

# **Social Housing PPP Programme Bundle 3**

## **Rathellen, Finisklin, Co. Sligo**

### **Archaeological Impact Assessment**

**Client:** Coady Architects

**Licence No:** n/a

**Archaeologist:** Maeve McCormick

**Author:** Maeve McCormick

**Report Date:** 15<sup>th</sup> January 2021

**Our Ref:** 2021\_03



## Social Housing PPP Programme Bundle 3

### Rathellen, Finisklin, Co. Sligo

<b>SITE NAME</b>	Rathellen, Finisklin, Co. Sligo
<b>CLIENT</b>	Coady Architects
<b>INVESTIGATION TYPE</b>	Archaeological Impact Assessment
<b>LICENCE NO</b>	N/A
<b>PLANNING REF</b>	N/A
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Finisklin
<b>IRISH TRANSVERSE MERCATOR</b>	567333, 836849
<b>RMP NO</b>	N/A
<b>RPS NO</b>	N/A
<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT</b>	Archer Heritage Planning Ltd.
<b>ARCHAEOLOGIST</b>	Maeve McCormick
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## SUMMARY

A desk-based study and field survey was carried out on a site located in the western outskirts of Sligo Town in Rathellen, Finisklin, Co. Sligo by Maeve McCormick of Archer Heritage Planning Ltd for Coady Architects. This Archaeological Impact Assessment report sought to identify and describe known and potential archaeological or cultural heritage constraints within and/or immediately adjacent to the site and offer recommendations for the mitigation of such impacts. The following factors were identified in the course of desktop study:

- The site is large in scale occupying an area of roughly 3.485 Ha located c.1.5km west of Sligo Town
- There are no recorded monuments situated within the subject site.
- No potential archaeological features were recorded in aerial photos of the subject site.
- No archaeological excavations have been undertaken previously within the subject site.
- There are no Protected Structures on the site, however Rathellen House, located in the centre of the development area is a delisted protected structure and adjacent sites are protected.
- During the field survey it was noted that Rathellen House and its associated out buildings are in a dilapidated and dangerous state
- It was also noted that there are mature beech trees within the western field and a small mature orchard in the western field/ original landscaped garden

**These factors indicate that there is moderate potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains at this site.**

## RECOMMENDATION

**It is recommended that the site be subject to further assessment namely geophysical survey and test trenching prior to development. In addition, it is recommended that an architectural heritage survey be undertaken on the remains of Rathellen House.**

**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	Approved by
1	Final	18.12.20	MMC (Archer)	AOC (Archer)	CMG

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This archaeological impact assessment undertaken on Rathellen, Finisklin, Co. Sligo (ITM 567333, 836849, Figure 1) has been prepared by Archer Heritage Planning Ltd for Coady Architects. The desk-based study and field survey for this assessment was undertaken in December 2020 by Maeve McCormick of Archer Heritage Planning Ltd. It aims to identify and describe known and potential archaeological and cultural heritage constraints within the site and offer recommendations for the mitigation of such impacts.

### 1.1 Proposed Development

It is proposed to construct a residential development under Social Housing PPP Programme Bundle 3. This assessment is being undertaken as part of a pre-planning application process.

## 2. SITE DESCRIPTION

An area measuring 5.705Ha which straddles the old Sligo Municipal Borough Boundary was purchased by Sligo Borough Council in 2002. It lies approx. 3km from Sligo town centre in the townland of Finisklin, St. John's Civil Parish and the Barony of Carbury. It is bounded by Finisklin Road on the north-eastern and north-western boundary, and the First Sea Road along its western boundary. The site is bounded by the IDA Finisklin Business & Technology Park to the south and east, those lands being principally occupied by Abbott (Ireland). The proposed PPP development site which is discussed within this report measures approximately 3.485Ha (See Figure 1) and originally formed the Rathellen House demesne. The site is comprised of four fields surrounding Rathellen House. Rathellen House is a mid-19th Century dwelling which was extended and modified towards the latter part of the 19th century and was the former home of local Merchant and former Mayor of Sligo WA Woods.

## 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>
- Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland
- Aerial photography
- Historical maps
- Documentary research

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

- Relevant on-line databases (e.g. Excavation Bulletin; NRA Archaeological Database).

## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 4.1 Brief archaeological & historical background

Sligo is the second largest town in Connacht and the largest in the county. It is sited on the Garvoge River. Its strategic location between Lough Gill and the sea made it important from early times. It is evident that people of the Neolithic and Bronze Age knew the site of the town. The megalithic tomb in Abbey Quarter North is similar to those at Carrowmore and indicates the presence of people in this area during the Neolithic. Also, the “Sligo Stones,” recorded on the top of a ridge at the junction of Church Street and the Lungy, were described as having been a similar megalithic tomb. (Bradley 1987).

The origins of the name Sligo appear to come from the Irish name Sligeach. Over the years, however, there have been many varying views relating to the derivation of the word Sligeach. *The Annals of the Four Masters* suggested that the appellation of Sligo appears to derive from Sligeach, meaning shelly river when translated from the word slig which means a shell (Wood-Martin 1882; O'Donovan 1840). Alternative suggestions for the origins of the name suggest it may have been named after the river that runs through the town. The name of the River Sligeach appears in the *Annals of the Four Masters* and in the *Life of St Patrick* written by Tirechan; these two sources seem to suggest that Sligeach was the ancient name of the river. The river itself appears to have had a number of names: Sligeach, Sligh and Slichney of Cambrensis (Wood-Martin 1882).

It is generally suggested that the modern town of Sligo developed from a crossing point across the River Garvoge. The first reference of a river crossing or bridge dates to 1188 (Wood-Martin 1882). It is generally believed that a settlement located on the southwest side of the river had developed by 1188.

Like other Anglo-Norman towns in Ireland, Sligo's importance was economic rather than defensive. It was the principal marketplace for the produce of the newly conquered lands of Carbury and its early prosperity is indicated in surviving accounts of the 1290s. The first settlement was burned in 1236 when Sligo first came to prominence with the de Burgo invasion of Connacht.

Then, together with extensive territories, it was granted to Maurice Fitzgerald, Lord of Naas and Baron of Offaly, ancestor of the Earls of Kildare. By the mid-thirteenth century, Maurice Fitzgerald had taken control of the settlement at Sligo. He constructed a hospital in 1242, built a castle there in 1245, and founded the Dominican friary close by in 1253. As Justiciary of Ireland from 1232–1245, Maurice FitzGerald played a leading part in Richard de Burgo's annexation of Connaught (1235); as a reward, he gained an extensive feudal lordship in North Connaught. Sligo was convenient both as an administrative centre for the Geraldine Lordship and as a springboard for the claims over Tyrconnell and Fermanagh which had been conveyed to Maurice Fitzgerald by Hugh de Lacy as Earl of Ulster.

After Maurice's death in 1257, however, the projected English conquest of Western Ulster was abandoned and the King of Tyrconnell, Goffraidh O'Donnell, burned Sligo after defeating the English at Credran.

Between 1245 and 1295, the castle of Sligo was destroyed four times by either O'Connor or O'Donnell. In 1299, the Crown compelled Maurice's grandson John Fitzthomas, the Fifth Baron of Offaly and later First Earl of Kildare, to surrender Sligo, his lands in Connaught, and his claims on Tyrconnell to Richard III de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, known as the Red Earl. In 1310, a new castle was built and a new town laid out by Richard III de Burgo. In 1315, O'Donnell demolished this castle. Thereafter the control of Sligo passed to the Carbury branch (later known as O'Connor Sligo) of the ancient royal house of Connacht. The friary survived the political changes of the 13th and early 14th centuries more or less unscathed, but it was accidentally burned together with the town in 1414. It was soon restored, however, by Friar Bryan McDonagh, son of the Tanist of Tirerrill and Collooney.

In the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, Sligo's prosperity owed much to the proximity of herring shoals. A verse of the time shows us just how profitable Sligo was at that time:

*Herring of Sligo  
And Salmon of Bann  
Have made in Bristol  
Many a rich man*

However the wars of the later sixteenth century devastated the town, and it was only after the conclusion of the Nine Years War in 1603 that the settlement began to prosper again. In 1612 the town was incorporated and it has continued to prosper ever since.

#### **4.2 Topographical files**

The National Museum of Ireland Topographical Files is the national archive of all known antiquities recorded by the National Museum listed by county and townland/street. These files relate primarily to artefacts but also include references to monuments and contain a unique archive of records of previous archaeological excavations. The Museum files present an accurate catalogue of objects reported to that institution from 1928<sup>2</sup>.

**The files were searched for Finisklin townland and the surrounding townlands of Knappagh More and Rathedmond. There were no stray finds recorded in the database for these townlands.**

#### **4.3 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

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<sup>2</sup> The NMI Topographical Files search was undertaken by the Irish Antiquities Division of the NMI on behalf of Archer Heritage and is gratefully acknowledged,



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 are no recorded monuments located within or near the site. The closest RMP sites are SL014-055 Ringfort, SL014-058 Enclosure, SL014-059 & 069 both Fullact Fia which are all located within 300m radius of site.** For further details see Appendix 1.

#### 4.4 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 development of the site and its vicinity recorded through the eighteenth to twentieth century cartography are described in Table 2 below (Figure 2 & 3). **No potential archaeological features were recorded within the subject site.**

Map	Date	Description
Historic 6inch	1837	<p>The development site is depicted in this map as encompassing most of the Rathellen estate. This estate is shown as having forested areas and tree lined field boundaries.</p> <p>The northern field is smaller than today. It has a rectangular structure with access road located to the west, opening onto what is now known as Far Finisklin Road.</p> <p>The eastern field contains Rathellen House and associated out buildings. A winding laneway leads northwards to Far Finisklin Road, this is the same lane way still in existence today.</p> <p>The southern triangular field is smaller than in present day. There are three rectangular outbuildings depicted along the northern boundary of this field.</p> <p>There is also a roadway leading westward to what is now called Sea Road.</p> <p>The southern field is divided in two by a N/S boundary through the middle of the field.</p>
Historic 25inch	1874-76	<p>The rectangular structure noted in the earlier maps in the northern field is gone. The field boundaries have also been removed and the field made into one large one which extends beyond the subject site.</p> <p>The eastern field has been landscaped and is similar in shape and layout to what exists today. Rathellen house has been extended and there are larger out buildings associated with it.</p> <p>The boundary of the southern field has also changed to be a similar shape and size as it is today. The rectangular structures noted in the previous map have been demolished but there is a larger rectangular structure in place at the north of the field.</p> <p>The western field has been subdivided and now contains 5 structures, possibly farm buildings and out houses. Some of which still stand today,</p>
Cassini	1911-13	No change from previous map

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

#### 4.5 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).

Aerial Photograph	Date	Description
OSi (B&W)	1995	The fields and house within the development area look much the same as they do today
OSi	2005	The paths within the landscaped garden at the front of the house have become overgrown. Otherwise no change from previous map
OSi Digital Globe	2013	No Change from previous maps
Google map	2020	The laneway leading from Far Finisklin Road to the outbuildings at the west of Rathellen House has been upgraded and appears to be in use. Otherwise no changes from previous map

**Table 2: Aerial Photographs**

#### 4.6 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 on the development site but there have been several excavations in advance of development in the wider area, particularly within Sligo town and suburbs.** For more details see Appendix 2.

#### 4.7 Architectural Heritage

Local Authorities have a statutory responsibility to safeguard architectural heritage in accordance with Part IV of the Planning and Development Act 2000. Under S.51 (1), a County Council must compile a Record of Protected Structures (RPS), which lists all structures which are of special *architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical* interest. The protection, unless otherwise stated, includes the exterior and interior of the structure, lands lying within its curtilage (boundary), other structures and their interiors within the curtilage, plus all fixtures and fittings which form part of the interior or exterior of any of these structures. Buildings can be added to, or deleted from the RPS at any time, though generally this occurs when the county development plan is being reviewed. The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) was established on a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous

Provisions) Act 1999. Its purpose is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. It is intended to provide a basis for recommendations of the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage to Local Authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in Records of Protected Structures (RPS).

**There are no Protected Structures or entries on the NIAH within or in the immediate environs of the site.** It is worth noting however that Rathellen House is a delisted Protected Structure. It is a mid-19th Century dwelling which was extended and modified towards the latter part of the 19th century structure and was the former home of local Merchant and former Mayor of Sligo WA Woods. The closest entries on the current Sligo County Council RPS are located c. 0.5-0.7 km to the east. They comprise the former Ursuline Convent, Finisklin Road (Sligo RPS ref. 43 SE), it's Gate Lodge (41 SE) and another former school St. Anne's School, Finisklin Road (42 SE). For more details see Appendix 3.

The Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended), provides that all development plans must now include objectives for preserving the character of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs). An ACA is a place, area, groups of structures or townscape of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest, or which contribute to the appreciation of protected structures, and whose character it is an objective of a development plan to preserve. In these areas, the protection of the architectural heritage is best achieved by controlling and guiding change on a wider scale than the individual structure, in order to retain the overall architectural or historic character of an area.

**The Sligo Architectural Conservation Area lies 1.5km to the south-east of the subject site. There will be no direct impact or indirect impact from development on this ACA.**

#### **4.8 Site Visit**

The site was visited by Maeve McCormick of Archer Heritage Planning Ltd on 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 in wet and cold conditions (Plates 1–12). The site is comprised of four fields; north, south, east and west with Rathellen House located in the centre of the plot. Rathellen house and associated out buildings are in a dilapidated state. The house is completely boarded up with holes in the roof. Brambles and native trees have taken over the outbuildings completely obscuring them.

The northern and southern fields are still in use as grazing fields. The eastern fields was originally a landscaped garden and the remnants of this can be seen in overgrown rose bushes and ornamental trees, a rundown garden shed and a mature apple orchard. The western field contains several mature beech trees. Original boundary walls can be seen along the southern edge of the western field marking the line of an original entrance way or avenue as noted on the 1837 map (Figure 3).

## 5. IMPACTS

A desk-based study and field survey was carried out on a site located in the western outskirts of Sligo Town in Rathellen, Finisklin, Co. Sligo (ITM 567333, 836849, Figure 1). The development site covers an area of c. 3.485 hectare. This Archaeological Impact Assessment report sought to identify and describe known and potential archaeological or cultural heritage constraints within and/or immediately adjacent to the site. The following factors were identified in the course of desktop study:

- The site is large in scale occupying an area of roughly 3.485 Ha located c.1.5km west of Sligo Town
- There are no recorded monuments situated within the subject site.
- No potential archaeological features were recorded in aerial photos of the subject site.
- No archaeological excavations have been undertaken previously within the subject site.
- There are no Protected Structures on the site, however Rathellen House, located in the centre of the development area is a delisted protected structure and adjacent sites are protected.
- During the field survey it was noted that Rathellen House and its associated out buildings are in a dilapidated and dangerous state
- It was also noted that there are mature beech trees within the western field and a small mature orchard in the western field/ original landscaped garden

**These factors indicate that there is moderate potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains at this site.**

## 6. RECOMMENDATIONS

**It is recommended that the site be subject to further assessment namely geophysical survey and test trenching prior to development. In addition, it is recommended that an architectural heritage survey be undertaken on the remains of Rathellen House.**

**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

### 7.1 Bibliography

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Killanin, L. and Duignan, M. (1989) *The Shell Guide to Ireland*. Revised and updated by Peter Harbison 1995.

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McTernan, J.C., (1992) *Memory Harbour, the port of Sligo*, Avena Publishing, Sligo.

O'Donovan (1840) *Ordnance Survey (OS) Name Book*.

Ó Riordáin, S P 1953, *Antiquities of the Irish Countryside*, London: Methuen.

Wood-Martin W.G. (1882), *History of Sligo County and Town, Vols. 1 and 2*, Dublin.

### 7.2 Web references

Online Excavations bulletin [www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie) [accessed 17<sup>th</sup> Dec 2020]

Aerial Photography <http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html> [accessed 17<sup>th</sup> Dec 2020]

Online Excavations bulletin [www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie) [accessed 17<sup>th</sup> Dec 2020]

Online Archaeological Survey of Ireland [www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie) [accessed 17<sup>th</sup> Dec 2020]

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage <https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/32322005/bachelors-davitts-deep-water-berths-road-finisklin-car-by-sligo-county-sligo> [accessed 17<sup>th</sup> Dec 2020]

Placename information <https://www.logainm.ie/en/s?txt=Sligo&str=on> [accessed 17<sup>th</sup> Dec 2020]

Sligo County Council Development Plan 2017-2023 <https://www.sligococo.ie/cdp/> [accessed 17<sup>th</sup> Dec 2020]



Maeve McCormick MSc

15<sup>th</sup> January 2021

**APPENDICES***Appendix 1: Table of RMP/SMR sites in vicinity of site*

SMR No	Class	Townland	ITM	Distance to site
SL014-054----	Barrow - ring-barrow	FINISKLIN (Carbury By.)	566926, 837084	c. 0.4km W
SL014-055----	Ringfort - rath	FINISKLIN (Carbury By.)	566961, 836991	c. 0.3km west
SL014-057----	Enclosure	KNAPPAGH MORE	566845, 836591	c.0.4km west
SL014-058----	Enclosure	KNAPPAGH MORE	566952, 836485	c.0.3km SW
SL014-059----	Fulacht fia	KNAPPAGH MORE	567378, 836370	c.0.3km S
SL014-060----	Fulacht fia	RATHEDMOND	567379, 836368	c.0.3km S
SL014-061----	Fulacht fia	RATHEDMOND	567578, 836398	c.0.5km SE

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

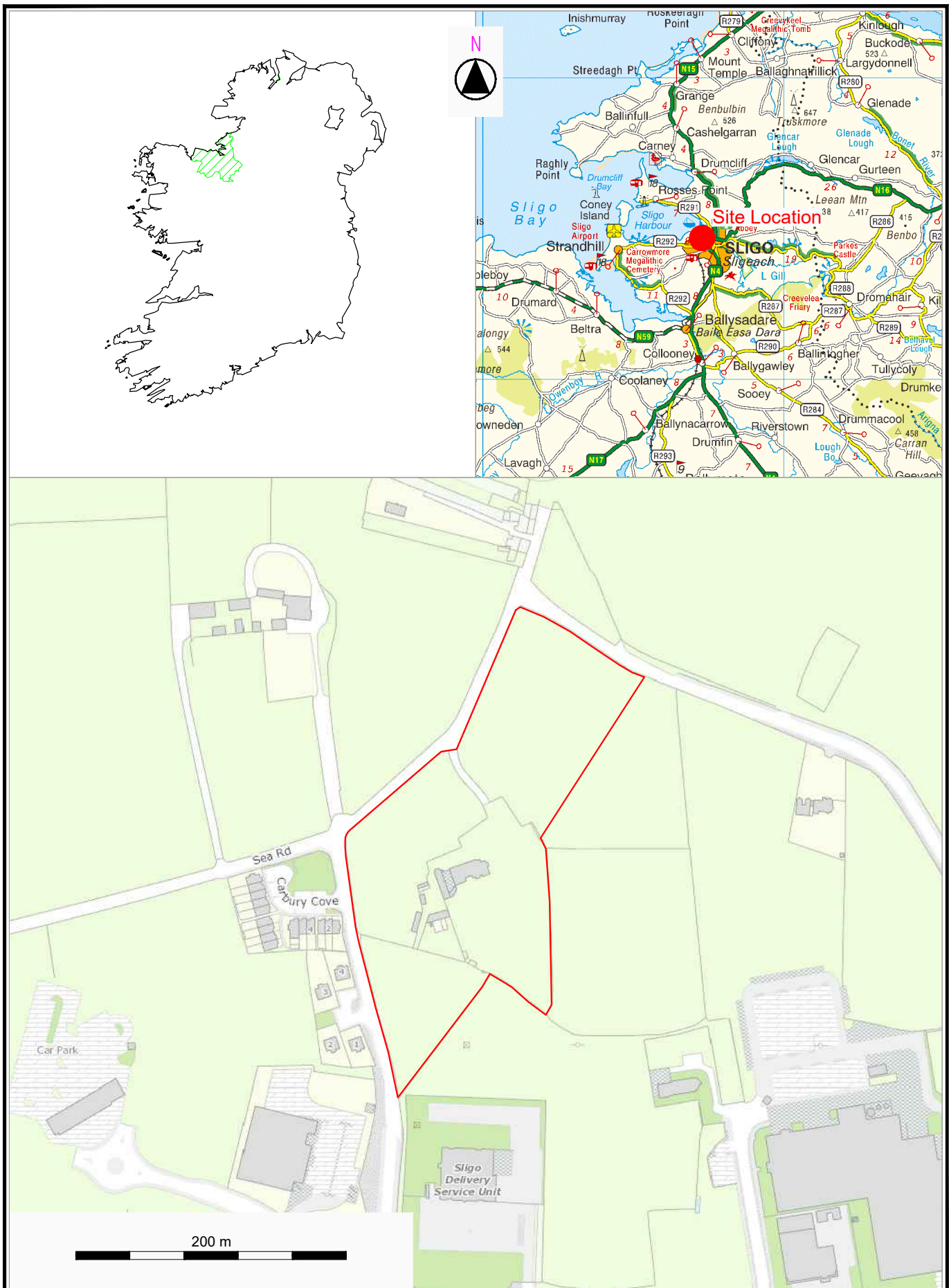
Excavation No.	RMP	OS Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
01E0140	SMR 14:65	568736, 833434	Carrowroe/Caltragh/Magheraboy/Knappagh Beg/Rathedmond, Sligo	2001:1151	Sebastien Joubert,
<p>Monitoring of engineering pre-construction testing took place along the proposed Sligo Inner Relief Road, between 24 February and 2 March 2001. Testing commenced at Carrowroe townland, to the south of the town of Sligo, and headed north towards and through the town. It was carried out along the entire length of the proposed Sligo Inner Relief Road and traversed the townlands of Carrowroe, Caltragh, Magheraboy, Knappagh Beg and Rathedmond. Within the town of Sligo, Wolfe Tone Street, John's Street, Lord Edward Street, Lynn's Place, Ballast Quay and Summerhill were also affected.</p> <p>Pre-development testing had started on 12 February 2001, without the presence of an archaeologist. Thirty-one trial-holes had been dug from Carrowroe townland to the townland of Caltragh, where archaeological excavations were ongoing. Further trial-holes (approximately 30 in number) were planned along the proposed route, dug approximately every 100m, but distance between them varied depending on the topography, the stratigraphy and the terrain. They averaged 3m in length by 0.8m in width. The depth depended on the level of bedrock. The holes were dug with the help of a JCB.</p> <p>No archaeological deposits were uncovered in the trial-holes monitored, but it appeared that two small trial-holes were dug within a hengiform monument at Tonaforbes without the presence of an archaeologist. The stratigraphy exposed along the route was consistent. The sod and topsoil overlay the natural boulder clay. The remains of modern agricultural furrows were also identified. The location of the trial-holes excavated within the hengiform monument was reported to the relevant bodies.</p>					
02E0350 & 02E0350ext	n/a	567079, 836711	Finisklin, Co. Sligo	2002:1649, 2002:1650	Aidan O'Connell,
Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered during the course of these works.					
n/a	n/a	568432, 835748	ADELAIDE STREET, SLIGO, Sligo	2004:1542	Robert O'Hara,
Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered during the course of these works.					
07E0823	n/a	568058 836505	Finisklin, Sligo	2007:1532	Fiona Rooney
Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered during the course of these works.					
08E1006	n/a	569158 835995	Quay Street Carpark, Rathedmond, Sligo	2008:1076	Aaron Johnston
<p>Monitoring took place, on behalf of Sligo County Council, of a short phase of minor construction groundworks across a narrow rectangular strip of land, measuring c. 60m long and 5m wide, near the centre of Sligo town. Groundworks, which involved topsoil-stripping and excavation of a single drainage pipe trench adjacent to Quay Street carpark, took place over a period of four days during December 2008.</p> <p>A small stone-built drainage culvert, which measured 5m long, 0.6m wide and 1.3m in depth, was exposed c. 2.5m to the west of the slipway structure leading into the River Garavogue. The culvert, which was orientated roughly north-east to south-west, seemed to be incorporated into the old Quay walls and as such can be dated to either c. 1825, when the Quay walls were constructed, or to c. 1875, when the Quay wall was improved.</p> <p>The existing modern drainage system, improved during this minor phase of works, incorporated the exposed culvert (which was left in situ) to channel rainwater run-off from the adjacent Quay Street carpark into the Sligo Harbour area. No archaeological features or artefacts, apart from the small drainage culvert, were exposed during monitoring of groundworks. The old Quay walls and river slipway (a protected structure) along with the existing cast iron mooring piers and surrounding stone foundations were not affected by the groundworks.</p>					
09E0518	SL014-065	568865, 836237	QUAY STREET LOWER, RATHEDMOND, SLIGO, Sligo	2009:731	Mary Henry

Excavation No.	RMP	OS Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered during the course of these works.					
16E0030	n/a	567221, 836678	Finisklin, Sligo	2016:090	Billy Quinn
Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered during the course of these works.					
16E0220	n/a	n/a	Finisklin Road, Rathedmond, Sligo	2016:193	Tamlyn McHugh
Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered during the course of these works.					
17E0142 and 17R0047	SL014-064	569300, 835800	Sligo Watermain Rehabilitation and Pearse Road Sewer Network (multiple townlands including Rathedmond)	2017:533, 2018:312	Kate Taylor,
<p>Monitoring was conducted during 2017 and 2018 within the historic core of Sligo town as part of the Sligo Watermain Rehabilitation and Pearse Road Sewer Network project, specifically in the following areas: John Street, Smith's Row, JFK Parade, Thomas Street, Castle Street, Teeling Street, Pearse Road, New Bridge, Bridge Street, Stephen Street, Holborn Street, Holborn Hill, Hyde Bridge, Lower Knox Street, Wine Street, Union Street, Lower Quay Street, Quay Street, Old Market Street, Connolly Street and Mail Coach Road. Additionally, intermittent monitoring or spot checks of works were carried out at various locations outside the Historic Core of Sligo town, specifically at Tonaphubble Lane, Cleveragh and Cemetery Road.</p> <p>The bulk of the monitored works were located in the townlands of Rathquarter, Knappagh Beg, Abbeyquarter North, Abbeyquarter South, Cleaveragh Demesne and Tonaphubble.</p> <p>Culverts were exposed on Bridge Street, Stephen Street, Quay Street, John Street, Smith's Row, Old Market Street, Connolly Street, Thomas Street and Teeling Street. A wall was exposed at the junction of Thomas Street and JFK Parade, and interpreted as either part of an old building or a wall linking to the original line of the New Bridge extending up Thomas Street. A buried eighth arch of the New Bridge was exposed at the corner of Rockwood Parade and the New Bridge. A layer of shells was encountered along Castle Street, John Street, Old Market Street, Thomas Street and Teeling Street, containing oyster and cockle shells as well as red brick, clay tobacco pipe stems and occasional glass fragments. A cobbled layer uncovered west of the rear entrance to the Quayside Shopping Centre was interpreted as part of an old street or road surface, dating to the late 18th/early 19th century. Pits near Lower Quay Street contained evidence of 18th/19th-century deposits. Walling, possibly part of another culvert or a section of an older bridge, was exposed east of Hyde Bridge. Cobbles and a portion of culvert wall were exposed on Lower Knox Street.</p>					
19E0080	n/a	567127, 836611	Finisklin, Sligo	2019:660	Shane Delaney
Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered during the course of these works.					



**Appendix 3: Table of Sligo RPS entries in vicinity of site with details from NIAH**

NIAH Reg. no.	Rating	Original use	Current use	Date	Sligo RPS ref.
32322001	Regional	Gate lodge	House	1860-1900	41 SE
<p>Former Gate Lodge of Ursuline College</p> <p>Detached multiple-bay single-storey rendered gate lodge, built c. 1880. Rectangular plan, gabled projection to west with single-storey hip-roofed canted bay, single-storey flat-roofed extension to south. Hipped artificial slate roof, artificial ridge tiles, brick corbelled chimneystack, painted timber bargeboards to west gable, uPVC half-round gutters on painted timber fascia on moulded render eaves corbel course. Felt roof covering to canted bay, moulded ogee cast-iron gutters on painted smooth-rendered moulded eaves corbel, cast-iron downpipe. Painted ruled-and-lined smooth-rendered walling, chamfered plinth, unpainted smooth-rendered walling to external boundary wall to east. Square-headed window openings, painted stone sills (chamfered to canted bay), painted one-over-one timber sash windows, paired to canted bay, painted timber casement window to north elevation. Original porch in north-west corner infilled, square-headed door opening, painted timber half-glazed panelled door, painted timber sidelights and plain-glazed overlight c. 1970. Located at main entrance to Ursuline Convent, tooled ashlar gate piers, chamfered plinths, octagonal caps, semi-circular wrought-iron overthrow with circular motif, rock-faced ashlar side walls to north and south each containing square-headed pedestrian opening, wrought-iron gates, driveway to school to west.</p>					
32322002	Regional	School	School	1850-1855	42 SE
<p>Former St. Anne's School</p> <p>Detached eight-bay single-storey rendered school building, built 1851. Rectangular plan, two windows to west gable-end, metal framework of covered corridor now missing to south elevation, flat-roofed boiler house to south-east. Pitched slate roof, clay ridge tiles, unpainted roughcast corbelled chimneystacks, half-round beaded cast-iron gutters on drive-in brackets on projecting eaves corbel course, cast-iron downpipes. Unpainted roughcast walling. Round-headed window openings, slightly-projecting smooth-rendered reveals, painted stone sills, painted nine-over-nine timber sash windows. Square-headed door openings, painted vertically-sheathed timber doors, blank overlights. Located to south-east of Ursuline Convent site with gatelodge to north-east and lawns and driveway to north and west.</p>					
32322003	Regional	School	School	1850-1870	43 SE
<p>Former Ursuline College</p> <p>Detached thirteen-bay three-storey stone convent school, built c. 1860. Main block with central pedimented breakfront, four bays to either side, forward-thrusting gable ends, enclosed courtyard to rear; chapel c. 1870 to north-west; L-plan extension c. 1960 further to north-west; three-storey rendered classroom block c. 1990 set diagonally at north-east corner of 1960s extension; C-plan west wing c. 1890, linear extension c. 1880 linking main block with west wing south-west. Pitched slate roofs to main block, clay ridge tiles, ashlar limestone corbelled chimneystacks on ridge and to gable ends, ashlar verge copings, stone cross to apex of pediment to central breakfront, moulded cast-iron gutters. Squared-and-snecked rubble limestone walling, tooled ashlar limestone quoins, projecting corbelled chimney breasts to gable ends. Square-headed window openings to first and second floors, hood mouldings, stone sills, painted six-over-six timber sash windows. Round-headed window openings to ground floor, tooled ashlar limestone dressings, hood mouldings with label stops, stone sills, painted nine-over-six timber sash windows. Blind oculus in tympanum over central entrance breakfront, hood moulding. Some replacement uPVC casement windows c. 2000. Round-headed main entrance door opening, hood moulding, Doric columns carrying moulded entablature, varnished timber door with four raised-and-fielded panels, cobweb fanlight over, flat stone slabs to threshold. Set in landscaped grounds on elevated site, bitmac driveway from entrance gatescreen to east.</p>					



Unit 8 Beat Centre  
Stephenstown,  
Balbriggan,  
Co. Dublin

Rathellen, Finisklin, Co. Sligo

Impact Assessment

Scale: 1:4000 A4

Date: January 2021

Origin: archaeology.ie

Ref: 2021\_03\_AIA\_01

Figure 1: Site location



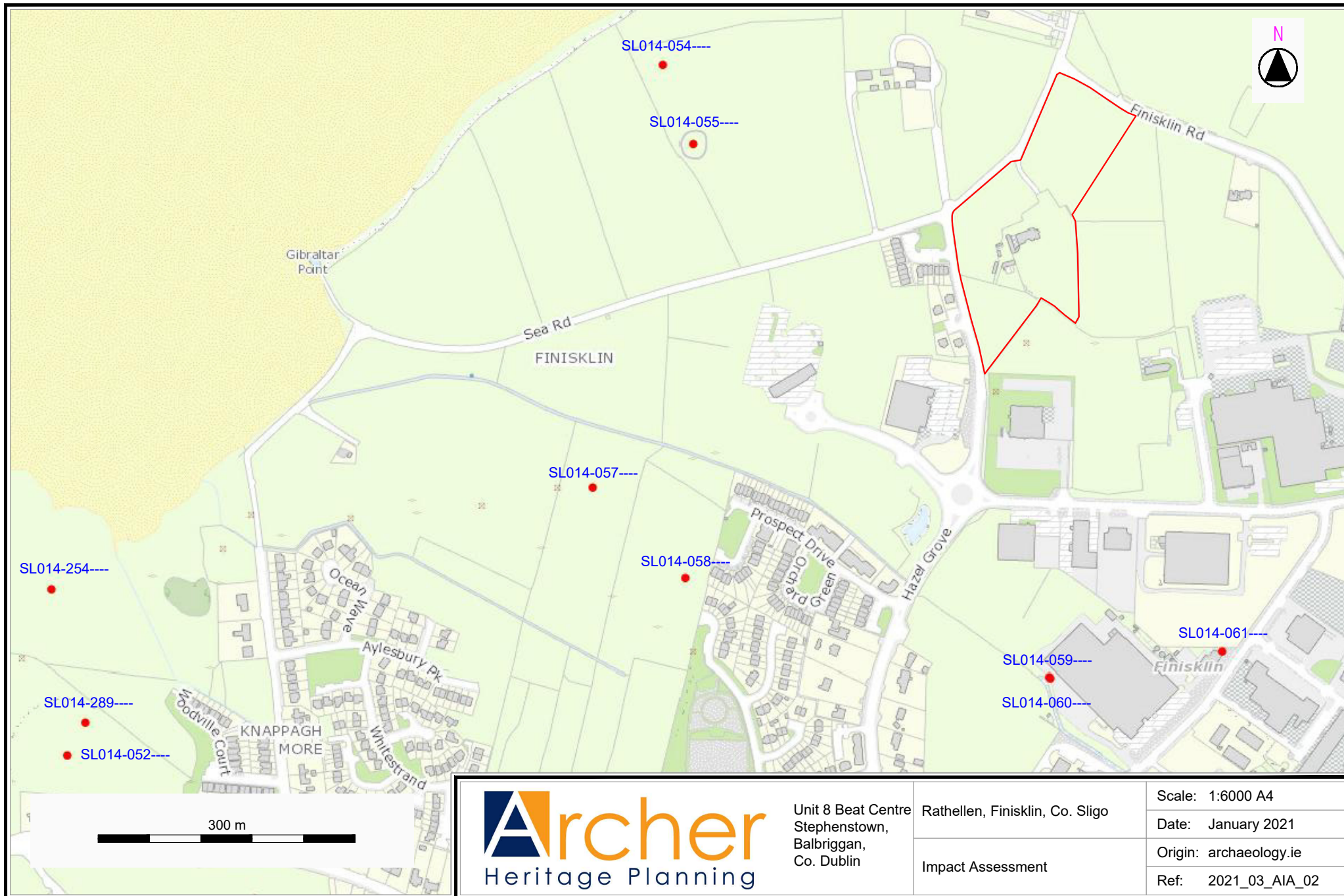
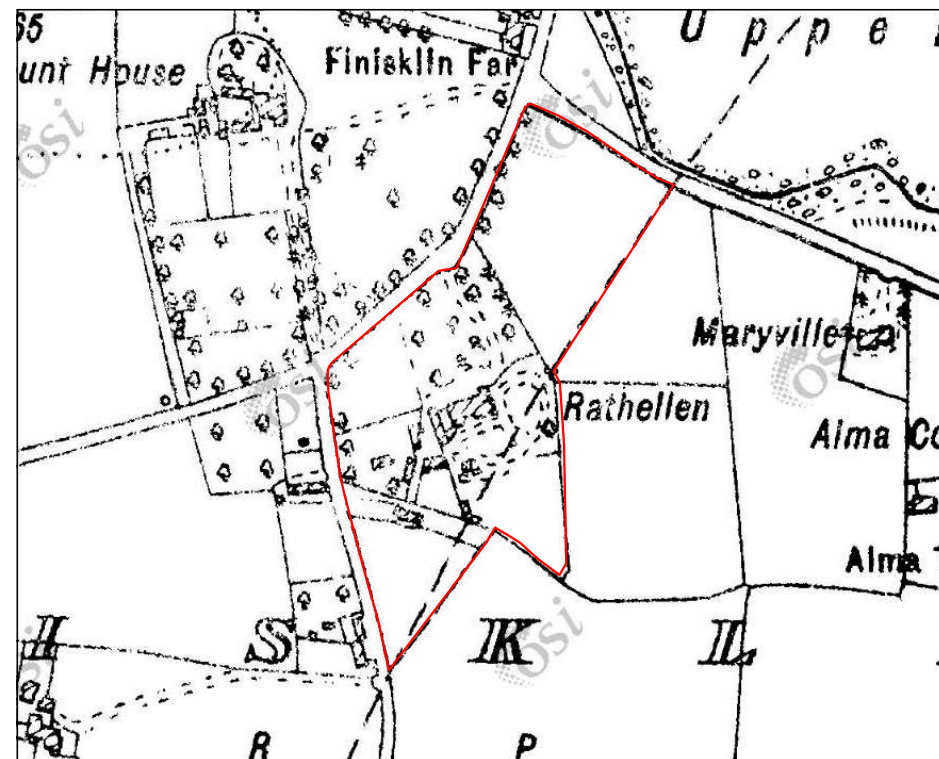


Figure 2: Site location with surrounding RMPs



(l) 1st edition OS - 1837

(r) Cassini - 1909-12

Figure 3: Extracts from early historical maps





(l) 2000  
(r) Premium



Unit 8 Beat Centre  
Stephenstown,  
Balbriggan,  
Co. Dublin

Rathellen, Finisklin, Co. Sligo

Impact Assessment

Scale: Not to scale

Date: January 2021

Origin: geohive.ie

Ref: 2021\_03\_AIA\_04

Figure 4: Extracts from aerial photography





Plate 1: Southern field looking west



Plate 2: Mature trees in the western field, looking north



Plate 3: Run down and overgrown outbuildings in western field, looking east



Plate 4: Rundown outbuilding, Western field, looking south





Plate 5: Northern field, looking east



Plate 6: Rathellen House, North face



Plate 7: Rathellen House East Face and eastern field, looking west



Plate 8: Eastern Field, Looking east





Plate 9: Mature apple trees in eastern field, looking west



Plate 10: Rundown Garden shed located to south of eastern field



Plate 11: Southern face of Rathellen house, over grown sheds to left



Plate 12: Western entrance gate, looking east