

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**  
**FOR DEVELOPMENT OF MANORHAMILTON FIRE**  
**STATION AT**  
**CLONEEN, MANORHAMILTON, CO. LEITRIM**  
**ON BEHALF OF**  
**RHATIGAN ARCHITECTS**  
**FOR LEITRIM COUNTY COUNCIL**



**Planning Reference Number: N/A**

**Author: Tamlyn McHugh**

**Date: January 2022/March 2023/May 2023**

[www.fadoarchaeology.com](http://www.fadoarchaeology.com)

Tel: 0868706529

Email: [info@fadoarchaeology.com](mailto:info@fadoarchaeology.com)

<b>Circulation</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>No. of copies</b>
Client	Leitrim County Council	PDF copy
Project Managers	Rhatigan Architects	PDF copy
DEHLG		
NMI		
Planning	Leitrim County Council – Planning Department	To be supplied by the client
Other		
Comments:		
<b>Issued by</b>	Tamlyn McHugh	
<b>Date</b>	25 <sup>th</sup> January 2022/amended 1 <sup>st</sup> March 2023/amended 4 <sup>th</sup> May 2023	

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 2023

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>SCOPE OF WORKS</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1	Introduction.....	1
1.2	Purpose of the Project.....	1
1.3	Archaeological Assessment.....	2
1.4	Legal Background.....	3
1.5	Methodology.....	3
1.6	Desk Study.....	3
<b>2</b>	<b>CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECT</b> .....	<b>5</b>
2.1	Description of the Site.....	5
2.2	Site Layout/Locational details.....	5
<b>3</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT</b> .....	<b>7</b>
3.1	Solid Geology and Soil Type.....	7
3.2	Landscape.....	7
<b>4</b>	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL &amp; HISTORICAL BACKGROUND</b> .....	<b>8</b>
4.1	Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age):.....	8
4.2	Neolithic (New Stone Age):.....	8
4.3	Bronze Age:.....	9
4.4	Iron Age:.....	9
4.5	Early Christian or Early Medieval:.....	10
4.6	Later Historic Period:.....	10
4.7	History of Manorhamilton.....	11
<b>5</b>	<b>DESKTOP DATA</b> .....	<b>12</b>
5.1	National Monuments.....	12
5.2	Previous Archaeological Work.....	12
5.3	Record of Monuments and Places.....	16
5.4	The National Museum of Ireland Topographical Files.....	22
5.5	Aerial Photography.....	22
5.6	Lewis Topographical Dictionary of Ireland 1837.....	23
5.7	Cartographic Evidence.....	24
5.7.1	<i>Ordnance Survey 1838 edition (6" map)</i> .....	24
5.7.2	<i>Ordnance Survey c. 1900 edition (25" map)</i> .....	25
<b>6</b>	<b>RESULTS OF THE SITE INSPECTION</b> .....	<b>26</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>CONCLUSION</b> .....	<b>30</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b> .....	<b>30</b>

<b>9</b>	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>31</b>
----------	---------------------------	-----------

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1:	Site location map of the proposed development area at Clooneen Manorhamilton .....	1
Figure 2:	Site development plan for the proposed Fire Station at Clooneen Manorhamilton.....	2
Figure 3:	Geohive location map of the Proposed Development Area at Clooneen, Manorhamilton ..	6
Figure 4:	OSI Discovery series map of the Proposed Development Area at Clooneen indicated by the red arrow.....	7
Figure 5:	Record of Monuments and Places map of the Proposed Development Area .....	22
Figure 6:	Aerial photograph of the Proposed Development Area .....	23
Figure 7:	First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1838 of the site .....	25
Figure 8:	Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1900 of the site.....	26

TABLE OF PLATES

Plate 1:	West facing view of the entrance to the Proposed Development Area.....	27
Plate 2:	South facing view of the Proposed Development Area.....	28
Plate 3:	East facing view of the Proposed Development Area .....	28
Plate 4:	SW facing view of the Proposed Development Area.....	29
Plate 5:	North facing view of the Proposed Development Area, showing core with blackened subsoil spoil in the vicinity.....	29

## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

---

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

The following archaeological assessment report documents the project. The proposed development works entails the construction of a new Fire Station. The proposed development encompasses an area of approximately 0.833 Acres.

There are no recorded archaeological sites or monuments within the Proposed Development Area.

The site inspection took place on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of January 2022. The location of the proposed development is within a greenfield site adjacent to the N16, Manorhamilton Sewage Treatment Works and the civic amenity centre for Manorhamilton. The field is sub rectangular, slightly undulating and is enclosed by a wooden fence and has long grass and rushes covering. No further finds or features of archaeological significance were noted during the site inspection.

It is recommended that any future development at the site be subject to archaeological pre-development test trenching 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 and 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.**

# 1 SCOPE OF WORKS

## 1.1 Introduction

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

## 1.2 Purpose of the Project

The proposed development entails the construction of a new Fire Station. The greenfield site is located at Clooneen, Manorhamilton along the N16 national road, adjacent to the Manorhamilton sewage treatment works. The proposed development encompasses an area of approximately 0.833 Acres.

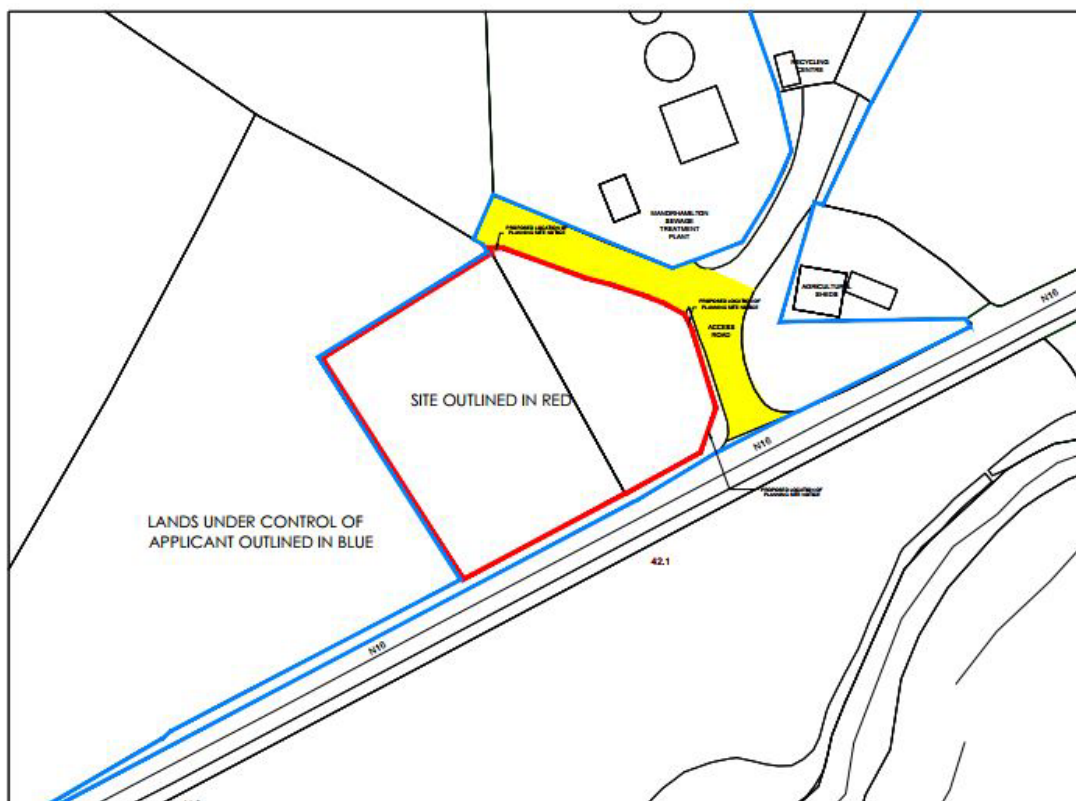


Figure 1: Site location map of the proposed development area at Clooneen Manorhamilton



Figure 2: Site development plan for the proposed Fire Station at Clooneen Manorhamilton

### 1.3 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.

## 1.4 Legal Background

The National Monuments Acts 1930-2014, The Heritage Act 1995, The Architectural Heritage and Historic Properties Act 1999 and the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000 (as amended), are the main legal mechanisms by which the archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage resource is protected today in Ireland.

## 1.5 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.

## 1.6 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 2014) 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 & Draft Leitrim County Development Plan 2023-2029**

The Leitrim County Development Plan 2015-2021 & Draft Leitrim County Development Plan 2023-2029 were 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 (1930-14). 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 O11 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 the majority of 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 Balinamore. A number of 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 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](http://www.excavations.ie). Compiled from the published excavation bulletins, the database contains summary accounts of all excavations carried out from 1970 to 2022. 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](http://www.archaeology.ie).

## 2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECT

---

### 2.1 Description of the Site

The development site is located in Clooneen townland, west of the regional town of Manorhamilton, Co. Leitrim. It is within the electoral district of *Droim Caorthainn/Drumkeeran*, the Barony of *Droim Dhá Thiar/Drumahaire* and the Civil Parish of *Inis Mac Rá/Inishmagrath*. Manorhamilton is also known as Clooneen which in Irish translates as *Cluainín (Uí Ruairc)* meaning 'O'Rourke's Little Meadow'. Manorhamilton translates in Irish as *Baile Hamaltúin*.

### 2.2 Site Layout/Locational details

Manorhamilton is the second largest town in Co. Leitrim. It is located on the N16 between Sligo 16 miles (26 km) and Enniskillen 25 miles (40 km). The Proposed Development Area is a greenfield site located at Clooneen townland west of Manorhamilton town along the N16 national road, adjacent to the Manorhamilton sewage treatment works.

Study area	OS Sheet numbers	NGR	Townland
Leitrim	011	587857/839290	Clooneen

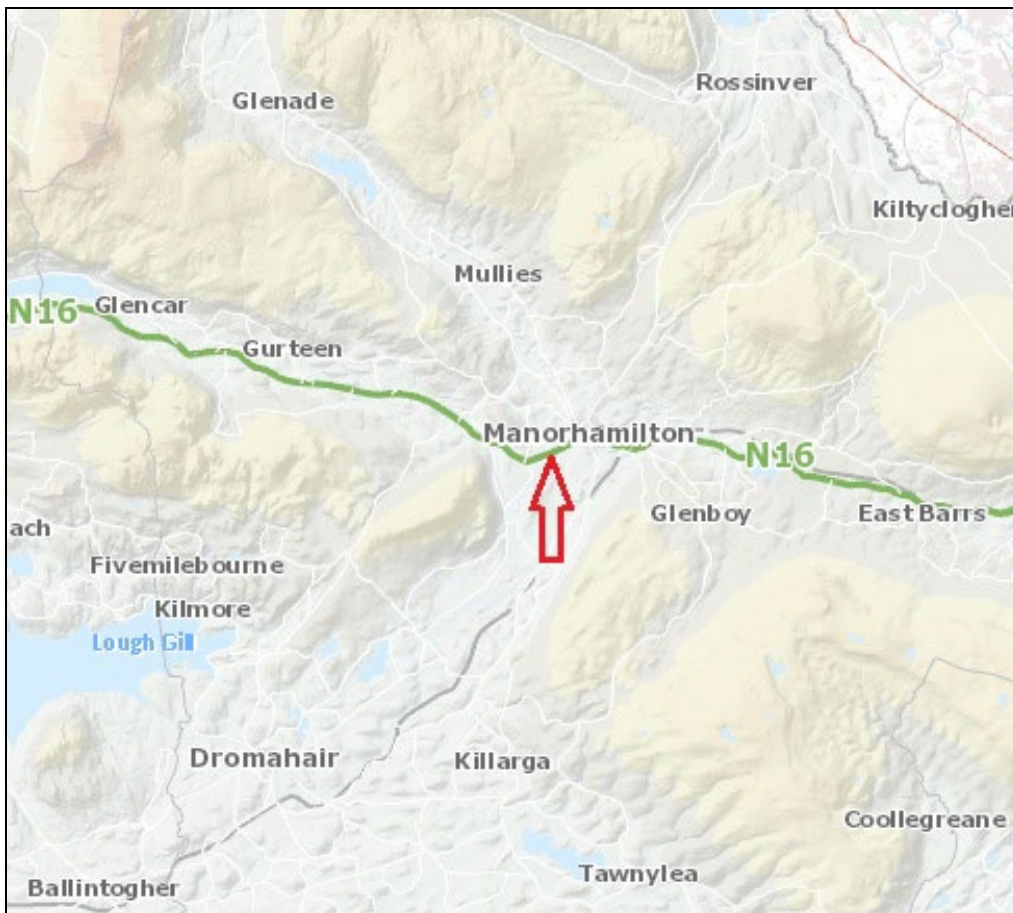


Figure 3: Geohive location map of the Proposed Development Area at Clooneen, Manorhamilton

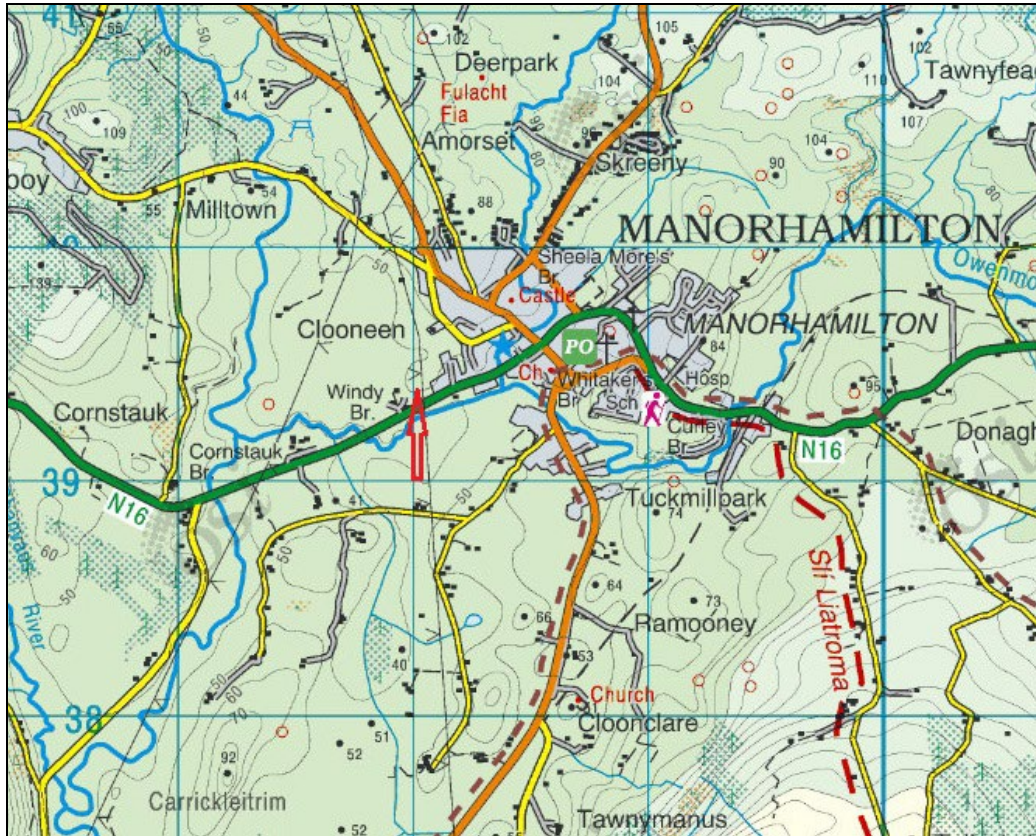


Figure 4: OSI Discovery series map of the Proposed Development Area at Clooneen indicated by the red arrow

### 3 DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

#### 3.1 Solid Geology and Soil Type

The geology of the region consists of carboniferous upper Avonian shales and sandstones. The soil in the area is made up of grey/brown podzolics. The substrate type in the vicinity of the subject site is predominantly gleys, interdrumlin peat and peaty gleys, sitting on a predominantly limestone glacial till or boulder clay.

#### 3.2 Landscape

Manorhamilton town lies in the shadow of Benbo Mountain and is the principal town in North Leitrim. The landscape in this part of Leitrim is situated in good farming land. The River Bonet rises in Glenade Lough, and flows in a semi-circle through Manorhamilton, and the village of Dromahair, on its way into Lough Gill.

## 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, if 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. Many 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 *fulacht 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 found 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 crannógs (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 period 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 Manorhamilton

The Manorhamilton area is archaeologically rich in sites and monuments. Nearby is O'Donnell's Rock plateau where many well-preserved stone forts and passage tombs are located. Cairns and other tombs are also visible on Benbo Mountain and at the summits of virtually all the surrounding mountains. On lower ground the remains of ringforts, cashels, tombs and many other structures are dotted throughout the landscape. Lisdarush Ring Fort is a well-preserved Early Medieval site which can be seen just off the Rossinver road approximately 3 km from Manorhamilton.

Before the Plantations of Ireland, the settlement was known as Clooneen (Cluainín Uí Ruairc, meaning "Uí Ruairc's small meadow"). This lay on the west bank of the Owenbeg. Uí Ruairc was the local Gaelic chieftain based in nearby Dromahair whose land was seized by the English and then granted to Sir Frederick Hamilton for his services in the European wars of the 17th century. As a result of his actions Hamilton to this day is considered to have been a tyrant by the local people. He began building a new town on the east bank of the river, in the townland of Clonmullen, which he renamed Manorhamilton. After the town emerged, the name Baile Hamaltuin was adopted by Irish speakers and its anglicised form Ballyhamilton was used by English speakers for a time.



Manorhamilton Castle was erected in 1634 by Sir Frederick Hamilton who was granted land in North Leitrim by the English government. The land had been confiscated from the O'Rourkes, the ruling clan of Breifne. Hamilton was a very unpopular overlord and faced frequent native rebellion.

The outbreak of the English Civil war, also in 1641, between the royalist forces of the King Charles 1st and the Parliamentarians resulted in fighting in Ireland as well. Hamilton who sided with the Parliamentary forces later moved to Derry where he had interests and then to Scotland where he died in 1647. Manorhamilton Castle continued to be a Parliamentary outpost throughout the 1640's but was destroyed by the Royalist Earls of Clanrickard in 1652 in one of the final engagements of the Civil War.

On the death of Hamilton his estate passed to his son James and subsequently to James' grandson Sir Ralph Gore. Sir Ralph's son Ralphe married into the Clements family to whom the estates passed in 1789 as he died without any direct descendents. In 1878 William Sidney Clements, Lord Leitrim, was murdered while on his way to Manorhamilton to evict tenants. The Castle remained in the possession of the Clements family until 1956 when Robert Elliott bought the house and Castle grounds.

## 5 DESKTOP DATA

---

### 5.1 National Monuments

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

### 5.2 Previous Archaeological Work

A search of the database [www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie) indicated that several archaeological investigations have been carried out in Manorhamilton. The following results were found in the vicinity of the subject area of Clooneen townland and environs:

2018:095 - Clooneen, Manorhamilton, Leitrim

County: Leitrim Site name: Clooneen, Manorhamilton

Sites and Monuments Record No.: none Licence number: 18E0159

Author: Angela Wallace

Site type: No archaeology found

ITM: E 588079m, N 839337m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 54.302651, -8.183154

Monitoring of upgrade works for proposed new pump station, access/tank area in the townland of Clooneen, Manorhamilton, Co. Leitrim was carried out on March 15, 2018. The area monitored is located on a rectangular greenfield site, on reclaimed agricultural land which slopes gently from north to south towards the Owenmore River, on the south-west side of Manorhamilton. A strip (4m wide, 1.2m long) was excavated to create the access along the north-east/south-west length of the field. It ran parallel with and adjacent to the boundary with the N16.

The topsoil comprised a mid-to dark brown, silty, peaty topsoil, less than 0.1m in depth. It overlay an orange sandy gravel. The topsoil at the north-east end of the site, adjacent to the existing pump house, comprised a dark brown peat, less than 0.1m deep, which overlay a grey silty marl, characteristic of wet, marshy ground. A spread of burnt material (2m east-west by 2.10m and c. 0.15m deep) was noted at the south-west end of the field. Modern in date, it is likely to have occurred as a result of vegetation clearance for land improvement works. Along with burnt, rooty material, it contained fragments of aluminium drink cans, plastic, baling twine etc. A number of stone drains (0.3m wide) running approx. north-south towards the river were also noted.

A small amount of glass and pottery fragments was found within the topsoil and in the fill of the drains. Most were decorated creamwares and brownwares dating to the 19th/20th centuries. However, a single fragment of 17th-century North Staffordshire slipware plate with comb and feather decoration was also recovered. Apart from single sherd of Staffordshire Ware no archaeological finds, features or deposits were noted. No further recommendations were considered necessary for this development.

2020:011 - Sean Mac Diarmada Street, Manorhamilton, Leitrim

County: Leitrim Site name: Sean Mac Diarmada Street, Manorhamilton

Sites and Monuments Record No.: LE011-109 Licence number: 19E0608

Author: Tamlyn McHugh, Fadó Archaeology

Site type: Urban post-medieval

ITM: E 588433m, N 839584m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 54.304879, -8.177724

Monitoring was carried out at Sean Mac Diarmada Street, Manorhamilton, Co. Leitrim on behalf of Leitrim County Council, Aras An Chontae, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim.

The proposed development works entailed the construction of a car park to the rear and side of the former Priest's House in Manorhamilton, with access/exit from the N16 Sligo Road and Sean Mac Diarmada Street. The car park will consist of 25 car parking spaces. Concrete footpaths and defined pedestrian crossings will be included throughout. The development is within the Zone of Archaeological Notification for LE011-109, the Historic Town. Protected structure No. 30805005 Courthouse (former Bridewell) is adjacent to the site, to the north-west of the development area.

Monitoring of topsoil removal and groundworks was undertaken on the 9-11, 14-15 October 2019 and 11 February 2020. The topsoil cover varied in depth across the site from 0.3m to 0.5m and consisted of a dark brown clayey silt with moderate inclusions of modern items such as glass bottles and crockery which had been dumped in the garden. A deposit of charcoal, ash and brick fragments was noted in the north-eastern area of the site. Flat stones were noted in association with this deposit. Overall, the area measured 2.65m (east-west) by 1.7m. It is likely that this may be the remains of a former building that are present on the Ordnance Survey Maps in the vicinity of Castle Street.

At the western end of the garden an earthen tree-lined ditch divided the garden from the single-track tarred road which provides access to the staff car park for the Intreo building, a residential dwelling and the rear yard of the Courthouse. During monitoring of the removal of this ditch a large amount of building debris was uncovered comprising metal pipes, slates, brick and modern rubbish. Curiously amongst the debris was a vertebra of a whale. The bone has several metal corroded metal nails on the surface which suggested that it was displayed or formed part of a composite arrangement of bones. The nails also suggested that it may have been used as part of a building as building material.

The origin of the whale bone is unclear, local knowledge suggests that the waste building material was deposited in this area during a water scheme in the town that had been undertaken a few years previously. The whale bone may have been found elsewhere in the town and dumped at this location. It is also possible that it formed part of a garden arch as was the fashion in Victorian times. Whale bone has been found in church buildings where it was used as building material due to its durable nature. An example of this is in Easkey Abbey in Co. Sligo where a whale bone forms the lintel in the eastern gable window.

Below the western boundary of the site a stone-lined culvert was discovered. The culvert was orientated north-west to south-east and measured 0.45m deep, 0.8m wide and 8m in length. It

comprised of flat sub-rectangular stones which were used to construct all sides of the culvert. It is likely that the culvert extends from Sean Mac Diarmada Street through the rear yard of the Courthouse where it drains into the Owenbeg River. This culvert was left in situ and undisturbed during the construction of the carpark.

A large trench to accommodate a drain from the carpark to the Owenbeg River was excavated in the yard to the rear of the Courthouse (former Bridewell). The drain was mechanically excavated north-west to south-east across the former yard. The yard had been in use during more recent times as a County Council machinery and storage yard. During the mechanical excavation of the drain the former mechanics' pit used by the County Council was uncovered. A cast iron water pipe was uncovered close to the mechanic pit, along with the stone culvert that had previously been uncovered at the western end of the garden.

Further monitoring of groundworks took place at the proposed entrance to the carpark along Sean Mac Diarmada Street. Approximately 0.8m of material was removed in this area to reduce the level of the entrance which will allow the access road to gently slope into the carpark. Several large trees were present in this area and the root systems were extensive.

2020:244 - Manorhamilton, Leitrim

County: Leitrim Site name: Manorhamilton

Sites and Monuments Record No.: LE011-109---LE011-014001- & LE011-014002- Licence number: 20E0384

Author: Tamlyn McHugh

Site type: No archaeology found

ITM: E 588433m, N 839584m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 54.304879, -8.177724

Archaeological monitoring of site investigation work for the Manorhamilton Public Realm Scheme was undertaken by Fadó Archaeology at Old Church Street and Main Street, Manorhamilton, Co. Leitrim on behalf of Leitrim County Council. The works are located within the zone of archaeological notification for Manorhamilton Historic Town (LE011-109—) and Church and Graveyard (LE011-014001- & LE011-014002-).

Area 3 at the junction of the Main Street and New Line was omitted for this phase of site investigation work. Monitoring of site investigation test trenches and trial pits was undertaken at

various dates from 30 September to 9 October 2020. No material, features or finds of an archaeological nature were noted during monitoring.

### 5.3 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)	Distance in metres to the PDA
LE007-079001-	House - fortified house	CLOONEEN (Rosclagher By.)	588348	839771	c.750m
LE007-079002-	Redundant Record	CLOONEEN (Rosclagher By.)	588348	839771	c.750m
LE007-079003-	Bawn	CLOONEEN (Rosclagher By.)	588348	839771	c.750m
LE011-006----	Ringfort- Rath	CORNASTAUK	586787	839075	c.1100m
LE011-007----	Ringfort- Rath	CLOONEEN (Rosclagher By.)	587355	839313	c.500m
LE011-008----	Ringfort - unclassified	CORNASTAUK	587002	838852	c.100m
LE011-014001-	Church	MANORHAMILTON	588537	839435	c.600m
LE011-014002-	Graveyard	MANORHAMILTON	588537	839435	c.600m
LE011-015----	Bastioned fort	MANORHAMILTON	588761	839640	c.950m
LE011-109---	Historic Town	MANORHAMILTON CLOONEEN	588761	839640	c.600m

RMP: LE007-079001-

Class: House - fortified house

Townland: CLOONEEN (Rosclagher By.)

Description: Situated on a slight rise about 200m NW of the original extent of Manorhamilton town (LE007-085----) and separated from it by NE-SW section of the Owenbeg River. Sir Frederick

Hamilton received a grant of over 5,000 acres in 1621-2 which he proceeded to increase, and by 1631 he had over 16,000 acres (Mac an Ghalloglaigh 1966, 59-60). He had undertaken to build a castle, which was probably not finished until 1636. In January 1642, Manorhamilton was besieged by Irish rebels under such leaders as Brian McDonogh and Owen O'Rourke or Teige O'Connor Sligo, who were encamped at Lurganboy. On January 30th they burnt the town but failed to capture the castle, and they lifted the siege on April 3rd (ibid. 72-5). In the following year Hamilton used the castle as a base for raids as far afield as Sligo and Donegal. Hamilton left Ireland in 1643-4 and died in Scotland in 1647, but the castle seems to have survived until it was burnt by the earl of Clanrickard in 1652 (ibid. 97).

The castle is a two or three-storey rectangular house (int. dims 20m E-W; 8m N-S), although most of the third storey does not survive. There are two wings (int. dims 7m N-S; 5.25m E-W) projecting on the N side which are not separated from the main house by party walls. The house is U-shaped and open to the N. The wings have a court (dims 8m N-S; 6.5m E-W) between them, but its S wall, which would have had the original doorway, does not survive. There is a sallyport which is partly below ground level at the centre of the S wall of the house. There are four slightly rhomboid corner-towers (ext. dims c. 6m x c. 6.4m) which have three storeys at SW and SE, but those at NE and NW have five and four storeys with the use of mezzanine floors.

The house had two large transom and mullion windows in the S wall at ground and first floors, but these are either robbed or blocked and there are smaller windows, either blocked or robbed, on the E and W walls. The NE wing was probably the kitchen as its W wall at the ground floor has a large robbed fireplace. The main house was poorly provided with fireplaces with only small ones at the S end of the E and W walls and in each wing at the first floor.

Each floor of the corner towers (int. dims c. 3m x 3m) usually has a window and two gun-loops, and some even have fireplaces. The corner towers communicated with the main house through lintelled passages (Wth 0.9m; H 2m; L 2m), but there are no garderobes or latrines in the house.

The structure is badly overgrown with ivy, and all the quoins, except those from two angles of the corner towers, have been robbed, as has most of the dressed stonework from windows and doorways. There is a plinth all around (H c. 1m) and string-courses externally over the ground and first floors. The corner towers have three courses of banded masonry only on their outward-facing walls over the first floor.

The house is within a bawn (int. dims 59m N-S; 37m E-W) defined by a reconstructed wall at W and remnants of the N end of the E wall. The interior is flush with the surviving top of the S wall (ext. H c. 4m), but there is evidence of corner towers only at SW where the W wall survives to three floors,

and at SE where the foundations of a tower are visible. Elsewhere the bawn is defined by more modern walls, but there is no indication of where the original entrance may have been. Archaeological testing in the vicinity of the castle has failed to produce any related material, but an excavation (06E0586) inside the bawn has produced evidence of a cobbled surface in the courtyard and evidence of a basement within the castle (MacManus 2009). (Faughnan 1943, file no. 142; Stalley 1991, 74-5)

The castle has now been conserved, and guided tours can be had for a modest fee. See this webpage accessed on 03/07/2017: <http://www.manorhamiltoncastle.ie/>

RMP: LE007-079002-

Class: Redundant record

Townland: CLOONEEN (Rosclagher By.)

Description: A metal back plate from a fireplace in Hamilton's Castle (LE007-079001-) was in the possession of Richard Earls Davis of Lurganboy (Meehan 1906, 132-3). This is an archaeological object (LE007-082----).

RMP: LE007-079003-

Class: Bawn

Townland: CLOONEEN (Rosclagher By.)

Description: Situated on a slight rise about 200m NW of the original extent of Manorhamilton town (LE007-085----) and separated from it by a NE-SW section of the Owenbeg River. Sir Frederick Hamilton received a grant of over 5000 acres in 1621-2 which he proceeded to increase, and by 1631 had over 16,000 acres (Mac an Ghalloglaigh 1966, 59-60). He had undertaken to build a castle, which was probably not finished until 1636. In Jan. 1642 Manorhamilton was besieged by Irish rebels, who encamped at Lurganboy under leaders such as Brian McDonogh and Owen O'Rourke or Teige O'Connor, Sligo. On 30th Jan. they burnt the town but didn't capture the castle, and they lifted the siege on Apr. 3rd (ibid.72-5). In the following year Hamilton used the castle as a base for raids as far afield as Sligo and Donegal. Hamilton left Ireland in 1643-4 and died in Scotland in 1647, but the castle seems to have survived until it was burnt by the earl of Clanrickard in 1652 (ibid. 97).

The house (LE007-079001-) is within the N part of a bawn (int. dims 59m N-S; 37m E-W) defined by a reconstructed wall at W and remnants of the N end of the E wall. The interior is flush with the surviving top of the S wall (ext. H c. 4m), but there is evidence of corner towers only at SW where the W wall survives to three floors, and at SE where the foundations of a tower are visible. Elsewhere the bawn is defined by more modern walls, but there is no indication of where the original entrance may have been. Archaeological testing in the vicinity of the castle and bawn has failed to produce any related material, but an excavation (06E0586) inside the bawn has produced evidence of a cobbled surface in the courtyard and evidence of a basement within the castle (MacManus 2009). (Faughnan 1943, file no. 142; Stalley 1991, 74-5)

RMP: LE011-006----

Class: Ringfort - rath

Townland: CORNASTAUK

Description: Marked only on the OS 25-inch map as a circular enclosure and situated on top of a steep-sided and prominent drumlin on the floor of the N-S Bonet River, with the stream c. 300m to the E. This is a grass-covered circular platform (diam. 24m) defined by a scarp (H 0.25m). There is no visible fosse or identifiable original entrance.

RMP: LE011-007----

Class: Ringfort - rath

Townland: CLOONEEN (Rosclagher By.)

Description: Situated on a drumlin close to the junction of the N-S River Bonet which is c. 100m to the NW and the E-W Owenmore River, which is c. 1200m to the S. Grass-covered subcircular area (int. dims 21m NE-SW; 19.5m NW-SE) defined by a low earthen bank (Wth 2m; H 0.2-0.5m) containing some large stones (dims c. 0.7m x 0.5m x 0.5m). An entrance (Wth 4.8m) at E might not be original, and there is no visible fosse.

RMP: LE011-008----

Class: Ringfort - unclassified

Townland: CORNASTAUK



Description: Indicated faintly as a small oval embanked enclosure (ext. dims c. 20m E-W; c. 15m N-S) on the 1835 ed. of the OS 6-inch map where it is described in gothic lettering as a 'Fort'. It is situated in a low-lying position on the valley floor the N-S Bonet River, with the stream c. 150m to the E. The site is now occupied by a house and garden.

RMP: LE011-014001-

Class: Church

Townland: MANORHAMILTON

Description: Located on a S-facing hillslope within Manorhamilton town and within a subrectangular graveyard (dims 40m N-S; 37m E-W) which is defined by masonry walls and contains 18th and 19th-century graves. This was the old Protestant church of Manorhamilton, probably built in the 17th century, and abandoned in 1783 (Faughnan 1943, file no. 131) when the present church within the bastioned fort (LE011-015---) c. 300m to the NE was built. The church is a rectangular structure (int. dims 18.6m E-W; 6.45m N-S) built of randomly coursed masonry with walls surviving complete (H c. 3m). There is a large window opening (Wth c. 1.9m; H 3.5m) in the E gable, and a round-headed doorway (Wth c. 1.5m; H c. 3m) and single bellcote in the W gable. There are three smaller openings in the S wall, while most of the N wall does not survive. Archaeological testing (02E1345) c. 40m to the E produced no related material (Read 2004), and testing (05E0393) across the lane to the SW had a similar result (Crumlish 2008).

RMP: LE011-014002-

Class: Graveyard

Townland: MANORHAMILTON

Description: Located on a S-facing hillslope within Manorhamilton town. The the old Protestant church of Manorhamilton, probably built in the 17th century and abandoned in 1783 (Faughnan 1943, file no. 131) is within a subrectangular graveyard (dims 40m N-S; 37m E-W) which is defined by masonry walls and contains 18th and 19th-century graves. Archaeological testing (02E1345) c. 40m to the E produced no related material (Read 2004).

RMP: LE011-015----

Class: Bastioned fort

## Townland: MANORHAMILTON

Description: Situated on the highest point of a hill within Manorhamilton, it would have been just NE of the original town. This is a square enclosure (dims 73m N-S; 73m E-W) with corner bastions (dims 17m N-S; 17m E-W) defined by a coursed limestone masonry wall (max. Wth 0.9m; int. H 1.2m; ext. H 3-6m) built on a plinth over bedrock. There is an 18th-century Church of Ireland church and graveyard in the interior. Archaeological testing (02E0010) inside the SE angle identified a wall that may have been part of a gun-platform (Read 2004b), but archaeological testing (02E1412) on Church Lane just to the W produced no related material (Read 2004a).

RMP No.: LE011-109----

Class: Historic town

Townland: MANORHAMILTON, CLOONEEN (Rosclagher By.)

Description: Manorhamilton was never chartered as a town, but once Sir Frederick Hamilton built the castle (LE007-079001-) a town started to grow around it. In the 1640s some mills are mentioned in connection with it, and the church (LE011-014001-) is 17th century in date. The town had a population of 21 (heads of households) c. 1659 (Pender 1939, 568) and is described as consisting of c. 40 houses in the late 17th century (Logan 1971, 331). The star-shaped fort (LE011-015----) is part of the town and overlooks it on the N side, but it was not built until the 18th century.

The town would have been built as a fortified frontier town of the period and like Jamestown (LE031-082----) it could have consisted of properties on either side of a Main Street. This area (dims c. 290m NW-SE; c. 170-c. 220m NE-SW) extending SE from the NE-SW Owenmore River was divided into neat, equally sized plots as depicted on the 1835 ed. of the OS 6-inch map. It has the Court House at the W end and the Market House near the E end where the original church is also located. Archaeological testing, largely in the vicinity of the castle, has failed to produce any related material, and testing (06E0016) behind properties on the Main St. and at the SE end of the town (10E0113) have not demonstrated occupation from the 17th century (Henry 2009e; Wallace 2013).

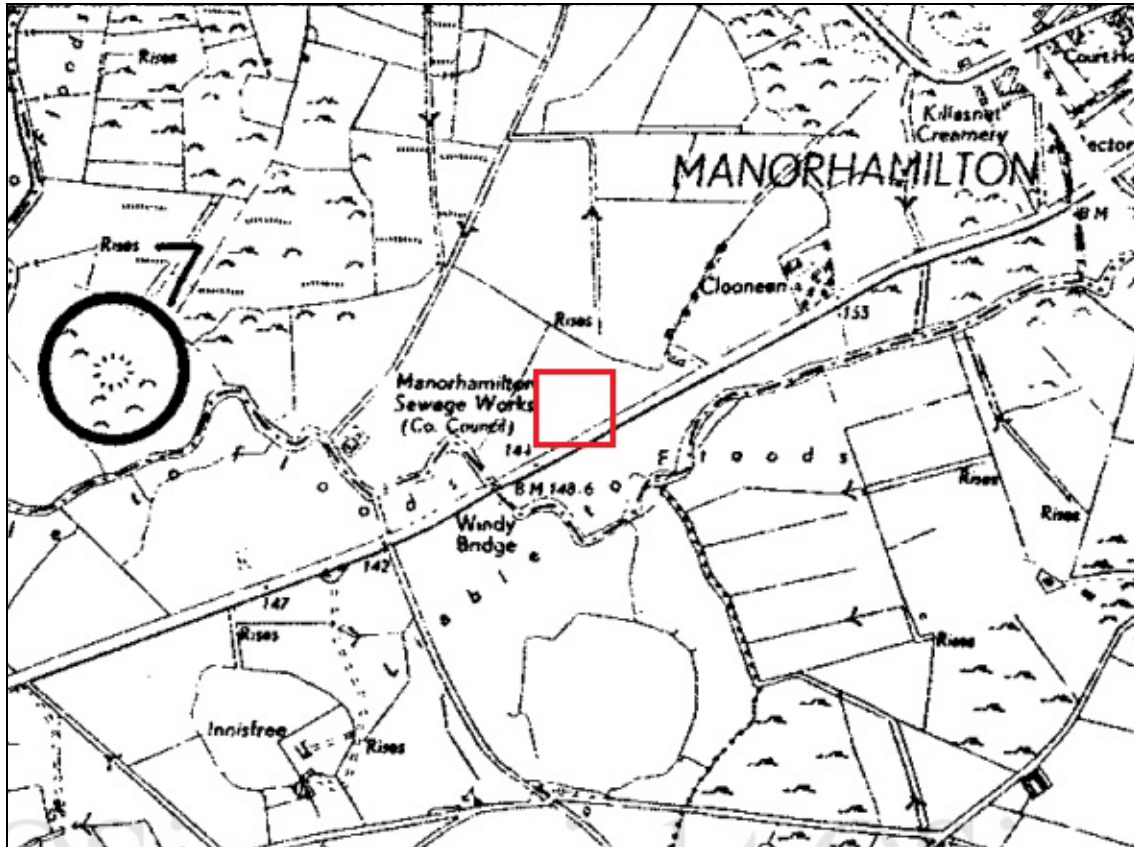


Figure 5: Record of Monuments and Places map of the Proposed Development Area

#### 5.4 The National Museum of Ireland Topographical Files

The topographical survey for the townland of Manorhamilton was consulted and produced no results.

#### 5.5 Aerial Photography

Aerial photography of the development area was consulted. The main source was Ordnance Survey of Ireland website 'Geohive' which clearly showed an aerial view of the Proposed Development Area and environs, including the town of Manorhamilton. No archaeological features were noted in the aerial photography of the subject site.



Figure 6: Aerial photograph of the Proposed Development Area

## 5.6 Lewis Topographical Dictionary of Ireland 1837

The following description of the town of Manorhamilton was found in Lewis Topographical Dictionary of Ireland 1837:

MANOR-HAMILTON, a market and post-town, partly in the parish of KILLASNETT, barony of ROSS-CLOGHER, but chiefly in that of CLONCLARE, barony of DROMAHAIRE, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, 22 miles (N.) from Carrick-on-Shannon, and 102  $\frac{1}{4}$  (N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Enniskillen to Sligo; containing 1348 inhabitants. The manor was granted to Sir Fred. Hamilton, in the 16th of Charles I., with extensive privileges, including courts leet and baron, and a court of record every three weeks, power to appoint a seneschal to hold pleas of all debts, with view of frankpledge, to have waifs and strays and privilege of free warren, and to determine causes and contracts to the amount of £1000. The castle, situated on a gentle eminence near the town, was by far the largest, strongest, and most handsome in the county: it was erected in the

reign of Elizabeth by Sir F. Hamilton (from whom the place derives its foundation and name), and is 105 feet in length, 90 in breadth, and about 40 feet high, each of the stories being beautifully quoined and corniced with hewn stone: it is surrounded by a strong wall, defended by four bastions, one at each corner, and the stone of which it is built has a singularly glittering appearance, from the micaceous particles which it contains.

The surrounding land is remarkably fertile; the picturesque scenery affords interesting rides and views. The town forming one long street, consists of 233 houses, mostly thatched; the Earl of Leitrim, who is proprietor of it, has built a spacious and handsome market-house in the centre, having a large square at the back with ranges of slated buildings for provisions. There is a sessions-house, in which sessions are held quarterly, and petty sessions on alternate Thursdays: attached to it is a bridewell. The market is on Thursday, and there are fairs on May 8th, July 1st, the first Thursday in August, and Oct. 7th; also on the first Thursday (O. S.) in Nov., and on the 12th of every other month; they are chiefly for cattle, and rank among the most important in the county. Here is a constabulary police station. Near the town are Skreeny, the seat of Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Cullen; Rockwood, of Captain H. F. Cullen; Hollymount, of Simon Armstrong, Esq.; Glenboy, of Lewis Algeo, Esq.; and Larkfield, of J. O'Donnell, Esq. The church is a neat building with a handsome spire, erected about 30 years since. There is a R. C. chapel; and places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. A loan fund has lately been established, having a capital of £1000; a school is supported by a bequest of the late J. J. Masterson, Esq.; and here is a dispensary.

## 5.7 Cartographic Evidence

The following section considers major maps of Co. Leitrim with reference to the townland of Clooneen, Manorhamilton including the subject site.

### 5.7.1 Ordnance Survey 1838 edition (6" map)

The proposed development site at Manorhamilton can be clearly seen on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of County Leitrim dated to the 1830's. The subject site appears as a featureless area north of the Owenmore River and adjacent to a farm and associated farm buildings. The Owenmore River is a townland, parish, and barony boundary. No features of an archaeological nature are present in the proposed development area.

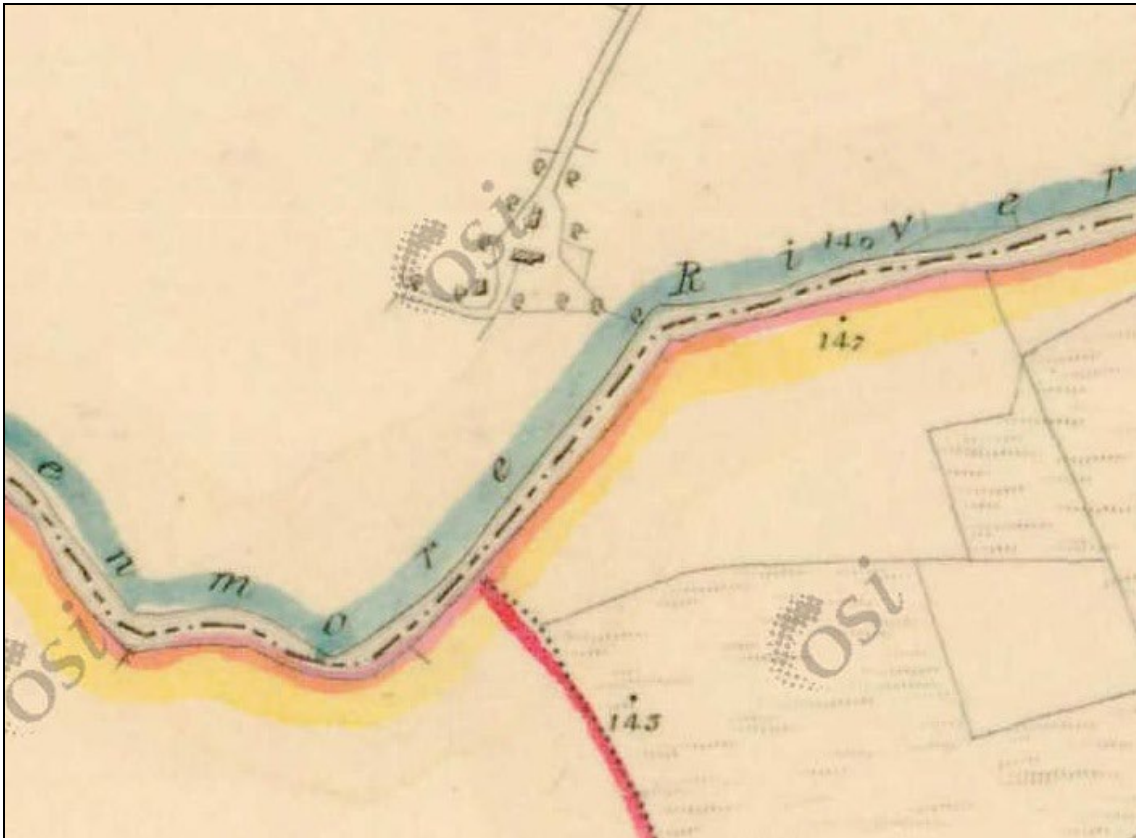


Figure 7: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1838 of the site

### 5.7.2 Ordnance Survey c. 1900 edition (25" map)

The proposed development area can also be clearly seen on the second edition Ordnance Survey map dated to c. 1900. The surrounding area has remained much the same in appearance as the earlier map. The most notable difference between this and the earlier Ordnance Survey map is the inclusion of a road to the south of the site and a bridge labelled 'Windy Bridge'. The site appears as a sub-triangular field much the same shape as the existing proposed development area. No structures or features of possible archaeological significance were noted on this map in the proposed development area.

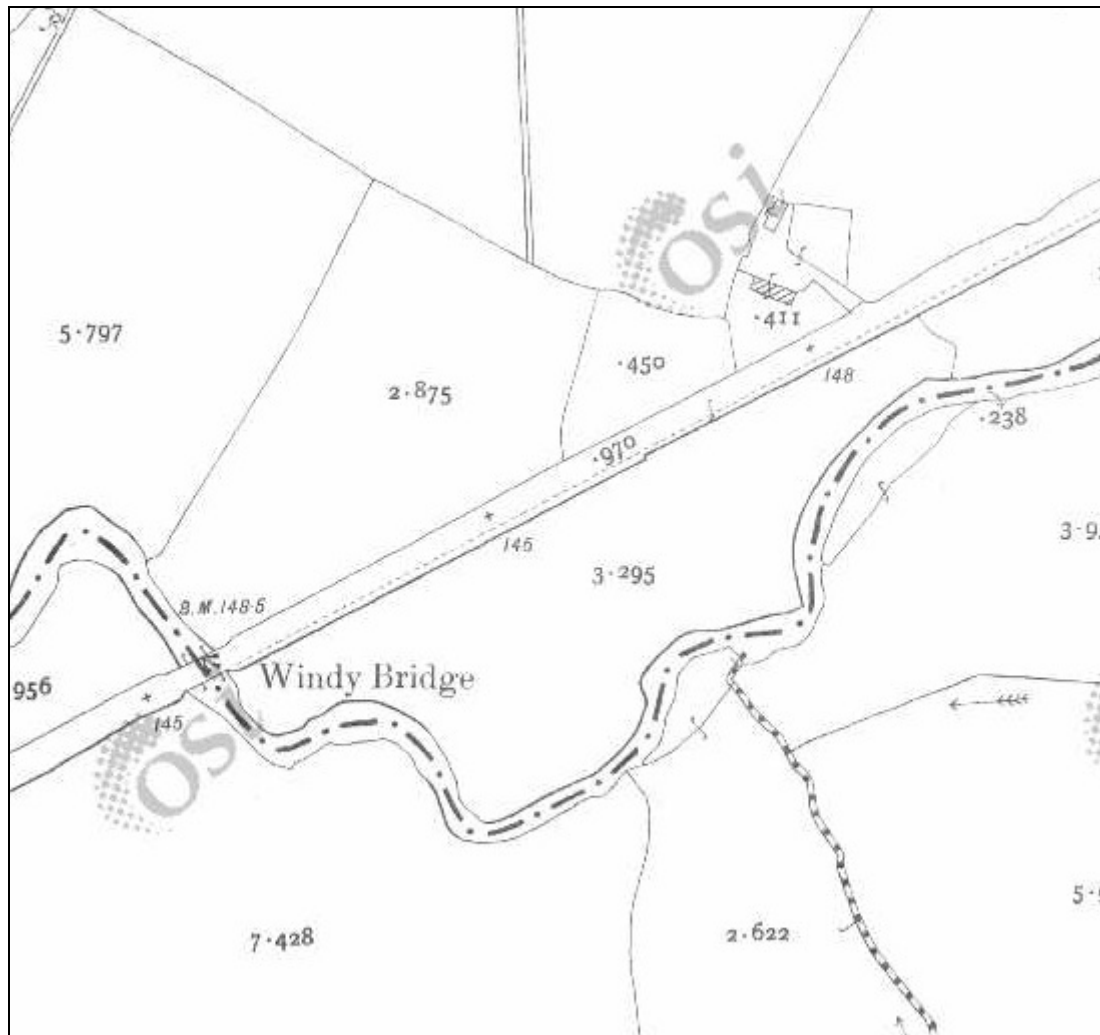


Figure 8: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1900 of the site

## 6 RESULTS OF THE SITE INSPECTION

The site inspection took place on Sunday 23rd of January 2022. The site conditions were good during the inspection. The site is sub rectangular in shape, approximately 0.833 Acre, with an additional 0.05 Acre for access and egress. Access to the site was via a metal gate directly adjacent the access road to Manorhamilton Sewerage Treatment Works. The site is covered in high vegetation – grass and rushes. There were no livestock on the land during the site visit, but the area had been grazed previously.

The area is enclosed by a wooden fence on all sides. The site is bounded by farmland to the north and west, and by the Sligo to Manorhamilton road to the south. To the south is further fields and the Owenmore River. The eastern area is bounded by the access road to the sewerage works and the civic amenity area comprising recycling bottle banks. The site is slightly undulating with a gentle

slope from NE to SW, rising gently at the entrance. The vegetation suggests that the area can be waterlogged and there was some moderate waterlogging underfoot. The site is raised slightly above the adjacent road.

There were no features within the Proposed development area that can be considered archaeological or historical, the site is devoid of any upstanding features. Nothing of an archaeological nature was noted although given the slightly wet nature of the site it is possible that the area may contain archaeological material of a wetland nature including *fulacht fiadh* or burnt spreads. Spoil around the engineering cores suggested a blackened peaty nature to the substrate and the occurrence of burnt spreads in this context cannot be ruled out.



**Plate 1: West facing view of the entrance to the Proposed Development Area**





**Plate 2: South facing view of the Proposed Development Area**



**Plate 3: East facing view of the Proposed Development Area**



**Plate 4: SW facing view of the Proposed Development Area**



**Plate 5: North facing view of the Proposed Development Area, showing core with blackened subsoil spoil in the vicinity**

## 7 CONCLUSION

---

No material/features of an archaeological nature were noted during the site inspection of the development site. The proposed development will have no temporary/permanent/residual negative impact either physical or visual on any known archaeological sites or monuments.

## 8 RECOMMENDATIONS

---

The development is not within the zone of archaeological notification for any recorded archaeological site or monument. The site is however a greenfield site with potential for uncovering archaeological material. Therefore, it is recommended that any future development at the site be subject to archaeological mitigation in the form of pre-development test trenching 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 and 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.**

## 9 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.

National Monuments Acts 1930-2014.

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

[www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie)

[www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie)

[www.logainm.ie](http://www.logainm.ie)

[www.heritagemaps.ie](http://www.heritagemaps.ie)

[www.geohive.ie](http://www.geohive.ie)