

**Glenfarne Wood, Co. Leitrim  
Archaeological Impact Assessment**

**Client: Coillte**

**Licence No: N/A**

**Archaeologist: Maeve Mc Cormick**

**Report Date: 9<sup>th</sup> October 2023**

**Our Ref: 2023\_63**

## Glenfarne Wood Co. Leitrim

<b>SITE NAME</b>	Glenfarne Demesne Wood
<b>CLIENT</b>	Coillte
<b>INVESTIGATION TYPE</b>	Archaeological Impact Assessment
<b>LICENCE NO</b>	N/A
<b>PLANNING REF</b>	N/A
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Annagh, Laghty, Moneyduff, Ardmoneen, Carrickrevagh
<b>IRISH TRANSVERSE MERCATOR</b>	600908, 837616 (Gatelodge at entrance to forest)
<b>RMP NO</b>	Various
<b>RPS NO</b>	Leitrim Co Co 155
<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT</b>	Archer Heritage Planning Ltd.
<b>ARCHAEOLOGIST</b>	Maeve Mc Cormick
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## SUMMARY

This archaeological impact assessment undertaken at grounds of Glenfarne Wood (Townlands of Annagh, Laghty, Moneyduff, Carrickreevagh and Ardmoneen, Cloonclare Parish, Barony of Dromahaire, County Leitrim, ITM 601567, 838737) has been prepared by Archer Heritage Planning Ltd for Coillte. The desk-based study was undertaken in September 2023 by Maeve Mc Cormick of Archer Heritage Planning Ltd. The following factors were identified in the course of this desktop study:

- In general, the proposed works (paths/trails, car parking, service area) within the forest involve minimal disturbance to the ground in most areas; the proposed trail along the river and lake however may impact potential buried archaeological remains.
- There are several RMPs within the subject site particularly in the northern area of the forest.
- No new archaeological features or increased archaeological potential was identified from the study of historical mapping.
- A single round feature of archaeological potential was identified immediately outside of the subject area from the study of aerial images (1995).
- There were no previous archaeological excavations within the subject area, recent excavations to the west of the area on the N16 Realignment uncovered a kiln and burnt mound.
- There is one protected structure within the subject area (the Gatlodge) and there are a further 5 in the village of Glenfarne associated with the railway.
- Nothing of archaeological significance was noted during the site visit.

The above factors indicated that there is a **moderate** potential for the continued survival of buried archaeological sites or features within the sites. It is therefore likely there will be **moderate** archaeological impact.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

**It is recommended that any ground works within proximity of the river and the lake are monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist.**

**It is also recommended that the Gatlodge at the entrance to the forest be protected in the design, construction and operational phases.**

**NOTE:** All conclusions and recommendations expressed in this report are subject to the approval of The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) and the relevant local authorities. As the statutory body responsible for the protection of Ireland's archaeological and cultural heritage resource, the DHLGH may issue alternative or additional recommendations.

Revision	Status	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Issued by
1	Final	09/10/23	MMC	AOC	CMG

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Glenfarne village is located on the N16 between Blacklion and Manorhamilton on the main route between Sligo (40Km) and Enniskillen (27Km). Glenfarne Wood is a 215 hectare Coillte forest on the banks of Lough Macnean in north Leitrim. There are three main topographical features on the site:

1. The Glenfarne river valley delineates half of the southern boundary of the site. This relatively shallow U-shaped valley is bounded to its west by relatively flat farmland and to its east by undulating drumlin type land.
2. The foothills of Thur Mountain (496m), extend west to east across the site and extend down to the lakeshore. The gradient from this hill dominates the western landscape from the lake.
3. Lough Macnean Upper provides the eastern boundary of the site via a rocky shoreline. This freshwater lake is a popular angling site, and it also includes the border with Northern Ireland along its midpoint.

### 1.1 Proposed Development (see Figure 2)

The focus is on low impact, sensitively designed interventions to enhance the outdoor experience in Glenfarne Forest, particularly along the existing walking routes:

#### Main proposed Glenfarne Forest Interventions

- A. Entry point small car park (near existing entrance to forest)
- B. Trailhead/main car park and traffic calming (near slip)
- C. Service block and congregation area beside Trailhead/main car park
- D. Playground and sensory garden (between main car park and lake)
- E. Parking at slip
- F. Changing area at Lady's bathing area
- G. River/lake trail stretching from forest entrance at Glenfarne village to lake
- H. Trail spur to former Glenfarne Hall
- I. Sitting areas and forest bathing spots between slip and river
- J. Trail between slip and Lady's bathing area
- K. Floating blueway and forest trail bridging Bilberry Island
- L. Viewing platform near Myles Big Stone

## 2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Twelve locations of proposed interventions comprising parking and trails within Glenfarne Forest named A-L (Figure 2) aim to attract new visitors to experience, appreciate and understand the natural beauty of the area. All of the locations are within the mainly coniferous forest along existing trails or forest roads.

The main source of groundworks will be the river trail along the Cornavannoge River which runs SW-NE from Glenfarne village to Lough Macnean

### 3. METHOD STATEMENT

The following sources were consulted in the preparation of this report:

- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)/ Sites and Monuments Record<sup>1</sup>
- Aerial photography
- Historical maps
- Documentary research
- Relevant on-line databases (*e.g.* Excavation Bulletin; NRA Archaeological Database).

### 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

#### 4.1 Brief archaeological & historical background

Glenfarne was an important location as it bordered many contestable regions in this part of the country: Fermanagh to the north (lordship of the Maguires) and Tullyhaw to the east (lordship of the MacGaurans). The perceived political boundaries of the time show that Glenfarne belonged to Breifne and later to West Breifne, which was predominantly ruled by the O'Rourke clan.

The notion that the territory known as 'Clann Fermaighe' (linked to the MacCogan clan) refers to Glenfarne is unclear but it may have been the name given to the wider area during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

Glenfarne Hall (near Lough MacNean), a forty eight room mansion, was built around 1820 for the Tottenham family. The property became the home of Sir Edward James Harland, Bart., M. P. for North Belfast towards the end of the nineteenth century. Sir Edward died there on Christmas Eve 1895.

The village of Glenfarne was established by Charles Henry Tottenham in 1831 and named 'Sarahville' to commemorate the death of his daughter Sarah who was killed in a horse riding accident. He built a Market House (the current Heritage Centre) and established a market there each Friday and a cattle fair on the 14th of each month. The Market House also housed a courthouse upstairs which was in use for many years.

His grandson Arthur Loftus Tottenham spent most of his resources attempting to establish a railway connection between Enniskillen and Sligo. He died in 1887 and as a result of debts owed the estate passed to Edward Harland, the ship building magnate of Harland & Wolfe ship builders in Belfast. Harland

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<sup>1</sup> Archive Unit National Monuments Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht ,

took possession of Glenfarne Hall and later died there in 1895. Glenfarne Hall later fell into disrepair and ruin and only the gate lodge survives. The Hall was burnt down during the Civil War in Ireland (1918-21). To the north of Glenfarne Demesne in the townland of Carrickrevagh, there is a children's burial ground near an enclosure known as the 'fort of Silé Ní Rahilly.' These burial places are areas of unconsecrated ground for interring non-baptised, stillborn children, suicides, strangers, drowned individuals, excommunicants, pregnant women and victims of disease or famine and they are sometimes referred to as Cillíns. The graves are marked by low, upright stones containing no inscriptions and this is evident at Carrickrevagh. Local oral tradition would indicate this site to date to the time around the Great Famine in Ireland (1845–1849 AD).

There is a notable concentration of sweathouses in the area of Glenfarne, normally small dry-stone beehive buildings they were popular in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries for the purpose of bathing or cleaning. There is a notable example of a sweathouse near the stone row at Brockagh Lower LE013-005 just to the south of the Cornavannoge River and east of Glenfarne village and a further concentration in Carrickrevagh townland (LE013-001001, LE009-009 and LE013-010) to the north of the Glenfarne Wood area.

There are also some well-preserved Cashel examples at Carrickrevagh and Annagh within Glenfarne demesne. Closer to Glenfarne village and, adjacent to the Cornavannoge River and within Glenfarne demesne, there is an alignment of three standing stones at Brockagh Lower.

#### **4.2 Record of Monuments & Places**

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a statutory inventory of archaeological sites protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 (Section 12, 1994 Act), compiled and maintained by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI). The inventory concentrates on pre-1700 AD sites and is based on a previous inventory known as the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) which does not have legal protection or status (see [www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie)).

There is a Stone row (LE013-005) just to the south of the proposed river walk on the south side of the Cornavannoge river, a possible Sweathouse (LE009-007-redundant record) on Patricks Island and Myles Big Stone (LE009-005 – redundant record) is in the northern area of the forest. There are a number of RMP sites dotting the landscape both within Glenfarne Forest and the surrounding area. The details of RMPs around the site are presented in Appendix 1, Figure 1.

#### **4.3 Cartographic Sources**

Analysis of historic mapping can show human impact on landscape over a prolonged period. Large collections of historical maps (pre- and early Ordnance Survey maps as well as estate or private maps) are held at the Glucksman Map Library, Trinity College and other sources (UCD Library, Ordnance Survey

Ireland, local libraries and published material). The area of this development is recorded in early 19<sup>th</sup> century maps, described below and in Table 1 see also Figures 4 and 5.

**No new archaeological features or increased archaeological potential were identified from the study of historical mapping.**

#### Floating Boardwalk

The floating boardwalk encompasses two small islands recorded as Patricks Island (small) and Bilberry Island (large) on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS (1837) Map. A Still House is also recorded on the small island. The shore is depicted as a landscaped wooded area with paths. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition OS (1888-1910) Map labels these woods as Burntrocks Woods. There is no change by the Cassini (1910-30) Map.

#### Panorama Platform

This area is depicted in the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS (1837) Map as being partially located within the Burntrocks woods and partially within open greenfields. By the 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition OS (1888-1910) Map the greenfield space is more wooded with landscaped paths. Two possible monuments are marked in the NE corner of the area; Lissheelanyreilly is depicted as an enclosure and Myles Big Stone is depicted immediately to the north. Both these features are now redundant records; LE009-006001 was recorded as an enclosure surrounding a burial ground (LE009-006002) as the enclosure was no longer visible it was made redundant; Myles Big Stone (LE009-005) was depicted on the map but is has been reclassified as a glacial erratic and the RMP number has been made redundant. There are no changes in the later Cassini (1910-30) Map.

#### Arboretum Trail

This area is depicted in the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS (1837) Map as partially within demesne lands of Glenfarne Hall in the townland of Moneyduff. The area is along the lake shore and it comprises landscaped open greenspace. By the 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition OS (1888-1910) Map the landscaped demesne land is wooded with landscaped paths and woodlands labelled as Boathouse Woods. A landing place and boat house has been built along the shore. There was no change in the later Cassini (1910-30) Map.

#### Entrance and Parking

This area encompasses parcel of land stretching from the R281 to Lough Macnean. The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS (1837) Map depicts this area as partially on open greenfield agricultural land and partially within the Glenfarne Hall demesne land. The demesne land is recorded as landscaped parkland. By the 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition OS (1888-1910) Map the entire area is wooded with landscaped paths and woodlands. There was no change in the later Cassini (1910-30) Map.

Map	Date	Description
OS 1st edition	1837	Glenfarne Forest is depicted as well managed forest containing many stands of broadleaf trees. Glenfarne Hall and outbuildings is shown with further farmsteads dotted through the forest. Hot Houses are noted in an area t the west of the Hall along with what look like enclosed gardens. The possible Cillin in Carrickrevagh to

Map	Date	Description
		the north of the forest is noted as "Lisheenlanyreilly." There are a large number of small fields interspersed between the forestry and extensive small paths and roads. There is a "Still House" marked on Patricks Island There is cluster of buildings visible NE of Inner Lough described as Fairfield. MO023-004 (Ringfort) is marked as <i>Fort</i> and MO023-005 (Ringfort) is marked as <i>Fairfield Demesne</i> . A mosaic of roads paths and ditches cuts through the area in different directions. Some areas are depicted as free of trees.
OS 3rd edition	1864-5	The main change is the number of forested areas increase on this depiction. Many of the wooded areas are referred to by name; Upper Beat, Middle Avenue Beat, Lower Avenue Beat, Summer Wood, Flagstaff etc. The slip is noted as "Landing place and Boat House." Glenfarne Hall has been expanded with many small paths radiating from it through the woods. A small bridge crosses the river near a Summer house
Cassini	1909-10	No change to previous depiction

**Table 1: Cartographic sources relating to the site**

#### 4.4 Aerial photography

Aerial photography (or other forms of remote sensing) may reveal certain archaeological features or sites (earthworks, crop marks, soil marks) that for many reasons may not be appreciated at ground level. Online orthostatic photographs of the site were examined (Ordnance Survey Ireland 1995, 2000 & 2005; Google/Bing Maps 2020). The Google Earth and the OSI Aerial Photography shows the area of this development as it is in its current state (Figure 5 and Figure 6). The earliest aerial photo we have is from 1995 on which a possible stone circle (601816, 840033) can be seen due north of a fork in the forest road in Carrickrevagh woods to the north of the forest. However this is located outside of the subject areas and should not impact development. Many of the fields between the river and the main forest road are still in use, see Figure 6 and 7.

**A possible stone circle of archaeological potential was identified from the study of aerial images from 1995 located immediately outside of the subject area (Figure 6).**

#### 4.5 Previous Archaeological Excavations

The Excavation Bulletin is a database of summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland and Northern Ireland from 1970 onwards. Summaries relating to archaeological excavations undertaken by the National Roads Authority are also available on-line and were consulted for any adjacent sites. Reports on licensed archaeological works are also held by the Archive Unit of the National Monuments Section. There were no previous archaeological excavations within the subject site. There are a small number of excavations undertaken to the west of the site in connection with the realignment of the N16, 2012 test trenching uncovered two sites; a corn drying kiln and a burnt mound both in the townland of Cornacloy. Details of previous excavations in the vicinity of the site are presented in Appendix 2.

#### 4.6 Architectural Heritage

There are no protected structures within the planned interventions. There are number of RPS entries located within the village of Glenfarne associated with the railway which previously ran alongside the N16, they are presented in Appendix 3. **The gatehouse for Glenfarne Hall is located at the entrance to the forest and should be protected for any proposed works.**

#### 4.7 Site Visit

The site was visited by Maeve Mc Cormick of Archer Heritage Planning Ltd in September 2023 in clear sunny conditions. The entire subject area comprised a well maintained forest with compact gravel roads and paths throughout with a car park beside the lake and a smaller pull-in near the gate lodge. The trees are largely Spruce with some good broadleaf trees near the entrance and along the river.

**Tottenham Hall or Glenfarne Hall** is represented by the remains of a gable wall with a chimney still intact and is accessed from the forest road via a short avenue.

The proposed **River walk** was only accessible from the west side for a short distance of approximately 100m through mature deciduous trees, the remainder of the proposed walk seems to be largely overgrown and unused at present.

The **Slip and Ladies Bathing area** are well-tended areas on the lake at the end of a forest road through the forest. A car park provides access for boating via the slip. Concrete steps mark the Ladies bathing area 300m due north of the slip.

**Myles Big Stone** is a very large glacial erratic on a hill overlooking the lake on the northern edge of the forest. There are many similar large stones in the forest in general.

**Bilberry Island and Black Island** lie close to the west shore of Lough Macnean but were not accessible.

**Nothing of archaeological significance was noted during the site visit.**

## 5. DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The following factors were identified in the course of this desktop study:

- In general, the proposed works (paths/trails, car parking, service area) within the forest involve minimal disturbance to the ground in most areas; the proposed trail along the river and lake however may impact potential buried archaeological remains.
- There are several RMPs within the subject site particularly in the northern area of the forest.
- No new archaeological features or increased archaeological potential was identified from the study of historical mapping.
- A single round feature of archaeological potential located immediately outside the subject area was identified from the study of aerial images (19950).
- There were no previous archaeological excavations within the subject area, recent excavations to the west of the area on the N16 Realignment uncovered a kiln and burnt mound.
- There is one protected structure within the subject area (the Gatelodge) and there are a further 5 in the village of Glenfarne associated with the railway.
- Nothing of archaeological significance was noted during the site visit.

### 5.1 Impact Assessment

The above factors indicated that there is a **moderate** potential for the continued survival of buried archaeological sites or features within the sites. It is therefore likely there will be **moderate** archaeological impact.

## 6. RECOMMENDATIONS

**It is recommended that any ground works within proximity of the river and the lake are monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist.**

**It is also recommended that the Gatelodge at the entrance to the forest be protected in the design, construction and operational phases.**

**NOTE:** All conclusions and recommendations expressed in this report are subject to the approval of The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) and the relevant local authorities. As the statutory body responsible for the protection of Ireland's archaeological and cultural heritage resource, the DHLGH may issue alternative or additional recommendations.



## 7. REFERENCES

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[www.leitrimcoco.ie/eng/community-culture/heritage/archaeological-heritage/sweat-house-project/leitrim-sweathouse](http://www.leitrimcoco.ie/eng/community-culture/heritage/archaeological-heritage/sweat-house-project/leitrim-sweathouse) project final report 2021.pdf

<https://www.academia.edu/16229671/A> note on the archaeological sites and monuments in the Glenfarne area Co. Leitrim

<https://landedestates.ie/estate/213>



Maeve Mc Cormick

9<sup>th</sup> October 2023

## Appendices

### Appendix 1: Table of RMP/SMR sites in vicinity of the site

RMP/SMR No.	Class	Townland	ITM reference
LE013-004	Eathworks	Laghty	600971, 837939
Indicated as a circular enclosure (diam. c. 25m) only on the 1910 ed. of the OS 6-inch map, it is situated on top of a hill in a coniferous forest. No feature is visible at ground level			
LE013-005	Standing stone	Brockagh	601132, 837697
Situated on level ground with the SW-NE Glenfarne river just to the NW. Two standing stones placed 3m apart form an E-W alignment (L 4.95m) (E stone: dims 0.85m x 0.25m; H 1.2m; W stone: dims 0.75m x 0.3m; H 2m). A third, displaced, slab (dims 0.8m x 0.3m; L 2.25m) lies between the two upright stones.			
LE013-006	Ringfort - rath	Annagh	601261, 837658
Located on a natural rise in a low-lying position on the floor of Glenfarne valley, with a small stream curving around it S-W-NW c. 45-100m distant, joining a SW-NW section of the Glenfarne stream NW-N. This is a grass and reed-covered circular area (int. diam. 34.4m NE-SW) defined by an earth and stone bank (Wth 4.8m; int. H 1m; ext. H 1m at N to 1.4m at W) with some bushes and an external fosse (Wth 4.5m; D 0.5-0.6m), both of which survive S-W-N, but the perimeter is untraceable elsewhere. It is surrounded by a field wall S-W-NE.			
LE013-008	Sweathouse	Annagh	601679, 838093
Adjacent to the stone Cashel (LE013-003---), but with no houses in the vicinity. A mound (diam. 4.2m) contains a drystone-built chamber (int. diam. 1.1m; H 1.1m) with a corbelled roof and a lintelled opening facing S.			
LE013-003	Ringfort-Cashel	Annagh	601071, 838050
Indicated as a small fort on the 1835 edit. of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated on top of a hill on the floor of Glenfarne valley with sections of the SW-NE Glenfarne River c. 200-300m to the W and N. This is a scrub-covered D-shaped area (dims 16m NE-SW; 10m N-S) defined by a stone spread (Wth 1m; H 0.8m) and truncated by a field bank at S where slight undulations suggest it may once have extended. Sweat house (LE013-008----) is adjacent to the W.			
LE013-001001	Sweathouse	Carrickrevagh	601294, 839643
Reported (28-9-2021) by Mr Aidan Harte, Project Co-ordinator, Leitrim Sweathouse Project. Depicted and named 'Sweat Ho.' on the first edition (c.1835) of the O.S. 6-inch map where it is shown c. 12m E of a Cashel (LE013-001----) and roughly centrally located in relation to the nearest dwellings which are shown c. 160m to the NNE, c. 250m to the ESE, c. 260m to the SSW and c. 300m to the WSW. On an E-facing slope in mature woodland above a SE-flowing stream in a deep ravine. A collapsed, roughly rectangular chamber (L c.1.6m; Wth c. 1.45m) is defined by large boulders with a possible entrance opening at S.			
LE00-009--	Sweathouse	Carrickrevagh	601303, 839966
Marked only on the 1910 ed. of the OS 6-inch map, and built into an E-facing slope beside an abandoned farmstead. A circular, drystone-built structure (int. diam. 1.35m; H 1.65m) has an entrance (Wth 0.5m; H 0.9m) facing ESE. Its tin roof, which was recorded in 1998, is no longer present (pers. comm. A. Harte, Leitrim Sweathouse Project).			
LE013-001	Ringfort-Cashel	Carrickrevagh	601268, 839638
Located towards the top of a SE-facing slope overlooking the W shore of Lough Macnean Upper, with a small NW-SE stream just to S in a coniferous forest. Circular area (int. diam. 15.5m) defined by a stone spread (Wth 2.8m; H 0.45). There is no identifiable original entrance.			
LE009-006002	Burial ground	Carrickrevagh	601654, 839888
Depicted as an oval hachured feature (dims c. 25m N-S; c. 20m E-W) described in gothic lettering as 'Lisheenlanyreilly' on the 1910 ed. of the OS 6-inch map but the name also appears in italic lettering on the 1835 edition. It is situated on a N-S ridge planted with coniferous trees and it is c. 30m S of a large glacial erratic (LE009-005----). It is described as a fort and a burial ground 'having five sides 70 links across (diam. c. 14m)' (OS Name Books). This is a slightly raised circular area (diam. 13m) defined by intermittently visible kerbstones (dims up to 1.8m x 0.6m; H 0.5m), with three on the perimeter W-N. There is no visible evidence of burial, but it may have been a children's burial ground.			
LE009-006001	Redundant record	Carrickrevagh	601649, 839886
Classified as an enclosure in the SMR (1988) for the oval hachured feature (dims c. 25m N-S; c. 20m E-W) described in gothic lettering as 'Lisheenlanyreilly' on the 1910 ed. of the OS 6-inch map. A fort and a burial			

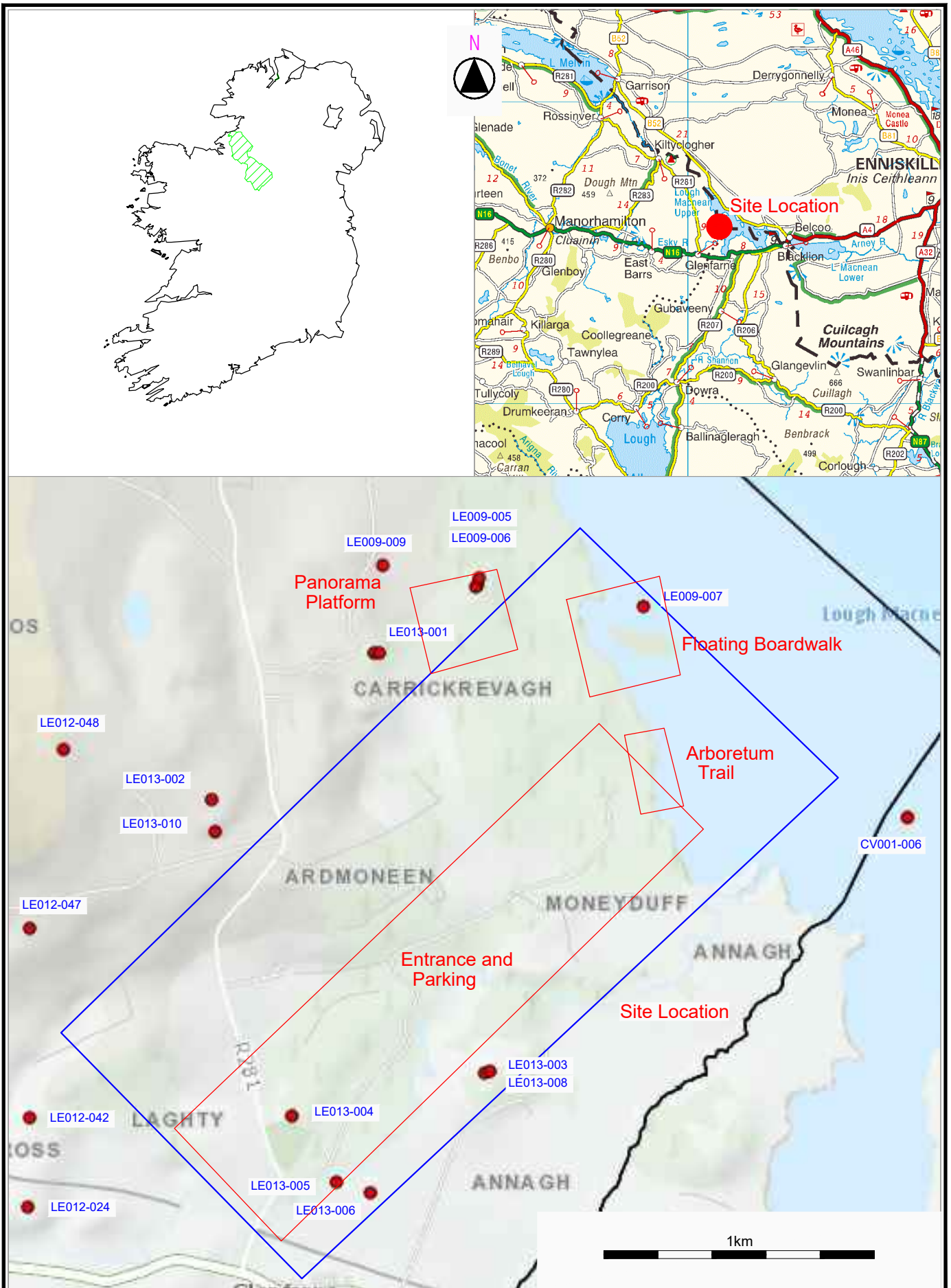
RMP/SMR No.	Class	Townland	ITM reference
ground are listed at Carrickrevagh (OS Name Books) but there is no evidence of an enclosure other than the perimeter of the burial ground (LE009-006002-).			
LE009-005	Redundant record	Carrickrevagh	601661, 839920
Marked only on the 1910 ed. of the OS 6-inch map where it is described in italic lettering as 'Myles Big Stone', it is situated on an E-facing slope at the foot of Thur Mountain and c. 400m from the W shore of Lough Macnean Upper. This is a large glacial erratic (dims c. 5m x c. 4m; H c. 2m) in a mature coniferous forest.			
LE00-007	Redundant record	Patricks Island	602274, 839815
Described in italic lettering as 'Patrick's Island' on the 1835 and 1910 eds of the OS 6-inch map, it is situated c. 130m from the W shore of Lough Macnean Upper (dims c. 4.5km NW-SE; c. 1.5km NE-SW) and c. 80m N of Bilberry Island. This is an oval island (dims 45m E-W, 25m N-S, H 2m). There is a sub rectangular drystone structure (dims 4.5m x 3m) within, which may be the feature described as 'Still Ho.' In italic lettering on the 1835 edition.			

**Appendix 2: Table of previous excavations in vicinity of site**

Licence	SMR No.	ITM Ref.	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
11E0417	N/A	595891, 838166	N16 Cornacloy – Sradrine Realignment	2012:376	R. Mac Leod
<p>Stage (i) Test Excavation and Survey Services and Stage (ii) Pre-Excavation Services were undertaken between 10 and 17 September 2012 as part of the Archaeological Services Contract prior to the commencement of construction works associated with the N16 Cornacloy to Sradrine Realignment in northern Co. Leitrim.</p> <p>A total of 60 test trenches and 49 test pits were excavated across 23 fields, comprising a total of 2,421.4 linear metres of trenching. Two areas of archaeological interest – Cornacloy 1 and 2 – were identified during testing.</p> <p>Stage (ii) Pre-Excavation Services (additional trenching, cleaning and mapping of the area of archaeological interest identified during Stage (i) test trenching) were carried out during the same period. Stage (ii) Services confirmed the presence of a burnt mound at Cornacloy 2 and a cereal-drying kiln at Cornacloy 1.</p> <p>Following consultation with the Project Archaeologist and the Supervising Engineer it was agreed that the road design at the location of the small burnt mound Cornacloy 2 would be altered to enable the site to be preserved in situ. No further archaeological works are proposed at this site.</p> <p>The cereal-drying kiln at Cornacloy 1 was subsequently fully excavated</p>					
18E0430	N/A	579334, 841640	N16 Drummahan Realignment, Diffreen	2018:600	R. O'Hara
<p>Stage (i) standard test excavations were undertaken on lands adjacent to N16 road, c. 10km west of Manorhamilton and c. 15km east of Sligo town on behalf of Leitrim County Council. A total of 39 trenches (2410 linear metres or 8.75% of the proposed land-take) were excavated across the testing area. No archaeological features were recorded.</p>					
18E0430ext	N/A	580038, 841298	N16 Drummahan Realignment, Diffreen	2019:268	L. Coen
<p>Test-excavations were undertaken in October 2018 under license no. 18E0430 (O'Hara 2018), in advance of a realignment scheme of the N16 road in the townlands of Diffreen, Drummahan and Tawnamachugh. The scheme was divided into ten areas (Areas 1-10) but due to access problems for Area 10 at that time testing was postponed there. Following resolution of these issues an extension to the License was issued and transferred to the current licensee and test-excavations for Area 10 took place in November 2019.</p> <p>A single north-east/south-west running trench was initially proposed for the License extension in Area 10 but due to on-site conditions, namely the steep slope and unstable ground, an amended trench layout was agreed with the Project Archaeologist (Martin Jones, TII). This entailed the excavation of the western portion and then three shorter trenches excavated down-slope across the testing area to compensate for the abandonment of the eastern portion of the original trench. No archaeological features or material was identified in the course of the test-excavation.</p>					

*Appendix 3: Record of Protected Structures in the vicinity of proposed interventions*

Reference No.	Structure	Location
30913001	Saint Mary's Catholic Church	Detached single-cell Roman Catholic church, built in 1857 by Rev. John Rogan, with four-bay nave and slightly-projecting entrance bay with bellcote. Pitched slate roof with cast-iron rainwater goods. Random coursed cut sandstone walls with eaves course and date plaque to front elevation.
30913002 RPS - 155	Glenfarne Hall gate lodge	Detached three-bay single-storey cruciform former gate lodge, built c.1820, with extension to rear. Fibre cement roof tiles and ashlar chimneystack. Rendered walls. Replacement timber casement windows with painted tooled stone sills and label mouldings. Replacement glazed timber door with painted tooled stone label moulding. Tooled limestone gate piers and decorative cast-iron railings to front of site are former gates to Glenfarne Demesne.
30913003 RPS-159	Glenfarne Railway Station Station masters house	Detached three-bay single-storey with attic former station master's house, built c.1870 as part of the Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties Railway, with four-bay goods shed attached to rear.
30913004 RPS - 157	Glenfarne Railway Station	Detached three-bay single-storey former railway station, built c.1870 as part of the Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties Railway, with two-bay two-storey extension to west.
30913005 RPS-158	Glenfarne Railway Station Signal box	Detached square-profiled two-storey former signal box, built c.1870 as part of the Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties Railway. No longer in use. Pyramidal roof with bracketed eaves.
30913006 RPS-161	Glenfarne Railway Station Warehouse	Detached three-bay split-level former railway goods shed, built c.1870 as part of the Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties Railway. Now in use as a private dwelling.



1 Tenure Business Park,  
Tenure, Co. Louth  
A92 K2VF

Glenfarne Wood, Co Leitrim

Archaeological Impact Assessment

Scale: 1:20,000 A4

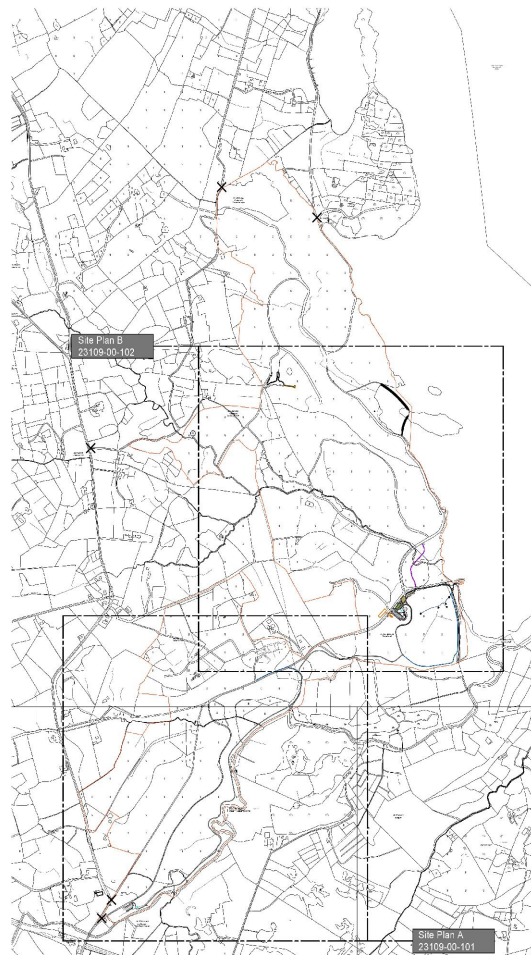
Date: Oct 2023

Origin: OSi

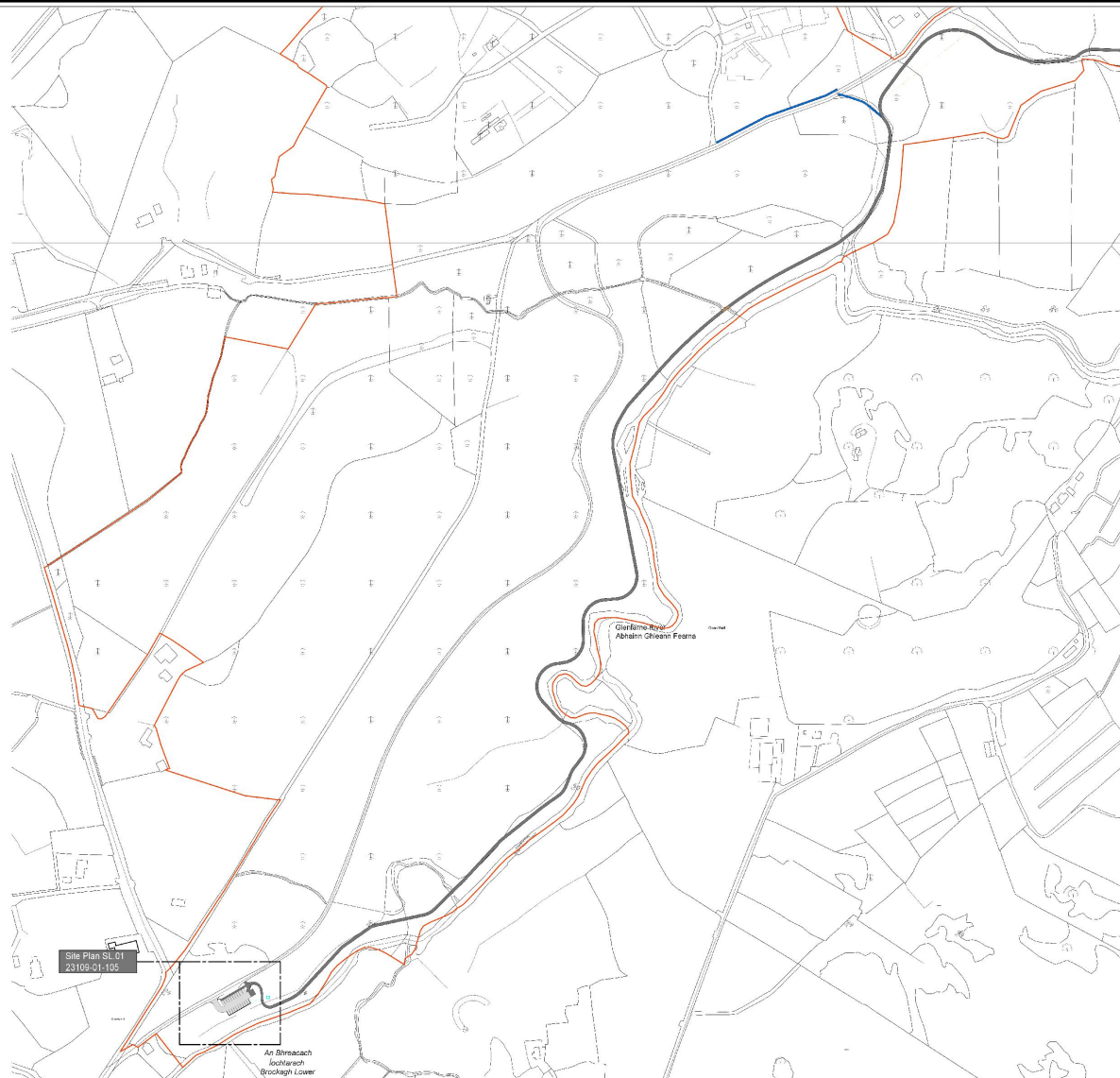
Ref: 2023\_63\_AIA\_01

Figure 1: Location of site and surrounding RMPs





Proposed Overall Site Layout Plan  
Scale 1:10,000

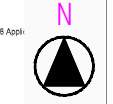


Proposed Part Site Layout Plan A  
Scale 1:2,000

Proposed Development:  
Glenfarne Woods,  
Co. Leitrim

Project Stage: Part 8 Appli

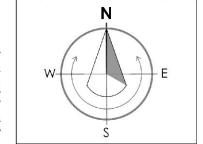
Client Details:  
CoCo CoA



All dimensions to be checked on site.  
Do not scale dimensions from this drawing,  
use figured dimensions only.  
Refer to Engineer's drawings and specification  
for all structural and services information.  
Any discrepancies between the Architect's and  
Engineer's drawings to be reported to the  
Architect immediately.  
The survey information shown on this drawing  
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Document Record

P/S	Purpose / Description	Rev
1	Issued for Leitrim CoCo review	0



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	1 Tenure Business Park, Tenure, Co. Louth A92 K2VF	Glenfarne Wood, Co Leitrim	Scale: not to scale
	Archaeological Impact Assessment		Date: Oct 2023
			Origin: Client
			Ref: 2023_63_AIA_02

Figure 2: Development Plan (i)

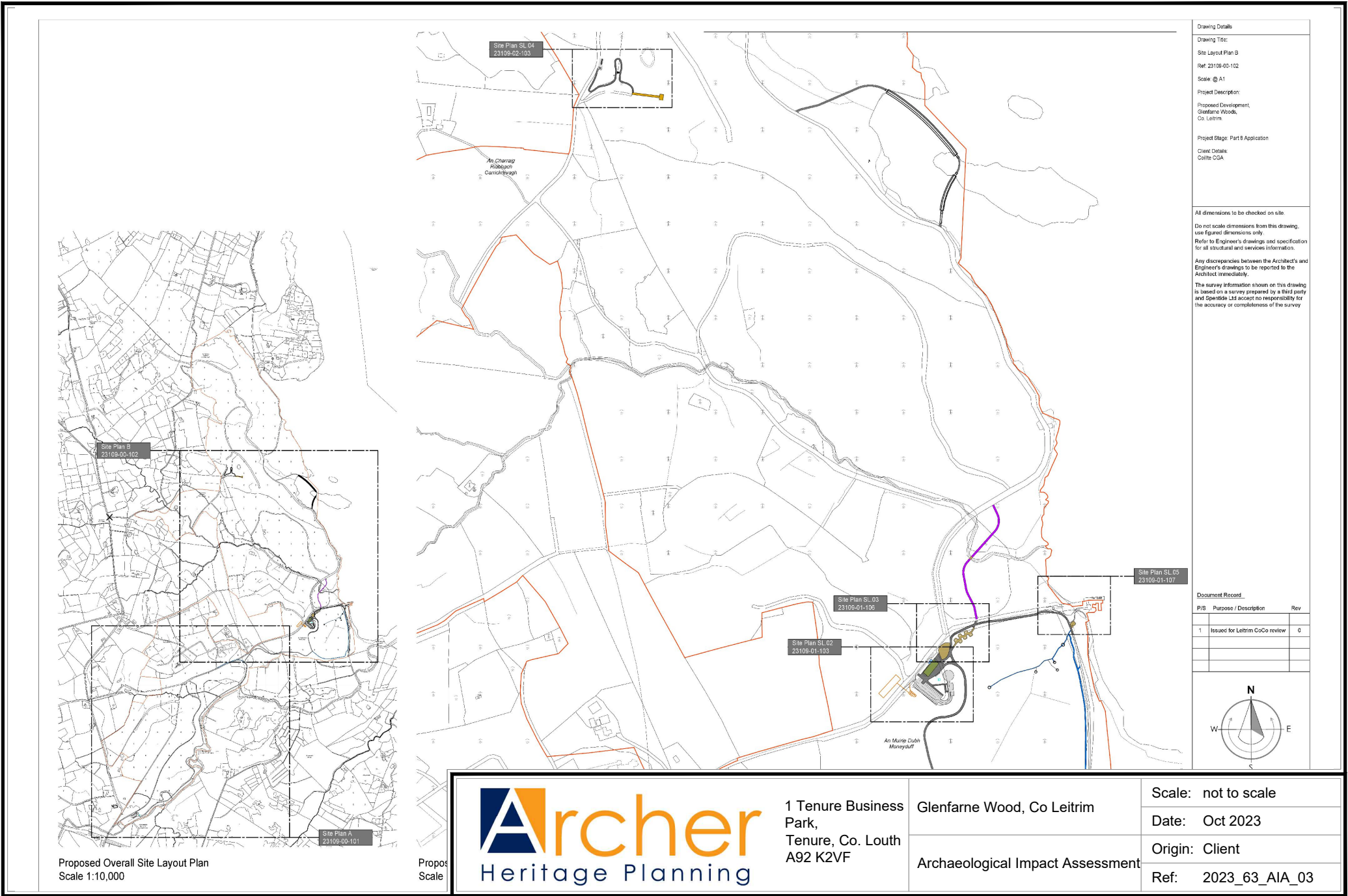
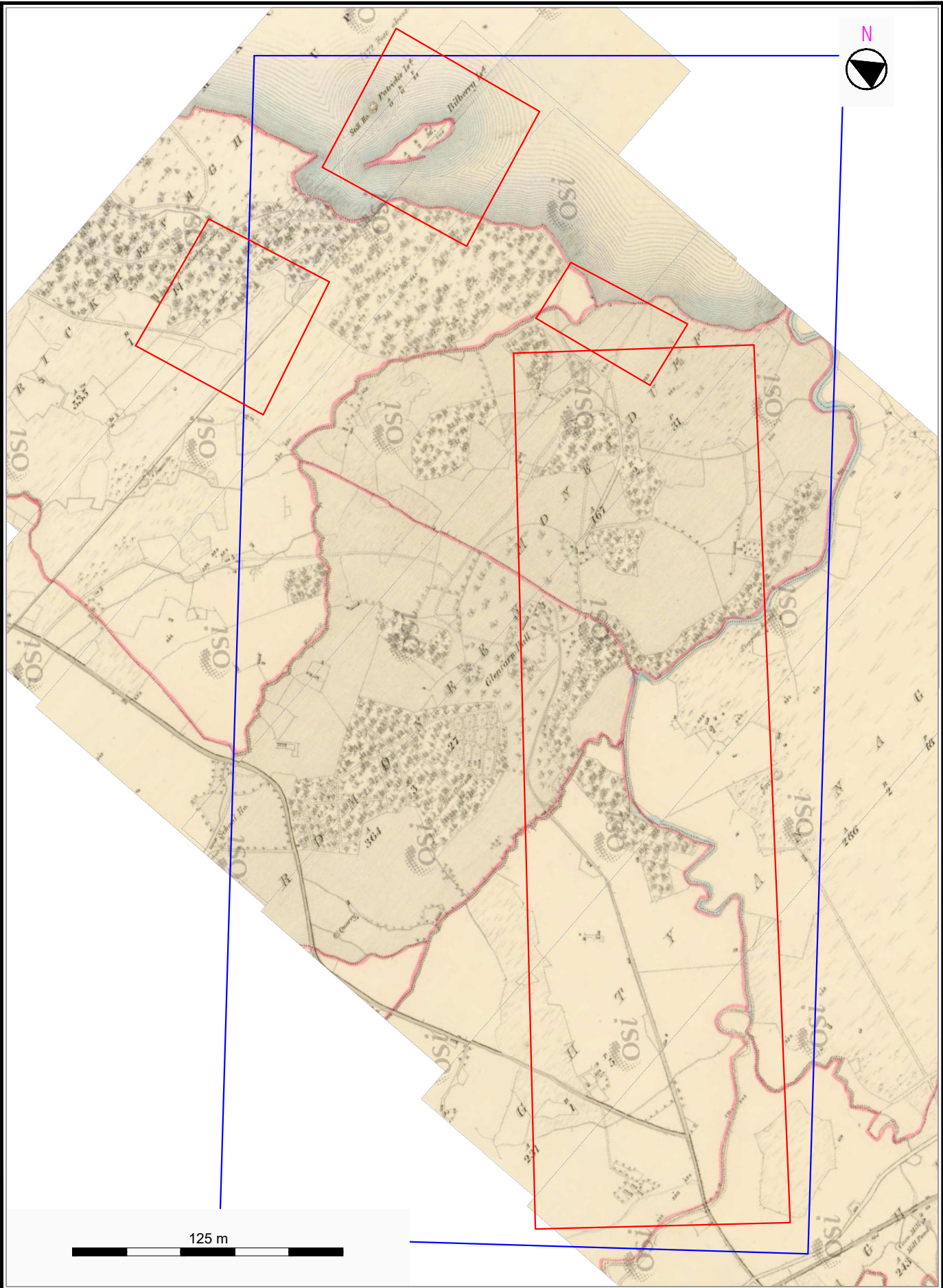


Figure 3: Development Plan (ii)





1 Tenure Business Park,  
Tenure, Co. Louth  
A92 K2VF

Glenfane Wood, Co Leitrim  
Archaeological Impact Assessment

Scale: 1:2500 A4
Date: Oct 2023
Origin: OSi
Ref: 2023_63_AIA_04

Figure 4: Historical Mapping (i) (Osi,1837)



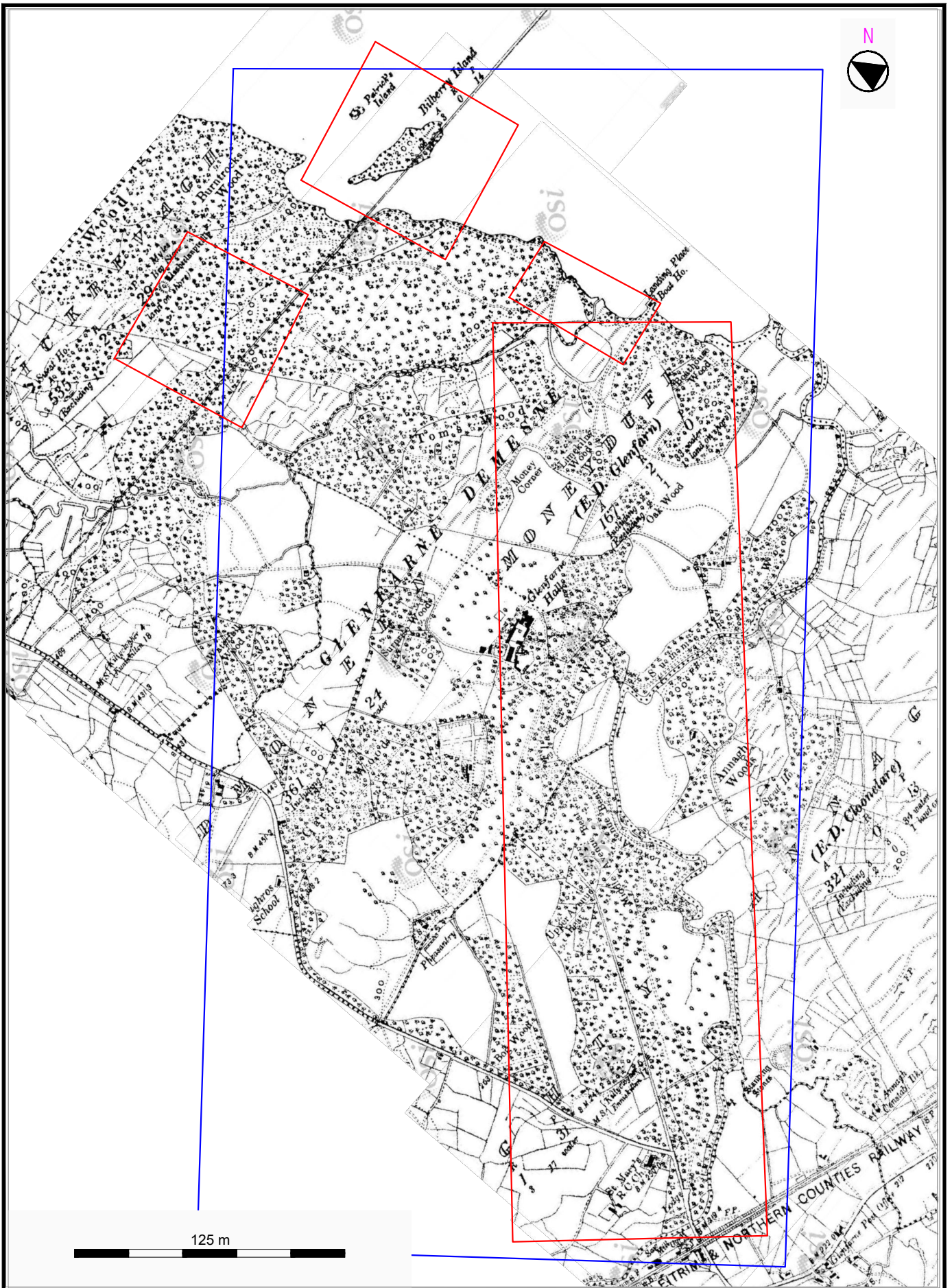
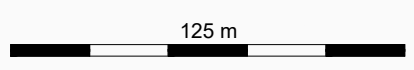


Figure 5: Historical Mapping (ii) (Cassini 1910-30)





Possible Stone Circle



1 Tenure Business Park,  
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A92 K2VF

Glenfane Wood, Co Leitrim  
Archaeological Impact Assessment

Scale: 1:2500 A4
Date: Oct 2023
Origin: OSi
Ref: 2023_63_AIA_06

Figure 6: Aerial Photograph (i) (OSi, 1995)



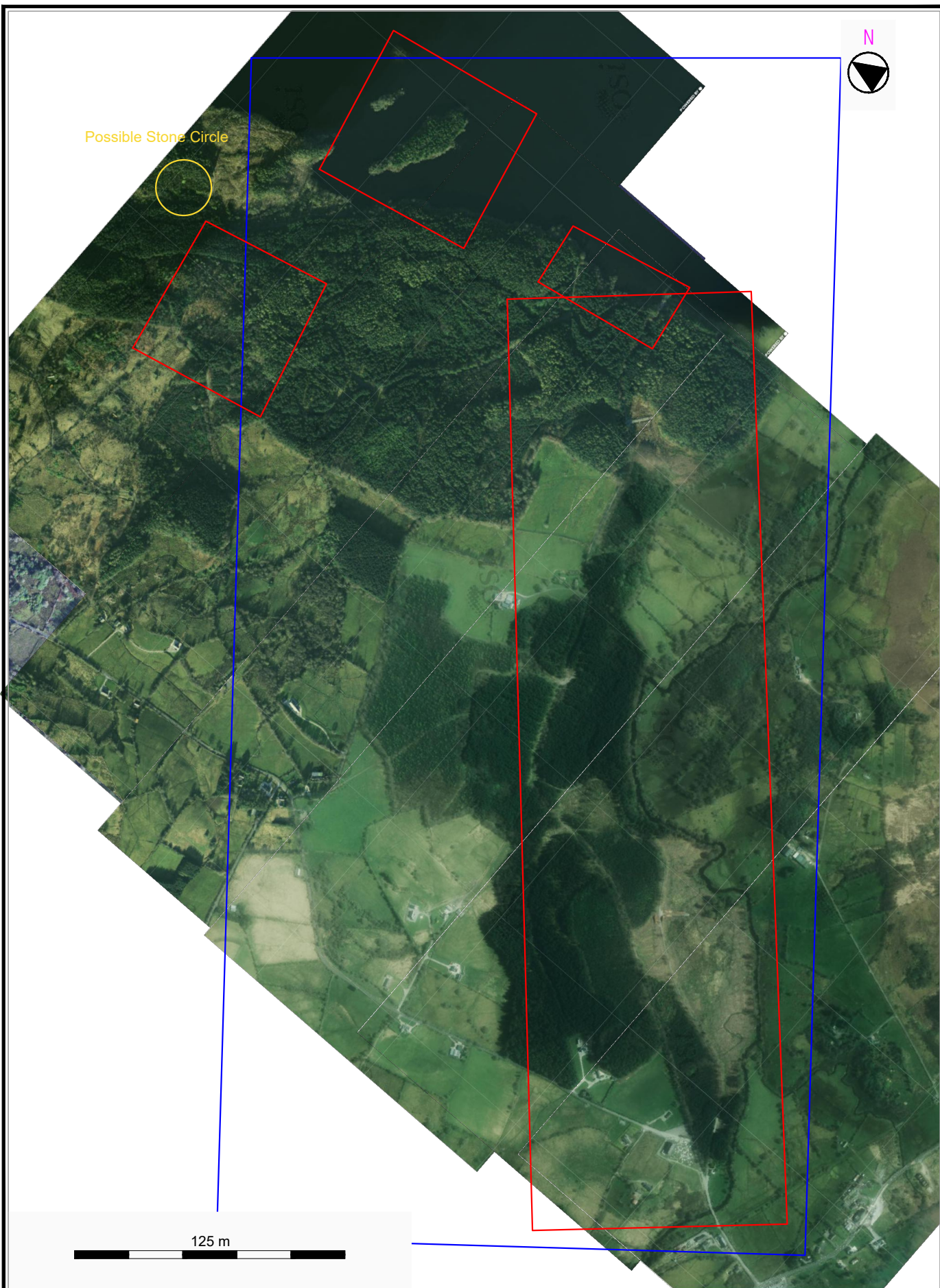


Figure 7: Aerial Photography (ii) (Digital Globe 2013-18)





Plate 1: Site of former Tottenham Hall



Plate 2: Centre of river trail looking south



Plate 3: Cornavannoge river near entrance to forest



Plate 4: Machinery in field near river – inaccessible





Plate 5: Slipway (E)



Plate 6: Ladies bathing area steps



Plate 7: Bilberry Island site of proposed floating walkway

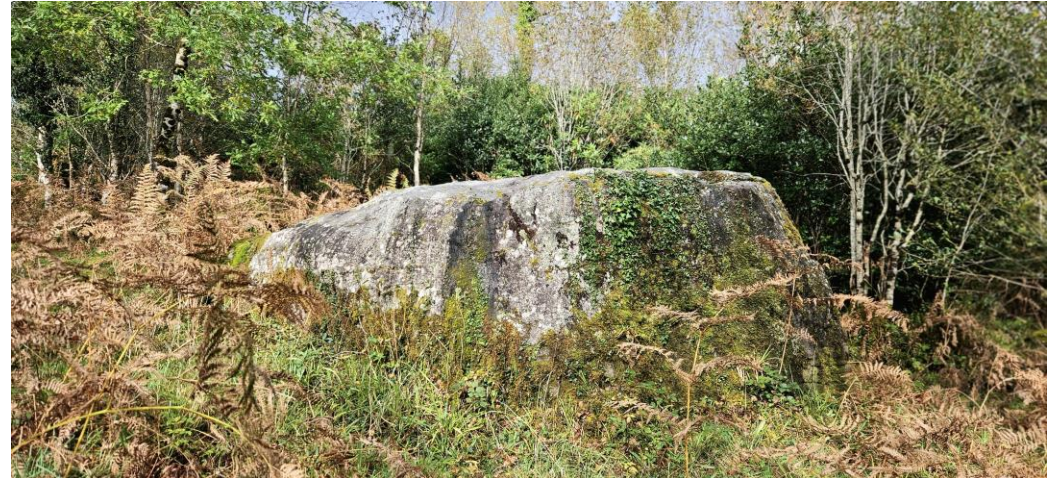


Plate 8: Myles Big Stone