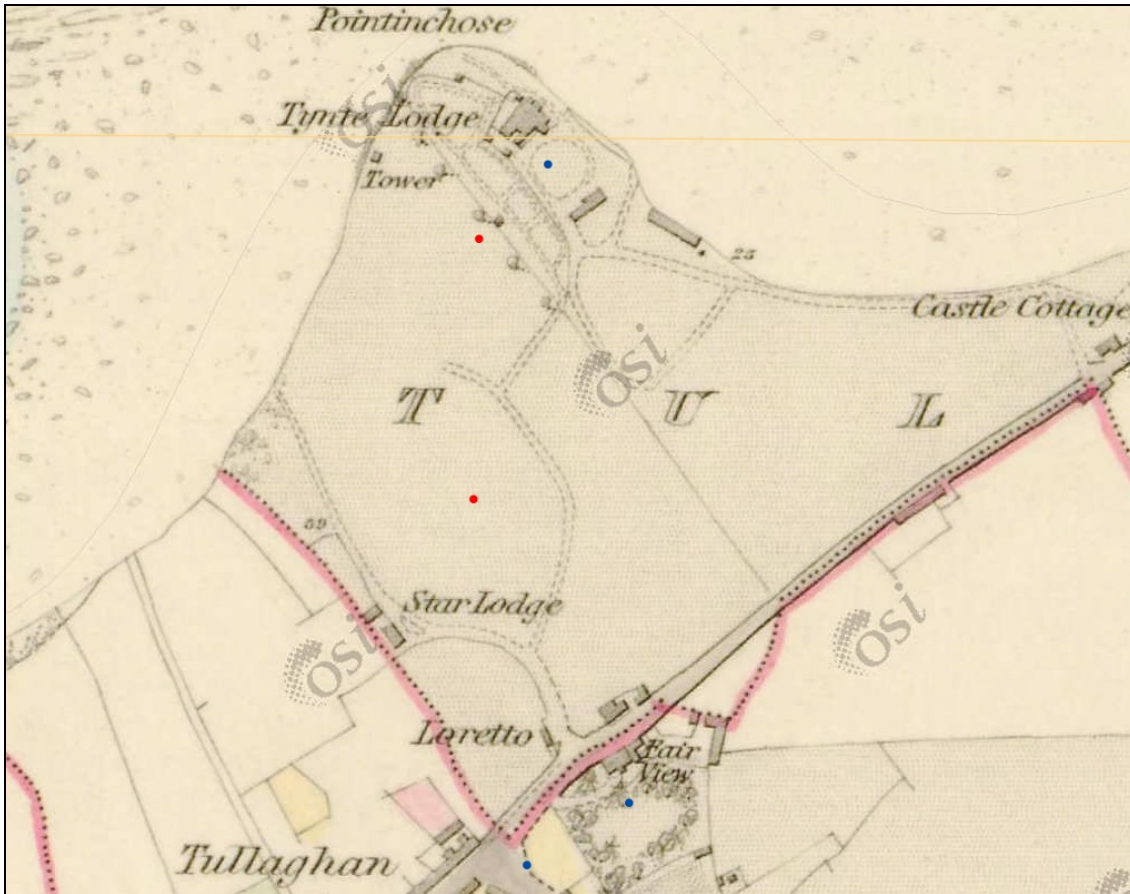


Figure 10: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1837 of Tullaghan, Co. Leitrim.

5.11.4 Ordnance Survey c. 1910 edition (25" map)

The proposed development area can also be clearly seen on the second edition Ordnance Survey map dated to c. 1900. The subject site and the surrounding area have undergone little change since the 1st Edition OS Map of the 1830s, with the exception that the Star Lodge or the adjacent trail towards the sea are now no longer indicated. No features of an archaeological nature can be seen in this map in the direct area of the proposed development.

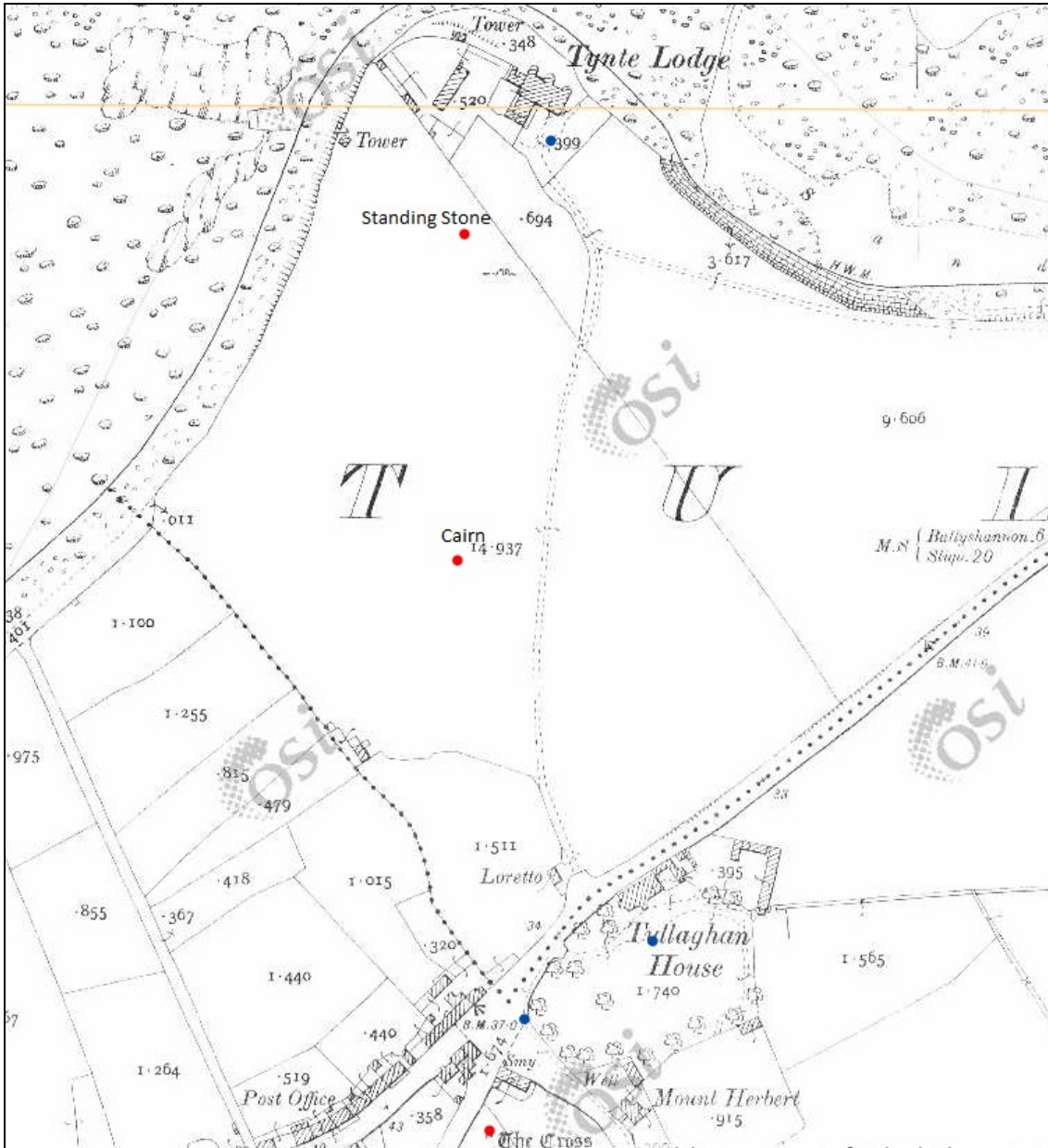


Figure 11: Ordnance Survey Map 1910 of the proposed trail at Tullaghan, Co. Leitrim.

6 RESULTS OF THE SITE INSPECTION

The site inspection took place on Thursday the 27th of May 2021. The site conditions were good during the inspection and the areas of the new proposed extension and carpark were fully accessible to conduct a site walkover on. The entire scheme encompasses 1.129 acres/0.456 hectares which includes the upgrade of the existing access road to the southeast, development of a carpark for up to 15 cars and a path leading from the carpark to the coast to the northwest, where there will be an emergency vehicle turning area.

Access to the trail is via gates at the south-eastern end which leads directly from the public road. This section of the access road leads to the wastewater treatment plant has an existing gravelled surface that will be upgraded and resurfaced. These maintenance works will not impact on any archaeological material, as such is not subject to archaeological mitigation.

At the end of the access road, and directly adjacent to the wastewater treatment plant, there will be the proposed access point for the path to the sea and the proposed new carpark. The carpark will be sized for 15 carparking spaces with concrete curbs and footpaths. The carpark has overlying vegetation and overburden which will be mechanically removed and the surface gravelled and tarred.

The path to the sea will be 4m wide and made of gravel. The path will extend from the north-western corner of the carpark in a north-western direction towards the sea. It skirts the bottom of a gentle sloping hill from where it meets the rocky coastline. A spur extends northwards along the edge of the shoreline towards, this will form a turning area for emergency vehicles. The first edition Ordnance Survey map dated 1837 indicated that a path was located in the same location as the proposed path, this former path is also visible on the aerial imagery as a linear feature orientated in a SE-NW direction.

Notable in the field is a sub-circular large hillock which is indicated as a recorded monument LE001-029---- Cairn. There are several stones on the summit, it is unclear what these stones indicate. The field in which the trail is proposed is in use as grazing and the land appears to be wet in areas. A number of sewer manholes are visible for an underground sewer which appears to cross the field. The field rises to the south-west and to towards the north where Tynte Lodge is located along with its many additional outbuilding and structures. Adjacent to the walled garden area in a standing stone, now recumbent.



Figure 12: OSI map of the proposed trail from proposed carpark.



Plate 2: NW facing view of the access road.



Plate 3: NW facing view of the proposed carpark.



Plate 4: South facing view of the location of where the entry from the carpark to the path will be located.



Plate 5: West facing view of the location of the SE end of the path.



Plate 6: NW facing view of the location of the proposed path along the base of the slope.



Plate 7: SE facing view of the location of the proposed path along the base of the slope.



Plate 8: North facing view of the proposed emergency vehicle turning area.



Plate 9: NE facing view of the cairn.



Plate 10: North facing view of the cairn from the location of the southern area of the proposed path.

7 CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

The development will have no direct or negative impact on any upstanding recorded archaeological sites or monuments in the vicinity of the proposed new trail, carpark, or upgrade of the existing access road.

There will be no visual impact on the recorded archaeological sites or monuments in the vicinity of the proposed new trail extensions or carpark.

The proposed enhancement of the existing access road will have no negative image on any archaeological remains. Therefore, no archaeological mitigation is required for these works.

However, due to proximity of the development to recorded monuments LE001-029---- Cairn and LE001-028---- Standing Stone, the location of the development may contain subsurface archaeological remains. Therefore, it is recommended that the proposed scheme be subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring during construction, where groundworks involve removal of topsoil or subsurface works such as drainage.

These recommended monitoring areas are as follows:

- 1) Proposed location of the trail where the proposed trail crosses the field and the vehicle turning area adjacent to the sea.
- 2) Proposed location of the trail carpark adjacent to the wastewater works treatment plant.

It is recommended that these areas of the proposed scheme be comprehensively subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring as required to be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeologist, under license to the Planning and Heritage Section of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, with provision being made for full recording, preservation *in situ* or excavation of any archaeological features or deposits which may be exposed.

Please note that all recommendations in this report are subject to approval by the Planning and Heritage Section of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, and the National Museum of Ireland.

8 Bibliography

Dept. of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht & the Islands, 1999. *Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*, Government publications, Dublin.

Dept. of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht & the Islands, 1999. *Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation*. Govn. Publications, Dublin.

The Heritage Council, 2000. *Archaeology & Development: Guidelines for Good Practice for Developers*. The Heritage Council of Ireland Series, Kilkenny.

The Planning and Heritage Section of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government. *Sites and Monuments Record, County Leitrim*.

EPA, 1995. *Advice notes on current practice in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements*. Dublin.

Leitrim County Council 2015 Leitrim County Development Plan 2015-2021.

Lewis, S. 1837. *The Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*. Volumes I, II & III.

McParlan J. 1802. *Statistical survey of the County Leitrim*. Dublin: Graisberry and Campbell.

National Monuments Acts 1930-2004.

National Museum of Ireland. *Topographical files, County Leitrim*.

www.archaeology.ie

www.excavations.ie

www.logainm.ie

www.buildingsofireland.ie

<https://www.tii.ie/news/archaeology/tii-open-data/>